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THE
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION.
(1861-65.)

PREPARED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACTS OF CONGRESS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Surgeon General JOSEPH K. BARNES, United States Army.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1870.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

November 12, 1870.

In the first year of the War it became evident that the form of Returns of Sick and Wounded, then in use, were insufficient and defective; and, on May 21, 1862, measures were taken by the then Surgeon General of the Army, Wm. A. Hammond, to secure more detailed and exact reports of sick and wounded, by important modifications in the returns from medical officers. On June 9, 1862, the intention to prepare for publication a Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion was announced to the Medical Staff, in a Circular from the Surgeon General's Office. On July 1, 1863, a Consolidated Statement of Gunshot Wounds, by Surgeon J. H. Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, then in charge of the Surgical Records, and Curator of the Army Medical Museum; and on September 8, 1863, a Report on Sickness and Mortality of the Army during the first year of the War, prepared by Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. Army, in charge of the Medical Records, were published by this Office.

The necessity for a thorough revision of the Returns of Sick and Wounded becoming apparent, a Medical Board was assembled for this purpose, in July, 1862, and subsequently the following order was promulgated:

[CIRCULAR No. 25.]

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 355. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, November, 4, 1863.

Medical Directors of Armies in the field will forward, direct to the Surgeon General, at Washington, duplicates of their reports to their several Commanding Generals, of the killed and wounded, after every engagement.

By order of the Secretary of War:

(Signed:)

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1863.

To carry out the intentions of the above order, Medical Directors of Armies in the field will detail suitable officers, who will, under their instructions, collate and prepare for transmission to this office, all obtainable statistics and data in connection with past and

future operations of those armies, which may be essential or useful in the accurate compilation of the Medical and Surgical History of the War.

Particular attention is called to the following points: The morale and sanitary condition of the troops; condition and amount of medical and hospital supplies, tents, ambulances, etc.; the points at or near the field where the wounded were attended to; degree of exposure of wounded to wet, cold, or heat; adequacy of supplies of water, food, stimulants, etc.; mode of removal of wounded from field to field hospitals; to what general hospitals the wounded were transferred, by what means and where; the character and duration of the action, nature of wounds received, etc. When practicable, separate casualty lists will be made of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. The attention of all medical officers is earnestly directed to the importance of this subject; without their cooperation no reliable record can be preserved—the vast experience of the past will remain with individuals, and be lost to the service and the country.

J. K. BARNES,
*Medical Inspector General,
Acting Surgeon General.*

To facilitate the collection and preservation of all important information, medical officers serving with regiments in the field were furnished, in January, 1864, with a compact and portable Register of Sick and Wounded, and the following instructions were issued:

[CIRCULAR LETTER.]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1864.

The Register of Sick and Wounded hitherto in use in the U. S. A. General Hospitals is hereby discontinued. In lieu thereof will be substituted two Registers for each General Hospital, viz.:

1. A Register of Sick and Wounded.
2. A Register of Surgical Operations.

In the former the appropriate entries will be made whenever a patient is admitted into hospital, and during his subsequent stay therein; and, to assist in the preparation of this Register, a new form of Bed-Cards has been adopted.

In the "Register of Surgical Operations," will be entered, minutely and in detail, the particulars of all operations performed, or treated in hospital. These entries should be made by the medical officers in charge of wards.

The above Registers and Bed-Cards are now in the hands of the Medical Purveyors, ready for issue, and you are directed to make immediate requisition for the same, adopting them as soon as received.

J. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General.

To the Surgeon-in-charge of _____
U. S. A. General Hospital.

In February, 1864, separate Reports were ordered to be made for Sick and Wounded Rebel Prisoners of War, and for White and Colored Troops, in order to obtain with greater facility the sickness and mortality rates of each.

A Classified Return of Wounds and Injuries received in Action, a Report of Wounded, and a Report of Surgical Operations, were adopted in March, 1864, and distributed with the following circulars:

[CIRCULAR LETTER.]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1864.

Medical Directors of Armies in the field will issue the "Classified Return of Wounds and Injuries received in Action," to the Chief Medical Officers of Corps and Divisions, who will see that they are properly distributed.

This form, correctly filled up by the Senior Medical Officer of the command engaged, will be transmitted, in duplicate, through the proper channel, to the Medical Director of the Army within three days after every action.

The Medical Director of the Army will, as soon as possible, forward to the Surgeon General a Consolidated Return of all Casualties, according to the same form. He will, at the same time, transmit one copy of all Duplicate Returns received from his subordinate Medical Officers.

J. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General.

[CIRCULAR LETTER.]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1864.

SIR:

You are hereby directed to fill up the accompanying "Report of Wounded" and "Report of Surgical Operations" for the months of January, February, and March, 1864.

The Report of Wounded will consist of an accurate and legible copy of all cases of wounded entered on the Hospital Register during the quarter.

The Report of Surgical Operations will consist of a correct copy of the Register of Surgical Operations for the same period.

A list of wounded remaining under treatment on the 31st December, 1863, in the hospital under your charge, and on furlough, is enclosed; you are directed to fill up the column "Result and Date," opposite the respective names.

Additional details for the present quarter, of "Surgical Operations remaining under treatment December 31, 1863," you will report on appended slips of paper.

Blank sets of Reports on Secondary Hæmorrhage, Tetanus, and Pyæmia, are also enclosed. These you will fill up in the usual manner. Should no such cases have occurred in the hospital under your charge during the time specified, you will so state in your letter of transmission.

All of the reports above alluded to will, when compiled, be forwarded directly to the Acting Surgeon General.

By order of the Acting Surgeon General :

Medical Officer in charge of ———
U. S. A. General Hospital.

C. H. CRANE,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

Contemporaneously with the establishment of a more accurate system of Medical and Surgical reports, a pathological collection was commenced, which, under the charge of Surgeon J. H. Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. Army, became the basis of the Army Medical Museum, itself, as it now exists, an eloquent and instructive history of the Medicine and Surgery of the War, and without which no history could have been completely illustrated.

The announcement of this project was cordially responded to by Medical Officers throughout the service ; and the list of contributors comprises the names of many most eminent for zeal and ability in the discharge of their duties under the Government, whose honorable records are identified with this work.

The following Circular was published more to secure a certain class of specimens, than to stimulate the liberality with which most valuable pathological material was being forwarded :

[CIRCULAR LETTER.]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1864.

Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals are directed to diligently collect and preserve for the Army Medical Museum, all pathological surgical specimens which may occur in the hospitals under their charge.

The objects which it is desired to collect for the Museum may be thus enumerated :

Fractures, compound and simple ; fractures of the cranium.

Excised portions of bone.

Diseased bones and joints.

Exfoliations ; especially those occurring in stumps.

Specimens illustrative of the structure of stumps, (obliterated arteries, bulbous nerves, rounded bones, etc.)

Integumental wounds of entrance and of exit, from both the round and conoidal ball.

Wounds of vessels and nerves.

Vessels obtained subsequent to ligation. and to secondary hæmorrhage.

Wounded viscera.

Photographic representations of extraordinary injuries, portraying the results of wounds, operations, or peculiar amputations.

Models of novel surgical appliances, and photographic views of new plans of dressing. Plaster casts of stumps and amputations, and models of limbs upon which excisions may have been performed.

It is not intended to impose on Medical Officers the labor of dissecting and preparing the specimens they may contribute to the Museum. This will be done under the superintendence of the Curator.

In forwarding such pathological objects as compound fractures, bony specimens, and wet preparations generally, obtained after amputation, operation, or cadaveric examination, all unnecessary soft parts should first be roughly removed. Every specimen should then be wrapped separately in a cloth, so as to preserve all spiculæ and fragments. A small block of wood should be attached, with the name of the patient, the number of the specimen, and the name of the medical officer sending it, inscribed in lead pencil. The inscription will be uninjured by the contact of fluids. The preparation should be then immersed in diluted alcohol or whiskey, contained in a keg or small cask. When a sufficient number of objects shall have accumulated, the cask should be forwarded directly to the Surgeon General's Office. The expenses of expressage will be defrayed in Washington. The receipt of the keg or package will be duly acknowledged by the Curator of the Museum.

In every instance, a corresponding list or history of the cases should, at the same time, be forwarded to this office. In this list the number and nature of every specimen should be clearly specified, and, when possible, its history should be given. The numbers attached to the specimens themselves, and the numbers on the list forwarded should always correspond, and should be accompanied by the name and rank of the medical officer by whom sent. Every specimen will be duly credited in the Catalogue to the medical officer contributing it.

J. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General.

In order to perfect the returns under examination, as far as possible, the following Circular was issued:

[CIRCULAR LETTER.]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1865.

Medical Directors of Armies in the field or of detached commands are instructed to transmit to this Office copies of all reports in their possession from the Recorders of Division or other Field Hospitals, and in future, copies of such reports will be forwarded to the Surgeon General within twenty days after every engagement.

Medical Directors of Departments will forward to this Office copies of all reports of individual cases of gunshot injury antecedent to the adoption of the present system of registration of wounds, (October 1, 1863,) which are on file in their offices.

By order of the Surgeon General:

C. H. CRANE,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

On April 6, 1866, a letter was addressed to each Medical Director, requiring that all Registers of Hospitals, Consolidated Registers of Soldiers treated, and all information in their possession pertaining to the Sick, Wounded, Discharged, and Dead during the war, should be transferred to this Office. Careful revision of the material accumulated up to that date, had established its immense value to the civilized world, and it seemed to be demanded that, in justice to humanity, and to the national credit, it should, at once, be made available by publication.

By authority of the Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Circular No. 6, A Report upon the Extent and Nature of the Materials available for the preparation of a Medical and Surgical History of the War, was published, and an edition of seven thousand five hundred copies distributed.

Encouraged by the approbation of Secretary Stanton, who took the deepest interest in its success, and aided by his powerful influence, an application was made to Congress, and an appropriation was granted June 8, 1868, for the purpose of preparing for publication, under the direction of the Secretary of War, five thousand copies of the First Part of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion, compiled by the Surgeon General, and on March 3, 1869, by a Joint Resolution of Congress, the number of copies mentioned above was authorized to be printed at the Government Printing Office.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. Army, who had been in charge of the Medical Records since June 9, 1862, and Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis, U. S. Army, who was assigned to the charge of the Surgical Records, October 3, 1864, were directed to prepare the work for publication; the zeal and intelligence of these Officers having been already fully established.

No work of this character, of equal magnitude, had ever been undertaken; the Medical and Surgical History of the British Army which served in Turkey and the Crimea during the war against Russia in 1854, 1855, and 1856, and the Medico-Chirurgical Report of Doctor J. C. Chenu upon the Crimean Campaign, published by the French Government in 1865, being the only national publications on military medicine and surgery.

It was not considered advisable to follow the classification of either of these works, and a plan was determined on which it is believed will be found adapted to the preservation of the great mass of facts collected, in a form for convenient study. Through the liberality of the Government, in its beneficent pension laws, it has been found practicable to obtain accurate histories of many thousand wounded or mutilated men for years subsequent to their discharge from service.

The success which has attended this effort to ascertain the ultimate results of operations or conservative measures, employed in the treatment of the wounded in the late war, is largely owing to the cordial cooperation of the Surgeons General and Adjutants General of States, the Examining Surgeons of the Pension Bureau, and very many private Physicians throughout the country. As in the official returns of the casualties of the French and English Armies in the Crimean War, the cases were dropped when the men were invalided, pensioned, or discharged from service, this information was considered peculiarly desirable.

In carrying out the intentions of Congress, it has been my earnest endeavor to make this Medical and Surgical History of the War, not only a contribution to science, but an enduring monument to the self-sacrificing zeal and professional ability of the Volunteer and Regular Medical Staff, and the unparalleled liberality of our Government, which provided so amply for the care of its sick and wounded soldiers. To the Medical Officers connected more immediately with this work, for most cordial assistance and unceasing industry; to those who, at the close of the war, returned to civil life; to the members of the Medical Staff of the Army and Officers of the various Bureaux of the War Department, for the courtesy and promptness with which requests for information have invariably been responded to, I am deeply indebted. My thanks, and those of every possessor of these volumes, are especially due to the Superintendents of the Government Printing Office, and their skilled assistants, who have spared no pains in making the typography and execution of this publication worthy of the Government and the Nation it represents.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon General U. S. Army.

THE
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY
OF THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION.
PART I.
VOLUME I.
MEDICAL HISTORY.

Prepared, under the direction of JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon General United States Army.

By J. J. WOODWARD, ASSISTANT SURGEON UNITED STATES ARMY.

INTRODUCTION.

The Medical Volume of the First Part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion consists of a series of statistical tables presenting a summary view of the facts embodied in the monthly reports made to the Surgeon General with regard to the Sickness of the Army, the Deaths, and the Discharges from service on surgeon's certificate of disability.

These tables have been arranged in two groups; Part I referring to White Troops, Part II to Colored Troops. Each of these parts again, is subdivided into two sections; the first referring to Sickness and Mortality, the second to Discharges on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The propriety of endeavoring to present separately such facts as it has been possible to collect, with regard to the sickness and mortality of Colored Soldiers, would appear too obvious to require extended remark in this place. Aside from all considerations of a scientific or historical nature, motives of humanity would seem to dictate that the statistics should be presented in the form most likely to render them serviceable as a contribution to our knowledge of the influence of race-peculiarities on disease. These motives acquire, if possible, additional importance from the fact that several thousand Colored Men still continue to form a part of the United States Army. In order that this object might be attained the statistical tables of Part II have been made to embrace only the Enlisted Men of colored regiments, the cases and deaths among their white officers being carefully excluded. The enlisted men of these regiments, however, included, besides persons of African descent, many of mixed African and European blood, and the returns afforded no available means for discrimination.

The tables for both White and Colored troops have been constructed by a careful consolidation of the sick reports made to the Surgeon General. The army regulations in force at the commencement of the war required the senior medical officer of each hospital, post, regiment, or detachment, to make monthly, to the Medical Director, and quarterly to the Surgeon General, a report of Sick and Wounded, of Deaths and of Discharges on surgeon's certificate of disability.* The Medical Director, by whom the monthly reports were received, was required to consolidate them and forward the consolidated return to the Surgeon General.† Printed forms for these purposes were issued by the Surgeon General's Office.

* Revised Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1861. Par. 1264.

† Ibid. Par. 1267.

The form for the quarterly report to the Surgeon General was as follows:

REPORT OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT FOR THE QUARTER
ENDING, 18.....

Classes of Diseases.		TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE QUARTER.										
		MONTH	FIRST.		SECOND.		THIRD.		TOTAL BY EACH DISEASE.		TOTAL BY EACH CLASS.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
FEVERS.	Febris Congestiva											
	Febris Continua Communis											
	Febris Intermittens Quotidiana											
	Febris Intermittens Tertiana											
	Febris Intermittens Quartana											
	Febris Remittens											
	Febris Typhoides											
	Febris Typhus											
	Febris Typhus Icterodes											
	All other Diseases of this Class											
ERUPTIVE FEVERS.	Erysipelas											
	Rubeola											
	Etc.											
	Etc.											
	TOTAL.....											

GENERAL SUMMARY.																						
REMAINING SINCE LAST REPORT.			REMAINING.						MEAN STRENGTH.				RATIO PER 1000 OF MEAN STRENGTH.									
Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	Taken Sick during the Quarter.	Aggregate.	Sent to General Hospital.	Returned to Duty.	On Furlough.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Died.	Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	Month.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	No. Treated.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
														Ratio per Quarter..								

DISCHARGES ON SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE, AND DEATHS.

NAME.		Rank.	Regiment.	Company.	Disease.	Date of Discharge from Service.	Date of Death.
Surname.	Christian Name.						

REMARKS.

One hundred and forty-three diseases were specified on this blank, and classified as follows: Fevers, Eruptive Fevers, Diseases of the organs connected with the Digestive System, Diseases of the Respiratory System, Diseases of the Circulatory System, Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs and Venereal Affections, Diseases of the Serous Exhalent Vessels, Diseases of the Fibrous and Muscular Structures, Abscesses and Ulcers, Wounds and Injuries, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of the Ear, and All Other Diseases.

The form issued for the monthly reports differed from the foregoing only in the omission of the columns intended to receive the cases and deaths of the second and third months, while for the Medical Directors' monthly consolidated reports large sheets were issued on which the names of the diseases were printed across the top of the page, and columns ruled below each, so that twenty regimental reports might be entered in full on a single sheet.

This plan of reporting sickness and mortality had been used in the army, with trifling modifications, for a number of years, and had been found to work well in times of peace, but certain embarrassments were encountered when it was attempted to apply it to the large and suddenly created armies brought into the field at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion.

On the 23d of July, 1862, therefore, the subject of the monthly reports of sick and wounded was referred to an Army Board composed of Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards, U. S. Army, Surgeon J. H. Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeons J. J. Woodward and M. J. Asch, U. S. Army. On the recommendation of this Board it was ordered that the quarterly sick reports to the Surgeon General should be discontinued, and that the monthly reports should be forwarded to the Surgeon General, by the Medical Director, in company with his consolidated monthly report. Not long after, the Medical Directors were authorized by the Surgeon General to discontinue the consolidated monthly reports, and, instead, instructed simply to collect the sick reports of the several regiments and detachments under their supervision and forward them to the Surgeon General at the close of each month. On the whole, these modifications were found to work satisfactorily, and discipline improving as the war progressed, greater care was bestowed on the preparation of the reports, which were forwarded with as much regularity as could have been expected during active operations.

From these Monthly Sick Reports, mainly, the tables in this volume have been prepared. They cannot be regarded as complete. There is probably no one month during which all the regiments and detachments, actually in service, are represented. Nevertheless, even during the first year, for which they are most imperfect, they embrace so large a proportion of the troops concerned that they cannot fail to serve fairly as a reliable basis for deductions with regard to the health of the whole army. Some brief considerations with regard to the actual degree of completeness attained will be offered in the course of these introductory remarks.

The Army Board, of which mention has just been made, felt called upon to recommend a change in the Classification of Diseases which had formerly been employed in the monthly sick reports. They advised the adoption of a classification based upon that devised by Dr. William Farr of London, which had, for some time, been employed in the statistical reports of the English army. This classification had been generally adopted in England for civil, as well as for military medical statistics, and its advocates were sanguine that it would be extensively, if not universally, employed in the official medical publications of civilized nations. It was thought by the Board that the medical statistics of the war in progress would possess the most general utility if they were collected and published in such a form as would permit them to be compared readily with similar publications issued by other nations; and this motive had greater weight in determining the adoption of Dr. Farr's Nomenclature and Classification than any consideration of its intrinsic merits. These, indeed, were not discussed by the Board at any very great length; they felt convinced that in the present state of pathological knowledge any classification which might be adopted must necessarily be conventional, and they were merely desirous of selecting from the conflicting systems at their disposal that which seemed most likely to facilitate the comparison of our own results with those of other countries. After they had determined to adopt this plan of classification quite a number of proposed changes in its details were pressed upon them for consideration. The same motives which had led to their adoption of Dr. Farr's general plan caused them, however, to reject the majority of these propositions, and they permitted only a few innovations, the reasons for which, as they conceived, were strong enough to outweigh the obvious objections against admitting any alterations whatever in the plan adopted.

In its general outlines the classification of Dr. Farr was as follows: All diseases were divided into five classes. I. Zymotic diseases. II. Constitutional diseases. III. Local diseases. IV. Developmental diseases. V. Violent diseases or deaths. These classes were subdivided into orders, viz.:

CLASS I.—*Zymotic Diseases.*

- Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.
- Order 2.—Ethetic Diseases.
- Order 3.—Dietic Diseases.
- Order 4.—Parasitic Diseases

CLASS II.—*Constitutional Diseases.*

- Order 1.—Diathetic Diseases.
- Order 2.—Tubercular Diseases.

CLASS III.—*Local Diseases.*

- Order 1.—Diseases of the Nervous System.
- Order 2.—Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.
- Order 3.—Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
- Order 4.—Diseases of the Digestive Organs

CLASS III.—*Local Diseases*.—Continued.

- Order 5.—Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
- Order 6.—Diseases of the Organs of Generation.
- Order 7.—Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.
- Order 8.—Diseases of Integumentary System.

CLASS IV.—*Developmental Diseases*.

- Order 1.—Of Children.
- Order 2.—Of Women.
- Order 3.—Of Old People.
- Order 4.—Diseases of Nutrition.

CLASS V.—*Violent Diseases and Deaths*.

- Order 1.—Accident.
- Order 2.—Battle.
- Order 3.—Homicide.
- Order 4.—Suicide.
- Order 5.—Execution.
- Order 6.—Corporal Punishment.

The plan of Dr. Farr was originally drawn up as a report to the Congress of European Statisticians which met at Paris, September 10, 1855. It was discussed in that meeting, in the meeting at Brussels in 1856, and in that at Vienna in 1857. During the meeting at Vienna a nomenclature was adopted which was substantially that of Dr. Farr; but the Congress failed to agree upon his classification, and subsequent experience has shown that the hopes of general recognition entertained by its advocates were ill-founded. Nevertheless, as it has been employed in the medical reports of the British army, in the reports of the Registrar General of England, and in many other statistical publications during the years represented in this work, there appears to be no reason to regret its adoption for the sick reports of the army during the war.

The classification recommended by the Board, and adopted by the Surgeon General in the preparation of the new blanks which were issued shortly after, differed from that of Dr. Farr chiefly in the omission of such details as were judged unlikely to be of importance for army use. Thus, for example, the class of Developmental Diseases was omitted, because these diseases pertain chiefly to children, women, and old men, and were not expected to be encountered to any very great extent as new cases, or as causes of death among soldiers. In the class of Violent Diseases and Deaths, while Homicide, Suicide, and Execution of Sentence were kept separate from other Accidents and Injuries, it was not thought necessary to duplicate each of the headings in the latter order with the view of keeping the injuries and wounds received in battle separate from those which might occur accidentally during military operations. In selecting the names of individual diseases to be printed on the blank in connection with each class and order, the attempt was made to embrace those of most frequent occurrence and of greatest importance, leaving rarer affections to be included under the head of All Others of the class or order to which they belonged.

But in addition to these mere omissions, considered necessary to adapt the classification of Dr. Farr to use in our army, the Board felt called upon to recommend a few other modifications, of which the following were the most important:

They recommended that Parasitic diseases, Class I, Order 4, should be separated from Zymotic affections and erected into a separate class; that diseases of the Eye and Ear, included by Dr. Farr under the general head of diseases of the Nervous System, Class III, Order 1, should be made separate orders of the same class, and that Rheumatism should be placed alongside of Gout in the Diathetic order of Constitutional diseases, and Tonsilitis among diseases of the Digestive Organs, instead of including both, as Dr. Farr had done in the Miasmatic order of Zymotic affections.

It may be remarked, in this connection, that seven years later the Royal College of Physicians of London adopted all these alterations, among the other modifications of Dr. Farr's original plan which they thought best to make in preparing the Nomenclature of Diseases* they have recently published, and which is hereafter to be employed in England for both civil and military medical statistics.

The classification recommended by the Board, and adopted for army use, was therefore as follows:

CLASS I.—*Zymotic Diseases.*

- Order 1.—Miasmatic
- Order 2.—Enthetic.
- Order 3.—Dietic.

CLASS II.—*Constitutional Diseases*

- Order 1.—Diathetic.
- Order 2.—Tubercular.

CLASS III.—*Parasitic Diseases.*

CLASS IV.—*Local Diseases.*

- Order 1.—Of the Nervous System.
- Order 2.—Of the Eye.
- Order 3.—Of the Ear.
- Order 4.—Of the Organs of Circulation.
- Order 5.—Of the Respiratory Organs.
- Order 6.—Of the Digestive Organs.
- Order 7.—Of the Urinary and Genital Organs.
- Order 8.—Of the Bones and Joints.
- Order 9.—Of the Integumentary System.

CLASS V.—*Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.*

- Order 1.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.
- Order 2.—Homicide.
- Order 3.—Suicide.
- Order 4.—Execution of Sentence.

*The Nomenclature of Diseases, drawn up by a joint committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London, subject to Decennial Revision. London, 1869.

The following definition of such of the above terms as appeared to require explanation were offered at the time.

The class Zymotic diseases is intended to embrace epidemic, endemic, or contagious affections, supposed to be induced by some specific body, or by anomalies in the quantity or quality of the food. The order Miasmatic diseases includes affections believed to be due to various atmospheric influences, such as the products of vegetable and animal decomposition, specific emanations from the human body in a state of disease, and the so-called marsh miasms. The order Enthetic diseases includes those disorders which are transmitted by the inoculation of morbid matters. The order Dietic diseases includes those which are caused by errors in the quantity and quality of the food.

The class Constitutional diseases includes sporadic affection often hereditary and generally involving several organs, in which morbid products or new formations frequently make their appearance in the parts involved. From the general mass of these diseases which are embraced in Order 1 under the designation Diathetic diseases, the Tubercular diseases, such as Scrofula and Consumption, are separated in Order 2.

After some deliberation the Board agreed in recommending to the Surgeon General that in the nomenclature of the new blanks, the most generally accepted English designations of diseases should be employed instead of the Latin terms previously used in our army reports. Some of these were at best modern barbarisms; some of them were not generally understood. The difficulties recently experienced by the Committee of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in making their Latin Version,* will serve to illustrate the questions involved. The English names selected agree so closely with those of the old nomenclature of Dr. Farr and the more recent scheme of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, that no further explanation of them appears to be needed, and they have been employed in the following tables under the impression that this course would render the work more generally useful than any Latin nosology which could have been determined upon.

The old blanks were employed for the monthly reports of sick and wounded of the whole army until the close of the first fiscal year. Subsequently the new form came rapidly into use. In preparing the tables of this volume the results obtained by consolidating the sick reports made on the old blanks have been recast in the form of the new classification, in order that they might be more readily compared. As the new blanks, however, contained the names of some diseases separately which were not separately given in the old, while the old blanks contained several names which it was not thought necessary to present separately in the new, a comparison of the figures for these affections cannot be made for the whole period. An examination of Table C, page 636 to 641, will show at a glance all the few points of difference arising from this source. They will be discussed in detail in the Second Volume of the Medical History of the War in connection with the diseases to which they belong. A single example will serve for illustration in this place.

* Loc. cit. p. XXIV.

On the old blanks there was a heading for Skin diseases but no separate place for reporting Itch, all the cases of which were included under the head of Skin diseases. On the new blank, however, Itch was separated from other Skin diseases and placed as an independent item in the class of Parasitic diseases. The extent to which this troublesome disorder was prevailing among the troops was thought to justify this course. Accordingly in table C it will be seen that no cases of Itch are separately represented until after the close of the first fiscal year of the war, and even for the second year, although six thousand two hundred and sixty-three cases of Itch are reported, yet as the old form of blanks was quite extensively used during the earlier months of this year a considerable number of other cases are still included with Skin diseases. For subsequent years, however, as the new blank was used almost exclusively, it is probable that the number of cases of Itch reported in the table for these years is a close approximation to the whole number of cases which actually occurred in the mean strength represented. This example will serve to illustrate the principle involved in other apparent discrepancies of this kind.

In preparing the tables it was thought best that they should be made to correspond with the Congressional fiscal years which, as is well known, terminate annually on the 30th of June. The period represented embraces May and June 1861; the first fiscal year of the war terminating June 30, 1862; the second fiscal year of the war terminating June 30, 1863; the third fiscal year of the war terminating June 30, 1864; the fourth fiscal year of the war terminating June 30, 1865, and the fiscal year following the war terminating June 30, 1866. This last year was included because, although after the close of the war the great volunteer army was disbanded with unprecedented rapidity, the unsettled state of the country rendered it necessary to keep a certain number of volunteer troops in service for some time after the cessation of actual hostilities, and it was thought that tables showing the sickness and mortality from disease during the year of peace following the war would be valuable for comparison with the diseases and deaths of similar bodies of troops in the same regions during the period of active operations.

With the view of collecting data for the study of the special influences of the several Geographical Regions of our country on the health of armies operating in them, the tables for each year are arranged in separate groups for the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific Regions.

The Atlantic Region embraces the garrisons and stations in the New England and Middle States, and the field of operations on the slope between the Appalachian range of Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, from Maryland southward to Key West, Florida. It includes therefore the Army of the Potomac and other troops engaged in the campaigns against Richmond, as well as the several Coast Expeditions, with the exception of that which resulted in the capture of New Orleans. This last on account of the region which became the scene of operations and the general subsequent history of the Department of the Gulf, is embraced in the Central Region.

The Central Region is the great basin watered by the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It includes the area between the Appalachian range and the Rocky Mountains. The tables embrace the reports received from garrisons and stations in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, the statistics of the Armies of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee, and those of the troops in Missouri, Arkansas and the Department of the Gulf.

The Pacific Region includes the stations in Colorado, New Mexico and the slope between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

The same motive which led to this general grouping made it desirable that the several regions should be subdivided geographically in constructing the tables embraced in each. At first sight it might be supposed that this would be best effected by following the boundaries of the Military Departments as announced in General Orders; and had these remained fixed, or been modified only in consequence of the movements of large bodies of troops, this would have undoubtedly been the case. In the course of events, however, it was found that so many other circumstances concurred in determining temporary changes in the boundaries of Departments that it was believed no scientific purpose would be answered by following these alterations with any degree of strictness.

In the arrangement actually adopted in compiling the tables two chief considerations were kept constantly in view. On the one hand it was wished that so far as possible they should represent the sickness and mortality of troops within certain definite Geographical Boundaries; on the other hand it was thought desirable that the medical statistics of those Great Armies which, it might fairly be anticipated, would possess historical interest should be separately presented. When, after a survey of all the documents, a detailed plan was finally determined upon, the boundaries selected as guides in the preparation of the several tables were found to approximate those of the Military Departments so nearly that it was thought advisable to use their designations as the Titles of the Tables, and explanatory remarks have been prefixed to the tables of each region for each year, which briefly set forth the boundaries of the Departments as described in Orders, together with such alterations as it was deemed necessary to adopt, in order that Geographical considerations might have due influence. In these explanatory remarks the descriptive language of the General Orders has been employed, and while such dates and memoranda of events have been added as seemed required for the comprehension of the tables, it was deemed advisable to avoid any attempt at a detailed narrative of events. Such a narrative to be worthy of official publication must needs occupy much more space than could be given in the present work, and is so far foreign to its purpose that it seems much preferable to refer the reader to other works for all historical details except those of a strictly medical or surgical character.

The limits of the several tables having been determined upon it was no small labor to assign correctly all the individual reports of regiments and detachments. The record of stations and other internal evidences afforded by the reports themselves were not always

adequate, and to avoid errors the most pains-taking comparisons were instituted between the returns to the Surgeon General and those filed in the office of the Adjutant General. It is believed that by these labors a high degree of accuracy has been attained. Many thanks are due to the Adjutant General and the officers under his direction for the facilities afforded by them. The Monthly and Tri-monthly Military Returns of the several departmental and subordinate commanders were all carefully compared and every exertion was made to avoid possible sources of error.

It has already been stated that separate tables are presented for White and Colored troops. Many other interesting subdivisions suggested themselves, such as the comparison between the Regular and Volunteer troops, between Officers and Men, between Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry, and between soldiers of American and those of Foreign birth. All attempts at such subdivision were, however, reluctantly abandoned, as involving a degree of labor for which there was no adequate clerical force and which would have required a system of returns entirely different from those in use at the breaking out of the war or those which it was afterwards thought practicable to adopt. For the same reason it was deemed inadvisable to attempt to prepare for publication the separate regimental returns which have served as a basis for the present tables. In extent and costliness such a publication would have exceeded all reasonable limits.

The tables representing the several Departments and Armies are so arranged as to present the sickness and mortality of each year by Months. This was done with a view to the study of the question of the influence of Season on the diseases of the several Regions.

Briefly, then, the tables for White troops embrace the diseases and deaths of Officers and Men of all arms, both Regulars and Volunteers in the several Departments and Regions, for each Month during the progress of the war, and are arranged with special reference to the study of the influence of Season and Region on the health of armies engaged in active operations in the United States. In the case of the Colored troops similar tables are presented, which, however, represent Enlisted Men only.

The next point in the tables requiring remark is the Mean Strength which appears at the top of the column for each month. This figure was invariably obtained by adding together the mean strengths given in the individual reports consolidated for the month. It is simply to be understood as representing the number of men among whom the diseases and deaths reported in the column beneath occurred. No other plan would have served as the basis for the deduction of correct ratios from the tables. Of course the numbers will not be found to agree with the departmental returns in the office of the Adjutant General. Some discrepancies will be due to the fact that the boundaries of departments have, in many instances, been modified as already explained, others to the absence of military or of medical returns from individual regiments or detachments, while yet others are due to the circumstance that the medical reports represent the mean strength for the month, while the returns to the Adjutant General represent the strength on the day

of their date. This last consideration must not be overlooked by those who may desire to make use of the mean strengths given in this volume for the ordinary purposes of history. During a part of the war the medical officer of each regiment or detachment was ordered to obtain the mean strength of the command represented in his report by adding together the strength present, as obtained from the consolidated morning report of the command, for each day of the month and dividing by the number of days. To diminish the labor involved in this process it was subsequently directed that the mean strength of commands should be obtained for the monthly reports by adding together the total strength present on the 10th, 20th, and last day of the month as received from the commanding officer, and dividing by three. This method would give, it was thought, results closely approximating those obtained by the former more troublesome plan. If the mean strength obtained for any command by either of these methods be compared with the strength reported on the last day of the month on the military returns a considerable discrepancy may be expected in two cases: First, if the command has experienced any increase during the month, the mean strength will be less than the strength on the last day; second, if the command has experienced any decrease during the month, the mean strength will be greater than the strength present on the last day, so that an exact coincidence can seldom be anticipated. It would seem, however, to require no argument in this place to show that the mean strength should be employed in medical statistical tables rather than the strength on any given day. The mean strength given in the tables for White troops embraces officers as well as enlisted men, and the cases and deaths of both are included. In the tables for Colored troops, however, the mean strength does not include the white officers, nor are their diseases and deaths embraced in the tables.

The mean strength entered in the column of each table headed Total, is the arithmetical mean of the several monthly strengths given in the table, and in all the complete tables represents the annual average mean strength. In the partial tables it represents the average mean strength for the number of months exhibited in the table. The number of cases and deaths in the same column is the sum of the figures in the previous column.

In the Annual Consolidated tables for Regions the mean strength for each month is obtained by adding together the mean strengths of the several Departments embraced in the region as given for the month in previous tables. The strength entered in the column headed Total, in these regional tables is, however, not obtained by adding together the totals of the departmental tables, but is the arithmetical mean of the sums of the monthly strengths of the regional tables. It thus represents the annual average mean strength of the region. It will readily be understood that by merely adding together the strength given in the departmental tables in the column headed Total, the figure obtained for the regional tables would not fairly represent the annual average mean strength of the region in those cases in which any of the departmental tables represented fractions of a year.

The several departmental tables in the Atlantic and Central Regions for each year are followed by a table presenting an abstract of the Mortality in the General Hospitals of the region during the year. This table, it will be observed, contains Deaths only, the column for Cases being left blank. Some explanation of the reason of this circumstance is required.

In the first place it is to be remarked that the departmental tables, being made up of the reports from regiments and detachments in the field and in garrison, contain not merely those cases which were treated in Quarters and in the Regimental and Post Hospitals but also those which were subsequently sent for treatment to the General Hospitals at the base of operations or in the Northern States. It was the custom to send the majority of the serious cases to these General Hospitals and, as a consequence, it will be observed that the mortality represented in the Departmental Tables is extremely light. As a rule the patient did not remain stationary until recovery or death, an inmate of the General Hospital into which he was at first received. Military necessity continually required the hospitals nearest the base of operations to be cleared, and the patients to be sent to more distant establishments in order to make room for the sick of armies about to move or for the thousands of wounded requiring care after great battles. It was usual when an army was about to commence active operations to disembarrass the Field Hospitals of patients that the medical staff and hospital establishment might accompany the moving columns. It was also the usage after engagements to transport the greater portion of the wounded to the nearest General Hospital. Some noteworthy exceptions to the latter rule occurred, the particulars of which will be found in the Surgical History of the War, but these exceptions were not sufficiently frequent to militate with the correctness of the general statement. In transfers of this kind it was with great propriety made the rule to move the sick to make room for the wounded, but the wounded also were often necessarily removed in great numbers so that it frequently happened that patients of both classes passed through several hospitals before the final termination of their cases. Under these circumstances it will be readily understood that a consolidation of the monthly reports of sick and wounded of the General Hospitals, made with the view of ascertaining the number of Cases of each disease or injury treated, would lead only to duplication of Cases and inextricable confusion. Nothing short of a pains-taking tracing out of each one of the cases through the hospital books now preserved at the Surgeon General's Office, could lead to any useful results in this direction, and such an undertaking would require, for years, the labor of a clerical force much larger than has ever been at the disposal of the bureau. On the other hand it was comparatively an easy matter to avoid any duplication of Deaths.

It is proposed that, among other matters, the Third Volume of the Medical History of the War shall contain a somewhat detailed account of the General Hospital System. To this the reader must be referred for particulars; but some brief allusion to the facts of the case appears indispensable to the comprehension of the statistical questions involved.

Before the war, the troops composing the United States Army were chiefly distributed as garrisons of the various permanent or temporary works constructed for Sea Coast Defence or for the protection of the Indian Frontier. Each of these stations was provided with a small Post Hospital in which the serious cases of sickness were treated by the medical officer attached to the post. Mild cases were usually prescribed for and allowed to remain in Quarters. When troops began to go into camp at the commencement of the war, each regiment established a Regimental Hospital on the same general plan. Hospital tents, or some building temporarily occupied, afforded shelter for the more serious cases who were there treated by the regimental surgeon or his assistants, while milder cases were prescribed for and excused from duty, but continued to occupy their ordinary tents or such other shelter as was provided for the rest of the command. When several regiments were grouped together as Brigades, it was often found convenient to establish all the Regimental Hospitals of the brigade at one point, and this speedily led to their consolidation in many instances as Brigade Hospitals. At a later period the same tendency to consolidation led to the union of the several Brigade Hospitals of a Division, forming thus a Division Hospital. The Division Hospital was sometimes a mere aggregation of Regimental or Brigade Field Hospitals, but in its highest development in connection with large Armies in which the troops were maneuvered by Divisions, it formed a single unit, bearing the same relation to the Division that the Regimental Hospital did to the Regiment. An interesting account of the workings of the Division system of Field Hospitals will be found in the Appended Documents of this volume, especially in the reports of Medical Director McParlin, p. 148 *et seq.* to which the reader is referred.

But very shortly after the organization of troops was commenced in 1861, it was found that the system of Post and Regimental Hospitals was not adequate to provide for all the sick. Difficulty was especially experienced when a regiment received marching orders. It was then desirable of course that the Regimental Surgeon, with his assistants and hospital tents, should accompany the command, while, on the other hand, there was very generally a certain number of sick or wounded under treatment who could not with propriety be carried along. Moreover the maximum hospital accommodation which it was practicable to allow each regiment, proved insufficient to provide for all the patients on occasions of emergency, as during the prevalence of epidemics, or after the occurrence of general engagements. It became necessary, therefore, to organize near the base of operations independent hospitals which should receive and care for the sick necessarily left behind when troops moved, as well as those for whom the Regimental Hospitals could afford no accommodation, and the wounded after battles. Such establishments, known as General Hospitals, being of a more or less permanent character, it was possible to provide more conveniences and comforts for the care of the sick and wounded than could be furnished in the field, and hence it early became the custom to send the more serious cases, especially those likely to require protracted treatment, to General Hospital. When in the course of events the General Hospitals, near the several bases of operation, became

encumbered with sick and wounded, others were established at various points throughout the Northern States, and the hospitals near the base of operations were evacuated from time to time upon the more distant establishments, to make room for the continual stream of diseased and disabled which constantly flowed from the scene of active operations.

It will be the task of the medical historian in the Third Volume to trace these operations in detail. He will have to show how it happened, that after a period of transition, in which hotels, factories, and other existing buildings, many of them ill suited for hospital purposes, were temporarily occupied, wooden barracks came to be constructed for hospital purposes, which were improved from time to time, as experience suggested modifications in the original plans, until a unique system of Barrack Hospitals, each capable of accommodating from one to three thousand patients, resulted, which is well worthy of the serious attention of military surgeons. He will have to detail the events which ultimately led to the recognition of the General Hospitals as independent military posts, of which the Surgeon-in-charge was the Commanding Officer, subject only to the jurisdiction of the Medical Director and of the General Commanding the Department. He will have to show how the principle, that the Surgeon-in-charge is the proper person to command a General Hospital, was speedily pushed to its logical results; how the Line Officers commanding the guard of the hospital, or acting as its quartermaster or commissary, were placed under the authority of the Surgeon-in-charge and ordered to report to him, and how the results attained so fully justified the course pursued, that the Medical Department may confidently appeal to the precedent thus established as its warrant for asking the like enlarged jurisdiction and powers in any future war.

An examination of the monthly reports of sick and wounded from these General Hospitals shows that their population was constantly fluctuating. Thousands of patients were often received and sent away in a single month. Events at the front, and the consequent condition of the hospitals near the base of operations, more frequently than the nature of the disease or injury, determined the stay of the patient in any individual hospital. Of course when a number of cases were sent from a hospital in anticipation of fresh arrivals, the less serious cases of both wounds and disease were, so far as possible, selected for transportation, a fact which is not to be overlooked in interpreting the greater mortality which distinguished the hospitals near the base of operations; but it was not always practicable to adhere strictly to this rule. Moreover, no inconsiderable movement of individual patients was determined by the efforts made from time to time by the State authorities to have the sick and wounded transferred for treatment to hospitals within their own State boundaries.

A review of all these facts, and of others of similar character, which need not now be specified, compelled the compiler of this volume reluctantly to abandon the hope of presenting in tabular form the number of cases of each disease treated in General Hospitals. The plan adopted with regard to the matter may be briefly summed up as follows:

The Departmental tables embrace the Cases and Deaths obtained by the consolidation

of the monthly sick reports of troops in the Field and in Garrison. They represent the number of men taken sick each month out of the mean strength given, and the nature of their complaints so far as could be ascertained by the medical officers who attended them. They set forth also the number who died with their commands, and in the several Post, Regimental, Brigade, and Division Hospitals attached.

The Hospital tables exhibit the number who died in the General Hospitals of each region, arranged by months and causes of death.

The Consolidated tables for Regions embrace, then, the total number of new Cases occurring from month to month in the strength given, arranged by diseases, and the total number of Deaths, also arranged by months and diseases, and including deaths in General Hospital as well as those occurring in the field and in garrison.

It will then be understood, that in computing the ratio of Cases to strength for any disease, the number of cases may be compared with the strength given in the departmental tables, or with their sum in the regional or army tables. But in computing the ratio of Deaths to strength, the hospital population, as exhibited in the several hospital tables, must be taken into account.

A comparison of the number of cases with the number of deaths for any disease will, however, require the consideration of some additional circumstances. For since it has been impossible to prepare tables showing the number of Cases of each disease received into the General Hospitals, and since every effort has been made to secure the distribution of the Deaths among the real causes of death, the number of deaths exhibited by the Regional and Army tables cannot always be regarded as bearing a direct relationship to the number of cases. The figures are to be regarded rather as independent facts, often intimately connected, and here offered for future reasonable discussion. No attempt has been made to reconcile the apparent discrepancies in the tables arising from this source. It was thought important that both classes of facts should be presented in the most complete manner, and that all attempt to bring them into accord should be postponed to become a subject of discussion in connection with individual diseases of importance in the Second Volume.

An examination of the tables, therefore, will show many instances in which the number of Deaths is disproportionally large as compared with the number of Cases, and even some instances in which more Deaths than Cases are reported. These examples are not to be looked upon as oversights or errors on the part of those to whom the preparation of the tables was entrusted. They are the necessary consequence of the fidelity with which the facts, as reported, were consolidated. A single example will serve as an illustration.

In table LXVII, which is an abstract of the Sickness and Mortality of the Central Region for the year ending June 30, 1864, it will be observed on page 429 that the number of Cases of Inflammation of the Brain reported is 215, with 271 Deaths, which might be supposed to involve an impossibility. But an examination of the previous table shows,

page 423, that 128 of these deaths occurred in General Hospital. It would appear, therefore, simply that 215 Cases and 143 Deaths of Inflammation of the Brain were reported among the garrisons and troops in the Central Region during the year, and that besides 128 Deaths of the same disease occurred in the General Hospitals of the Region. Some of the Deaths in hospital were doubtless patients included among the Cases of the garrison and field reports; but the greater part of them were probably men who had entered hospital with other complaints. The detailed facts would be interesting and valuable, but cannot be ascertained. We can, however, learn from the tables the number of New Cases of the disease which originated in the reported strength in field and in garrison during the time specified. We can also learn the whole number of Deaths attributed to this cause, including those which occurred in the given hospital population. Each of these facts has its own independent value, and each requires separate consideration. The two classes of facts can only be brought into relationship with a view to studying the relative mortality per thousand cases in connection with those affections of which a very large number of cases has been reported, and even in these instances the results attained will often require modification in accordance with considerations peculiar to each disease.

The writer is perfectly aware of the inconvenience of the circumstances just recounted, and has also fully considered many other objections to the plan which he has adopted for dealing with the monthly reports of the General Hospital. He also regrets greatly the impossibility of compiling tables giving general statistical information with regard to the number of cases of each disease which arose *de novo* in the hospital population, or of secondary diseases and complications. He is firmly convinced, however, that a more ambitious course than he has adopted would have led merely to less reliable result.

It must further be explained in this place that the tables in this volume do not embrace those Killed in Action, those dead of Wounds or Disease while Prisoners of War, or those who died while on Furlough, Leave of Absence, Absence Without Leave, or after Discharge from service on surgeon's certificate of disability. In the case of those Killed in Action, the monthly sick reports could not always be expected to attain accuracy, the Surgeon usually obtaining his information with regard to them indirectly and at second hand. The names of such of the killed as could be learned by him with reasonable certainty were entered in the sick report among the names of the dead, but the printed blanks directed that they should not be included in the statistical portion of the report, and a careful examination of the reports received shows that this rule was advisable.

The number of deaths from Gunshot and other Wounds given in the tables, therefore, excludes the Killed in Battle, but the number of Wounded was intended to embrace all the Wounded among the mean strength given, and when this intention was not carried out, as was sometimes probably the case, especially after certain general engagements, it was in consequence of circumstances which interfered with the efforts of the Medical Officer to obtain full details with regard to the Wounded of the commands to which they belonged.

Instances in which this took place are known, and it seems reasonable to suppose that many others must have occurred, so that the figures in the tables representing the number of Wounded, and especially the number of Gunshot Wounds, must be regarded as probably less than the real number occurring in the mean strength represented. For the full discussion of this part of the subject, however, the reader must be referred to the Surgical Volumes of this work.

In addition to the foregoing explanations, which it has been thought advisable to offer as aids to the appreciation of the tables contained in this volume, it seems proper to make next some general remarks with regard to the Total Losses of our armies during the war by Death, and by Discharge on surgeon's certificate of disability. These remarks will be founded upon estimates derived from other sources of information than the reports of sick and wounded employed in the construction of the tables, and will therefore be of service as indicating the degree of completeness which these may fairly be considered to possess.

The first source of information which would appear to require consideration is the Adjutant General's Office, in which are preserved the military records of the army. Here are to be found the Returns of posts, armies, and departments, the monthly Muster and Pay Rolls of individual companies, and the Final Statements of deceased soldiers. The last-named of these reports have served as the basis for a most pains-taking investigation with regard to the subject of our present inquiry. It was the duty of company and other officers to furnish such a record of each death occurring within their jurisdiction, and hence the fact and date of death was thus reported in a large part of the whole number of the dead. These returns give, in each case, the name, rank, company, and regiment of the deceased, and state also, whenever the officer making the return was acquainted with the circumstances, whether he was Killed in Battle, or Died of Wounds or of Disease.

Of course many men were killed or died for whom no such final statements were made at the time. After engagements men were often missing concerning whom it was not known whether they were killed or taken prisoners; deaths not unfrequently occurred among men absent from their commands of which no responsible officer had knowledge; reports were captured by the enemy, lost or mislaid, and the duty of making them out was not invariably performed. At the close of the war, therefore, these files were far from complete.

It happened, however, immediately after the war was over, that vast numbers of applications began to be made to the Adjutant General by officers of the Pay Department, by the Second Auditor, and by the Commissioner of Pensions, for official evidence of the service and death of individual soldiers, to enable these officials to adjust the claims of the heirs of the deceased against the government. These applications not merely rendered it necessary to make a most laborious examination of the muster rolls to extract the deaths recorded in them, but in the case of those claimed to be dead, for whom there was no final statement, and who were not entered as dead on the muster rolls, it became

necessary to hear evidence in order to arrive at the actual facts, and the result in each case being duly recorded, the files representing the dead were daily rendered more nearly complete.

In view of these circumstances it would be anticipated that the Adjutant General's Office would now be able to furnish the most complete and reliable information extant with regard to the number and names of the dead. It might also be presumed that the number of men actually Killed in Battle could be most nearly approximated from the same source, while it would seem probable that a large proportion of those who died of wounds or of disease would appear simply as Dead, without any cause of death having been recorded. Each of these expectations is fully realized on an examination of the information derivable from this source.

In reply to an inquiry from the Surgeon General, the Adjutant General has furnished the following statement dated October 25, 1870:

“The total number of deaths, so far as known at the office, from the commencement to the close of the Rebellion, is as follows :

Regular Army, Commissioned Officers	267
Regular Army, Enlisted Men	4, 592
Volunteer Army, Commissioned Officers	8, 553
Volunteer Army, Enlisted Men	256, 427
Colored Troops, Commissioned Officers	285
Colored Troops, Enlisted Men.....	33, 380
Total number of deaths	<u>303, 504”</u>

The commissioned officers of the Colored troops being almost without exception white, the above figures may be classified as follows:

Total mortality among White Officers and Men.....	270, 124
Total mortality among Colored Men.....	33, 380
Total number of deaths.....	<u>303, 504</u>

These numbers are to be understood as embracing the deaths from all causes, including the slain in battle and those who died while prisoners of war, or while absent on furlough or otherwise, so far as it has been possible to collect information with regard to them at the Adjutant General's Office up to the 25th of October, 1870.

The period represented by the words “from the commencement to the close of the Rebellion” in the above statement, was found, on inquiry at the Adjutant General's Office, to have been used in the case of the Regular Army with a somewhat different significance from that with which it was employed in the case of the Volunteer Forces.

For the Regular Army the figures represent the number of officers and men who are known to have died between the 15th of April, 1861, and the 1st of June, 1865.

For the Volunteer Forces, both White and Colored, however, the figures embrace all the deaths known to have occurred in the volunteer organizations called out during the progress of the war up to the date of their muster out of the service. This date may be approximately fixed for the White troops at about the close of the last fiscal year represented in this volume, though a few scattered Companies remained in service subsequently, the last of which, a Battalion of New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry, was not mustered out until November 18, 1867.

In the cases of the Colored Volunteers, the process went on more slowly, the last Regiment having been mustered out December 20, 1867.

In both cases it is to be understood that the number of dead given is derived from an actual count of the names of the individuals recorded as dead, and not from the consolidation of numerical returns of any kind. This circumstance renders it quite clear that the real number of deaths cannot be supposed to be less than the statement above given by the Adjutant General, and a consideration of the facts with regard to the additions made to the death files since the war, will give weight to the opinion that it cannot be materially greater.

It is true that, as has been already indicated, the death records of the Adjutant General's Office were quite incomplete at the close of the war; but the liberal policy pursued by the government in the matter of bounty, back pay and pensions, has undoubtedly resulted in ascertaining the facts with regard to the greater portion of those of the dead who were not properly included in the original files. Some notion of the extent of the work thus done, can be formed by comparing the statement now made by the Adjutant General, with former published statements based upon the records of his office at different intervals after the war.

Thus, for example, in Part VI of the Final Report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War, dated March 17, 1866, there will be found under the head of "Casualties in the Military Forces" an official statement of the mortality of the Army as deduced from the muster rolls and returns of the Adjutant General's Office. This statement, which is given in tabular form on page 78 of the report, embraces a considerable number of items, the consolidation of which gives the following results:

Number of deaths among White Officers and Men	250, 651
Number of deaths among Colored Men.....	29, 038
Total.....	<u>279, 689</u>

February 27, 1869, a report on the same subject was made by the Adjutant General to the Secretary of War, for the information of a Committee of the House of Representatives. This report, a copy of which was furnished to the Surgeon General, contained a "Consolidated Statement of the number of Federal Soldiers who died in the Service of the United States during the Rebellion." A consolidation of the items of this table furnishes the following results:

Number of deaths among White Officers and Men	261, 036
Number of deaths among Colored Men.....	33, 380
Total.....	<u>294, 416</u>

A comparison between these three sets of figures which show the number of deaths known to the office of the Adjutant General, in March 1866, February 1869, and October 1870, respectively, will afford some notion of the laborious and conscientious manner in which that officer and his assistants have endeavored to perfect the Official Record of Deaths.

The figures offered at the last date will probably receive still further accretions in the future; yet, as the number of new names added to the list during the three months immediately preceding October 25, 1870, was only one hundred, it cannot be presumed that the whole number finally recorded will be very much greater than that now presented.

In appreciating the evidence derived from this source, the possibility that a few deaths may have been erroneously recorded by mistake, or in consequence of fraudulent evidence, must, of course, receive consideration. It must also be confessed, that, notwithstanding all the pains taken, a certain number of deaths must eventually escape record. Nevertheless, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, and especially the pecuniary interests involved, the scrutiny which this circumstance has compelled, the large number of names added to the list annually for several years after the close of the war, and the small number added recently, it may well be believed that a close approximation to the actual facts has now been attained.

The next source of information for consideration is the office of the Quartermaster General.

According to the Army Regulations in force at the commencement of the war, it was the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide for the Burial of deceased soldiers. The great increase of the national forces caused by the war, and the large number of dead, suggested, early in the course of the struggle, the idea of National Cemeteries especially designed for this purpose.

By an act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, the President of the United States was authorized to purchase cemetery grounds and cause them to be enclosed for the burial of "the soldiers who shall die in the service of the Country."

After the close of the war it was deemed necessary to legislate still further on the subject, and it was provided by Public Resolution No. 21, approved April 13, 1866, "that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of the soldiers of the United States, who fell in battle or died of disease in the field and in hospital during the War of the Rebellion; to secure suitable burial places in which they may be properly interred, and to have the grounds enclosed, so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever."

In the following year an act "to establish and protect National Cemeteries" was approved February 22, 1867, which provided in detail for the purchase of grounds, the management and inspection of cemeteries, and the punishment of any person who should mutilate monuments or injure the trees and plants.

In obedience to the regulations in force at the commencement of the war, and to orders issued by the War Department, from time to time, in accordance with the spirit of these acts, every effort would appear to have been made to collect the remains of the dead, to inter them decently, and to record all the facts known in connection with each grave. The thorough character of the work may be inferred from the circumstance that it has

already cost upwards of three millions of dollars. After no other war, whether of ancient or modern times, have any such systematic exertions been made to secure the collection of the dead and their interment in permanent resting places. It is proper, therefore, that the statistician should give the fullest consideration to the information derivable from this source.

The Quartermaster General, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, dated November 8, 1865, makes the following statement: "Under General Orders No. 40, of July 3, 1865, which, on the conclusion of the war, called upon the officers of this department for special reports of the number of interments registered during the war, reports have been received from officers in seventeen States, including the District of Columbia. They report the interments registered in their offices at 116,148. Of these there were whites, 95,803; colored, 20,345; loyal, 98,827; disloyal, 12,596; refugees, 600; contrabands, 4,125."

In his annual report for the following fiscal year, dated October, 1866, the same officer furnishes an elaborate account of the efforts being made under his supervision, to collect the remains of the dead and to establish National Cemeteries. Forty-one National Cemeteries had been established at the close of the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1866, and ten more had been determined upon. Four hundred and twelve cemeteries, not the property of the Nation, were known to contain the remains of soldiers. Up to the date mentioned 87,664 had been removed and reinterred; the National Cemeteries already contained "the remains of 104,528 loyal soldiers." It was believed that 135,881 bodies would yet have to be moved and reinterred, and the total number of the remains "of loyal soldiers" was estimated at 341,670.

As the work of collecting the remains of the deceased soldiers from battle-fields, way sides, and private cemeteries progressed, it was found that these estimates were not exact. The number of bodies which it seemed desirable to move and reinter, was found to be somewhat larger than had been anticipated, and the total number of remains proved considerably less than the estimate.

Inquiries made at the office of the Quartermaster General in November, 1870, showed that about two hundred and forty thousand bodies had been moved and reinterred, and a few hundred more still required the same care. At that time there were seventy-three National Cemeteries devoted exclusively to the burial of the dead who had fallen during the rebellion in the service of their country. Bodies of "deceased Union soldiers" were also known to be buried in three hundred and sixteen local, private, or post cemeteries. The total number of graves, so far as known, was 315,555. These were all believed to contain the bodies of Union soldiers who had died or been killed during the rebellion, but of the whole number 172,109 only, or rather more than one-half, had been identified by name.

It appears, therefore, that while, as it has been shown, the names of 303,504 dead officers and soldiers are recorded in the office of the Adjutant General with every reasonable

probability that the list does not embrace quite the whole number, the records of the Quartermaster General show the existence of 315,555 graves, believed to contain the remains of officers and soldiers dead during the Rebellion. The question, therefore, at once arises, what statistical value can be attached to the latter figures as indicating the real number of the dead? There can be no doubt that the officers to whom the task of collecting the bodies of the dead was entrusted, performed their work with zeal and care. Yet from the very nature of the case, the greater portion of the labor was done after the war had closed, and most of the bodies collected from their temporary resting places on battle-fields, or elsewhere throughout the Southern States, had been several years in the ground. The whole country was divided into districts and the most careful inquiries were made by the officer in charge of the Cemeterial work of each, so that it is not likely that any considerable number of soldiers' graves could have escaped observation. But, on the other hand, is there no probability that in disinterring the nameless dead, the bodies of teamsters, camp followers, refugees, fugitive slaves, or even Confederate soldiers may have been mistaken at times for those of our own men? There appears to be little doubt that those engaged upon the work took every reasonable precaution to avoid mistakes, and that every available source of information was freely consulted. Yet the extent to which clothing and arms captured from the United States were used by the Confederates, must have interfered considerably with the certainty of such identifications. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it would hardly be possible therefore to regard the number of graves as affording any very precise indication of the mortality of our armies, if no other fact than this number existed for our guidance. Yet when the close agreement between the number of graves and the number actually known to be dead as shown by the evidence in the Adjutant General's Office is taken into consideration, there would appear to be no great difficulty in arriving at an approximative judgment. The real number is assuredly greater than the number of names recorded up to the present date at the office of the Adjutant General. It cannot reasonably be supposed to exceed the total number of graves. The truth must probably be between three hundred and four and three hundred and sixteen thousand deaths.

A comparison must now be made between the foregoing figures and the testimony to be derived from the office of the Surgeon General. About the date of the close of the war a series of alphabetical registers of the dead were commenced in that office. In these books the names of the dead, as given on the monthly sick reports, were entered, and subsequently all the additional names found in the Registers of the closed hospitals and other records turned in to the office after the war, were carefully added, every pains being taken to avoid duplicating names. The Commissioner of Pensions soon adopted the practice of referring to the Surgeon General for information as to the Cause of Death of those soldiers whose widows or heirs applied for pension. The Adjutant General, in order to complete his death records, in the manner already described, applied for information as to the fate of many thousands of soldiers reported on the muster rolls as absent from their Regiments ;

the Paymaster General and Second Auditor made continual applications for similar information to enable them to settle claims for back pay or bounty, and all these demands have compelled a most pains-taking and thorough examination of the records.

A consideration of the sources from which the Surgeon General's records are derived would render it probable, even before examining the results, that while they would excel those of the Adjutant General in the presentation of details with regard to the nature of the Disease or Injury which was the Cause of Death, they would contain a much smaller number of dead men's names. These records are, in fact, principally derived from the reports and record books of the Medical Officers of the Army. They could not be expected to contain complete lists of those Killed in Battle, of those who died while Prisoners of War, or of the deaths in detachments unprovided with Medical Officers, and this has, in fact, proved to be the case. Yet although the number of dead recorded in the alphabetical death registers of the Surgeon General's Office is less than the total number reported by the Adjutant General, the figures differ much less than might have been anticipated.

A careful count of these death registers made in October 1870, for the purposes of this work, gives the following results.

The total number of deaths recorded, embracing officers and men of the Regular Army from April 15, 1861, to June 30, 1865, inclusive, and officers and men of the Volunteer forces, both white and colored, while in service, from the date of their muster-in to the date of their muster-out, is 282,955, being 20,549 less than the corresponding figures of the Adjutant General, or about nine-tenths of what may be safely regarded as the whole number of deaths within the limits specified. The deaths contained in these registers are distributed as follows :

Regular Army, Officers and Enlisted Men.....	5,200
Volunteer Army, Officers and Enlisted Men including Officers of Colored Troops.....	245,690
Enlisted men of Colored Troops.....	32,065
Total.....	<u>282,955</u>

A detailed examination into the discrepancies existing between these figures and those of the Adjutant General shows that the chief difference exists in the case of the enlisted men of the Volunteer Army; the total number of dead among the enlisted men of the Volunteer Army as recorded in the office of the Adjutant General being 256,427, while the total number recorded in the office of the Surgeon General is but 237,150. The difference is 19,277, which is by far the greater portion of the total discrepancy. This discrepancy is mainly due to the opportunities enjoyed by the Adjutant General's Office for accumulating evidence of the fact of death in individual cases since the war. In the case of the Colored troops, also, the Adjutant General has a greater number of names, while, on the other hand, in the case of the Regular Army the records of the Surgeon General contain several hundred more names than are reported by the Adjutant General.

A further examination into the alphabetical registers of the Surgeon General's Office fully bears out the presumption that while they would contain a somewhat smaller number of names than have been recorded as dead by the Adjutant General, they might be

expected to afford particulars as to the Cause of Death in a much greater number of instances, the principal exception being in the case of those who were Killed in Battle.

A comparison of the two sets of records would seem likely, therefore, to afford the means of arriving at some general conclusions with regard to the proportion of the whole number of the dead who were Killed in Battle, Died of Wounds, or Died of Disease.

The latest report by the Adjutant General which makes any discrimination between the several Causes of Death, is the report of February 27, 1869, to which allusion has already been made. Of the 294,416 deaths included in the report, 55,297 are given as dead of Unknown Causes. The rest are classified as Killed in Battle, Died of Wounds, Died of Disease, and died of Other Known Causes.

This report gives the number of Killed in Battle as 44,238 distributed as follows :

Regular Army, Officers and Men.....	1,355
White Volunteers, Officers and Men.....	41,369
Colored Volunteers, Enlisted Men.....	1,514
Total killed in battle.....	<u>44,238</u>

The alphabetical registers of the Surgeon General's Office contain, as already indicated, a much smaller number of deaths of this class. They sum up 35,408, distributed as follows :

Regular Army, Officers and Men.....	831
White Volunteers, Officers and Men.....	33,805
Colored Volunteers, Enlisted Men.....	772
Total killed in battle.....	<u>35,408</u>

For the Killed in Battle, therefore, it is clear that the figures of the Adjutant General's report must be preferred; yet in view of the 55,297 men borne on the same report as dead from Unknown Causes, it cannot be believed that even these figures represent the whole number Killed in Battle. They are simply to be regarded as the least numbers which can safely be employed to represent this category, and an additional estimated number should be added, to be determined after a consideration of the numbers which will be shown to have died from other causes.

Next, with regard to the number of those who Died of Wounds. The report of the Adjutant General represents the total number of this class as 33,993, distributed as follows :

Regular Army, Officers and Men.....	850
White Volunteers, Officers and Men.....	32,106
Colored Volunteers, Enlisted Men.....	1,037
Total died of wounds.....	<u>33,993</u>

The alphabetical registers of the Surgeon General's Office, however, permit us very materially to increase these figures. The total number of deaths from wounds and injuries recorded by name on them is 49,205, which are distributed as follows :

Regular Army, Officers and Men.....	1,174
White Volunteers, Officers and Men.....	46,271
Colored Volunteers, Enlisted Men.....	1,760
Total deaths from wounds and injuries.....	<u>49,205</u>

The same reasons which rendered it proper to regard the figures of the Adjutant General's report as the least number which can be believed to represent the Killed in Battle, compel the recognition of the above count from the Surgeon General's registers as the least number that can be believed to have Died from Wounds and Injuries.

There are besides on the registers the names of 302 officers and men reported to have committed Suicide, 103 Homicides, and 121 Executions, making a total of 526 deaths from these causes, distributed as follows:

Regular Army	27
White Volunteers.....	442
Colored Volunteers.....	57
Total suicides, homicides and executions	<u>526</u>

Next, with regard to the number who Died of Disease. The report of the Adjutant General gives the number of this class as 149,043 distributed as follows:

Regular Army, Officers and Men.....	2,428
White Volunteers, Officers and Men.....	120,404
Colored Volunteers, Enlisted Men.....	26,211
Total	<u>149,043</u>

Here again the death registers of the Surgeon General's Office record a much larger number of names. The total number of deaths of this class entered on the books being 186,216, distributed as follows:

Regular Army, Officers and Men.....	3,009
White Volunteers, Officers and Men.....	153,995
Colored Volunteers, Enlisted Men	29,212
Total number of deaths from disease	<u>186,216</u>

Of course, in forming an estimate of the total number of Deaths from Disease, preference is to be given to these figures.

Seeing then that the report of the Adjutant General affords the nearest approximation to the Whole Number of Deaths, and to the number Killed in Battle, while the registers of the Surgeon General's Office afford the nearest approximation to the number of deaths from Wounds and from Disease, we will find that of the whole number of deaths the causes of but 24,184 remain Unknown, and the following table presents a synoptical view of the conclusions indicated in the course of the foregoing remarks:

	Regulars.	White Volunteers.	Colored Volunteers.	Total.
Killed in battle.....	1,355	41,369	1,511	44,238
Died of wounds and injuries.....	1,174	46,271	1,760	49,205
Suicide, homicide, and execution.....	27	442	57	526
Died of disease.....	3,009	153,995	29,212	186,216
Unknown causes.....	159	23,188	837	24,184
Total.....	5,724	265,265	33,380	304,369

The total in this table foots up a few hundred deaths more than are reported by the Adjutant General, and this on account of the mortality of the Regular Army being

estimated here as rather greater than is shown in his report. This greater estimate results partly from accepting as the number of Killed in Battle among the Regular troops the number of names so reported to the Adjutant General, partly from the fact that the Surgeon General's Death Registers contain a larger number of names of regular soldiers dead of Wounds and Disease, and partly from the circumstance that the count of the latter has been made to go up to the close of the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1865, representing thus the deaths of one month more than is embraced in the Adjutant General's reports.

By consolidating the deaths from violent causes in the foregoing table we obtain the following general view:

	Regulars.	White Volunteers.	Colored Volunteers.	Total.
Violent deaths	2,556	88,082	3,331	93,969
Deaths from disease	3,009	153,995	29,212	186,216
Unknown causes	159	23,188	837	24,184
Total	5,724	265,265	33,380	304,369

From this view it will be seen that of 280,185 deaths from known causes, the proportion of violent deaths to the whole number was one out of every three deaths. A very great difference, however, existed between the White and Colored troops in these respects. In the case of the White troops, out of 247,642 deaths from known causes, the proportion of violent deaths to the whole number of deaths was one out of every two and seven-tenths. In the case of the Colored troops out of 32,543 deaths from known causes the proportion of violent deaths to the whole number of deaths was one out of every nine and eight-tenths. Some difference also appears to exist in this respect between the Regular and Volunteer troops; the proportion of violent deaths to the whole number of deaths from known causes being one to two and two-tenths for the first, and one to two and seven-tenths for the second of these classes. It is true that these figures do not represent the whole number of deaths, nevertheless the deaths from unknown causes bear so small a proportion to the whole number, and the probability that these also are distributed in nearly the same manner among the several causes is so great that it cannot be supposed the general result would be materially modified had it been possible to ascertain the cause of death in every case.

It is desirable next to endeavor to form an estimate of the ratio existing between the number of deaths and the the number of troops engaged. This has already been done in various quarters, on entirely dissimilar principles. In the first place, the number of deaths has been compared with the total number of enlistments; but it will at once be seen that on this plan we shall get no results which can be fairly compared with the death rates of civil populations; for the term of service for which the troops were enlisted during the war was shorter than the duration of the war itself; some were enlisted for three months, some for one hundred days, some for one year, some for three years or more; and since the same man, in vast numbers of cases, was re-enlisted, often several times during the

war, the total number of enlistments does not bear any such relationship to the men engaged as would indicate their actual number.

Another method employed has been to compare the number of deaths with the number of enlistments reduced to terms of service of three years. This has been done by counting three enlistments for one year, or twelve for three months, as one three year's enlistment. The number of three year's enlistments thus obtained is stated in the report of the Adjutant General of February, 1869, as 2,073,112 white enlisted men. The total number of commissions issued to white officers was 83,935, and the total number of colored enlistments 178,895. It is remarked in the report that the number of officers and colored enlistments are "all considered three years; most were recruited for that period, and those for shorter periods cannot be classed without a laborious examination of numerous muster rolls."

It is obvious, however, that these figures could not be used for our present purpose, even were they all reduced to terms of service of three years, for immense numbers of men enlisted or were commissioned more than once in three-year organizations, hence appearing twice or oftener in the above enumeration, and without such an investigation of the rolls as is not at present practicable, it would not be possible to ascertain the number of such cases. Moreover, there are no means, short of following out the history of each man on the rolls, of ascertaining the time which those who enlisted for three years actually served. Besides those who died or were discharged for disability at various periods of their term of service, it is well known that the large local bounties induced many men to desert at an early period, who speedily enlisted again in some other organization in order to secure a double bounty; in short, it would appear impossible, at the present time, to arrive at such definite results with regard to this subject as would serve as a sound basis for the calculation of instructive ratios.

Another plan remains which, though it cannot be hoped to be made perfectly accurate, would seem to offer the greatest probability of arriving at valuable results.

The actual strength of the army, as ascertained at certain dates during the progress of the war, may be made use of to calculate the mean strength constantly in service, and this result may be compared with the number of deaths known to have occurred during the period represented.

In the case of the Colored troops, the Adjutant General has furnished to the Surgeon General a complete statement showing separately the number of commissioned officers and enlisted men of these organizations, present and absent, from September, 1862, till December, 1867, when the last colored regiment was mustered out of service, being a period of five years and four months. From this statement the following average mean strength for the period has been computed for enlisted men only. Average strength present, 35,640: absent, 6,699; aggregate, 42,339. The total number of deaths for the same period among the colored enlisted men was 33,380, being at the rate of 6,259 deaths for each year, or an annual death-rate of 148 per 1000 of average aggregate mean strength. Subdividing this death-rate, in accordance with the ratio of violent to other deaths already indicated

for this class, we shall have an annual ratio of 15 violent deaths and 133 deaths from disease per 1,000 of strength.

In the case of the Regular Army, the Adjutant General has published reports of the strength present and absent at various dates, from which those representing the strength on the first of each year have been selected. The figures, as here presented, include both officers and men.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
January 1, 1861	14,663	1,704	16,367
" 1, 1862	19,871	2,554	22,425
" 1, 1863	19,169	6,294	25,463
" 1, 1864	17,237	7,399	24,636
" 1, 1865	14,661	7,358	22,019
Average mean strength*	17,735	5,194	22,929

The total number of deaths in the Regular Army being 5,724 between the 15th of April, 1861, and 30th of June, 1865, a period of four years two months and a half, would give an annual average of 1,360 deaths, or an annual death-rate of 59 per 1,000 of strength, which, divided between violent deaths and those from disease, would give an annual ratio of 27 violent deaths and 32 deaths from disease per 1,000 of strength.

The strength of the White Volunteers on certain dates may be obtained by subtracting from statements made by the Adjutant General giving the strength of the total Volunteer force at certain dates during the war, the known strength of the Colored enlisted men for the same month, and using the resulting figures as data for computing the mean. The following table, in which both officers and men are included, was obtained in this manner :

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate
July 1, 1861	169,480	849	170,329
January 1, 1862	507,333	46,159	553,492
" 1, 1863	676,175	212,859	889,034
" 1, 1864	540,643	237,650	778,293
" 1, 1865	523,536	309,395	832,931
March 31, 1865	554,720	294,351	849,071
Average mean strength†	544,704	196,803	741,507

The total number of deaths of this class has been stated above at 265,265. Of this number, however, the death registers of the Surgeon General's Office show that 4,553 died subsequently to June 30, 1865, which would leave a total of 260,712 deaths from the outbreak of the War to that time, being at the rate of 65,178 deaths annually, or 88

* Calculated by the formula given in the "English Life Table." London, 1864. Page XV.

† Calculated by the formula just cited, with the modifications required by the irregular dates of the enumerations at the beginning and end of the series. The count of March 31, 1865, is assumed as the mean of the six months in the middle of which it was made. The number in service increased up to May 1, 1865. (see the Report of the Secretary of War for the year ending June 30, 1866, page 78.) and decreased rapidly during the two following months.

per 1,000 of average aggregate mean strength. Subdividing this ratio between violent deaths and deaths from disease in accordance to the proportion of these classes already indicated, we shall have an annual ratio of 33 violent deaths and 55 deaths from disease per 1,000 of average aggregate strength.

Having thus, from independent sources, arrived at a general view of the total mortality of our forces during the War, we are now prepared to make use of the conclusions thus obtained as affording the means of forming a judgment with regard to the completeness of the tables contained in this volume.

The total number of deaths embraced in the tables for White troops, which include the officers as well as the men of both Regular and Volunteer organizations, is shown in Table C, page 641, to be 166,623. The total number of deaths of Colored enlisted men contained in the tables for Colored troops is shown in Table CXI, page 710, to be 29,004, making an aggregate of 195,627 deaths. But, as has been fully explained already, these tables do not include the Killed in Battle, those who died while Prisoners of War, or any of those who died while absent from their commands, excepting only the deaths in hospital.

Now, of the whole number of 304,369 deaths known to have occurred during the War, we have already seen that at least 44,238 were Killed in Battle. The report of the Adjutant General of February, 1869, sets forth also 26,168 deaths, included in the whole number as having occurred among those of our men who were prisoners in the hands of the enemy. There are no means of ascertaining, with precision, the number of deaths among others absent from their commands; but if the two items just given, neither of which can be regarded as representing all the deaths of the categories specified, be deducted from the whole number, we shall have 233,963 deaths remaining, the greater portion of which ought to appear upon the tables if these were absolutely complete. But the number the tables actually contain is 195,627, or eighty-three hundredths of the whole number of deaths which remain, after deducting the Killed in Battle and the deaths among Prisoners of War. So that, in a general way, it may fairly be concluded that the tables cover about nine-tenths of the class of facts they are intended to embrace. This proportion is certainly large enough to give great weight to their indications with regard to the comparative frequency and mortality of different diseases, of the same disease at various times and in different regions, and some other important questions with regard to the sickness and mortality of our armies during the War.

Besides the sickness and mortality tables this volume contains synoptical tables showing the causes of Discharge of enlisted men from the service on surgeon's certificate of disability, for White and Colored troops separately. These tables were made up from the lists of discharges accompanying reports of medical officers to the Surgeon General. These lists specified the discharged soldiers by name, and were intended to set forth the cause and date of discharge in each case. A count of the discharged soldiers thus reported shows a total of 215,312 white and 8,223 colored troops, which are the numbers represented in the tables.

The Adjutant General, in his letter to the Surgeon General of October 25, 1870, states the number borne on the rolls filed in his office as discharged for disability, as follows :

Enlisted Men of the Regular Army.....	6,541
Enlisted Men of the Volunteer Army.....	269,197
Enlisted Men of Colored Troops.....	9,807
Total.....	<u>285,545</u>

This number may safely be taken as a close approximation to the actual number of cases.

Unfortunately the reports made to the Surgeon General did not always specify distinctly the cause of discharge, as was required by the regulations on the subject, and hence it will be seen by an examination of Tables CI and CXII that of the whole number reported there were 25,915 discharges of white and 1,226 of colored enlisted men, the causes of which cannot be stated. There still remain, however, 189,397 discharges of white, and 6,997 of colored soldiers, which are distributed among the several causes of discharge, and this is a sufficiently large proportion to enable valuable deductions to be made from the facts presented.

In the preparation of Tables CI and CXII it was deemed advisable to depart somewhat from the list of diseases used in the tabular form of sick report, which served for the construction of the tables of Sickness and Mortality, in order that the tables might correspond, as closely as possible, with the reports made. Moreover, on account of the number of men reported as discharged from service on account of Old Age, Deformities, and other conditions belonging to Dr. Farr's class of Developmental Diseases, it was thought best to represent this class also, on these two tables. Almost without exception the causes of discharge reported under this head existed prior to the enlistment of the soldier, and ought to have prevented him from being received into the service.

With the foregoing considerations, the tables embraced in this volume are now submitted to the consideration of medical statisticians, as the first installment of the Medical History of the War. The writer regrets greatly the necessity of publishing first these dry and severe details, in which it can hardly be expected the general medical reader will be able to take much interest. This course was rendered imperative, however, by the fact that in the subsequent volumes it will frequently be necessary to refer to statistical considerations, which could not be accurately done until the tabulations of the present volume were complete; and the tabulations having been completed, it appeared a duty to place them as soon as possible at the disposal of the other students of this subject, throughout the world.

In the Second Volume of this work it is proposed to discuss in detail, the Diseases which were the chief causes of the sickness, the mortality, and the discharges for disability recorded in this. Histories of cases, accounts of pathological investigations, records of the work done in the Army Medical Museum, and extracts from reports with regard to particular diseases made from time to time to the Surgeon General, will be published, so far as seems desirable to represent the more important facts in connection with these subjects; and

an attempt will be made to offer such commentaries on the evidence recorded as may seem likely to facilitate the examination of the topics discussed, by those who are engaged in the study of the sickness and mortality of armies.

An examination of Tables C and CXI will show at a glance the subjects which must necessarily receive chief attention.

Foremost will be Camp Diarrhœa, and Dysentery, and Camp Fevers. Table C exhibits 129,386 deaths from disease among White troops, distributed among their several causes. Table CXI contains 27,499 deaths from disease among Colored troops, distributed in like manner. It will be seen that of these numbers 37,794 deaths of white and 6,764 of Colored troops were due to the several forms of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, which must, therefore, be regarded as the most important causes of the mortality from disease in our armies. Next come the several forms of Camp Fever reported under such heads as Typhoid, Typhus, Common Continued, Remittent, and Typho-Malarial Fevers. To these the tables attribute 35,965 deaths of White, and 4,691 of Colored troops.

The next most important cause of death among the troops was Pneumonia, of which 14,738 deaths of White, and 5,233 of Colored troops are reported.

Among the other leading causes of mortality are Small Pox and Varioloid, Measles, Consumption, and Intermittent Fevers.

In the matter of discharges for disability other affections assume prominence. Thus, from Tables CI and CXII, it will be seen that the affections which caused the largest number of discharges among White troops were: Consumption, 20,403; Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 17,389; Debility, 14,500; Rheumatism, 11,779; Heart Diseases, 10,636. Among the Colored troops the chief causes of discharge were: Rheumatism, 874; Consumption, 592; Debility, 540, and Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 359.

This brief enumeration, which can readily be extended by the reader on an examination of the tables, will serve to indicate some of the more important subjects which must receive consideration in the next volume, for the completion of which, however, considerable labor will yet be required.

J. J. WOODWARD

PART I.—WHITE TROOPS.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF WHITE TROOPS.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF WHITE TROOPS PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1861.

The reports received, chiefly from the three months' volunteers, prior to July 1, 1861, or the commencement of the first fiscal year of the war, have been consolidated into three tables.

1. Atlantic Region, Table I.
2. Central Region, Table II.
3. Consolidated table including both regions, Table III.

1. *Atlantic Region*—Table I.

The reports embraced in this table were received from regiments of the column under General Robert Patterson for May and June, 1861, from regiments in and around Washington, D. C., under General I. McDowell and Colonel J. K. F. Mansfield, for the same months, and from regiments in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, under General B. F. Butler, for the month of June only.

2. *Central Region*—Table II.

This table is made up from reports received from the Department of the Ohio, commanded by General George B. McClellan, for the month of June, 1861, and chiefly from regiments in Western Virginia, or the adjoining portion of Ohio.

TABLE I.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality of Troops in the Atlantic Region prior to July 1, 1861.

YEAR.....	1861.					
	MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
	16, 161.		48, 360.			
MONTH.....						
MEAN STRENGTH.....						
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>						
1. Typhus Fever.....	7	1	8		15	1
2. Typhoid Fever.....	17	4	45	13	62	17
3. Common Continued Fever.....	25		93		118	
4. Remittent Fever.....	38		155		193	
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	51		206		257	
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	19		226		245	
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	22		11		33	
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	2	1	22		24	1
9. Acute Diarrhoea.....	1, 217		6, 601		7, 818	
10. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	61		101		162	
11. Acute Dysentery.....	104		715	1	819	1
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	2		29	1	31	1
13. Erysipelas.....	15		40	3	55	3
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	8		38	1	46	1
15. Measles.....	3		356	2	359	2
16. Scarlet Fever.....						
17. Mumps.....	15		63		78	
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....	16		49		65	
19. Debility.....	29		302		331	
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	83		158		241	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>						
21. Syphilis.....	90		265		355	
22. Gonorrhœa.....	266		431		697	
23. Orchitis.....	21		52		73	
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....	2		14		16	
25. Serpent Bite.....			3		3	
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....						
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>						
27. Scurvy.....	7		6		13	
28. Delirium Tremens.....	18		9	2	27	2
29. Inebriation.....	20		26		46	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.						
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>						
30. Gout.....			7		7	
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	120		467		587	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	101		199		303	
33. Anæmia.....	6		6		12	
34. General Dropsy.....	1		3		4	
35. Cancer.....			5		5	
36. Tumors.....			7		7	
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	22		42		64	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>						
38. Consumption.....	16		65	2	81	2
39. Serofula.....	3		7		10	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.						
40. Worms.....	3		15		18	
Carried forward.....	2, 433	6	10, 847	25	13, 280	31

TABLE I.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued

YEAR.....	1861.					
	MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
MONTH.....						
MEAN STRENGTH.....	16,161.		48,360.			
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2,433	6	10,847	25	13,280	31
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>						
41. Apoplexy.....	2	1	3		5	1
42. Headache.....	83		176		259	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....	5	1	42	9	47	10
44. Epilepsy.....	15		20		35	
45. Sun-stroke.....	16	1	49		65	1
46. Insanity.....			15		15	
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	3		4		7	
48. Nostalgia.....	1		7		8	
49. Neuralgia.....	71		114		185	
50. Toothache.....	56		155		211	
51. Paralysis.....			5		5	
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	15		34	1	49	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>						
53. Amaurosis.....	1		1		2	
54. Cataract.....	1				1	
55. Inflammation of Iris.....	1		4		5	
56. Night Blindness.....						
57. Ophthalmia.....	55		117		172	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11		42		53	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.*</i>						
59. Earache.....	13		20		33	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	4		11		15	
61. Otorrhœa.....	6		34		40	
62. Deafness.....	1		5		6	
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		11		12	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>						
64. Aneurism.....						
65. Inflammation of Heart.....	1		4		5	
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	3		4		7	
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			2		2	
68. Inflammation of Veins.....						
69. Varicocele.....	3		29		32	
70. Varicose Veins.....	7		11		18	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11	1	10		21	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>						
72. Asthma.....	9		19		28	
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	138		484		622	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	13		19	1	32	1
75. Catarrh.....	812		762	1	1,574	1
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	2		15		17	
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	8		37		45	
78. Dropsy of Chest.....			1		1	
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	32		50		82	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	39		94		133	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	79	2	122	2	201	4
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	40		85		125	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>						
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....						
84. Cholera Morbus.....	11		184		195	
85. Colic.....	72		364		436	
86. Constipation.....	253		813		1,066	
87. Dyspepsia.....	87		154		241	
Carried forward.....	4,414	12	14,979	39	19,393	51

TABLE I.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.					
	MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
	16,161.		48,360.			
MONTH.....						
MEAN STRENGTH.....						
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	4,414	12	14,979	39	19,393	51
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>						
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....	7		21		28	
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	12		38		50	
90. Fistula.....	1		5		6	
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	2		18		20	
92. Piles.....	41		125		166	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	4		44		48	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	7		6		13	
95. Hernia.....	25		52		77	
96. Jaundice.....			1		1	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....	1		4		5	
98. Inflammation of the Peritonæum.....	6		32		38	
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....	1				1	
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	78		259		337	
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	53		76		129	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>						
102. Stone and Gravel.....			1		1	
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....			3		3	
104. Diabetes.....			1		1	
105. Incontinence of Urine.....			1		1	
106. Difficulty of Urination.....			10		10	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	6		15		21	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....			3		3	
109. Sarcocoele.....	1		11		12	
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....	13		13		26	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		15		23	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>						
112. Anchylosis.....			4		4	
113. Exostosis.....						
114. White Swelling.....	2		1		3	
115. Necrosis.....	7		1		8	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>						
116. Abscess.....	38		108		146	
117. Carbuncle.....	16		38		54	
118. Whitlow.....	14		45		59	
119. Boil.....	31		62		93	
120. Skin Diseases.....	39		101		140	
121. Ulcers.....	25		73		98	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		16		22	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.						
123. Burns.....	3		23		26	
124. Concussion of Brain.....			4		4	
125. Compression of Brain.....						
126. Contusion.....	50		109		159	
127. Fracture.....	11		16		27	
128. Dislocation.....			15		15	
129. Sprain.....	16		29		45	
130. Incised Wounds.....	37		103		140	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	25		102		127	
132. Punctured Wounds.....	43		36		79	
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	26	1	96	33	122	34
134. Poisoning.....			22		22	
135. Suicide.....						
136. Others of this Class.....	35		207	1	242	1
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	26	6	110	4	136	10
Total.....	5,130	19	17,054	77	22,184	96

TABLE II.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality of Troops in the Central Region prior to July 1, 1861.

YEAR.....	1861.	
MONTH.....	JUNE.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	18,590.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		
<i>ORDER I.—Miasmatic Diseases.</i>		
1. Typhus Fever.....	5	2
2. Typhoid Fever.....	35	
3. Common Continued Fever.....	11	
4. Remittent Fever.....	109	
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	132	
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	168	
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	38	
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	12	
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	644	
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	102	
11. Acute Dysentery.....	175	2
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	21	
13. Erysipelas.....	10	
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....		
15. Measles.....	782	1
16. Scarlet Fever.....		
17. Mumps.....	118	
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....	3	
19. Debility.....	128	
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	27	
<i>ORDER II.—Ethetic Diseases.</i>		
21. Syphilis.....	61	
22. Gonorrhœa.....	225	
23. Orchitis.....	38	
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....	1	
25. Serpent Bite.....	5	
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....		
<i>ORDER III.—Dietic Diseases.</i>		
27. Scurvy.....	5	
28. Delirium Tremens.....	6	
29. Inebriation.....	11	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		
<i>ORDER I.—Diathetic Diseases.</i>		
30. Gout.....	4	
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	44	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	84	
33. Anæmia.....	2	
34. General Dropsy.....		
35. Cancer.....	20	
36. Tumors.....	2	
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	14	
<i>ORDER II.—Tubercular Diseases.</i>		
38. Consumption.....	8	
39. Scrofula.....		
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.		
40. Worms.....	6	
Carried forward.....	3,056	5

TABLE II.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.	
MONTH.....	JUNE.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	18,590.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	3,056	5
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.		
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>		
41. Apoplexy.....	1	
42. Headache.....	21	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....	3	
44. Epilepsy.....	7	
45. Sun-stroke.....	9	
46. Insanity.....	5	
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....		
48. Nostalgia.....	57	
49. Neuralgia.....	63	
50. Toothache.....	116	
51. Paralysis.....	1	
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of the Eye.</i>		
53. Amaurosis.....	1	
54. Cataract.....		
55. Inflammation of Iris.....		
56. Night Blindness.....	2	
57. Ophthalmia.....	179	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of the Ear.</i>		
59. Earache.....	31	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	36	
61. Otorrhœa.....	9	
62. Deafness.....	2	
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....		
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>		
64. Aneurism.....	2	
65. Inflammation of Heart.....		
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....		
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1	1
68. Inflammation of Veins.....		
69. Varicocele.....	1	
70. Varicose Veins.....	1	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>		
72. Asthma.....	5	
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	98	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	1	
75. Catarrh.....	438	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	32	
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	6	
78. Dropsy of Chest.....		
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	1	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	36	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	217	5
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	15	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>		
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....		
84. Cholera Morbus.....	47	
85. Colic.....	48	
86. Constipation.....	196	
87. Dyspepsia.....	6	
Carried forward.....	4,764	11

TABLE II.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.	
MONTH.....	JUNE.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	18,590.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	4,764	11
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>		
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....	1	
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	4	
90. Fistula.....	10	
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....		
92. Piles.....	26	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	20	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	11	
95. Hernia.....	15	
96. Jaundice.....	2	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....	17	
98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	4	
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....	1	
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	93	
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	58	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>		
102. Stone and Gravel.....		
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....		
104. Diabetes.....		
105. Incontinence of Urine.....		
106. Difficulty of Urination.....	9	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	2	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocœle.....		
109. Sarcocœle.....		
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....	2	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>		
112. Anchylosis.....		
113. Exostosis.....		
114. White Swelling.....		
115. Necrosis.....	14	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>		
116. Abscess.....	32	
117. Carbuncle.....	24	
118. Whitlow.....	3	
119. Boil.....	23	
120. Skin Diseases.....	158	
121. Ulcers.....	20	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.		
123. Burns.....	8	
124. Concussion of Brain.....	3	
125. Compression of Brain.....	1	
126. Contusion.....	25	
127. Fracture.....	14	2
128. Dislocation.....	9	
129. Sprain.....	46	
130. Incised Wounds.....	24	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	30	1
132. Punctured Wounds.....	12	6
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	12	
134. Poisoning.....	1	
135. Suicide.....		1
136. Others of this Class.....	25	
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	2	1
Total.....	5,533	22

TABLE III.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality of the Troops in the Atlantic and Central Regions prior to July 1, 1861.

YEAR.....	1861.					
	MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
	16,161.		66,950.			
MONTH.....						
MEAN STRENGTH.....						
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>						
1. Typhus Fever.....	7	1	13	2	20	3
2. Typhoid Fever.....	17	4	80	13	97	17
3. Common Continued Fever.....	25		104		129	
4. Remittent Fever.....	38		264		302	
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	51		338		389	
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	19		394		413	
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	22		49		71	
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	2	1	34		36	1
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	1,217		7,245		8,462	
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	61		203		264	
11. Acute Dysentery.....	104		890	3	994	3
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	2		50	1	52	1
13. Erysipelas.....	15		50	3	65	3
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	8		38	1	46	1
15. Measles.....	3		1,138	3	1,141	3
16. Scarlet Fever.....						
17. Mumps.....	15		181		196	
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....	16		52		68	
19. Debility.....	29		430		459	
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	83		185		268	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>						
21. Syphilis.....	90		326		416	
22. Gonorrhœa.....	266		656		922	
23. Orchitis.....	21		90		111	
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....	2		15		17	
25. Serpent Bite.....			8		8	
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....						
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>						
27. Scurvy.....	7		11		18	
28. Delirium Tremens.....	18		15	2	33	2
29. Inebriation.....	20		37		57	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.						
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>						
30. Gout.....			11		11	
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	120		511		631	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	104		283		387	
33. Anæmia.....	6		8		14	
34. General Dropsy.....	1		3		4	
35. Cancer.....			25		25	
36. Tumors.....			9		9	
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	22		56		78	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>						
38. Consumption.....	16		73	2	89	2
39. Serofula.....	3		7		10	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.						
40. Worms.....	3		21		24	
Carried forward.....	2,433	6	13,903	30	16,336	36

TABLE III.—ATLANTIC AND CENTRAL REGIONS—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.					
	MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
	16,161.		66,950.			
MONTH.....						
MEAN STRENGTH.....						
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2,433	6	13,903	30	16,336	36
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>						
41. Apoplexy.....	2	1	4		6	1
42. Headache.....	83		197		280	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....	5	1	45	9	50	10
44. Epilepsy.....	15		27		42	
45. Sun-stroke.....	16	1	58		74	1
46. Insanity.....			20		20	
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	3		4		7	
48. Nostalgia.....	1		64		65	
49. Neuralgia.....	71		177		248	
50. Toothache.....	56		271		327	
51. Paralysis.....			6		6	
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	15		44	1	59	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>						
53. Amaurosis.....	1		2		3	
54. Cataract.....	1				1	
55. Inflammation of Iris.....	1		4		5	
56. Night Blindness.....			2		2	
57. Ophthalmia.....	55		296		351	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11		44		55	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>						
59. Earache.....	13		51		64	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	4		47		51	
61. Otorrhœa.....	6		43		49	
62. Deafness.....	1		7		8	
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		11		12	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>						
64. Aneurism.....			2		2	
65. Inflammation of Heart.....	1		4		5	
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	3		4		7	
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			3	1	3	1
68. Inflammation of Veins.....						
69. Varicocele.....	3		30		33	
70. Varicose Veins.....	7		12		19	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11	1	12		23	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>						
72. Asthma.....	9		24		33	
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	138		582		720	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	13		20	1	33	1
75. Catarrh.....	812		1,200	1	2,012	1
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	2		47		49	
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	8		43		51	
78. Dropsy of Chest.....			1		1	
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	32		51		83	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	39		130		169	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	79	2	339	7	418	9
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	40		160		140	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>						
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....						
84. Cholera Morbus.....	11		231		242	
85. Colic.....	72		412		484	
86. Constipation.....	253		1,009		1,262	
87. Dyspepsia.....	87		160		247	
Carried forward.....	4,414	12	19,743	50	24,157	62

TABLE III.—ATLANTIC AND CENTRAL REGIONS—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.					
	MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
	16,161.		66,950.			
MONTH.....						
MEAN STRENGTH.....						
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	4,414	12	19,743	50	24,157	62
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>						
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....	7		22		29	
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	12		42		54	
90. Fistula.....	1		15		16	
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	2		18		20	
92. Piles.....	41		151		192	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	4		64		68	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	7		17		24	
95. Hernia.....	25		67		92	
96. Jaundice.....			3		3	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....	1		21		22	
98. Inflammation of the Peritonæum.....	6		36		42	
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....	1		1		2	
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	78		352		430	
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	53		134		187	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>						
102. Stone and Gravel.....			1		1	
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....			3		3	
104. Diabetes.....			1		1	
105. Incontinence of Urine.....			1		1	
106. Difficulty of Urination.....			19		19	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	6		17		23	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....			3		3	
109. Sarcocoele.....	1		11		12	
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....	13		15		28	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		18		26	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>						
112. Anchylosis.....			4		4	
113. Exostosis.....						
114. White Swelling.....	2		1		3	
115. Necrosis.....	7		15		22	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>						
116. Abscess.....	38		140		178	
117. Carbuncle.....	16		62		78	
118. Whitlow.....	14		48		62	
119. Boil.....	31		85		116	
120. Skin Diseases.....	39		259		298	
121. Ulcers.....	25		93		118	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		21		27	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.						
123. Burns.....	3		31		34	
124. Concussion of Brain.....			7		7	
125. Compression of Brain.....			1		1	
126. Contusion.....	50		134		184	
127. Fracture.....	11		30	2	41	2
128. Dislocation.....			24		24	
129. Sprain.....	16		75		91	
130. Incised Wounds.....	37		127		164	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	25		132	1	157	1
132. Punctured Wounds.....	43		48		91	
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	26	1	108	39	134	40
134. Poisoning.....			23		23	
135. Suicide.....				1		1
136. Others of this Class.....	35		232	1	267	1
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	26	6	112	5	138	11
Total.....	5,130	19	22,587	99	27,717	118

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF WHITE TROOPS DURING THE FIRST FISCAL YEAR OF THE WAR.

(FROM JULY 1, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1862.)

ATLANTIC REGION.

The reports of sick and wounded from this region are here presented consolidated into statistical tables for seven armies or departments, as follows:

1. The Middle Department - - - - - Table IV.
2. The Department of the Shenandoah - - - - - Table V.
3. The Army of the Potomac - - - - - Table VI.
4. The Department of the Rappahannock - - - - - Table VII.
5. The Department of Virginia - - - - - Table VIII.
6. The Department of North Carolina - - - - - Table IX.
7. The Department of the South - - - - - Table X.

To these tables are added—

8. A table showing the mortality in the general hospitals of the
Atlantic Region - - - - - Table XI.
9. A consolidated table for the Atlantic Region - - - - - Table XII.

The reports from stations in the New England and Middle States are too incomplete to render it advisable to undertake the construction of a statistical table for that region.

The following remarks will indicate what portions of the troops operating in the Atlantic Region are embraced in each of the above divisions.

1. THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—TABLE IV.

The Middle Department was created March 22, 1862, by General Orders, No. 28, but for convenience the name is here applied for the whole year to the region including Baltimore and the portions of Maryland indicated in the following paragraph.

It embraces for July the Department of Annapolis, which was created by General Orders, No. 12, April 27, 1861, to include the country for twenty miles on each side of

the railroad from Annapolis to the city of Washington, as far as Bladensburg, Maryland, General B. F. Butler to command; headquarters after the middle of May being fixed in Baltimore. July 25th the Department of Annapolis was merged into the Department of Pennsylvania, which was to consist of the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware and the State of Maryland, with the exception of the counties of Washington, Alleghany, Prince George, Montgomery, and Frederick. Only the troops in the part of Maryland thus defined are here included: General J. A. Dix was in command. August 17, 1861, this portion of Maryland was added to the Department of the Potomac, a part of which it continued to be, though still under the immediate command of General Dix, until March 22, 1862, when the Middle Department was created, to consist of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the counties of Cecil, Hartford, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, in Maryland. General John A. Dix in command until June 1, 1862, when General John E. Wool was assigned. All of the Middle Department thus defined is included in the table except the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The statistics include the troops employed in General Lockwood's expedition into the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia which set out in November, 1861, but do not include the regiments of the South Carolina expedition under General Sherman, or of the North Carolina expedition under General Burnside during the period of their organization at Annapolis.

2. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH—TABLE V.

This table embraces the reports from the troops under General Patterson, and subsequently under General Banks on the Upper Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley. General Shields' Division is included for March and April, 1862; for May and June it is embraced in the Department of the Rappahannock.

The Department of the Shenandoah was created July 19, 1861, by General Orders, No. 46, to consist of the Army under General Robert Patterson in the Valley of Virginia, General N. P. Banks assigned to command. July 25, 1861, the counties of Washington and Alleghany, in Maryland, and such other parts of Virginia as may be covered by the Army in its operations, were added. August 17, 1861, it was merged into the Department of the Potomac, remaining, however, as a separate division still under the command of General Banks. This division is here included. April 4, 1862, the command of General Banks was again designated as the Department of the Shenandoah, which was to consist of that portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge. June 8, 1862, the Department was extended eastward to include the Piedmont District and the Bull Mountain range.

The Army under General Patterson crossed the Potomac early in July, 1861, and moved through Martinsburg, returning after a short time to Harper's Ferry, where General Banks

took command. General Banks withdrew the Army to Sandy Hook, on the north side of the Potomac, and ultimately to Darnestown, Maryland, in the vicinity of which he remained till the latter part of November, when he marched northward and wintered with the larger part of his command in the neighborhood of Frederick, Maryland.

Towards the end of February, 1862, he crossed the Potomac into the Shenandoah Valley, where he operated till the close of the fiscal year. The most important conflict during the year was that at Winchester, March 23, 1862.

3. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—TABLE VI.

This table includes the Army in and around Washington up to the latter part of March, 1862, and, subsequently, that portion of it which operated on the Peninsula between the James and York rivers against Richmond.

At the beginning of the fiscal year most of this Army was in Virginia before Washington and was included in the Department of Northeastern Virginia, under the command of General I. McDowell. The District of Columbia, Fort Washington, and Maryland as far as Bladensburg, constituted the Department of Washington, Colonel J. K. F. Mansfield in command. The reports received from both these departments are here included.

August 17, 1861, the Department of the Potomac was created by General Orders, No. 15, Headquarters of the Army, to consist of the Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, the Valley of the Shenandoah, and the States of Maryland and Delaware, General G. B. McClellan in command. Table VI includes all the reports from this Department, with the exception of those embraced, as already explained, in Tables IV and V, under the designations Middle Department and Department of the Shenandoah, which are presented separately, although they were officially united to the Department of the Potomac, the first until March 22, and the second until April 4, 1862. From the first of April, 1862, to the close of the fiscal year, the table embraces only the reports from troops actually upon the Peninsula.

The force here included lay in and around Washington until July 16, 1861, when the advance to Centreville was made which led to the battle of Bull Run, July 21st. Subsequently the Army occupied the vicinity of Washington until the latter part of March, 1862, when that portion which is embraced in the table descended the Potomac on transports and, landing at Fortress Monroe, advanced up the Peninsula, besieging Yorktown from the 5th of April to the 4th of May, and lying along the Chickahominy, which was reached by the advance May 20th, until June 28th, when the movement to Harrison's Landing was commenced.

The chief engagements during the year, besides the battle of Bull Run and the siege of Yorktown, were the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, the battles of Fair Oaks and

Seven Pines, May 31st, and the series of battles usually known as the "Seven-days," beginning June 25th and terminating with the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st.

4. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK—TABLE VII.

This Department was created by General Orders, No. 34, April 4, 1862, to consist of that portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac, and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, General I. McDowell to command.

The table represents the reports received for April, May, and June, 1862, from the troops within the above limits. Fredericksburg was occupied May 4th by a portion of the command, and May 24th a force was sent from that place to act against General Jackson in the Valley of the Shenandoah. This force had an engagement at Port Republic, June 8th and 9th.

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—TABLE VIII.

Under this head are consolidated all reports received from the Division in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, Virginia, under General B. F. Butler, until August 17, 1861, and, subsequently, under General J. E. Wool. June 1, 1862, this Division was placed under the command of General McClellan, the Department of Virginia being extended to include that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg and Weldon. In compiling the table, however, for the month of June, only the reports from troops at Fortress Monroe and vicinity are included, the Army of the Potomac being kept separate.

With this Department are consolidated the reports received during 1861 from the expedition to Hatteras Inlet; subsequently they are embraced in the Department of North Carolina.

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—TABLE IX.

The Department of North Carolina was created by General Orders, No. 2, January 7, 1862, to consist of the State of North Carolina; General A. E. Burnside to command. The troops for the North Carolina expedition were assembled at Annapolis, Maryland, during the latter part of 1861. In January, 1862, the expedition proceeded on transports to Roanoke Island, which was occupied after the engagement of February 7th. March 13th the greater part of the expeditionary force landed near Newbern, in the neighborhood of which it remained until the close of the fiscal year, though several other points were occupied by detachments.

The chief engagements, besides that on Roanoke Island, were the battle of Newbern, March 14th, and the siege of Fort Macon, which surrendered April 25th.

7. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—TABLE X.

Under this head are included the garrisons at Tortugas and Key West for the whole year, and after the first of October, 1861, the expeditionary force under General T. W. Sherman, which sailed from Fortress Monroe towards the close of October and landed at Hilton Head after the surrender of Forts Beauregard and Walker, November 7th. Several of the neighboring islands and various points on the east coast of Florida were subsequently occupied.

The Department of the South was created by General Orders, No. 26, March 15, 1862, to consist of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, General D. Hunter to command. West Florida, however, has been throughout consolidated with the Department of the Gulf, although it was not officially connected with it until a later period.

TABLE IV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	1,753.		5,629.		6,560.		11,351.		13,643.			
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
MEAN STRENGTH.....												
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.											
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>											
	1.	Typhus Fever	1		2		1	1	9	3		
	2.	Typhoid Fever.....	15	12	2	38	8	90	11	58	10	
	3.	Common Continued Fever.....				3		17		30		
	4.	Remittent Fever	2		18		67	234		109	2	
	5.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	2		104		193	230	1	223		
	6.	Tertian Intermittent Fever.....			26		37	97		64		
	7.	Quartan Intermittent Fever.....			40							
	8.	Congestive Intermittent Fever.....			3	1		4				
	9.	Acute Diarrhoea.....	146		731		527	668		254		
	10.	Chronic Diarrhoea.....	1					49		3		
	11.	Acute Dysentery.....	28		31		19	104		55		
	12.	Chronic Dysentery.....	1				1	3				
	13.	Erysipelas.....			6		5	5		10		
	14.	Small-pox and Varioloid.....					1			7		
	15.	Measles.....			172		187	111		170	1	
	16.	Scarlet Fever.....										
	17.	Mumps.....			1		11	2		7		
	18.	Epidemic Catarrh.....						98		17		
	19.	Debility.....	22		194		126	152		161		
	20.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		18		38	28				
		ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	21.	Syphilis.....	14		28		63	141		105		
	22.	Gonorrhoea.....	15		58		53	126		171		
	23.	Orchitis.....	1		5		6	14		14		
	24.	Stricture of the Urethra.....					1					
	25.	Serpent Bite.....										
	26.	Other Diseases of this Order.....										
		ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	27.	Scurvy.....								1		
	28.	Delirium Tremens.....	2		2		3	7		5		
	29.	Inebriation.....	8				16	6		9		
		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
		ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	30.	Gout.....										
	31.	Acute Rheumatism.....	17		33		35	82		145		
	32.	Chronic Rheumatism.....	24		33		63	82		76		
	33.	Anæmia.....			17			6				
	34.	General Dropsy.....	1		1		2	1		2		
	35.	Cancer.....										
	36.	Tumors.....			2			2		1		
	37.	Other Diseases of this Order.....			5		1	12		15		
		ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	38.	Consumption.....			6		9	17		14	1	
	39.	Scrofula.....	1		3			3		1		
		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	40.	Worms.....	1				1	1		1		
		Carried forward.....	307		1,549	3	1,508	8	2,393	13	1,737	17

TABLE IV.
of the Troops in the Middle Department.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
14,403.			14,751.		11,460.		12,404.		11,560.		4,879.		5,370.		9,480.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	4				13	1	39	9
2	61	11	22	3	16		17	2	17	5	8	2	22		376	54
3	17		2		59		13		25		25				191	
4	39		39		37	2	75		45		18		22		705	4
5	84		74		47		67		69		45		26		1,164	1
6	45		34		10		8		46		22		61		450	
7			19												59	
8	2		4	4	17	1	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	36	9
9	186		147		101		290		241		59		260		3,610	
10	6		14		27		14		23				8		145	
11	64		12		6		18		19		24		66		446	
12					1				1				2		9	
13	4		11		10		5		6		5	1	7		74	1
14	2		2				5		1		4				22	
15	344	7	83		70	1	26		163	3	2		8		1,336	12
16					1		3								4	
17	13		213		35		63		112		12		19		488	
18							30		29				1		175	
19	45		34		43		50		25		9		2		863	
20	5		10		30		31		26		3		21		215	
21	126		107		71		69		95		40		54		913	
22	151		143		116		79		106		33		107		1,158	
23	15		10		10		23		18		9		4		129	
24	1		1		1		1		2				2		9	
25																
26																
27	1		1		2				3						8	
28	14		12		4		11		7		5		5	1	77	1
29	10		28	1	25		24		31		7		1		165	1
30																
31	29	1	152		137		134		171		25		32		992	1
32	44		30		51		88		49		23		12		575	
33			3		2		1		1						30	
34	3				1				2						13	
35			1												1	
36			4				1		3		3		2		18	
37	2		1		2		16		3		2				59	
38	10		7	1	10		12	2	25	3	5	1	2		117	8
39					1		1		1		3				14	
40	2						1		4						11	
	1,327	20	1,225	10	944	5	1,179	5	1,374	12	393	5	760	3	14,696	101

TABLE IV.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Continued

YEAR.....	1861.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	1,753.		5,629.		6,560.		11,351.		13,643.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....			1,753.	5,629.	6,560.	11,351.	13,643.				
	Brought forward.....		307	1,549	3	1,508	8	2,393	13	1,737	17
	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
	41. Apoplexy.....							1		1	
	42. Headache.....			3		54		34		23	
	43. Inflammation of Brain.....			1	1						
	44. Epilepsy.....		1	2		5		3		7	
	45. Sun-stroke.....		5	8		4					
	46. Insanity.....							1		2	
	47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....			1	1						
	48. Nostalgia.....					1		1		24	
	49. Neuralgia.....		4	25		42		72		25	
	50. Toothache.....			41		23		36		19	
	51. Paralysis.....							3		1	1
	52. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3		22		15		7	
	ORDER II.— <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>										
	53. Amaurosis.....										
	54. Cataract.....					1					
	55. Inflammation of Iris.....					2				1	
	56. Night Blindness.....										
	57. Ophthalmia.....			18		24		35		21	
	58. Other Diseases of this Order.....					6		11		6	
	ORDER III.— <i>Diseases of Ear.</i>										
	59. Earache.....			5		8				1	
	60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....					7		8		4	
	61. Otorrhœa.....		1	13		13		15		12	
	62. Deafness.....							1			
	63. Other Diseases of this Order.....									6	
	ORDER IV.— <i>Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
	64. Aneurism.....										
	65. Inflammation of Heart.....					1				1	
	66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....					1					
	67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....							3			
	68. Inflammation of Veins.....										
	69. Varicocele.....							4		1	
	70. Varicose Veins.....										
	71. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2					4		8	
	ORDER V.— <i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
	72. Asthma.....			1		3		4		7	
	73. Acute Bronchitis.....		2	4		60		252		218	1
	74. Chronic Bronchitis.....							3		3	
	75. Catarrh.....		21	95		132		370		411	
	76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....									1	
	77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....		1	1		1		2		7	
	78. Dropsy of Chest.....			1							
	79. Inflammation of Larynx.....							9		6	
	80. Inflammation of Pleura.....		1	3		6		13		27	1
	81. Inflammation of Lungs.....			7		4		32	1	9	5
	82. Other Diseases of this Order.....			114		139		5		14	
	ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
	83. Abdominal Dropsy.....										
	84. Cholera Morbus.....		18	18		27		36		8	
	85. Colic.....		16	19		24		61		45	
	86. Constipation.....		21	155		147		194		144	
	87. Dyspepsia.....		13	5		16		10		13	
	Carried forward.....		413	2,092	5	2,281	8	3,631	14	2,820	25

TABLE IV.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
14,403.		14,751.		11,460.		12,404.		11,560.		4,879.		5,370.		9,480.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,327	20	1,225	10	944	5	1,179	5	1,374	12	393	5	760	3	14,696	101	
41				4	2							1		7	2	
42	57	34		33		67		46		9		16		376		
43		2	1			1	1	2	2	1				7	5	
44	5	4	1	4		2		12				8		53	1	
45										1		1		19		
46	1	3		5		5		7						24		
47		1	1											2	2	
48												1		27		
49	19	22		11		12		26		11		17		286		
50	31	14		10		5		8		16		19		222		
51	2					1		2				1		10	1	
52	3	4		3		3		5		4		8		77		
53																
54		1						1						3		
55		2		4		2		1				1		13		
56																
57	45	33		42		58		36		15		19		346		
58	2	1		4		7		7				5		49		
59	3	2				6		5				2		32		
60	3	6		11		12		2				7		60		
61	6	8		1		5		3		5		6		88		
62	1					2								4		
63	2											2		10		
64																
65		1		1				1						5		
66														1		
67	3	1		3										10		
68																
69	1	5		3		4		1						19		
70		2		1		2		4						9		
71		4		1		3		4				6	1	32	1	
72	2	6		5		1		1						30		
73	326	132		146		80	1	48		22		18		1,308	2	
74	6	1	207		39		5	17		6		1		287	1	
75	593		871		950		834	573		90		54		4,994		
76	8					4		2		1		1		17		
77	2	2		2		5		3		7		3		36		
78														1		
79	2	11		48		36		14				3		129		
80	17	40		29		38		44	3	7		9		234	4	
81	33	7	47	2	33	1	73	3	64	4	13	6		321	23	
82		4		19	1	22	1	26		7		4		354	2	
83				1										1		
84	9	1	3			10		6				13		148	1	
85	21		21		12		14		18		2	46		299		
86	79		119		105		94		106		25	55		1,244		
87	11		17		14		14		29		8	16		166		
2,620	29	2,355	15	2,488	9	2,606	11	2,498	21	643	5	1,109	4	26,056	146	

TABLE IV.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,753.		5,629.		6,560.		11,351.		13,643.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	413		2,092	5	2,281	8	3,631	14	2,820	25
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
88. Inflammation of Bowels			1	1	2		3		2	1
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	4		5		6		3		7	
90. Fistula.....							1			
91. Hæmorrhago from Stomach.....			1		2				1	
92. Piles.....	3		12		14		12		19	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	1				1		1		2	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....							2			
95. Hernia.....	3		9		7		23		20	
96. Jaundice.....	10				11		27		3	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....					2		1			
98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....					2		1			
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....										
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	2		3		9		16		38	
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		24		137		32		16	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
102. Stone and Gravel.....										
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....			1		1		1		3	
104. Diabetes.....										
105. Incontinence of Urine.....									2	
106. Difficulty of Urination.....			1		8		1		4	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	1		4				1		3	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....			1		1				1	
109. Sarcocèle.....			1							
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....			3		5		5		2	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		4		10		11		4	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
112. Anchylosis.....					1					
113. Exostosis.....									1	
114. White Swelling.....							1			
115. Necrosis.....			1				1			
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
116. Abscess.....	7		4		17		18		23	
117. Carbuncle.....			4		1		15		16	
118. Whitlow.....	4		3		3		2		2	
119. Boil.....			13		8		18		12	
120. Skin Diseases.....	5		10		22		26		29	
121. Ulcers.....	6		4		36		15		20	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		33		15		7		2	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns.....			4				4		5	
124. Concussion of Brain.....										
125. Compression of Brain.....					1					
126. Contusion.....	22		19		35		40		37	
127. Fracture.....					2		2		4	
128. Dislocation.....					2				2	
129. Sprain.....	8				22		43		57	
130. Incised Wounds.....	7		6		9		17		21	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	1		7		28		24		30	
132. Punctured Wounds.....					5		3		5	1
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	1		5	1	8		13	1	11	1
134. Poisoning.....	3						2			
135. Suicide.....								1		
136. Others of this Class.....			5	2	12		18		53	
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	2		16		44		19		76	2
Total.....	510		2,296	9	2,770	8	4,060	16	3,353	30

TABLE IV.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
14,403.		14,751.		11,460.		12,404.		11,560.		4,879.		5,370.		9,480.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
2,620	29	2,855	15	2,488	9	2,606	11	2,498	21	643	5	1,109	4	26,056	146	
88	1							3				3		15	2	
89	11	11		6		14		14				2		83		
90	3	1				1		1				1		8		
91		1				1				1				7		
92	17	22		13		27		19		3		12		173		
93	2	5				3		6		1		1		23	1	
94	1	2	1	1		1		7		6		1		21	1	
95	19	4		6		28		17		3		6		145		
96	6	2		1		5		4		4		8		81		
97	2					2		1						8		
98						4		3				1		11		
99																
100	82	115		111		168		105		11		26		686		
101	10	46		59		32		29		2		16		406		
102						1		2						3		
103	1	2		1		6		3		1				20		
104	1													1		
105						1								3		
106				1		2								17		
107	2	1				1		2		2		7		24		
108				2				1		1		2		9		
109						1		2						4		
110	1	3				1		1		2				23		
111	2	14		4		1		9		3				64		
112				1		1		1						4		
113										3				4		
114								1						2		
115				1		3		4		3				13		
116	40	6		17		12		14		7		10		175		
117	11	4		3		4		2		2		3		65		
118	2			7		6		8		4		5		46		
119	24	20		13		18		12		1		2		141		
120	40	30		62		43		22		15		14		318		
121	22	25		41		32		30		9		15		255		
122	3	6		9		3		3						83		
123	3	4		9		5		5				2		41		
124		2		1		2	1	1						6	1	
125				1	1									2	1	
126	51	45		24		21		28		7		16		345		
127	5	6		2		5		4		1		3		34		
128	14	1		7				2						28		
129	45	44		22		8		12		10		7		278		
130	17	12		13		15	1	15		7		2		141	1	
131	45	32		34		6		30		5		10		252		
132	11	4		4		14		2		1		5		54	1	
133	10	4		2		2		2		6	1	4		72	8	
134		6	2							1				12	2	
135															1	
136	10	11		5		15		24		1		15		169	2	
137	24	3		51		61		16		10		57	1	382	6	
3,158	37	3,356	18	3,022	10	3,182	13	2,965	21	776	6	1,365	5	30,813	173	

TABLE V.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality of the

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	7,337.		14,729.		15,922.		15,726.		16,743.	
MONTH.....	7,337.		14,729.		15,922.		15,726.		16,743.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	7,337.		14,729.		15,922.		15,726.		16,743.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever.....							8			
2. Typhoid Fever.....	7		34	4	66	5	146	9	95	15
3. Common Continued Fever.....	9		16		36		34		55	
4. Remittent Fever.....	20		128	2	238	1	152		154	1
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	9		187		534		493		165	
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	44		61		68		186		238	
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....			1				1			
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....					1	1	5	3	1	1
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	705		1,573		1,123		558		640	
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	43		3		18		10		1	
11. Acute Dysentery.....	71		160		128	1	120	3	144	
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	10				2				2	1
13. Erysipelas.....	6		13	1	3		3		7	
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	1		2		1		4			
15. Measles.....	24		59		42		94		176	5
16. Scarlet Fever.....			1							
17. Mumps.....	11		4		12		6		19	
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....			1							
19. Debility.....	15	1	84		76		29		34	1
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		66		53		38		17	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis.....	19		36		50		27		42	
22. Gonorrhœa.....	23		89		66		44		48	
23. Orchitis.....	2		7		13		8		14	
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....			4						2	
25. Serpent Bite.....										
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scurvy.....							1		2	
28. Delirium Tremens.....			1		2				2	
29. Inebriation.....	1		4		1					
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout.....										
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	21		155		114		114		87	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	31		70		116		48		79	
33. Anæmia.....			5							
34. General Dropsy.....					3		1		1	
35. Cancer.....										
36. Tumors.....			3		1		1			
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		15		6		5		4	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....	6		15		16		11	2	9	
39. Serofula.....			1		3		7		13	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms.....			2		1		7		1	
Carried forward.....	1,084	1	2,800	7	2,793	8	2,161	17	2,052	24

TABLE V.

Troops in the Department of the Shenandoah.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
18,007.			17,143.		21,498.		27,437.		14,072.		9,508.		14,391.		16,043.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1							3		5	4			2		18	4
2	153	8	39	16	52	10	45	5	40	9	27	1	31	2	735	84
3	32		22		39	1	45	2	18		1		54	1	361	4
4	153		85		96		127		92		50		76		1,371	4
5	67		80		88		147		117		65		100		2,052	
6	148		40		55		103		45		15		71		1,074	
7			3		6		8		18		1		6		44	
8	1				6		3		1	1	1	1			19	7
9	199		206		502		662		337		114	1	1,041		7,660	1
10	15	1	2		16		34		14		4		45		205	1
11	32		43		111		272	1	38		7		45		1,171	5
12	4				1		60		9						88	1
13	32		8		13		27		10		9		15		146	1
14	5		4		2										19	
15	73		143		96	2	38		13		143	3	24		925	10
16	1				1										3	
17	58		70		133		164		108		58		15		658	
18	77		204		185		301		66						834	
19	72	1	28	3	21		55		61		48	1	62		585	7
20	5		11		15		27		31		17		25		309	
21	47		30		26		44		5		14		41		381	
22	46		41		65		31		12		15		72		552	
23	15		8		10		18		9		2		21		127	
24	2		1		2				4				1		16	
25																
26																
27							4				3		9		19	
28	4	1			3								3		15	1
29	3				2		1				1				13	
30																
31	83		79		116		195		118		52		121		1,255	
32	82		37		60		58		28		28		87		724	
33	3														8	
34	5		3		3		4		2				1		23	
35																
36	3		2		2		2						2		16	
37	4		1		1		9		6		6		9		68	
38	10	2	8	2	15		14	2	3		5	1	4		116	9
39	3		3		7		9								46	
40	6		15				1		1						34	
	1,443	13	1,216	21	1,750	13	2,511	10	1,211	14	686	8	1,983	3	21,690	139

TABLE V.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH—Continued.

YEAR	1861.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	7,337.		14,729.		15,922.		15,726.		16,743.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,084	1	2,800	7	2,793	8	2,161	17	2,052	24				
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.														
ORDER I.— <i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>														
Brought forward.....	1,084	1	2,800	7	2,793	8	2,161	17	2,052	24				
41. Apoplexy.....						1				1				
42. Headache.....	3		39		54		23		11					
43. Inflammation of Brain.....	1													
44. Epilepsy.....	3	1	13		6		2		11					
45. Sun-stroke.....	1		4											
46. Insanity.....	1		1		1		1		1					
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....														
48. Nostalgia.....	2		2		2		1		3					
49. Neuralgia.....	9		32		10		12		18					
50. Toothache.....	25		25		16		15		16					
51. Paralysis.....	1		4		2		3		1					
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		4		7		1		2					
ORDER II.— <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>														
53. Amaurosis.....														
54. Cataract.....							1							
55. Inflammation of Iris.....			5				2							
56. Night Blindness.....														
57. Ophthalmia.....	6		32		17		18		25					
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		7		3		3		3					
ORDER III.— <i>Diseases of Ear.</i>														
59. Earache.....			2		5		3		2					
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....			6		3		1		1					
61. Otorrhoea.....	1		3		4				2					
62. Deafness.....					1				1					
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1		1							
ORDER IV.— <i>Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>														
64. Aneurism.....														
65. Inflammation of Heart.....														
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....														
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			1		2				1	1				
68. Inflammation of Veins.....			1											
69. Varicocele.....	1		5		5		3		4					
70. Varicose Veins.....			5		5				1					
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....			5		2				3					
ORDER V.— <i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>														
72. Asthma.....	1		4		3		4		2					
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	13		84		109		78		153					
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	4		6		6		2		3					
75. Catarrh.....	14		131		196		168		354					
76. Hemorrhage from Nose.....	1				1				2					
77. Hemorrhage from Lungs.....	5		11				3		10					
78. Dropsy of Chest.....														
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	8		12				1							
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	1		12		11		7		20					
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	2		13	1	12		22		22					
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		8		5		3							
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>														
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....							1		2					
84. Cholera Morbus.....	28		28		12		7		10					
85. Colic.....	22		43		53		35		43					
86. Constipation.....	73		104		114		91		80					
87. Dyspepsia.....	14		27		15		13		30					
Carried forward.....	1,329	2	3,479	8	3,477	8	2,686	17	2,890	25				

TABLE V.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
18,007.		17,143.		21,498.		27,437.		14,072.		9,508.		14,391.		16,043.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,443	13	1,216	21	1,750	13	2,511	10	1,211	14	686	8	1,983	3	21,690	139	
41		2	1	1		2	1							7	2	
42	44	53		42		29		19		10		17		344		
43		1		1		2	2	1		1	1			7	3	
44	10	6		6		5		2		7		3		74	1	
45										1				6		
46	1					1						2		9		
47		1				1		1				1		4		
48	1			2		5						100		118		
49	27	17		31		56		18		3		24		257		
50	33	20		82		39		5		13		25		314		
51	1	1		2	1	5						1		21	1	
52	3	1		3		4	1	5		2		6		40	1	
53	1		1									1		3		
54	1													2		
55	1									2		2		12		
56												2		2		
57	27	23		32		52		20		7		26		285		
58	5	2		8		6		7		8		2		55		
59	2	20		19		1		4		5		5		68		
60	25	6		8		1		3				3		57		
61	7	31		5		9		12				6		86		
62		1										2		5		
63				1										3		
64												1		1		
65	1	1												1	1	
66				1		1								2		
67	1	2		4										11	1	
68						1								2		
69	2	3		2		10						9		44		
70	1	1		3		1		3		4		2		26		
71	1	6		1	1	4	1	61		2		3	1	88	3	
72	4	3		1		6		1	1	3		8		40	1	
73	243	1	201		211	249		92		20		31		1,484	1	
74	8	4		23		29		19		16		7		127		
75	323	371		916		688		429		127		223		3,940		
76	3	2				5				1		1		16		
77	3	1		1		13		4		1		12		64		
78																
79	8	1		3		42		24		1		3		103		
80	22	34		31	4	50	11	15		18		15		236	15	
81	68	8	77	3	87	1	128	6	50	1	40	4	11	532	24	
82	17	44				4		18		25		8		134		
83	2	2		1		2				1				11		
84	2	1				10		3				12		113		
85	52	17		29		54		12		3		34		397		
86	58	71		128		117		37		49		77		999		
87	25	21		16		25		8		4		33		231		
2,476	23	2,264	25	3,451	20	4,168	32	2,084	16	1,060	13	2,701	4	32,065	193	

TABLE V.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH—Concluded.

YEAR	1861.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	7,337.		14,729.		15,922.		15,726.		16,743.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	Brought forward.....		1,329	2	3,479	8	3,477	8	2,686	17	2,890	25		
	ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.													
	88. Inflammation of Bowels.....		2		7		1				1			
	89. Inflammation of Stomach.....		1		3		3		3		1			
	90. Fistula.....		1		1		3				1			
	91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....													
	92. Piles.....		5		24		28		19		11			
	93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....				17		7		9					
	94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....				1						1			
	95. Hernia.....		14		24		21		12		22			
	96. Jaundice.....				10		13		11		94			
	97. Prolapsus Ani.....				2		1							
	98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....				8		1	1			1			
	99. Inflammation of Spleen.....								1		4			
	100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....		3		40		34		19		38			
	101. Other Diseases of this Order.....		23		20		16		3					
	ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .													
	102. Stone and Gravel.....		1						1					
	103. Inflammation of Bladder.....				1				1		1			
	104. Diabetes.....								4					
	105. Incontinence of Urine.....		1											
	106. Difficulty of Urination.....				2						1			
	107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....		1				3		5		2			
	108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....		1		2									
	109. Sarcocoele.....													
	110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....				1									
	111. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2		5		1		1		3			
	ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .													
	112. Anchylosis.....				1									
	113. Exostosis.....				1									
	114. White Swelling.....													
	115. Necrosis.....				3		1		1					
	ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .													
	116. Abscess.....		7		32		25		28		15			
	117. Carbuncle.....				19		2		2		1			
	118. Whitlow.....		2		7		6		5		2			
	119. Boil.....		11		29		30		14		13			
	120. Skin Diseases.....		4		15		15		10		8			
	121. Ulcers.....		2		24		27		7		19			
	122. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2		5		30		7		5			
	CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.													
	123. Burns.....				1		6		8		11			
	124. Concussion of Brain.....				1		1	1	1	1				
	125. Compression of Brain.....													
	126. Contusion.....		12		29		28		16		5			
	127. Fracture.....		5		8		4		2		2			
	128. Dislocation.....				1				2		3			
	129. Sprain.....				8		4		9					
	130. Incised Wounds.....		3		24		9		2		12			
	131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....		18		24		11		10	1	11			
	132. Punctured Wounds.....		6		9	1	6		3		6			
	133. Gunshot Wounds.....		4	4	14		3	3	16	8	5	1		
	134. Poisoning.....		2		5	1	4		1		4			
	135. Suicide.....					1								
	136. Others of this Class.....		5		15		15		7		5			
	137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....		1		66		19		96	1	8	1		
	Total.....		1,468	6	3,988	11	3,855	13	3,022	28	3,206	27		

TABLE V.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
18,007.		17,143.		21,498.		27,437.		14,072.		9,508.		14,391.		16,043.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
2,476	23	2,264	25	3,451	20	4,168	32	2,084	16	1,060	13	2,701	4	32,065	103	
88	1	1		3	1	3						5		24	1	
89	11	3		5		12	1	15	1	19		5		81	2	
90	2	2				1		1		1				13		
91						1		1						2		
92	13	17		31		45		10		9		23		235		
93	2	2				15		7		3		2		64		
94	4	1		2		61		1		3	1	7		81	1	
95	21	1	21		22	24		9		5		15		210	1	
96	4		30		71	108		36	1	11		16		404	1	
97					2	3						1		9		
98	1	1	1			2		1		1	1			16	3	
99	6		4		1	7								23		
100	41		92		100	141	1	48		21		34		620	1	
101	5		7		8	20		23		8		10		143		
102					1	3						1		7		
103	3		2		4	1						1		14		
104			1			2		1				1		9		
105			2			1						1		5		
106	1				4	13		1		2		1		25		
107	2				4	4		1				1		23		
108	1		1							1		1		7		
109					1							1		2		
110	1		1		4	2		1				5		15		
111	1		6		3	1		1				4		28		
112														1		
113														1		
114																
115			1		2			1		1				10		
116	23		21		20	16		15		4		15		221		
117	11		4		3	5		3		1		5		56		
118	6		3		9	3		2		1		1		47		
119	10		8		2	13		9		1		20		160		
120	8		3		13	11		14		3		70		174		
121	20		15		12	18		18		6		12		180		
122	5		2			7		1		2		6		72		
123	10		5		4	9		1		2		3		60		
124	4					1		1		1				10	2	
125																
126	20		12		6	56		19		5		19		227		
127	4		5		6	8		3		3		5		55		
128	3		3		9	6								27		
129	10		7		4	16		4		4		9		75		
130	12		17		9	14		6		9		20		137		
131	14		13		14	17		4		10		12		158	1	
132	5		3		1	5		2				2		48	1	
133	14		6		5	304	59	6		70	2	26	1	473	78	
134														16	1	
135																
136	7		8		10	7		15		6		5		105		
137	19		4		17	10	13	9	4	2	5	9		261	23	
2,801	25	2,598	25	3,872	31	5,167	102	2,369	20	1,278	17	3,075	5	36,699	310	

TABLE VI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	17,709.		50,608.		85,408.		113,204.		133,669.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever.....	6		1		50	2	34	2	13	2
2. Typhoid Fever.....	39	4	311	27	504	38	818	58	1,456	119
3. Common Continued Fever.....	101		317	1	437	1	520	1	663	1
4. Remittent Fever.....	63		584	1	1,340		1,756	6	1,922	8
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	84		605		1,524		2,067		1,648	
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	65		906		1,816		1,577		902	
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	3		70		112		202		306	
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	13		26		62	1	138	11	155	5
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	2,999		5,148		4,604	1	5,797	2	5,008	
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	59		217	2	334		279		231	1
11. Acute Dysentery.....	381		741	1	864	7	972	5	1,015	6
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	11		80	1	46		86	2	60	3
13. Erysipelas.....	41		60		37		82	1	86	
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	22	3	2		17		23		23	
15. Measles.....	272	2	365	1	462		518	2	930	12
16. Scarlet Fever.....	2		2		1		2		8	
17. Mumps.....	81		155		95		109		154	
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....	1		85		35		325		380	
19. Debility.....	211		659		613		566		552	4
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	47		281		208		217		249	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis.....	128		353		417		432		595	
22. Gonorrhœa.....	194		395		683		597		558	
23. Orehitis.....	38		76		84		96		86	
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....	4		33		21		13		33	
25. Serpent Bite.....										
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scurvy.....	1		4		20		6		12	
28. Delirium Tremens.....	28		17	1	39		19	3	44	
29. Inebriation.....	23		56		7		23		15	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout.....	1		1		2		7		3	
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	147		583		817		1,106		1,638	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	87		482		454		609		1,213	
33. Anæmia.....	3		61		52		35		35	
34. General Dropsy.....	5		14		4		9		12	
35. Cancer.....	1		1		1		1		1	
36. Tumors.....	9		33		30		18		27	
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	85		148		149		39		72	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....	24		62		75	3	92	3	113	5
39. Serofula.....	6		25		13		33		31	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms.....	3		14		332		26		42	
Carried forward.....	5,288	9	12,973	35	16,361	53	19,249	96	20,201	166

TABLE VI.
of the Army of the Potomac.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
152,759.			167,267.		153,308.		126,588.		71,259.		72,536.		78,733.		101,921.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	32	18	17	8	12	1	8	5	5	1			2		180	39
2	1,351	194	1,028	157	772	136	330	54	356	37	412	23	751	70	8,228	917
3	341	4	334	2	423		310		227		278	1	457	2	4,458	13
4	1,474	17	982	6	1,148	2	664	3	902		1,548	2	1,640	3	14,023	48
5	1,097		531		824		397		409		721		682		10,679	
6	743		424		394		289		452		602		727		8,957	
7	59		81		38		78		22		96		86		1,144	
8	261	6	134	7	88	13	29	2	20	4	21	1	15	3	962	53
9	3,453		3,016		2,248	1	3,519		4,782		4,933		5,540		51,027	4
10	233	2	207	1	220	2	111		141		283		594	2	2,909	10
11	740	6	630	5	651		911		1,169	2	1,161	2	1,307	4	10,542	28
12	41	2	57		32		33		29		163		123	1	761	9
13	102	26	110		86		46		30	1	22		42		744	28
14	97	5	90	4	77	4	29	1	5	1			1		386	18
15	1,488		927	31	751	14	272	14	143		59		12		6,199	76
16	42		6		4	4	5								72	4
17	157		252		283		215		157		82		46		1,786	
18	991		984		851		345		40		9		37		4,083	
19	651		466	1	297	1	312	1	273		389		885		5,874	7
20	342	1	253		156		227		147		108		184		2,419	1
21	565		458		390	1	297		93		83		53		3,774	1
22	612		455		360		232		79		41		36		4,242	
23	147		114		96		57		48		33		41		916	
24	24		22		19		14		10		15		12		220	
25	1										1		2		4	
26																
27	7		11		9	1	20		71		73		336		570	1
28	22	1	48	4	24		10	2	4		1		4		260	11
29	16	1	61	1	26		42		1		3	1	11		284	3
30	5		1		9		4		1		1		1		36	
31	1,307	1	1,360	1	1,029		683		471		550		712		10,403	2
32	1,348		1,212	2	841	1	601		381	1	311		584		8,123	4
33	27	3	47		34		17		10		35	1	35		391	4
34	22	2	20	1	20		9		6		9		23		153	3
35	1												2		8	
36	23		21		15		14		8		7		7		212	
37	127		70		51		80		43		26		87		977	
38	144	11	127	13	105	17	75	6	37	1	23	1	30		907	60
39	42		35		25		26		17		22		11		286	
40	34		18		10		10		6		5		15		515	
	18,140	300	14,729	244	12,418	198	10,351	88	10,685	48	12,186	32	15,133	85	167,714	1,354

TABLE VI.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	17,709.		50,608.		85,408.		113,204.		133,669.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	Brought forward.....	5,288	9	12,973	35	16,361	53	19,249	96	20,201	166
	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
	<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
	41. Apoplexy.....	1	1	4	3	1	1	18	1	3	2
	42. Headache.....	47		341		312		266		252	1
	43. Inflammation of Brain.....	6	2	7	1	3	1	3	1	7	
	44. Epilepsy.....	16		44		59		40	1	74	
	45. Sun-stroke.....	15		36	2	13	1	5			
	46. Insanity.....	2		13		16		20		25	1
	47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1		1	1	16		12		4	1
	48. Nostalgia.....	11		6		2		22		16	
	49. Neuralgia.....	55		179		166		276		331	
	50. Toothache.....	67		291		380		296		317	
	51. Paralysis.....	5		6	1	11		16		16	
	52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	28		60	1	55		63		63	2
	<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
	53. Amaurosis.....	2		4		5		9		11	
	54. Cataract.....	1		5		1				2	
	55. Inflammation of Iris.....	3		6		7		15		9	
	56. Night Blindness.....			1		1		2		9	
	57. Ophthalmia.....	41		133		186		210		267	
	58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	44		52		50		29		45	
	<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
	59. Earache.....	11		122		152		41		68	
	60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		72		79		31		47	
	61. Otorrhœa.....	20		82		66		50		86	
	62. Deafness.....	3		14		7		13		8	
	63. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		3		6		7		4	
	<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
	64. Aneurism.....	1				3		1	1	1	
	65. Inflammation of Heart.....	2		9		5	1	3		7	
	66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1		1		8		4		4	
	67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1		6		7		3		14	
	68. Inflammation of Veins.....					3		3		1	
	69. Varicocele.....	24		40		63		47		54	
	70. Varicose Veins.....	15		33		32		21		37	
	71. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		19		18	1	22	1	26	
	<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
	72. Asthma.....	4		37		56		62		71	
	73. Acute Bronchitis.....	136		414		633		964		1,665	
	74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	27		137		118		101		116	
	75. Catarrh.....	459		776		1,268		2,474		4,772	
	76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	13		32		6		8		34	
	77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	7		30		57		48		58	
	78. Dropsy of Chest.....	1								2	1
	79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	14	1	52		35		69		87	1
	80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	59	3	125		115		148		213	
	81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	42	4	61		167		129	4	262	29
	82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		208	5	320		202	1	283	4
	<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
	83. Abdominal Dropsy.....			2		1		2		10	
	84. Cholera Morbus.....	109		343	2	285		184		141	1
	85. Colic.....	134		394		460		508		428	
	86. Constipation.....	351		868		1,232		1,234		1,186	
	87. Dyspepsia.....	43		239		241		276		303	
	Carried forward.....	7,138	20	18,281	51	23,088	58	27,206	106	31,640	299

TABLE VI.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
152, 759.		167, 267.		153, 308.		126, 588.		71, 259.		72, 536.		78, 733.		101, 921.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
18, 140	300	14, 729	244	12, 418	198	10, 351	88	10, 685	48	12, 186	32	15, 133	85	167, 714	1, 354	
41	7	6	13	3	1	1	25	2	3	2	3	1	7	7	86	30
42	251	-----	262	-----	254	-----	149	-----	181	-----	165	-----	243	-----	2, 723	1
43	3	2	8	4	2	2	6	4	2	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	50	17
44	73	-----	83	2	62	-----	41	2	18	-----	21	-----	20	1	551	6
45	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	1	42	-----	125	4
46	21	-----	19	-----	22	1	10	-----	8	-----	11	-----	7	-----	174	2
47	9	4	11	4	6	6	5	1	10	2	1	-----	2	1	78	20
48	20	-----	17	-----	3	-----	13	-----	7	-----	8	-----	8	-----	133	-----
49	347	-----	314	-----	287	-----	205	-----	142	-----	95	-----	189	-----	2, 586	-----
50	426	-----	308	-----	280	-----	212	-----	209	-----	106	-----	198	-----	3, 090	-----
51	16	-----	16	-----	7	1	12	-----	4	-----	2	-----	15	-----	126	2
52	62	2	64	-----	57	1	35	1	12	-----	35	-----	42	-----	576	7
53	5	-----	4	-----	6	-----	4	-----	2	-----	3	-----	5	-----	60	-----
54	3	-----	6	-----	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	31	-----
55	19	-----	27	-----	27	-----	14	-----	2	-----	7	-----	5	-----	141	-----
56	2	-----	2	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	5	-----	10	-----	41	-----
57	397	-----	394	-----	355	-----	226	-----	143	-----	99	-----	113	-----	2, 564	-----
58	90	-----	58	-----	55	-----	28	-----	14	-----	13	-----	19	-----	497	-----
59	131	-----	90	-----	73	-----	59	-----	30	-----	16	-----	21	-----	814	-----
60	70	-----	72	-----	67	-----	21	-----	20	-----	14	-----	14	-----	510	-----
61	61	-----	66	-----	61	-----	25	-----	24	-----	6	-----	11	-----	558	-----
62	23	-----	14	-----	13	-----	3	-----	8	-----	4	-----	11	-----	121	-----
63	3	-----	3	-----	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	8	-----	53	-----
64	-----	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	13	1
65	9	1	13	-----	17	-----	5	-----	3	-----	6	-----	8	-----	87	2
66	3	-----	6	2	6	3	1	-----	2	-----	2	-----	1	1	39	6
67	13	1	10	-----	17	3	8	1	7	2	4	-----	7	1	97	8
68	2	-----	1	-----	4	-----	1	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	31	-----
69	47	-----	48	-----	26	-----	19	-----	10	-----	11	-----	51	-----	440	-----
70	55	-----	34	-----	25	-----	20	-----	15	-----	8	-----	33	-----	328	-----
71	38	2	57	1	49	-----	24	-----	6	-----	9	-----	15	-----	292	5
72	100	2	85	-----	60	-----	31	-----	26	-----	12	-----	27	-----	571	2
73	1, 587	7	2, 055	7	1, 701	3	957	1	379	1	197	-----	162	-----	10, 850	19
74	276	-----	185	-----	219	-----	68	-----	109	-----	29	1	33	-----	1, 418	1
75	6, 278	-----	7, 204	-----	5, 209	-----	3, 002	-----	1, 165	-----	619	-----	378	1	33, 604	1
76	20	-----	21	-----	4	-----	9	-----	23	-----	2	-----	10	-----	182	-----
77	58	-----	54	-----	50	3	22	-----	31	2	15	-----	11	-----	441	5
78	2	-----	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	2
79	167	-----	268	-----	226	-----	110	-----	18	-----	25	-----	9	-----	1, 080	2
80	238	-----	288	1	272	1	173	1	89	-----	71	-----	66	-----	1, 857	6
81	404	47	616	67	669	74	263	17	138	6	58	1	42	-----	2, 851	249
82	509	6	484	12	398	7	150	5	70	-----	102	-----	61	-----	2, 795	40
83	11	-----	10	-----	5	1	3	-----	1	-----	1	1	4	-----	50	2
84	91	-----	57	-----	46	-----	59	-----	37	-----	81	-----	194	2	1, 627	5
85	471	-----	358	-----	300	1	299	-----	305	-----	404	-----	442	1	4, 503	2
86	1, 138	-----	994	-----	783	-----	508	-----	495	-----	486	-----	422	-----	9, 697	-----
87	292	-----	291	-----	229	-----	118	1	140	-----	152	-----	151	-----	2, 475	1
31, 988	380	29, 727	347	24, 387	306	17, 306	124	14, 614	64	15, 108	37	18, 259	100	258, 742	1, 802	

TABLE VI.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	17,709.		50,608.		85,408.		113,204.		133,669.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	7,138	20	18,281	51	23,088	58	27,206	106	31,640	209
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....	13		35		30	1	23	3	27	4
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	20		64		59		85	1	112	1
90. Fistula.....	2		37		23		11		10	
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1		10		14		5		12	
92. Piles.....	58		197		196		170		309	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	6		42		33		42	1	51	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	9		74		30		18		18	1
95. Hernia.....	32		121		113		123		201	
96. Jaundice.....	1		36		182		551	1	458	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....	1		16		30		11		33	
98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	3		15	1	7	2	6	6	9	6
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....	1		2		7		7		5	
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	102		248		220		307		604	1
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	190	1	269	1	277		385	2	314	1
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
102. Stone and Gravel.....	1		11		1		4		7	
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....			9	1	16		20	1	23	
104. Diabetes.....	2		7		4		4		4	
105. Incontinence of Urine.....			8		5				15	
106. Difficulty of Urination.....	4		33		43		37		52	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	6		34		37	1	29		48	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocoele.....			8		15		14		12	
109. Sarcocoele.....	5		6		12		12		7	
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....	13		27		35		34		18	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	18		35		34		43		50	1
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
112. Anchylosis.....	1		14		13		4		3	
113. Exostosis.....			4		4		7		2	
114. White Swelling.....			17		5		7		2	
115. Necrosis.....	1		4		15		17		14	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
116. Abscess.....	50		203		158		250		252	
117. Carbuncle.....	14		93		68		84		104	
118. Whitlow.....	12		106		46		62		78	
119. Boil.....	18		103		162		159		204	
120. Skin Diseases.....	113		232		170		148	1	177	
121. Ulcers.....	43		175		192		169		219	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	42		79		81		79		74	
<i>CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.</i>										
123. Burns.....	7		26		34		23		42	
124. Concussion of Brain.....			6		6		1	1	3	2
125. Compression of Brain.....	1		2	1	6		1	1	1	1
126. Contusion.....	29		170		247		329	1	437	1
127. Fracture.....	10		20		51		65	1	48	
128. Dislocation.....	4		22		17		38		27	
129. Sprain.....	19		60		101		111		196	
130. Incised Wounds.....	24		96		171		182	1	165	1
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	100		102	1	185	1	148		154	
132. Punctured Wounds.....	39		27		37	1	32		51	1
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	141	48	77	12	108	18	189	33	149	20
134. Poisoning.....	8		10		11		7		9	
135. Suicide.....		1				1		1		2
136. Others of this Class.....	110	1	94		108		127	1	108	
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	76		269	4	302	3	259	4	293	11
Total.....	8,488	71	21,636	72	26,809	86	31,641	160	36,851	263

TABLE VI.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
152,759.			167,267.		153,308.		126,588.		71,259.		72,536.		78,733.		101,921.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
31,988	380		29,727	347	24,387	306	17,306	124	14,614	64	15,108	37	18,259	100	258,742	1,802
88	37	3	56	3	27	2	9	1	12		5		18	1	292	18
89	164	1	93	1	71		56	1	28		54	1	30		836	6
90	13		18		8		13		5		13		10		163	
91	10	1	12		5		12		3				9		93	1
92	343		288		219		150		122		123		190		2,365	
93	65		79	3	49		25		53		21		48		514	4
94	45		38		23	2	4		6		3		24		292	3
95	193		214	1	121		102		57		62		175		1,519	1
96	465	1	500		361		236		210		192		308	2	3,500	4
97	11		9		7		13		9		10		25		175	
98	7	2	16		33	1	1		1				3	1	101	19
99	5		5		4		2				1		4		43	
100	709		780		823	1	446		165		99		88		4,591	2
101	443	2	485		344		172		141	1	139		118	1	3,277	9
102	5		1		1		2				2		3		38	
103	20	1	19		15		7		6		3		19		157	3
104	14		4		4		3		5				5		56	
105	13		16		5		11		3		1		8		85	
106	45		37		28		19		14		29		51		392	
107	38		44		24		13		19		15		28		335	1
108	8		8		15		8		4		3		15		110	
109	9		4		1		1						3		60	
110	10		15		17		6		5		1		6		187	
111	44		41		29		18		11		16		23		362	1
112	3		5		1		2				1				47	
113	2		6		1		3		1		4		4		38	
114	10		4		7		4		1		1				58	
115	7		7		5		13		5		2		3		93	
116	285		236		151		102		82		87		121		1,977	
117	68		47		46		50		17		37		33		661	
118	80		69		56		28		36		36		34		643	
119	243		161		128		121		94		69		86		1,548	
120	190		246		184		127		72		90		74		1,823	1
121	164		188		171		57		51		50		60		1,539	
122	64		74		87		54		28		18		64		744	
123	46		79		47		48		20		16		13		401	
124	6		5	1	2		1		2		3		3		38	4
125	1		1	1	3		1	1	2						19	5
126	449		401		319		222		118		127		142	10	2,990	12
127	83	2	59	1	52		42		14		11		23		478	4
128	32		42		26		12		7		2		5		234	
129	234		190		146		152		63		66		58		1,396	
130	244		286		201		153		113		70		120	2	1,825	4
131	277	1	208		138	1	104		56	1	148	2	216	15	1,836	22
132	44		49		25		28		13		34		186		565	2
133	121	17	85	19	60	11	57	4	264	46	2,009	455	3,799	572	7,050	1,255
134	13	1	18		2	1	8	1	7		7		9		109	3
135		1		1		3				1		1				12
136	149	1	140		177		87	2	47		30	1	36		1,213	6
137	310	5	195	15	259	5	157	22	88	3	78		131	1	2,417	73
	37,829	419	35,310	393	28,915	333	20,268	156	16,694	116	18,896	497	24,690	705	308,027	3,277

TABLE VII.
the Department of the Rappahannock.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
									56,602.		64,650.		48,155.		56,469.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1									34		20	4	45	4	99	8
2									181	17	353	37	310	13	844	67
3									146		179		117		442	
4									335	1	1,005	3	555		1,895	4
5									322		405		222		949	
6									280		315		433		1,028	
7									55		19		58		132	
8									32	7	22	5	17		71	12
9									2,275		2,304		2,293		6,872	
10									243		131		197		571	
11									451		507		505		1,463	
12									30		24		23		77	
13									54		48		38		140	
14									21	4	24	1	18		63	5
15									141	1	60		14		215	1
16									1	1	5		1	1	7	2
17									134		171		111		416	
18									91		58		52		201	
19									195	1	316	1	356		867	2
20									84		46		54		184	
21									125		115		104		344	
22									218		174		136		528	
23									35		44		32		111	
24									8		7		8		23	
25													2		2	
26																
27									68		71		33		172	
28									10		9	1	15		34	1
29									6	1	27	1	3		36	2
30																
31									382		483		409	1	1,274	1
32									314		267		244		825	
33									18		17		9		44	
34									3		10		5		18	
35									1						1	
36									6		10		4		20	
37									9		58		33		100	
38									22	1	46	3	23	1	91	5
39									9		6		4		19	
40									11		22		9		42	
									6,350	34	7,378	56	6,492	20	20,220	110

TABLE VII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
									56,602.		64,650.		48,155.		56,469.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
									6,350	34	7,378	56	6,492	20	20,220	110
41									2	2	3	2	1		6	4
42									67		128		131		326	
43									1	1	5		1		7	1
44									11		14		15		40	
45											21		6		27	
46									6		7		2		15	
47									3				3		6	
48									2		3	1	16		21	1
49									100		117		106		323	
50									128		158		119		405	
51									4		5		1		10	
52									12		26		21		59	
53											3		2		5	
54									1		1		2		4	
55											3				3	
56																
57									114		117		96		327	
58									15		15		10		40	
59									19		17		24		60	
60									23		12		13		48	
61									13		17		10		40	
62									3		2		3		8	
63									2		9		2		13	
64													1		1	
65									3		2		1		6	
66									1		1		1		3	
67									12	1	11	1	7		30	2
68																
69									18		18		21		57	
70									24		29		27		80	
71									6		11		3		20	
72									30		21		23		74	
73									331		169		116		616	
74									91		41	2	16		148	2
75									1,095		682		493		2,270	
76									20		9		5		34	
77									11		7		18		36	
78									1	1					1	1
79									13		13		1		27	
80									94		97		58		249	
81									146	6	97	5	47	1	290	12
82									75		67	1	25		167	1
83											6		1		7	
84									57		51		69		177	
85									150		167		203		520	
86									347		420		259		1,026	
87									101		98		63		262	
									9,502	45	10,078	68	8,534	21	28,114	134

TABLE VII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK—Concluded.

1861		1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
								56,602.		64,650.		48,155.		56,469.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
								9,502	45	10,078	68	8,534	21	28,114	134
88								13		8		8		29	
89								92		79		56		227	
90								7		8		5		20	
91								6		3		6		15	
92								68		96		102		266	
93								5		13	1	8		26	1
94								5		11		6		22	
95								51		73		63		187	
96								92		175	1	56		323	1
97								1		2		2		5	
98								3		6	1	1		10	1
99								14				2		16	
100								211		123		55		389	
101								89		98		84		271	
102										1		1		2	
103								6		10		6		22	
104								3		4		1		8	
105								2				1		3	
106								10		3		16		29	
107								7		9		5		21	
108								3		2		5		10	
109												2		2	
110								5		1		3		9	
111								7		6		5		18	
112												1		1	
113												2		2	
114								1		1		2		4	
115								2		4		2		8	
116								76		84		89		249	
117								9		18		22		49	
118								15		14		9		38	
119								47		22		38		107	
120								49		48		71		168	
121								35		30		34		99	
122								13		10		19		42	
123								15		25	1	4		44	1
124								2	1	3		4		9	1
125								1						1	
126								88		68		133		289	
127								18		20		31		69	
128								12		12		7		31	
129								45		29		20		94	
130								84		70		33		187	
131								48	1	62	1	32		142	2
132								20		8		60		88	
133								37	11	39	8	620	135	696	154
134								6		3		9		18	
135											1			1	
136								27		167		33		227	
137								124	7	135	10	47	8	306	25
								10,976	65	11,681	92	10,355	164	33,012	321

TABLE VIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	7,190.		6,568.		6,532.		9,537.		14,603.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever					2		3		23	
2. Typhoid Fever.....	13		3		5	2	31	2	70	12
3. Common Continued Fever.....	7		19		7		15		35	
4. Remittent Fever	9		38		178		275		218	2
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	25		58		115		238		188	
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever	58		33		9		195		178	
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	3						9		15	
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever	20		12		44		28			
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	1,198		245		302		531		391	
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	26		27		9				19	
11. Acute Dysentery.....	23		23		25		43	1	38	2
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	3		1		2		1	1	5	
13. Erysipelas	1		1		4		5		6	
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	1		1						1	
15. Measles.....	22		1				5		41	
16. Scarlet Fever										
17. Mumps	6									
18. Epidemic Catarrh			6				12		173	
19. Debility	46		33		15		37		45	
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	48		24		64		76		91	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis	63		32		13		29		30	
22. Gonorrhœa.....	47		43		8		40		47	
23. Orchitis.....	8		13		11		7		16	
24. Stricture of the Urethra	1								2	
25. Serpent Bite.....										
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scurvy.....	1		7		4		1		2	
28. Delirium Tremens	1				1		4		1	
29. Inobriation.....			3		1				3	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout										
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	149		165		107		98		153	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	71		31		24		79		50	
33. Anæmia							11			
34. General Dropsy			2		2		1			
35. Cancer.....										
36. Tumors.....	1		1		1		1		6	
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		14				9		12	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....			2		7		12		10	2
39. Serofula			1		3				1	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms	1						1		2	
Carried forward.....	1,855		839		1,023	2	1,794	7	1,872	18

TABLE VIII.
of the Department of Virginia.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
12,718.			11,416.		13,618.		14,680.		14,791.		9,655.		7,251.		10,713.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1			6	1					1						32	4
2	95	8	58	8	17	2	10		17	2	18		17		354	36
3	6		54		43		34	1	26		6		11		263	1
4	119		28		45	1	62		48		46		51	1	1,117	4
5	188		47		19		33		113		41		24		1,089	
6	66		15		16		37		28		9		20		664	
7	6						5		4						42	
8			1		5		1		1		2	1			114	1
9	268		189		141		193		207		247		315		4,287	
10	4		1		2		4		33		15		7		147	
11	45		13		6		6		53		70		40		385	3
12											3				15	1
13	3		3		4		11		7		6		4		55	
14	3				2		4						1	1	13	1
15	10		12		45		60		21		1				218	
16							3								3	
17			74		50		34		46		13		7		230	
18	98				31		28		20						368	
19	52		26		28		62		18		34		22		418	
20	53		14		16		10		11		5		4		416	
21	16		15		23		24		17		21		44		327	
22	19		20		18		39		14		28		57		380	
23	15		11		7		6		3		3		11		111	
24	4						1				2		1		11	
25																
26																
27					1		2						2		20	
28			4		4		4						1		20	
29	3		5				7		3	1	1		9		35	1
30																
31	130		88		85		170		122		86		77		1,430	
32	58		59		59		46		66		19		10		572	
33	5				3		2						1		22	
34	1								1		2				9	
35																
36			4		3		13		9		13		3		55	
37	5		6		1		3		10		2				65	
38	8		5		5		15	1	11		9		4		88	3
39			3		1		3		4				1		17	
40	1						3		1						9	
	1,281	8	761	9	680	3	935	2	915	3	702	1	744	2	13,401	55

TABLE VIII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	7,190.		6,568.		6,532.		9,537.		14,603.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1,855		839		1,023	2	1,794	7	1,872	18
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....										
42. Headache.....	56		58		98		38		17	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....					1					
44. Epilepsy.....	1		1		3		2		2	
45. Sun-stroke.....	10		3		1					
46. Insanity.....			2		1		1		2	
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....									1	1
48. Nostalgia.....			1		1		1			
49. Neuralgia.....	21		31		15		10		27	
50. Toothache.....	12		11		6		5		32	
51. Paralysis.....	1		1						1	
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		9		5		5		3	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....									3	
54. Cataract.....	3		1							
55. Inflammation of Iris.....					1					
56. Night Blindness.....										
57. Ophthalmia.....	33		8		15		19		25	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	16		19		1		6		3	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....	1		3		2		3		1	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		17		28		12		8	
61. Otorrhœa.....	5		3		2					
62. Deafness.....			1							
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....									3	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....										
65. Inflammation of Heart.....										
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....							1			
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1						2			
68. Inflammation of Veins.....										
69. Varicocele.....	5		1							
70. Varicose Veins.....	2		1		1		2			
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		1		7		1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....	2		1		3		6		9	
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	95		51		76		63		143	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....			4		5		14		7	
75. Catarrh.....	51		43		92		137		204	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	2		1				1			
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	5		2				3		6	
78. Dropsy of Chest.....										
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	8		1		2		1		7	1
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	3		5		4		14	1	13	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	5		3		1		9	1	13	2
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10		54		13		64	1	121	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....										
84. Cholera Morbus.....	18		24		10		11		9	
85. Colic.....	68		25		41		118		25	
86. Constipation.....	211				113		102		149	
87. Dyspepsia.....	92		37		29		80		55	
Carried forward.....	2,603		1,262		1,594	2	2,531	10	2,762	22

TABLE VIII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
12,718.		11,416.		13,618.		14,680.		14,791.		9,655.		7,251.		10,713.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,281	8	761	9	680	3	935	2	915	3	702	1	744	2	13,401	55	
41	1			3		1								5	1	
42	15	26		26		27		38		21		9		429		
43	1	1		1										4		
44	5	1		1		4		1		1		1		22	1	
45										1		2		17		
46	1			2		1								10		
47		1		3	1	4	2	2	2					11	6	
48		1		1		2		1		1		4		13		
49	24	31		50		70		58		19		5		361		
50	20	7		14		27		14		4		12		164		
51	1					2				4				10		
52	6	5		1		5		6		5		4		61		
53	2			1		2								8		
54								1						5		
55		3						2		3		2		11		
56												1		1		
57	20	18		20		19		39		15		13		244		
58	10	3		5		7		5		3				78		
59	3	3		7		9		6		2		1		41		
60	5	5		3		5		9		4		2		101		
61	3	1		2		8		5		1		3		33		
62						2		1						4		
63	3													6		
64		1										1		2		
65										1		1		2		
66		1				1		1				1		5		
67						3		1						7		
68								1						1		
69	1	1		1		2				1				12		
70	2	1		2		1		4						16		
71	1	2		3	1			2				1		20	1	
72	8	3		4		5		3		4		3		51		
73	193	99		83		67		57		11		2		940		
74	15	4						15		1		1		66		
75	220	561		337		665		441		169		46		2,966		
76						1				1		21		27		
77	6	1		1		5		8		4		5		46		
78																
79	7	17		8		18		3		3		3		78	1	
80	11	19		10		6		7		9		17		118	1	
81	4	1		9	2	14	3	31	4	11		5		136	15	
82	96	9	1	17		5		17	1	5		2		413	3	
83				1										1		
84	2	1		7		1	1	1		6		16		106	1	
85	35	38		16		32		30		19		38		485		
86	100	103		107		101		100		72		50		1,208		
87	44	51		81		47		76		31		5		638		
2,146	11	1,787	12	1,512	8	2,121	9	1,901	8	1,134	1	1,021	2	22,374	85	

TABLE VIII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Concluded.

YEAR	1861.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	7,190.		6,568.		6,532.		9,537.		14,603.			
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
MEAN STRENGTH.....	Brought forward.....		2,603	1,262	1,594	2	2,531	10	2,762	22
	<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>											
	88. Inflammation of Bowels.....											
	89. Inflammation of Stomach.....											
	90. Fistula.....											
	91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....											
	92. Piles.....											
	93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....											
	94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....											
	95. Hernia.....											
	96. Jaundice.....											
	97. Prolapsus Ani.....											
	98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....											
	99. Inflammation of Spleen.....											
	100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....											
	101. Other Diseases of this Order.....											
	<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>											
	102. Stone and Gravel.....											
	103. Inflammation of Bladder.....											
	104. Diabetes.....											
	105. Incontinence of Urine.....											
	106. Difficulty of Urination.....											
	107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....											
	108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....											
	109. Sarcocoele.....											
	110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....											
	111. Other Diseases of this Order.....											
	<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>											
	112. Anchylosis.....											
	113. Exostosis.....											
	114. White Swelling.....											
	115. Necrosis.....											
	<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>											
	116. Abscess.....											
	117. Carbuncle.....											
	118. Whitlow.....											
	119. Boil.....											
	120. Skin Diseases.....											
	121. Uleers.....											
	122. Other Diseases of this Order.....											
	CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.											
	123. Burns.....											
	124. Concussion of Brain.....											
	125. Compression of Brain.....											
	126. Contusion.....											
	127. Fracture.....											
	128. Dislocation.....											
	129. Sprain.....											
	130. Incised Wounds.....											
	131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....											
	132. Punctured Wounds.....											
	133. Gunshot Wounds.....											
	134. Poisoning.....											
	135. Suicide.....											
	136. Others of this Class.....											
	137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....											
	Total.....		3,500	3	1,907	1	1,959	5	3,081	13	3,326	27

TABLE VIII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
12,718.		11,416.		13,618.		14,680.		14,791.		9,655.		7,251.		10,713.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
2,146	11	1,787	12	1,512	8	2,121	9	1,901	8	1,134	1	1,021	2	22,374	85	
88	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	10	2		
89	18	12	3	7	1	13	19	127	1							
90		1	1	4	3	2	15									
91							4							4		
92	21	17	11	32	14	8	7	207								
93								17								
94	1	2	3	1	6	1	22									
95	4	3	4	10	9	6	82									
96	16	13	10	17	3	4	78									
97							3									
98	1				1		2									
99	1		2				3									
100	52	41	48	53	59	17	387									
101	55	78	39	16	37	15	649									
102																
103		2	3				6									
104						1	3									
105			1				1									
106	7	1	6	4	6		36									
107	1	1	1	2	1		10							1		
108	1			2		1	12									
109				1			2									
110				3		1	8									
111	4	2	6	1	2		55							1		
112		1		1			5									
113				1			2									
114																
115				1			2									
116	19	13	7	10	22	12	216									
117	2	2	2	6	8		33									
118	6	2	2	6	5	1	60									
119	19	13	6	10	13	9	296									
120	12	13	11	17	3	6	190									
121	26	25	12	40	22	18	317									
122	5	16	2	10		5	169									
123	3	3	5	6	2	2	51									
124							1									
125																
126	38	32	33	41	30	21	388									
127	5	5	2	6	7	3	40									
128	2	4	3		4	2	17									
129	27	16	19	16	21	22	200									
130	47	23	21	31	18	28	485									
131	29	36	24	10	16	9	166							1		
132	6	4	1	4	2	2	46									
133	9	6	1	10	3	7	87							14		
134				2			6									
135			1				2									
136	22	6	4	14	10	1	212									
137	26	10	10	17	12	10	650							7		
2,632	13	2,190	15	1,819	11	2,533	10	2,242	11	1,360	3	1,203	3	27,752	115	

TABLE IX.
the Department of North Carolina.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
.....		8,996.		11,012.		16,549.		18,172.		17,941.		16,649.		14,886.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1								11	2	10	1	3		24	3	
2		35	10	109	16	149	24	434	61	198	19	139	16	1,064	146	
3		50		25		78		141	3	139	2	95		528	5	
4		23		42	1	28	2	126	4	178	1	189	6	586	14	
5		37		80		35		107		103		74		436		
6		13		44		70		52		30		35		244		
7		3		9		16		20		2		3		53		
8		1		1	1	3	1	5	3			19		29	5	
9		147		309		582		1,039		804		815		3,696		
10		2		10		20		35	2	27	2	70		164	4	
11		26		72		114		370	1	236		90	2	908	3	
12						9		3		33		9		54		
13		5	1	3		6		10		7		9		40	1	
14				1		12		19	3	1	1	2		35	4	
15		126	3	29	1	10		26		10		7		208	4	
16								1		2				3		
17		24		116		70		81		36		43		370		
18		58		226		30		2		21		2		339		
19		18		16		85		91	1	85		200		495	1	
20		6		14		60	1	22	1	56		106		264	2	
21		11		10		19		20		25		30	1	115	1	
22		24		8		21		24		34		49		160		
23		1		19		8		11		16		14		69		
24						2		1		3		2		8		
25						1								1		
26																
27		3		2		1				1		1		8		
28		2						1				3		6		
29		5	1					1				4		10	1	
30																
31								6				2		8		
32		43		82		102		167	1	97		70		561	1	
33		43		60		54		96		100		99		452		
34								1				4		5		
35								1		3		1		5		
36								1		1				2		
37		1										1		2		
38		1		22		15		11		13		9		71		
39		5	2	9	2	7		12	2	16	1	19	3	68	10	
40							1	1				7		8	1	
		2				1		1		3		1		8		
		715	17	1,318	21	1,608	29	2,950	84	2,290	27	2,226	28	11,107	206	

TABLE IX.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
.....		8,996.		11,012.		16,549.		18,172.		17,941.		16,649.		14,886.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		715	17	1,318	21	1,608	29	2,950	84	2,290	27	2,226	28	11,107	206	
41																
42		15		6		34		38		19		48		160		
43		1	1					1	1	2				4	2	
44		6		2		3		4		3		6		24		
45										1		3		4		
46				12		2		4		4		4		26		
47		3	3			1		1						5	3	
48		1										2		3		
49		7		20		32		26		20		22		127		
50		26		21		11		23		32		18		131		
51		2		1		1		2				1		7		
52		4		6		5				7		14	1	36	1	
53										1				1		
54								2						2		
55								2		2		2		6		
56		1												1		
57		11		18		29		20		19		19		116		
58				3		3		7		1		4		18		
59		5		8		8		5		5		8		39		
60		3				2		11		6		4		26		
61		1		4		5		19		12		2		43		
62		1				1		6		6		6		20		
63		2				1		3				3		9		
64																
65						2						1		3		
66								1	1			1		2	1	
67				2				2		2		3		9		
68								1						1		
69						4		5		16		9		34		
70		2				4		13		4		1		24		
71		2		1		1		15		14		6		39		
72		1		5		1		3		3		10		23		
73		108		192		311		183	1	77		53		924	1	
74		1		11	1	22	1	24		21		10		89	2	
75		288		331		383		280		175		85		1,542		
76						1		1		1				3		
77		1		1		3		8		8		9	1	30	1	
78																
79		4		39		10	1	16		9				78	1	
80		8		8		21		17	1	21	1	18		93	2	
81		43	8	24	4	35	4	25	1	16	2	7		150	19	
82		14	1	1		1		23	1	14		18		71	2	
83										1				1		
84				10				28		56		30		124		
85		13		17		28		39		75		55		227		
86		24		87		47		116		136		144		554		
87		11		22		11		22		8		35		109		
		1,324	30	2,170	26	2,631	35	3,947	90	3,086	30	2,887	30	16,045	241	

TABLE IX.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
.....			8,996.		11,012.		16,549.		18,172.		17,941.		16,649.		14,886.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
			1,324	30	2,170	26	2,631	35	3,947	90	3,086	30	2,887	30	16,045	241
88			2		1	1			5				3		11	1
89					4		2		4		32		49		91	
90					2		1		2		1		1		7	
91							1		1						2	
92			4		12		25		46		37		32		156	
93							4		16		20		26		66	
94									2		4		2		8	
95			3		2		11		23		15		16		70	
96			3		5		11		47		35		79		130	
97					1		1		2		3		1		8	
98					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		5	4
99									1				6		7	
100			44		61		67		63		24		29		288	
101			9	1	20		37		29		48		97		240	1
102																
103			1		1		1		2		4		7		16	
104					1				1		3		1		6	
105			2				2		1						5	
106			5		5		10		9		6		8		43	
107					3		1		1		6				11	
108									3		9		1		13	
109					1				1				1		3	
110																
111			2		2		7		10		4		5		30	
112									1						1	
113									3						3	
114									2				1		3	
115									2		1				3	
116			11		12		22		26		23		28		122	
117			1		3		4		3		6		13		30	
118			1				1		5		7		2		16	
119			2		5		10		4		10		16		47	
120			10		13		33		32		27		26		141	
121			5		18		13		8		32		13		89	
122			3		11		2		4		17		10		47	
123			2		2		5		3				4		16	
124									1				5		6	
125																
126			13		7		22		10		9		15		76	
127			2		2		2		4		4		5		19	
128			1				2		1		4		4		12	
129			15		8		21		6		6		8		64	
130			7		14		9		12		12		27		81	
131			11		24	5	104		17		7		14		177	5
132			3		1		3		10		3		7		27	
133			3		77	16	299	86	136	25	18	2	22	8	553	137
134					1	1							2		3	1
135									2							2
136			10		6		11	10	19		20		28		94	10
137			17	2	15	1	15		20		38	8	16	6	121	17
			1,516	33	2,511	51	3,391	132	4,543	118	3,582	41	3,518	44	19,064	419

TABLE X.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	532.		555.		576.		13,374.		13,225.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....											
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
	1.	Typhus Fever.....					5				
	2.	Typhoid Fever.....			1		32	2	24	10	
	3.	Common Continued Fever.....	1		3		174	1	227	1	
	4.	Remittent Fever.....	4		5	1	199		220	3	
	5.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	18		21	13	39		83		
	6.	Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	9		5	2	123		61		
	7.	Quartan Intermittent Fever.....									
	8.	Congestive Intermittent Fever.....					14	7	35	14	
	9.	Acute Diarrhœa.....	13		5	18	827		805		
	10.	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1		1		10		26		
	11.	Acute Dysentery.....	37		22	11	146	1	138	2	
	12.	Chronic Dysentery.....					2		3		
	13.	Erysipelas.....					3		9	1	
	14.	Small-pox and Varioloid.....					9		28	3	
	15.	Measles.....					172		337	1	
	16.	Scarlet Fever.....									
	17.	Mumps.....					8		10		
	18.	Epidemic Catarrh.....					19		110		
	19.	Debility.....	7		4	5	99		181		
	20.	Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		67		77		
		ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>									
	21.	Syphilis.....	1			1	33		12		
	22.	Gonorrhœa.....	2		2	1	70		24		
	23.	Orethritis.....					11		3		
	24.	Stricture of the Urethra.....							1		
	25.	Serpent Bite.....									
	26.	Other Diseases of this Order.....									
		ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>									
	27.	Scurvy.....			1				1	1	
	28.	Delirium Tremens.....			1	3	2				
	29.	Inebriation.....	6	1	6	4	7		1		
		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.									
		ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>									
	30.	Gout.....									
	31.	Acute Rheumatism.....	3		4	14	106		143		
	32.	Chronic Rheumatism.....	4			3	59		101		
	33.	Anæmia.....					7		12	1	
	34.	General Dropsy.....									
	35.	Cancer.....									
	36.	Tumors.....									
	37.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	3			4	2		9		
		ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>									
	38.	Consumption.....					13		6	1	
	39.	Serofula.....					1		3		
		CLASS III.—FARASITIC DISEASES.									
	40.	Worms.....					1		4		
		Carried forward.....	109	1	81	81	2	2,260	11	2,694	38

TABLE X.
of the Department of the South.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
17,016.			18,571.		16,288.		17,821.		21,242.		16,230.		16,336.		12,647.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1			1				2	1							8	1
2	83	17	112	14	57	5	93	10	132	8	99	26	125	20	758	112
3	109		72		1		45		142		60		62		896	2
4	214		192	1	147		183	1	211	1	244		130	4	1,750	10
5	129		179		84		51		144		142		145		1,048	
6	95		105		67		93		95		206		109	2	970	2
7	3		20		1		9		7		10				50	
8	58	23	33	15	27	10	3	1	10	2	5		24	6	209	78
9	636		594		443		468		916		937	1	1,050		6,712	1
10	16		19	1	12		20		39	2	97	2	193	4	434	9
11	218	1	134	1	135	1	173	1	321	1	353	5	271	5	1,959	18
12	2		19	3	6	2	4	1	2	2	51		41	1	130	9
13	31		5		5	1	9	1	6		6		10		84	3
14	38	5	16	3			44	8	2	2					137	21
15	264	2	103		21	1	21		3						921	4
16									1						1	
17	20		96		62		56		28		14		7		301	
18	149		102		73		33		71		36		33		626	
19	190		133		182		249		228		210		206	1	1,694	1
20	91		65		51	1	84		45		31		21		533	1
21	14		14		13		26		23		14		8		159	
22	21		20		25		28		24		9		19		245	
23	8		29		12		7		5		2		7		84	
24	2		1				4		4		5		1		18	
25					1		1								2	
26																
27	2								13		18		20		55	3
28					1		1				1	1	1		10	1
29	4		1		1		2		2		3		1		38	1
30											1		8		9	
31	243		216		130		130		104		97		69		1,259	
32	134		231		158		156		173		159		63		1,241	
33	16	1	17		3		4	1	6		6				71	3
34	3		3		4		2		3		6	1			21	1
35											1		1		2	
36	5		1		7		2		8		6		1		30	
37	22		11		8		3		78		1		114		255	
38	15		18		22	2	30	2	27	5	25	2	16	4	172	16
39	1		2				1		2		1		1		12	
40					2				4		3		4		18	
	2,836	49	2,564	38	1,761	23	2,037	27	2,879	23	2,859	38	2,761	47	22,922	297

TABLE X.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	532.		555.		576.		13,374.		13,225.	
MONTH.....	532.		555.		576.		13,374.		13,225.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	532.		555.		576.		13,374.		13,225.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	109	1	81		81	2	2,260	11	2,694	38
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....										
42. Headache.....					4		27		30	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....									2	1
44. Epilepsy.....			2				21		2	1
45. Sun-stroke.....							12			
46. Insanity.....									9	
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....									1	
48. Nostalgia.....							4		2	
49. Neuralgia.....			1		2		10		37	
50. Toothache.....			3		1		30		60	
51. Paralysis.....							1			
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1					9	1	25	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....							1			
54. Cataract.....							1		1	
55. Inflammation of Iris.....							1			
56. Night Blindness.....					1		1			
57. Ophthalmia.....	2				2		21		21	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		1		2			
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....					1		5		8	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		1		1		6		6	
61. Otorrhœa.....							5		8	
62. Deafness.....							1		1	
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....										
65. Inflammation of Heart.....										
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
68. Inflammation of Veins.....										
69. Varicocele.....							3		3	
70. Varicose Veins.....							2		1	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2		2	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....							3		12	
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	1				1		111		474	2
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....			2		1		14		37	
75. Catarrh.....	5		6		4		140		268	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....							3		1	
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....							3		7	
78. Dropsy of Chest.....										
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....							8		21	2
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....							18		21	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....							16	1	25	7
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....							4		8	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....										
84. Cholera Morbus.....					1		56		37	
85. Colic.....			1				117		82	
86. Constipation.....	15		23		13		253		161	
87. Dyspepsia.....	4		5		4		51		19	
Carried forward.....	139	2	126		118	2	3,221	13	4,086	52

TABLE X.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
17,016.		18,571.		16,288.		17,821.		21,242.		16,230.		16,336.		12,647.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
2,806	40	2,564	38	1,761	23	2,037	27	2,879	23	2,859	38	2,761	47	22,922	297	
41				1	1	1	1	1				2	2	5	4	
42	119	84		43		51		127		75		79		639		
43		1				2	1					5	1	10	4	
44	5	5		5		7		9		11		2		69	2	
45				3		4		1						8		
46	2	7		1		3		5		3	1	2		44	1	
47						3				1				5		
48		1				8				1				16		
49	43	40		66		44		47		27		16		333		
50	93	37		37		22		69		30		48		430		
51						3		4		1		2		11		
52	4	5		3		7		2		7		8	1	70	3	
53		2				1		1		6		7		17		
54				1				1		1		1		5		
55	3	1		1				1		1		2		11		
56	1	1		2		3				1		5		15		
57	34	21		26		40		59		30		21		277		
58	6	2		5		13		14		15				59		
59	13	8		9		3		1		2		1		51		
60	9	19		10		1		12		2		3		73		
61	10	12		11		4		9		4		2		65		
62		3		2		3		3		3				16		
63	1											1		2		
64						1						2		3		
65		1				1		3		2				6	1	
66	1			5	1	5		3		4		1		19	1	
67								1						1		
68																
69	4	3		3		3		9		14		10		52		
70	2	8		6		1		3		4		3		30		
71	6	9		6		6	1	4		6		3		44	2	
72	12	1		6		10		2		13		8		67		
73	538	1		97		80		70		45		23		1,761	3	
74	77			27		37		12		17		15		266		
75	778			442		501		259		179		103		3,469		
76	1			2				1		1				9		
77	5	4		6		8		6		10		7		56		
78										1				1		
79	26	1		22	2	2		9	1	12		3		110	6	
80	36			25		21		19		13		10		173		
81	36	6		25	4	37	3	19	2	9		10		203	24	
82	6			1	1	19	2	14		9	1	4		68	7	
83				1				2		2				6		
84	37			24	2	23		12		55		63		373	3	
85	103			52		42		50		53		64		679		
86	278			209		176		179		198		235		1,927		
87	47			36		40		38		23		23		304		
5,172	60	4,365	47	2,947	30	3,243	32	4,012	26	3,801	39	3,550	55	34,780	358	

TABLE X.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Concluded.

YEAR	1861.																	
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.									
	532.		555.		576.		13,374.		13,225.									
MONTH.....	Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.							
MEAN STRENGTH.....	139		2		126		118		2		3,221		13		4,086		52	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.			
Brought forward.....	139	2	126		118	2	3,221	13	4,086	52								
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.																		
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....														2	2			
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....								14						16				
90. Fistula.....																		
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....								1						1				
92. Piles.....	1		1		2		35							27				
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....														1				
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....								2						3				
95. Hernia.....					1		14							11				
96. Jaundice.....					1		15							8				
97. Prolapsus Ani.....								1										
98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....														1				
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....																		
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....								32						53				
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2				8							9				
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.																		
102. Stone and Gravel.....								1										
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....								1						1				
104. Diabetes.....																		
105. Incontinence of Urine.....																		
106. Difficulty of Urination.....	1							3						10				
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	2							14						12				
108. Hydrocele and Hamatocele.....								1										
109. Sarcocoele.....																		
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....								1						1				
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1							7						4				
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.																		
112. Anchylosis.....																		
113. Exostosis.....														11				
114. White Swelling.....																		
115. Necrosis.....														1				
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.																		
116. Abscess.....	7		3		7		28							33				
117. Carbuncle.....								13						16				
118. Whitlow.....	4		1		4		3							3				
119. Boil.....	16		7		20		24							23				
120. Skin Diseases.....	14		4		6		20							16				
121. Ulcers.....	9		2		7		29							18				
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13		12		31		8							7				
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.																		
123. Burns.....			1														5	
124. Concussion of Brain.....																		
125. Compression of Brain.....																		
126. Contusion.....	5		1		7		31							30				
127. Fracture.....	1						2							1				
128. Dislocation.....							1							1				
129. Sprain.....	3		3		2		13							9				
130. Incised Wounds.....	1		1		3		17							22				
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	12		12		9		22							20				
132. Punctured Wounds.....			1				3							4				
133. Gunshot Wounds.....							1	5						3	1			
134. Poisoning.....							2	2										
135. Suicide.....																		
136. Others of this Class.....	1		2				7	1						14	1			
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	8		9		8		6	1						9				
Total.....	239	2	188		226	2	3,613	22	4,481	56								

TABLE X.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Concluded

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
17, 016.			18, 571.		16, 288.		17, 821.		21, 242.		16, 230.		16, 336.		12, 647.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	5, 172	60	4, 365	47	2, 947	30	3, 243	32	4, 012	26	3, 801	39	3, 550	55	34, 780	358
88	3	1	2	1			1		2	1	6	2	8		24	7
89	47		7		17		2		7	1	16		17		143	1
90	3		5		1		7		5		4		3		28	
91	1				1								1		5	
92	44		37		25		27		33		28		31		291	
93	6	1	11		14		3		10		116		44		205	1
94	7				1		4	1	19		2		22		60	1
95	19		32		19		19		23		22		25		185	
96	17		22		28		40		64		78		105		438	
97	1		1						1		1		1		6	
98			2		2		3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	13	4
99													6		6	
100	69		121		76		72		62		50		25		560	
101	44	1	24		40		15	1	33		9		1		186	2
102					1		1								3	
103			3		1		1		2		4		1		14	
104	1						1								2	
105	1												8		9	
106	13		5		3				8		3		11		57	
107	7		4		1		3		3				4		50	
108			1		2		4		7		8		3		26	
109	1		1		1				1						4	
110	1				1		2				1		1		8	
111	2		7		1		4		3		4		5	1	38	1
112			2		3						1				6	
113	1		1		2				2						17	
114			1		1		7								9	
115			1		1		1		1		4		1		11	
116	90		79		48		36		79		76		73		559	
117			5		1		1		14		4		9		63	
118	9		6		11		4		10		14		9		78	
119	38		32		16		18		26		36		50		306	
120	19		10		18		32		41		50		9		239	
121	25		28		25		36		36		29		73		317	
122	11		14		16		22		13		21		6		174	
123	2		3		4		4		6				2		25	
124	1												2		3	
125									1				2		3	
126	32		37		27		36		46		31		14		297	
127	2		3		4		7		5		6		21		52	
128	2		10				1		3		2		2		22	
129	20		8		9		11		18		11		7		114	
130	31		26		28		23		44		33		22		251	
131	27		42	1	12		28	1	45		38		95		362	2
132	9		6		6		4		14		5		133		185	
133	8	2	22	3	9	1	19	3	57	16	23	1	108	46	250	78
134	8	1	2												12	3
135									1							1
136	15		21		22	1	14		18	4	3		1	1	118	8
137	63		20		6	2	8	2	41	2	21		32	20	231	27
	5, 872	66	5, 029	52	3, 451	34	3, 764	41	4, 817	52	4, 563	43	4, 602	124	40, 845	494

TABLE XI.

Abstract of the Mortality in the General

YEAR.....	1861.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	1,446.		1,667.		1,290.		1,634.		2,062.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
	1. Typhus Fever.....			1		1				2	
	2. Typhoid Fever.....	13		44		71		97		84	
	3. Common Continued Fever.....			1		2		1			
	4. Remittent Fever.....	2		7		15		8		3	
	5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....										
	6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....									2	
	7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....					1					
	8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....					4		1			
	9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	5		1		1		2			
	10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....					1		1		1	
	11. Acute Dysentery.....	2		2		1		1		2	
	12. Chronic Dysentery.....			1		2				1	
	13. Erysipelas.....										
	14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....			4		3		7		16	
	15. Measles.....	6		3		1		3		9	
	16. Scarlet Fever.....										
	17. Mumps.....			1							
	18. Epidemic Catarrh.....										
	19. Debility.....					1		1			
	20. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1							
	ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	21. Syphilis.....										
	22. Gonorrhœa.....										
	23. Orchitis.....										
	24. Stricture of the Urethra.....										
	25. Serpent Bite.....										
	26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	27. Scurvy.....										
	28. Delirium Tremens.....			2						1	
	29. Inebriation.....										
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	30. Gout.....										
	31. Acute Rheumatism.....										
	32. Chronic Rheumatism.....										
	33. Anæmia.....										
	34. General Dropsy.....										
	35. Cancer.....										
	36. Tumors.....										
	37. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1							
	ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	38. Consumption.....	3		4		3		2		10	
	39. Scrofula.....										
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	40. Worms.....										
	Carried forward.....		31		73		107		124		131

TABLE XI.
Hospitals of the Atlantic Region.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
2, 177.			2, 836.		3, 937.		7, 127.		6, 870.		9, 981.		10, 397.		4, 285.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	1								5							10
2	83		68		44		98		162		244		209			1, 217
3									3							7
4	6		6		4		7		6		3		17			84
5																
6									1							3
7													2			3
8			1						4							10
9	4								2		2		6			23
10	1		1		3				6		4		5			23
11	2								6		3		4			23
12	1		2		2											9
13			1				2		1		1					5
14	22		26		20		21		19		13		9			160
15	9		12		7		10		3		2					65
16									1							1
17													1			2
18							2									2
19	1		3		1		5		3		3		1			19
20							4		1		1		1			8
21													1			1
22																
23																
24																
25																
26																
27									1		1					2
28					1						1		1			6
29			1				1				1					3
30																
31													1			1
32									1		1		2			4
33																
34			1				3		2		1					7
35																
36																
37																1
38	6		7		6		25		19		18		15			118
39									2							2
40																
	136		129		88		178		248		209		275			1, 819

TABLE XI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR	1861									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
MONTH	1,446.		1,667.		1,290.		1,634.		2,062.	
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		31		73		107		124		131
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
41. Apoplexy.....								2		
42. Headache.....										
43. Inflammation of Brain.....										
44. Epilepsy.....						1				1
45. Sun-stroke.....				1		1				
46. Insanity.....										
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....				1		1		2		3
48. Nostalgia.....										
49. Neuralgia.....										
50. Toothache.....										
51. Paralysis.....		1		2		1				
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....				1						
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
53. Amaurosis.....										
54. Cataract.....										
55. Inflammation of Iris.....										
56. Night Blindness.....										
57. Ophthalmia.....										
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
59. Earache.....										
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....										
61. Otorrhœa.....										
62. Deafness.....										
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
64. Aneurism.....										
65. Inflammation of Heart.....										
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....				1						
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....						1		2		
68. Inflammation of Veins.....										
69. Varicocele.....										
70. Varicose Veins.....										
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....								1		1
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
72. Asthma.....										
73. Acute Bronchitis.....		1								1
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....										
75. Catarrh.....										
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....										
78. Dropsy of Chest.....										
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....				1		1		2		
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....										
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....		3		2		1		9		10
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2		3		1		1		1
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....										
84. Cholera Morbus.....		1								
85. Colic.....										
86. Constipation.....										
87. Dyspepsia.....										
Carried forward.....		39		85		115		143		148

TABLE XI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
2,177.			2,836.		3,937.		7,127.		6,870.		9,981.		10,397.		4,285.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	136			129		88		178		248		299		275		1,819
41				3				1				1		2		9
42																
43						1		2		3		1		2		9
44				1		1		2		1		1				8
45												1				3
46										1				1		2
47	1			1		1		7		5		2		2		26
48																
49																
50																
51	1							1								6
52								4		1		1				7
53																
54																
55																
56																
57																
58																
59																
60																
61																
62																
63																
64								1								1
65								3				2				5
66										1						2
67								3				1		1		8
68	1															1
69																
70																
71								3		1		5				11
72								1								1
73	5			2		3		4		5		1				22
74						1		2		4		2		6		15
75																
76														1		1
77						1				3						4
78																
79						3				3		2				12
80				1		3		4		2		1		1		12
81	22			38		22		43		41		15		30		236
82	2			6		3		8		3		2		1		33
83	1			3						2						6
84	1															2
85																
86																
87																
	170			184		127		267		324		337		322		2,261

TABLE XI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,446.		1,667.		1,290.		1,634.		2,062.	
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH	Brought forward		39	85	115	143	148			
	<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>									
	88. Inflammation of Bowels		1	1	1	2				
	89. Inflammation of Stomach			1		1				
	90. Fistula									
	91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach									
	92. Piles									
	93. Acute Inflammation of Liver									
	94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....									
	95. Hernia									
	96. Jaundice									
	97. Prolapsus Ani.....									
	98. Inflammation of the Peritonæum			2	2				2	
	99. Inflammation of Spleen.....									
	100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....				1					
	101. Other Diseases of this Order		1							1
	<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>									
	102. Stone and Gravel.....									
	103. Inflammation of Bladder.....									
	104. Diabetes.....									
	105. Incontinence of Urine									
	106. Difficulty of Urination.....									
	107. Inflammation of Kidneys						1			
	108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele									
	109. Sarcocoele									
	110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....									
	111. Other Diseases of this Order		1							
	<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>									
	112. Anchylosis.....									
	113. Exostosis									
	114. White Swelling.....									
	115. Necrosis									
	<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>									
	116. Abscess									
	117. Carbuncle									
	118. Whitlow.....									
	119. Boil									
	120. Skin Diseases.....									
	121. Ulcers									
	122. Other Diseases of this Order									
	CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.									
	123. Burns									
	124. Concussion of Brain									
	125. Compression of Brain					1				
	126. Contusion.....			1						
	127. Fracture.....		1	1	1	2	3			
	128. Dislocation									
	129. Sprain.....									
	130. Incised Wounds.....									
	131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....					2	1	1		
	132. Punctured Wounds.....			1	1	1				
	133. Gunshot Wounds.....		6	9	6	6	3			
	134. Poisoning.....		1							
	135. Suicide						1			
	136. Others of this Class									
	137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....			1						
	Total.....		50	102	130	157	158			

TABLE XI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
2,177.			2,836.		3,937.		7,127.		6,870.		9,981.		10,397.		4,285.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	170			184		127		267		324		337		322		2,261
88				3				1		1				1		11
89				1						1						4
90																
91																
92																
93	1													1		2
94										1						1
95														1		1
96										2		1				3
97																
98								1		2		1		2		12
99																
100														1		2
101								5								7
102																
103				2												2
104				1												1
105														1		1
106								1								1
107								1		1		1				4
108																
109																
110																
111	1									1		1		1		5
112																
113																
114																
115																
116						1										1
117																
118																
119																
120																
121										1		1				2
122																
123																
124														1		4
125				1		1								1		4
126	1					1								1		4
127	1			3		1		3		1		2		3		22
128																
129																
130																
131	2					1		1				2		1		11
132						1				1				1		5
133	2			2				12		17		127		279		469
134																1
135										1		1				3
136										1		3		1		5
137	1			2				1		44		20		2		71
	179			199		133		293		399		497		619		2,916

TABLE XII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.											
	MONTH.....		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XI).....		34,521.		78,089.		114,998.		163,192.		191,883.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhus Fever.....	7		1	1	54	3	48	6	45	7		
2. Typhoid Fever.....	74	17	360	77	614	124	1,117	179	1,703	250		
3. Common Continued Fever.....	118		355	2	483	3	760	3	1,010	2		
4. Remittent Fever.....	98	2	773	10	1,824	16	2,616	14	2,623	19		
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	138		975		2,379		3,067	1	2,307			
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	176		1,031		1,932		2,178		1,443	2		
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	6		111		112	1	212		321			
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	33		41	1	107	6	189	22	191	20		
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	5,061	5	7,702	1	6,634	2	8,381	4	7,098			
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	130		248	2	361	1	348	1	280	2		
11. Acute Dysentery.....	540	2	977	3	1,047	9	1,385	11	1,390	12		
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	25		81	2	51	2	92	3	70	5		
13. Erysipelas.....	48		80	1	49		98	1	118	1		
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	24	3	5	4	19	3	36	7	59	19		
15. Measles.....	318	8	597	4	691	1	900	5	1,654	28		
16. Scarlet Fever.....	2		3		1		2		8			
17. Mumps.....	98		160	1	118		125		190			
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....	1		92		35		454		680			
19. Debility.....	301	1	974		835	1	883	1	973	5		
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	104		390	1	363		426		434			
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
21. Syphilis.....	225		449		544		662		694			
22. Gonorrhœa.....	281		587		811		877		848			
23. Orchitis.....	49		101		114		136		133			
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....	5		37		22		13		38			
25. Serpent Bite.....												
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
27. Scurvy.....	2		12		24	2	8		18	1		
28. Delirium Tremens.....	31		21	3	48		32	3	52	1		
29. Inebriation.....	38	1	69		29		36		28			
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
30. Gout.....	1		1		2		7		3			
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	337		940		1,087		1,506		2,166			
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	217		616		660		877		1,519			
33. Anæmia.....	3		83		52		59		47	1		
34. General Dropsy.....	6		17		11		12		15			
35. Cancer.....	1		1		1		1		1			
36. Tumors.....	10		39		32		22		34			
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	93		182	1	160		67		112			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
38. Consumption.....	30	3	85	4	107	6	145	7	152	19		
39. Scrofula.....	7		30		19		44		49			
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
40. Worms.....	5		16		334		36		50			
Carried forward.....	8,643	42	18,242	118	21,766	180	27,857	268	28,556	394		

TABLE XII.
of the Atlantic Region.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
214,903.			238,144.		227,184.		215,479.		207,698.		195,399.		186,885.		172,365.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	34	20	29	10	13	2	14	7	60	12	30	5	65	5	400	78
2	1,743	321	1,364	276	1,023	213	674	193	1,177	301	1,115	352	1,395	330	12,359	2,633
3	505	4	584	2	590	1	525	3	725	6	688	3	796	3	7,139	32
4	1,999	23	1,349	13	1,515	10	1,139	13	1,759	12	3,089	9	2,663	31	21,447	172
5	1,565	.....	948	.....	1,142	.....	730	.....	1,371	.....	1,522	.....	1,273	.....	17,417	1
6	1,097	.....	631	.....	586	.....	600	.....	998	1	1,239	.....	1,456	2	13,387	5
7	59	.....	126	.....	54	.....	116	.....	126	.....	128	.....	153	2	1,524	3
8	322	29	173	27	144	25	41	4	70	22	53	9	76	10	1,440	175
9	4,722	4	4,299	.....	3,744	1	5,714	.....	9,797	2	9,398	4	11,314	6	83,864	29
10	274	4	245	3	287	5	203	.....	528	10	557	8	1,114	11	4,575	47
11	1,099	9	858	6	981	1	1,494	2	2,421	10	2,358	10	2,324	15	16,874	90
12	47	3	76	5	40	4	106	1	74	2	274	.....	198	2	1,134	29
13	172	26	142	2	121	1	104	3	123	2	103	2	125	.....	1,283	39
14	145	32	112	33	82	24	94	30	48	29	29	15	22	10	675	209
15	2,179	18	1,394	46	1,012	26	427	24	510	7	275	5	65	.....	10,022	172
16	43	.....	6	.....	6	4	11	.....	3	2	7	.....	1	1	93	7
17	248	.....	729	.....	679	.....	602	.....	666	.....	386	.....	248	1	4,249	2
18	1,315	.....	1,348	.....	1,366	.....	767	2	319	.....	124	.....	125	.....	6,626	2
19	1,010	2	705	7	587	2	813	6	891	5	1,091	5	1,733	2	10,796	37
20	496	1	359	.....	282	1	439	5	366	2	266	1	415	1	4,340	12
21	768	.....	635	.....	533	1	479	.....	378	.....	312	.....	334	2	6,013	3
22	849	.....	703	.....	592	.....	430	.....	477	.....	334	.....	476	.....	7,265	.....
23	200	.....	173	.....	154	.....	119	.....	129	.....	109	.....	130	.....	1,547	.....
24	33	.....	25	.....	22	.....	22	.....	29	.....	32	.....	27	.....	305	.....
25	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	9	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	10	.....	15	.....	14	1	27	.....	155	1	166	1	401	.....	852	6
28	40	2	66	4	36	1	26	2	22	.....	16	3	32	2	422	21
29	36	1	100	4	54	.....	76	1	44	2	42	3	29	.....	581	12
30	5	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	.....	7	.....	2	.....	11	.....	53	.....
31	1,792	2	1,938	1	1,579	.....	1,414	.....	1,535	1	1,390	.....	1,490	2	17,174	6
32	1,666	.....	1,612	2	1,229	1	1,003	.....	1,107	2	907	1	1,099	2	12,512	8
33	51	4	67	.....	42	.....	24	1	36	.....	58	1	49	.....	571	7
34	34	2	26	2	28	.....	15	3	18	2	30	2	30	.....	242	11
35	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	14	.....
36	31	.....	33	.....	27	.....	32	.....	34	.....	39	.....	20	.....	353	.....
37	160	.....	90	.....	85	.....	126	.....	160	.....	108	.....	252	.....	1,595	1
38	187	19	170	25	166	27	153	38	137	31	129	27	98	23	1,559	229
39	46	.....	43	.....	34	.....	40	1	34	2	32	.....	24	.....	402	3
40	43	.....	35	.....	12	.....	16	.....	28	.....	33	.....	29	.....	637	.....
25,027	526		21,210	468	18,871	351	18,621	339	26,364	466	26,494	466	30,099	463	271,750	4,681

TABLE XII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	34,521.		78,689.		114,998.		163,192.		191,883.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XI).....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	8,643	42	18,242	118	21,766	180	27,857	268	28,556	394
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....	1	1	4	3	2	1	19	3	5	2
42. Headache.....	106		441		522		388		333	1
43. Inflammation of Brain.....	7	2	8	2	4	1	3	1	9	1
44. Epilepsy.....	21	1	62		73	1	68	1	96	2
45. Sun-stroke.....	31		51	3	18	2	5			
46. Insanity.....	3		16		18		35		39	1
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1		2	3	16	1	12	2	6	5
48. Nostalgia.....	13		9		6		29		45	
49. Neuralgia.....	89		268		235		380		438	
50. Toothache.....	104		371		426		382		444	
51. Paralysis.....	7	1	11	3	13	1	23		19	1
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	37	1	76	2	89		93	1	100	2
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....	2		4		5		9		14	
54. Cataract.....	4		6		2		2		2	
55. Inflammation of Iris.....	3		11		10		18		11	
56. Night Blindness.....			1		2		3		9	
57. Ophthalmia.....	82		191		214		303		359	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	61		79		61		51		57	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....	12		132		168		52		80	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	9		96		118		58		66	
61. Otorrhœa.....	27		101		85		70		108	
62. Deafness.....	3		15		8		15		10	
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		3		7		8		13	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....	1				3		1	1	1	
65. Inflammation of Heart.....	2		9		6	1	3		8	
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1		1	1	9		5		4	
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	2		7		9	1	8	2	15	1
68. Inflammation of Veins.....			1		3		3		1	
69. Varicocele.....	30		46		68		57		62	
70. Varicose Veins.....	17		39		38		25		39	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12		25		21	1	35	2	40	2
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....	7		43		65		79		101	
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	247	1	553		879		1,468		2,633	4
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	31		149		130		134		166	
75. Catarrh.....	550		1,051		1,692		3,289		6,009	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	16		33		7		12		38	
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	18		44		58		59		88	
78. Dropsy of Chest.....	1		1						2	1
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	30	1	65	1	37	1	88	2	121	4
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	64	3	145		136		200	1	294	1
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	49	7	84	3	184	1	208	16	331	53
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	20	2	384	8	477	1	278	3	426	5
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....			2		1		3		12	
84. Cholera Morbus.....	173	1	413	2	335		294		205	1
85. Colic.....	240		482		578		839		623	
86. Constipation.....	671		1,150		1,619		1,874		1,720	
87. Dyspepsia.....	166		313		305		430		420	
Carried forward.....	11,622	63	25,240	149	30,558	193	39,275	303	44,168	481

TABLE XII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
214, 903.			238, 144.		227, 184.		215, 479.		207, 698.		195, 399.		186, 885.		172, 365.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
25,027	526		21,210	468	18,871	351	18,621	339	26,364	466	26,494	466	30,099	463	271,750	4,081
41	8	7	15	7	10	4	29	5	6	4	6	4	11	11	116	52
42	486		474		404		357		516		427		543		4,997	1
43	4	3	14	6	4	3	11	10	7	7	9	2	9	3	89	41
44	98	2	104	4	80	1	62	4	57	1	57	1	55	1	833	19
45			3		3		4		1		36	2	54		206	7
46	26	5	29		42	1	22		30	1	25	1	17	1	302	5
47	9		17	9	9	8	14	10	17	9	2	2	6	3	111	57
48	21		20		6		28		10		13	1	131		331	1
49	460		431		465		419		417		292		379		4,273	
50	603		412		444		316		456		359		439		4,756	
51	20	1	19		10	2	24	1	16		12		21		195	10
52	78	2	83		73	1	59	6	42	1	86	1	103	2	919	19
53	8		7		7		7		3		13		15		94	
54	4		7		6		5		6		3		5		52	
55	23		33		32		16		8		18		14		197	
56	3		4		5		3		6		6		18		60	
57	523		500		493		424		431		302		307		4,159	
58	113		66		80		64		69		55		40		796	
59	152		128		116		86		70		47		62		1,105	
60	112		111		99		42		80		38		46		875	
61	87		119		84		56		85		45		40		907	
62	24		19		15		11		21		15		22		178	
63	9		5		6		6		5		10		16		96	
64			3		2		3	1			1		5		20	2
65	10	3	14		18		8	3	10		11	2	11		110	9
66	4		7	2	12	4	8		8	2	7		5	1	71	10
67	17	1	13		26	3	11	4	23	3	17	2	17	2	165	19
68	2	1	1		4		2		14				4		35	1
69	55		60		35		42		43		60		100		658	
70	60		48		37		29		66		49		66		513	
71	46	2	80	1	61	2	38	5	98	1	42	5	37	2	535	23
72	126	2	99		81		54	1	66	1	56		79		856	4
73	2,887	14	2,916	9	2,430	6	1,744	6	1,160	7	541	1	405		17,883	48
74	382	1	428		319	2	161	3	287	4	131	5	83	6	2,401	21
75	8,192		10,079		8,185		6,073		4,242		2,041		1,382	1	52,785	1
76	32		23		6		20		47		16		38	1	288	1
77	74		63		61	4	56		71	5	52		65	1	709	10
78	2		3		1				4	2	1				15	3
79	210	1	323	2	326	3	223	1	97	4	63	2	22		1,605	22
80	324		414	2	371	8	298	16	285	6	236	2	193	1	2,960	40
81	545	91	817	124	864	108	549	79	480	62	244	27	128	31	4,483	602
82	628	8	556	21	454	13	196	14	238	6	224	3	121	4	4,002	88
83	13	1	13	3	8	1	6		4	2	10	1	5		77	8
84	141	2	86	2	86		92	1	187		257		399	3	2,608	12
85	682		499		416	1	477		607		734		933	1	7,110	2
86	1,653		1,520		1,386		1,046		1,399		1,423		1,194		16,655	
87	419		427		402		253	1	399		324		317		4,175	1
44,402	673		42,322	660	36,955	526	32,075	510	38,558	594	34,910	530	38,061	538	418,176	5,220

TABLE XII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	34,521.		78,089.		114,998.		163,192.		191,883.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH (not including Table XI).....									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	11,622	63	25,240	149	30,558	193	39,275	303	44,198	481
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....	15	1	43	2	33	2	26	5	32	7
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	29		90	2	72		110	2	166	1
90. Fistula.....	4		38		26		16		11	
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1		12		16		7		16	
92. Piles.....	100		264		244		258		374	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	8		59		41		52	1	70	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	10		76		31		25		24	1
95. Hernia.....	55		160		145		187		271	
96. Jaundice.....	12		46		207		605	1	574	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....	2		18		33		13		35	
98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	3		23	3	10	5	7	6	11	8
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....	1		2		7		8		9	
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	131		309		280	1	409		753	1
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	306	2	353	1	501		534	3	427	2
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
102. Stone and Gravel.....	2		11		1		6		7	
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		11	1	17		23	1	28	
104. Diabetes.....	2		7		4		8		4	
105. Incontinence of Urine.....	1		8		5				17	
106. Difficulty of Urination.....	10		36		51		43		72	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	12		38		40	1	50	1	67	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....	1		13		17		16		15	
109. Sarcocoele.....	5		8		12		12		7	
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....	13		31		40		40		22	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	32	1	55		46		65	1	75	1
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
112. Anchylosis.....	1		16		14		5		3	
113. Exostosis.....			5		4		18		3	
114. White Swelling.....			17		5		8		2	
115. Necrosis.....	1		8		16		20		16	
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
116. Abscess.....	109		279		222		333		350	
117. Carbuncle.....	14		118		75		114		141	
118. Whitlow.....	36		124		60		77		90	
119. Boil.....	114		232		266		228		266	
120. Skin Diseases.....	181		274		217		224	1	249	
121. Uleers.....	93		229		293		246		324	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	95		177		162		122		108	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns.....	21		36		44		37		69	
124. Concussion of Brain.....			8		7	1	2	2	3	2
125. Compression of Brain.....	1		2	1	7	1	1	1	1	1
126. Contusion.....	142		238	1	347		440	1	540	1
127. Fracture.....	17	1	28	1	60	1	72	3	60	3
128. Dislocation.....	4		23		19		42		34	
129. Sprain.....	46		86		138		191		277	
130. Incised Wounds.....	155		201		214		256	1	277	1
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	141		148	1	234	3	210	2	218	2
132. Punctured Wounds.....	51		40	2	61	2	41		71	2
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	159	58	107	22	125	28	213	54	181	29
134. Poisoning.....	17	1	15	1	15		12	2	13	
135. Suicide.....		1		1		1		3		3
136. Others of this Class.....	148	1	151	2	152		201	2	207	1
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	281	3	502	5	425	5	509	6	429	14
Total.....	14,205	132	30,015	195	35,619	244	45,417	402	51,217	561

TABLE XII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
214,903.			238,144.		227,184.		215,479.		207,698.		195,399.		186,885.		172,365.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
44,402	673		42,322	660	36,955	526	32,075	510	38,558	594	34,910	530	38,061	538	418,176	5,220
88	43	5	62	7	35	5	13	2	36	2	20	2	47	2	405	42
89	251	1	126	2	106		93	2	161	3	213	1	171		1,588	14
90	21		26		12		27		24		27		22		254	
91	11	1	13		6		15		11		4		16		128	1
92	438		385		311		306		312		304		397		3,693	
93	75	3	97	3	63		50		97		174	1	129	1	915	9
94	58		43	1	30	2	71	1	46	1	29	1	63		506	7
95	256	1	277	1	174		194		189		186		304	1	2,308	3
96	508	1	570		476		417		456	3	499	2	634	2	5,004	9
97	14		10		10		19		14		16		30		214	
98	9	3	19		36	2	11	3	12	4	10	5	7	4	158	43
99	12		9		7		9		15		1		18		98	
100	953		1,193		1,228	1	947	1	713		345		260	1	7,521	5
101	557	3	649	1	510		292	6	381	1	319		343	1	5,172	20
102	5		1		3		7		2		3		5		53	
103	24	1	29	2	25		16		19		22		34		249	5
104	16		5	1	5		6		11		9		8		85	1
105	14		20		6		15		6		1		18	1	111	1
106	66		48		47		48	1	48		43		87		599	1
107	50		50	1	32		24	1	34	1	32	1	45		474	6
108	10		10		19		14		18		25		29		187	
109	10		5		4		3		4				7		77	
110	13		19		22		14		13		6		17		250	
111	53	1	72		45		32		43	1	33	1	44	2	595	8
112	3		8		5		4		2		2		2		65	
113	3		7		3		4		6		7		7		67	
114	10		5		8		11		5		2		3		76	
115	7		9		9		18		15		15		6		140	
116	457		366		255	1	198		314		293		343		3,519	1
117	92		63		58		70		56		68		88		957	
118	103		81		85		48		81		77		66		928	
119	334		236		170		190		205		148		216		2,605	
120	269		312		301		263		233		239		291		3,053	1
121	257		286		279		196		200	1	174	1	219		2,796	2
122	88		115		125		98		62		73		106		1,331	
123	64		96		71		77		52		45	1	26		638	1
124	11		7	1	3		4	1	7	1	7		14		73	8
125	1		1	2	4	2	1	1	4				2	1	25	10
126	590	1	540		416	1	308		339		208		354	11	4,612	16
127	99	3	80	4	68	1	70	3	55	1	48	2	90	3	747	26
128	53		61		45		21		29		22		18		371	
129	336		280		208		224		169		148		118		2,221	
130	351		371		286		245	1	292		229		230	2	3,107	5
131	392	3	342	1	246	7	269	2	216	2	279	5	308	16	3,093	44
132	75		69		38	1	58		61	1	53		395	1	1,013	9
133	162	26	130	25	155	30	691	165	505	118	2,172	596	4,583	1,042	9,183	2,193
134	21	2	26	2	3	2	10	1	13		11		20		176	11
135		1		2		3				5		3				23
136	203	1	196		224	1	148	12	100	5	228	4	120	2	2,133	31
137	442	9	252	19	358	18	271	34	305	58	297	40	297	38	4,368	249
	52,292	739	49,999	735	43,590	603	38,305	747	44,609	802	42,136	1,196	48,808	1,669	496,212	8,025

CENTRAL REGION.

The reports from the Central Region are consolidated into statistical tables for six departments, as follows:

1. The Department of Western Virginia - - - - Table XIII.
2. The Department of the Cumberland - - - - Table XIV.
3. The Department of the Tennessee - - - - Table XV.
4. The Department of the Gulf - - - - Table XVI.
5. The Department of the Northwest - - - - Table XVII.
6. The Department of the Missouri - - - - Table XVIII.

To these are added—

7. A table showing the mortality in the general hospitals of the
Central Region - - - - Table XIX.
8. A consolidated table for the Central Region - - - Table XX.

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—TABLE XIII.

This table includes the reports received from troops in the States of Virginia and Maryland, west of the Department of the Shenandoah. Until September 19, 1861, Western Virginia was embraced in the Department of the Ohio under the command of General G. B. McClellan, who, in the latter part of July, was succeeded by General W. S. Rosecrans. Subsequently the table includes the Department of Western Virginia and the Mountain Department.

September 19th the Department of Western Virginia was created by General Orders, No. 80, to consist of so much of Virginia as lies west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, General Rosecrans to command.

January 23, 1862, the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains was declared to be the eastern boundary. March 3, 1862, the eastern limits were extended to embrace the valleys of the south branch of the Potomac and the Cow Pasture branch of the James river, the Valley of the James river to the Balcony Falls, the Valley of the Roanoke west of the Blue Ridge, and the New River Valley.

March 15, 1862, the Department of Western Virginia was merged into the Mountain Department, which was created by the President's War Order No. 3, March 11, 1862, to consist of the country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi; General J. C. Frémont to command. The eastern boundary of the Department of the Mississippi was by the same order declared to be a line drawn north and south through Knoxville, Tennessee.

June 8, 1862, the Mountain Department was extended eastward to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburg, Winchester, Strasburg, Harrisonburg and Staunton,

including that place; thence in the same direction southward until it reaches the Blue Ridge chain of mountains; thence with the line of the Blue Ridge to the southern boundary of the State of Virginia.

May 24th, General Frémont was ordered to cross into the Shenandoah Valley, and did so, with the greater part of his force, which still remained in the valley at the close of the fiscal year.

The most important engagements were those at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, at Carnifex Ferry, September 10, 1861, and at Cross-Keys, June 8, 1862.

2. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—TABLE XIV.

This table includes the reports received from troops operating in Kentucky and Tennessee east of the Tennessee river, and from the army under General Buell known as the Army of the Ohio.

The Department of the Cumberland was created by General Orders, No. 57, August 15, 1861, to consist of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, General R. Anderson to command. November 9th it was discontinued, the region being merged into the Departments of the Missouri and the Ohio. As, however, it was reestablished in October, 1862, and continued throughout the war, the designation, Department of the Cumberland, has been retained for the table. The first reports received are for October, and represent troops in the Department of the Cumberland as above described. November 9, 1861, that portion of the State of Kentucky east of the Cumberland river and the State of Tennessee were added to the Department of the Ohio, General D. C. Buell to command. The Department of the Ohio at this time embraced, besides the State of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, which, however, are not included in Table XIV. March 11, 1862, the Department of the Ohio was discontinued, and all of it west of a line running north and south of Knoxville, Tennessee, was added to the Department of the Mississippi, created by the President's War Order No. 3, General H. W. Halleck to command; nevertheless, for statistical reasons, the table continues to include the Army of the Ohio and the stations east of the Cumberland river.

The most important movement during the year was that of the Army of the Ohio southward in the spring of 1862. Nashville, Tennessee, was occupied towards the close of February, and the main body reached Pittsburg Landing on April 5th, and participated next day in the battle of Shiloh. The Army of the Ohio was engaged in the subsequent operations which terminated in the surrender of Corinth, May 30th. After this it marched into northern Alabama, whither, after the occupation of Nashville, the division under General Mitchell had already proceeded, and subsequently into southern Tennessee.

3. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—TABLE XV.

The Department of the Tennessee was not created until October, 1862; the name, however, has been used in this table to designate the troops within the limits assigned to the Department of the Tennessee in General Orders, No. 159, October 16, 1862, by which the Department was made to include Cairo, Forts Henry and Donelson, northern Mississippi, and the portion of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee river.

The troops in this region formed a part of the Western Department from July 3 to November 9, 1861. From November 9 to March 11, 1862, they were included in the Department of Missouri, and subsequently in the Department of the Mississippi.

In July, 1861, the principal station was Cairo, Illinois, and its vicinity; subsequently Paducah and Smithland, Kentucky, were occupied. In the beginning of February, 1862, the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of General Grant, ascended the Tennessee river on transports to Fort Henry, Tennessee. After the surrender of Fort Henry, February 6th, and of Fort Donelson, February 16th, the troops were moved on transports up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing, near which the battle of Shiloh was fought April 6th and 7th. On the latter day the Army of the Ohio under General Buell participated in the conflict.

Subsequently to the battle of Shiloh the movement towards Corinth, Mississippi, took place, terminating in the siege of that place and its evacuation by the Rebel army, May 29th. During the operations before Corinth the Army of the Tennessee formed the right, the Army of the Ohio the centre, and the Army of the Mississippi the left of the besieging force; the whole being under the command of General H. W. Halleck. The Army of the Mississippi, under the command of General John Pope, had been organized in Missouri, and made the campaign which resulted in the capture of New Madrid, Missouri, and Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river. After the battle of Shiloh it was brought on transports to join the forces before Corinth, arriving in the latter part of April. The reports from this Army prior to April are consolidated in the Department of the Missouri.

Subsequently to the evacuation of Corinth the Army of the Ohio moved to the east, as already shown. The Army of the Mississippi, however, remained coöperating with the Army of the Tennessee. The reports from the Army of the Mississippi for April, May, and June, are, therefore, included in this table.

The most important engagement in this Department, besides those already mentioned, was that at Belmont, Missouri, November 7, 1861, in which an expeditionary force from Cairo under command of General Grant participated.

4. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—TABLE XVI.

In this table are included the reports received from Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island, Florida, Ship Island, Mississippi, and the expeditionary force under General B. F. Butler, which occupied New Orleans.

The Department of the Gulf was created by General Orders, No. 20, February 23, 1862, to consist of all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of Pensacola Harbor, and so much of the Gulf States as should be occupied by the forces under General B. F. Butler.

March 15, 1862, the State of Florida was transferred to the Department of the South. In these statistical tables, however, the plan has been pursued of including the east coast of Florida, Key West, and Tortugas, with the Department of the South, while Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island are embraced in the Department of the Gulf.

The table includes simply the troops at Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island until the close of February, 1862. A brigade of General Butler's expedition reached Ship Island in December, 1861, but March is the first month represented in the reports. During March and the early part of April additional troops arrived at Ship Island, and soon after the joint military and naval expedition sailed from that point, which, after the reduction of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, occupied New Orleans, May 1, 1862. A part of the expeditionary force subsequently occupied Baton Rouge and advanced as far as the neighborhood of Vicksburg.

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—TABLE XVII.

This Department was created by General Orders, No. 128, September 7, 1862, to consist of the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Nebraska and Dakota. The designation is applied in the table to the same geographical limits, with the exception of the State of Wisconsin. It embraces, therefore, all the region between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains north of Missouri and Kansas. This region formed part of the Western Department until November 9, 1861; then of the Department of the Missouri, until March 11, 1862, after which it became a portion of the Department of the Mississippi.

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—TABLE XVIII.

This table embraces the reports received from troops in Missouri and Kansas, and from the Army of the Southwest under General S. R. Curtis, which during the latter part of the year was operating in Arkansas.

Missouri and Kansas formed part of the Western Department from July 3 to November 9, 1861, when the Department of the Missouri and the Department of Kansas were created by General Orders, No. 97.

The Department of Kansas was to consist of the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota. March 11, 1862, it was merged into the Department of the Mississippi.

The Department of the Missouri consisted of the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river. March 11, 1862, it also was merged into the Department of the Mississippi.

The Department of the Missouri was reestablished September 19, 1862, with boundaries essentially the same as were assigned to it in the preparation of the present table.

Among the military movements during the year within these boundaries, that of General Frémont to Springfield in October, 1861, and the campaigns of Generals Curtis and Pope during the first six months of 1862, may be particularly mentioned. General Curtis with the Army of the Southwest moved during the latter part of January to Rolla, and thence to Lebanon. From Lebanon he advanced to Springfield, crossed into Arkansas February 18th, fought the battle of Pea Ridge March 7th and 8th, and subsequently marched through the State to Helena, on the Mississippi river.

General Pope with the Army of the Mississippi moved from Commerce in the latter part of February towards New Madrid, which was evacuated by the enemy March 14th; he next operated against Island No. 10, which was evacuated April 8th. Later in April the greater part of his forces were sent on transports to join in the operations against Corinth. The reports from these troops for April, May, and June, 1862, are consolidated with the Department of the Tennessee, as has been already explained.

TABLE XIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	16,139.		10,377.		25,047.		22,602.		25,516.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever.....					3		32		24	2
2. Typhoid Fever.....	5		34	2	212	12	589	35	755	54
3. Common Continued Fever.....	7		32		102		350	1	252	
4. Remittent Fever.....	128		189		366	1	636	1	443	
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	206		135		352		416		252	
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	123		28		123		229		191	
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	4		2		80		34		13	
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	1		4		29	3	1	1	5	
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	969		643		1,028		1,142		960	
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	5		47		177		169	1	119	
11. Acute Dysentery.....	320		265	4	515	2	493	2	266	2
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	1		36		54	1	44		32	
13. Erysipelas.....	17	1	1		10		12		15	
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....					1					
15. Measles.....	300		107		175		130		160	
16. Scarlet Fever.....			1							
17. Mumps.....	42		15		44		36		45	
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....					62		107		14	
19. Debility.....	60		37		116		53		134	
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		6		80		56		56	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis.....	21		32		48		51		69	
22. Gonorrhœa.....	62		31		90		64		49	
23. Orchitis.....	13		15		15		7		14	
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....	2				4				3	
25. Serpent Bite.....										
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scourvy.....	2		3		9		6			
28. Delirium Tremens.....	2				3				3	
29. Inebriation.....	2		2						1	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout.....							1		5	
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	67		80		226		234		218	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	32		90		143		150		112	
33. Anæmia.....			4		9		5		2	
34. General Dropsy.....	4		2		6		3		8	
35. Cancer.....										
36. Tumors.....			1				3		1	
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....					39		3		11	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....	5		5		35		23	1	40	2
39. Scrofula.....	6				7		2		10	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms.....			2		3		8		1	
Carried forward.....	2,408	1	1,849	6	4,166	19	5,089	42	4,283	60

TABLE XIII.
of the Department of Western Virginia.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
29, 887.			17, 223.		17, 711.		19, 973.		23, 081.		18, 656.		21, 520.		20, 645.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	18	1	6						2		6	1			91	4
2	494	44	140	16	116	8	133	21	93	18	88	13	107	9	2, 766	232
3	126		28		29		24		55		27		59		1, 091	1
4	264	3	66	1	48		81		165		47		127	1	2, 560	7
5	189		90		68		153		108		163		130	1	2, 262	1
6	170		56		60		52		68		55		122		1, 277	
7	1				2				3		6				145	
8	8	2			1				15	3			1		65	9
9	1, 149		621		465		571	1	680		641		1, 257		10, 126	1
10	188	1	89	1	44		45		87		39		66		1, 075	3
11	138		71		67		103		136		166		380		2, 020	10
12	28				6		13		12		9		14		249	1
13	15		13		12		18		23		21	1	20		177	2
14			2												3	
15	329	2	131	6	172	12	388	37	109	4	36		17	1	2, 654	62
16			12						1	1					14	1
17	242		26		111		234		317		123		110		1, 345	
18	91		307		215		188		304						1, 288	
19	93		38		74		51		89		62		84		891	
20	14	1	6	1	2		1		6		6		4		239	2
21	29		25		48		26		21		11		12		393	
22	61		51		38		38		46		32		40		602	
23	13		9		14		12		37		26		13		188	
24	3		1		1				1		2		1		18	
25																
26																
27	3				1		4		19		9		5		61	
28	2		2		1		2	1	3		1		1		20	1
29			1	1	1		11						11		29	1
30			2						1						9	
31	144		94		129		138	3	196		119		104		1, 749	3
32	160		88		117		105		140		59		184		1, 280	
33					3		2		8				7		40	
34	1		2		9		1		4		1		3		41	
35																
36	4		1				2		2				2		16	
37	7				9		2		7				4		82	
38	17	1	22	2	28	3	30	8	19	1	6	1	7		237	19
39	7	1	5		4		7		3				2		53	1
40			3		1		1		3		1		2		25	
	4, 008	56	2, 008	28	1, 896	23	2, 436	71	2, 783	27	1, 762	16	2, 896	12	35, 584	361

TABLE XIII.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	16,139.		10,377.		25,047.		22,602.		25,516.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2,408	1	1,849	6	4,166	19	5,089	42	4,283	60
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....					1					
42. Headache.....	22		32		83		36		19	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....					1	1			1	
44. Epilepsy.....	3		1		11		10		6	
45. Sun-stroke.....	5		2		3					
46. Insanity.....	19				3		2	1	4	
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
48. Nostalgia.....	1		1				6		4	
49. Neuralgia.....	58		31		64		41		54	
50. Toothache.....	54		11		44		92		56	
51. Paralysis.....	2				2		5		1	
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		11		14		13	1	19	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....	1								2	
54. Cataract.....										
55. Inflammation of Iris.....	1				1				1	
56. Night Blindness.....										
57. Ophthalmia.....	46		32		50		49		34	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		15		13		9	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....	13		3		6		13		1	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	9		5		6		2			
61. Otorrhœa.....	11		3		8		1		3	
62. Deafness.....	2		3		5		1		1	
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1				3		5	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....					1		1		1	
65. Inflammation of Heart.....			1		2		2			
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	3				1		3			
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....							4		1	
68. Inflammation of Veins.....					2					
69. Varicocele.....	1		5		11		2		9	
70. Varicose Veins.....	3		5		24		12		6	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		5		3		8	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....			1		12		6	1	5	
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	88		43		64		64		136	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	4		24		15		32		17	
75. Catarrh.....	143		225		755		665		1,092	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	4		3		4				4	
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	4		3		17		9		3	
78. Dropsy of Chest.....										
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	1		7		7		24	2	10	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	16		18		31		10		17	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	31	1	23	1	57	2	47	2	129	8
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		7	2	10	1	12		29	1
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....					2		2			
84. Cholera Morbus.....	27		29		26		16		21	
85. Colic.....	53		27		64		76	1	53	
86. Constipation.....	169		99		189		274		295	
87. Dyspepsia.....	28		28		61		33		45	
Carried forward.....	3,242	2	2,536	9	5,843	23	6,673	50	6,294	69

TABLE XIII.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
29, 887.			17, 223.		17, 711.		19, 973.		23, 081.		18, 656.		21, 529.		20, 645.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	4, 008	56	2, 008	28	1, 896	23	2, 436	71	2, 783	27	1, 762	16	2, 896	12	35, 584	361
41			1	1	4	3	1	1					1		8	5
42	54		22		8		39		63		28		51		457	
43	1						1	1							4	2
44	7	1	6		9		8	1	3		2		5		71	2
45							4	1	4		5		4		27	1
46			1		1		2		5		1		2		40	1
47	1	1					2	1							3	2
48	3						7		2		1		1		26	
49	67		27		28		48		56		25		65		534	
50	43		12		13		44		45		14		31		450	
51					4	1	1						1		16	1
52	12		7	1	13		8	1	9		3		30		144	3
53															3	
54	1				2		1								4	
55	1								4				1		9	
56													1		1	
57	45		33		32		58		82		42		41		544	
58	12		9				11								71	
59	10		7		8		11		5		4		10		91	
60	1		7		7		9		15		3		5		69	
61	8		1		3		5		7		3		4		57	
62	3						1		1						17	
63	2								1						12	
64					3										6	
65									1		1				7	
66			1												8	
67	1		1						1				1		9	
68			1										2		5	
69	6		4		3		2		1		1		10		55	
70	2		6		10		7		11		4		18		108	
71	7		1						1		2		1		30	
72	9		3		10	1	4		11		3		3		67	2
73	269	1	101		92		233	2	212		60		26		1, 388	3
74	48		23		15	1	12		28		10		11		239	1
75	1, 452		586		741		897		783		331		228		7, 808	
76	2		1		3		1		2						24	
77	3	1	8		16		11		11		1				86	1
78																
79	60	1	24		4		26	1	48		13		8		232	4
80	38		28		20		24		63		23		26		314	
81	103	18	77	9	68	8	102	11	109	12	34	3	17	1	797	76
82	26		31	2	38		49		6		7		4		225	6
83	2	1			1										7	1
84	2		3		2		6		24		23		42		221	
85	55		32		28		26		38		45		200	1	697	2
86	226		94		124				249		119		204		1, 952	
87	51		29		44		41		32		17		22		431	
	6, 641	80	3, 195	41	3, 250	37	4, 138	91	4, 716	39	2, 587	19	3, 972	14	53, 687	474

TABLE XIII.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	16, 139.		10, 377.		25, 047.		22, 602.		25, 516.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	3, 242	2	2, 536	9	5, 843	23	6, 673	50	6, 294	69
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....	13		2		9	1	2		1	
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	6		3		9		14		6	
90. Fistula.....	2		3		1		2			
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....					1		2			
92. Piles.....	9		16		31		28		22	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....			8		1		7		1	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	10		4		7		1		2	
95. Hernia.....	16		16		63		45		35	1
96. Jaundice.....	15		2		7		16		62	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....			1		2				1	
98. Inflammation of the Peritonæum.....	5		1		3		5	1		
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....					1				1	
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	41		26		45		62		71	
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19		28	1	27		8		8	
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
102. Stone and Gravel.....	3		2						1	
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		1		6				4	
104. Diabetes.....										
105. Incontinence of Urine.....	1						1			
106. Difficulty of Urination.....	5		3		4		1		1	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	2				9		7		3	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....					1					
109. Sarcocoele.....									1	
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....	1		2		6		2		1	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		11		3		9	
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
112. Anchylosis.....					3					
113. Exostosis.....	1				1		1		3	
114. White Swelling.....			1							
115. Necrosis.....			1		3		3		1	
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
116. Abscess.....	29		32		38		29		22	
117. Carbuncle.....					6		1		1	
118. Whitlow.....	2		3		12		7		1	
119. Boil.....	11		7		17		7		10	
120. Skin Diseases.....	24		7		24		13		37	
121. Ulcers.....	18		18		31		13		31	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1				11		8	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns.....	7		3		6		4		2	
124. Concussion of Brain.....	3				4		1		1	
125. Compression of Brain.....	3		2		1					
126. Contusion.....	18	1	15		70		17	1	24	1
127. Fracture.....	5		4		22		4		6	
128. Dislocation.....	3		4		8		10		3	
129. Sprain.....	17		22		27		17		13	
130. Incised Wounds.....	4		5		18		18		16	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	26	1	4		25		21		13	
132. Punctured Wounds.....	13		8		1	1	3		6	
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	47	11	27	10	123	25	76	12	46	4
134. Poisoning.....	2		1		3		1			
135. Suicide.....								1		
136. Others of this Class.....	29		7		18		23	3	20	6
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	10		14	5	30	1	37	1	16	
Total.....	3, 664	15	2, 841	25	6, 578	51	7, 196	69	6, 804	81

TABLE XIII.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
29,887.		17,223.		17,711.		19,973.		23,081.		18,656.		21,529.		20,645.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
6,641	80	3,195	41	3,250	37	4,138	91	4,716	39	2,587	19	3,972	14	53,087	474	
88	5	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	1					44	4	
89	9	2	2	9	9	7	7	8	8	11	11	10	10	94	2	
90	1	1	1	5	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	22	2	
91								2	2					5	5	
92	33		12	12	12	14	14	28	28	17	17	41	41	263	263	
93			7	7	7	2	2	5	5	4	4	7	7	42	42	
94	5		1	1	2	2	2	9	9	5	5	23	23	71	71	
95	33	1	41	41	25	50	50	22	22	6	6	24	24	376	2	
96	116		174	174	177	88	88	113	113	31	31	81	81	882	1	
97	2		3	3	3									9	9	
98	1	1			13	25	25	1	1	10	10	1	1	65	3	
99						1	1					1	1	4	4	
100	102		65	65	113	176	176	118	118	27	27	19	19	925	925	
101	34	1	6	6	50	2	48	1	68	1	10	29	29	335	6	
102										1	1	1	1	8	8	
103	1		2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4	26	26	
104						1	1			1	1	1	1	3	3	
105	2					1	1					1	1	6	6	
106	1		4	4	3			7	7	1	1	4	4	34	34	
107	2		2	2		1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	31	31	
108	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1			1	1	8	8	
109	1		3	3	2			1	1			1	1	9	9	
110	3							1	1	1	1			17	17	
111	3		2	2				1	1			3	3	33	33	
112			4	4	4	4	4	2	2					17	17	
113			1	1	3	3	3	3	3					16	16	
114														1	1	
115	1		1	1	4	1	1							15	15	
116	20		20	20	11	12	12	22	22	18	18	26	26	279	279	
117	1		2	2	1			2	2	2	2	7	7	23	23	
118	9		1	1	2	9	9	9	9	1	1	12	12	68	68	
119	6		4	4	3	3	3	13	13			3	3	84	84	
120	39		36	36	19	17	17	21	21	7	7	15	15	259	259	
121	19		14	14	17	24	24	25	25	25	25	14	14	249	249	
122	18		3	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3			50	50	
123	10		6	6	1	7	7	9	9	3	3	4	4	62	62	
124								1	1			2	2	12	12	
125	1													7	7	
126	31		17	17	17	30	30	28	28	25	25	22	22	314	3	
127	8		3	3	4	4	4	5	5	3	3	2	2	70	70	
128	8		1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4			47	47	
129	12		9	9	4	6	6	17	17	18	18	31	31	193	193	
130	13		4	4	8	10	10	12	12	4	4	7	7	119	119	
131	24		17	17	11	10	10	13	13	85	11	32	4	281	17	
132	2	1	1	1		2	2	8	8	1	1	7	3	52	5	
133	92	32	26	5	1	10	7	10	1	217	53	87	24	762	184	
134	1							2	1			1		11	1	
135				1	1				1					4	4	
136	11		10	1	4	8	4	3		6		16	1	155	15	
137	87	3	52	1	46	2	192	6		3		6	1	499	14	
7,469	121	3,759	51	3,830	42	4,918	104	5,324	44	3,140	84	4,521	48	60,044	735	

TABLE XIV

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
							17,953.		22,203.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever							6		3	3
2. Typhoid Fever.....							77	10	216	14
3. Common Continued Fever.....							42		24	
4. Remittent Fever							124	1	657	5
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever							508		578	
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever							304		325	
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....							12		11	
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever							2		15	1
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....							1,337		1,462	2
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....							63		53	
11. Acute Dysentery.....							398	2	379	
12. Chronic Dysentery.....							21		24	1
13. Erysipelas							11		10	
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....									4	1
15. Measles.....							140		1,077	
16. Scarlet Fever										
17. Mumps							26		56	
18. Epidemic Catarrh							152		80	
19. Debility							87		61	
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....							7		14	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis							57		71	
22. Gonorrhœa.....							100		99	
23. Orchitis.....							9		12	
24. Stricture of the Urethra									1	
25. Serpent Bite.....										
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scourvy							2			
28. Delirium Tremens							6		18	
29. Inebriation.....							1		19	1
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout										
31. Acute Rheumatism.....							123		158	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....							92		65	
33. Anæmia							3		14	
34. General Dropsy							1		1	
35. Cancer.....										
36. Tumors.....							2			
37. Other Diseases of this Order							6		13	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....							7		5	
39. Serofula									3	
CLASS III.—FARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms							9		3	
Carried forward.....							3,735	13	5,531	28

TABLE XIV.
of the Department of the Cumberland.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
24,905.			32,463.		26,069.		25,466.		58,429.		63,297.		57,822.		36,512.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	4	4	18	5	16	2			46	1	20	1			113	16
2	256	42	558	47	282	54	188	23	414	54	552	78	321	45	2,864	367
3	96		116		54		100		247	4	267	4	233	1	1,179	9
4	544	11	523		354	1	343	1	722		1,063	5	919	1	5,249	25
5	453		381		319		278		733		811		686	1	4,747	1
6	354		413		143		115		467		480		363		2,964	
7	9		10		3		24		52		76		117		314	
8	42	3	10	2	11	4	9	3	20	9	38	6	47	4	194	32
9	1,679		2,973		1,839	1	2,100	4	5,902	4	4,451		3,064	1	24,807	12
10	123	1	171		77	1	127	2	540	9	728	12	610	5	2,492	30
11	457	1	370		294	1	419	1	794	1	597	6	321	3	4,029	15
12	27		49		18	1	18		84		40	1	69	3	350	6
13	23	1	22		11		16		49	1	49	1	38	2	229	5
14	10	3	4	1	2		1		11		11		8		51	5
15	900	10	658	12	202	2	164	3	135	4	45	1	9		3,330	32
16							2		2						4	
17	118		589		263		228		636		399		156		2,471	
18	364		108		14		33		19		82		7		949	
19	126		228		86		160		519	2	428		478		2,173	2
20	7		63		106	1	78	1	100	3	112		121		608	5
21	65		85		36		35		73		85		76	1	583	1
22	149		304		60		71		91		146		115		1,135	
23	17		61		29		38		55		50		39		310	
24			3						7		1				12	
25													5		5	
26																
27	2		3		1		1		12	1	33		21	1	75	2
28	7	1	10	1	7		4	1	7	1	3		1		63	4
29	12				19		3		1		1		4		60	1
30	2						7				12				21	
31	176	1	380		202		173		389		374		252		2,227	1
32	159		204		106		86		311	1	342		236		1,601	1
33	11	1	18		29		37		71		47		55		285	1
34	2		9		7		22		36		45	2	51		174	2
35									10						10	
36	5		2		5		2		5		14		7		42	
37	13		5		9		5		12		14		9		86	
38	13		27	4	21	2	14	1	31	6	40	1	32	2	190	16
39	9		10		8		1		11		7		8		57	
40	7		13		56		2		71		19		12		122	
	6,241	79	8,488	72	4,689	70	4,904	40	12,685	101	11,482	118	8,499	70	66,245	591

TABLE XIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Continued.

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....							17,953.		22,203.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....							3,735	13	5,531	28
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....							2			
42. Headache.....							53		15	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....									2	2
44. Epilepsy.....							4		8	
45. Sun-stroke.....										
46. Insanity.....							1			
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
48. Nostalgia.....							9		8	
49. Neuralgia.....							54		66	
50. Toothache.....							45		56	
51. Paralysis.....							2			
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....							8		12	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....										
54. Cataract.....										
55. Inflammation of Iris.....							1		1	
56. Night Blindness.....										
57. Ophthalmia.....							90		101	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....							5		15	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....							9		9	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....							4		7	
61. Otorrhœa.....							3		4	
62. Deafness.....							1		3	
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....										
65. Inflammation of Heart.....										
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....									2	
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
68. Inflammation of Veins.....							1			
69. Varicocele.....							2		5	
70. Varicose Veins.....							4		1	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....									3	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....							7		10	
73. Acute Bronchitis.....							124		375	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....							20		17	
75. Catarrh.....							519		825	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....							2		3	
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....							7		9	1
78. Dropsy of Chest.....										
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....							21		28	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....							27		23	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....							40	1	135	8
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....							6	1	19	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....										
84. Cholera Morbus.....							26		12	
85. Colic.....							59		44	
86. Constipation.....							165		173	
87. Dyspepsia.....							41		40	
Carried forward.....							5,097	15	7,562	41

TABLE XIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
24,905.		32,463.		26,069.		25,466.		58,429.		63,297.		57,822.		36,512.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
6,241	79	8,488	72	4,689	70	4,904	40	12,685	101	11,482	118	8,490	70	66,245	591	
41	1	3	2	1	1			4	1	1	1	4	4	16	10	
42	56	31		23		35		108		185		150		656		
43	3	1	1	3	2	2		3	3	3				17	9	
44	9	15		4		4		13	1	15	4	15	1	87	6	
45						1		2		9		23	2	35	2	
46		4		1		4	1	11		16	1	3		40	2	
47	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	7	3	3	1	20	9	
48	7	22		4		2		6		2		12		72		
49	120	83		58		74		189		189		173		1,006		
50	119	75		66		73		161		108		98		801		
51		1		3		1				7		14	2	28	2	
52	13	10		2		7	3	20		34		16		122	4	
53	1	1				1		1		2				6		
54		1				1				4		1		7		
55	2	5		1				3		7		1		21		
56				1						1		6		8		
57	103	128		89		102		155		140		172		1,080		
58	20	12		5				7		6		17		87		
59	16	13		21		8		42		29		38		185		
60	21	20		3		5		33		19		20		132		
61	9	40		12		15		21	1	15		15		134	1	
62		4		1		3				5		8		25		
63																
64				1				1	2					2	2	
65	1	1								4	2	1		7	2	
66	2			4		1	1			2		1		12	1	
67	1	2		1		1				5	1	8	1	18	2	
68				1				2		3		2		9		
69	7	13		1		5		11		14		21		79		
70	3	3		1		5		7		19		21		64		
71	11	4		4		6	1	6	3	3		3	1	40	6	
72	11	19		3		8		10		12	1	11		91	1	
73	663	464	2	358	2	376	1	275		200		124		2,959	5	
74	22	39		23		57		148	1	96		67		489	1	
75	1,414	2,250		953		1,060	1	1,199		544		554		9,318	1	
76	1	1		1				13		14		13		48		
77	5	18	1	5		5		9		10		8		76	3	
78				1	1									1	1	
79	14	45		53		34		26		47		28		296		
80	47	108	1	56	1	49	1	126		112		46		594	3	
81	205	228	16	199	19	189	14	316	40	214	12	88	9	1,644	129	
82	46	69		57	2	19	1	11		34	1	38	1	299	8	
83		3		2		1		3		9		8		26		
84	17	30		22		18		89		108	1	192	1	514	4	
85	76	99		82		88		296		286		219		1,249	1	
86	249	308		194		222		228		289		534		2,432		
87	52	65		60		47		120		81		112		618		
9,589	97	12,728	96	7,072	99	7,434	65	16,463	155	14,392	145	11,378	93	91,715	806	

TABLE XIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Concluded.

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
							17,953.		22,203.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....							5,097	15	7,562	41
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....							25	1	27	
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....							6		4	1
90. Fistula.....							2		3	
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....							1		1	
92. Piles.....							23		22	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....							10		5	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....							1		4	1
95. Hernia.....							19		7	
96. Jaundice.....							11		22	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....							1			
98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....							4	2		
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....							9		1	
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....							56		85	
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....							12		24	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
102. Stone and Gravel.....							2		2	
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....							3		4	
104. Diabetes.....							1			
105. Incontinence of Urine.....									1	
106. Difficulty of Urination.....							7		1	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....							2		7	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....									1	
109. Sarcocoele.....										
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....							2			
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2		5	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
112. Anchylosis.....									1	
113. Exostosis.....										
114. White Swelling.....							1		4	
115. Necrosis.....									4	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
116. Abscess.....							17		39	
117. Carbuncle.....							8		1	
118. Whitlow.....							9		16	
119. Boil.....							16		23	
120. Skin Diseases.....							27		39	
121. Ulcers.....							21		38	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....							3			
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns.....							4		9	
124. Concussion of Brain.....							4	1		
125. Compression of Brain.....										
126. Contusion.....							71		31	1
127. Fracture.....							7		5	
128. Dislocation.....							2		6	
129. Sprain.....							13		16	
130. Incised Wounds.....							18		21	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....							19		23	
132. Punctured Wounds.....							23	1	8	
133. Gunshot Wounds.....							24	1	15	4
134. Poisoning.....									2	2
135. Suicide.....										
136. Others of this Class.....							2	1	22	
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....							21		41	1
Total.....							5,606	22	8,152	51

TABLE XIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
24,905.		32,463.		26,069.		25,466.		58,429.		63,297.		57,822.		36,512.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
9,589	97	12,728	96	7,072	99	7,434	65	16,463	155	14,392	145	11,378	93	91,715	806	
88	15	13	1	12	1	9	1	6		5	2	14		126	6	
89	19	9	1	3		8		11	2	42	1	25	1	127	6	
90	2	3		5		3		7		13		5		43		
91		5				1		3		1		1		13		
92	41	68		23		41		134	1	120		119		591	1	
93	9	15		3		9		35		37		41		164		
94	11	1		1				49		13		38		118	1	
95	27	35		17		10		35		56		51		257		
96	44	171	1	211		304		756	3	601		314	2	2,434	6	
97	2	4		2		4		13		5		3		34		
98		1	1	2		10		2		5				24	3	
99	3	1		2		2		4		1				21		
100	136	177		120		95		179		119		81		1,048		
101	4	37		24	1	56		34		44		56		291	1	
102		3		2		1		3				1		14		
103	14	12		2		4		9		6		6		60		
104	1	1				1		2		2		2		10		
105	3							3		2				9		
106	4	7		9		4		16		26		20		94		
107	10	38		12		27		43		32		23		194		
108		2				2		3		3		3		14		
109	1							2		2		2		7		
110	1	2						8		9		3		25		
111	4	3		6		3		1	1	5		5		34	1	
112	5	2		1						2		2		13		
113	4					1		1				1		7		
114	3	5		4		6						1		24		
115	2	1						1		3		1		12		
116	64	48		20		40		51		78	1	79		436	1	
117	13	8		3		1	1	14		11		15		74	1	
118	13	10		5		1		21		6		13		94		
119	52	28		9		6		34		14		18		200		
120	109	108		63		60	1	135		53		59		653	1	
121	35	29		5	1	11		35		36		29		239	1	
122	2			3		2				4				14		
123	16	10		10		16		5		21		8		99		
124		1						2				2		9	1	
125								15		2				17		
126	36	42		34		27		67		50		62		420	1	
127	3	9		5		4		51		11	1	22		117	1	
128	6	4		1		3		5		10		6		43		
129	18	29		9		12		34		23		33		187		
130	26	1	46	1	22		25	1	34	1	39		31	262	4	
131	14	13	1	15	1	28		241	8	54	7	65		472	17	
132	5	6		3		2		43		10		9		109	1	
133	12	3	10	1	6		7	2	1,890	300	142	29	48	2,154	357	
134	1	1				1		1		2		5		12		
135				1								2			3	
136	25		17	1	10	1	3		19	2	18		8	124	6	
137	27	2	86		34	3	12		148	15	114	7	28	511	36	
10,431	104	13,848	105	7,788	107	8,296	71	20,668	488	16,244	195	12,736	122	103,769	1,265	

TABLE XV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	6,277.		6,103.		8,323.		14,325.		15,238.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhus Fever.....	3	2	3	1	10	4	7	6	6	16		
2. Typhoid Fever.....	33	7	17	6	70	10	140	21	101	16		
3. Common Continued Fever.....	15		17		7		14		16			
4. Remittent Fever.....	176		202		395	2	384	3	239	1		
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	307		518		640		1,158		982			
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	158		275		368		592		277			
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	7		83		34		152		90			
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	7	1	7		4	2	3	2	4	1		
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	634		1,122		1,331	3	1,319	5	1,020	2		
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	16		49		48		271	2	109	1		
11. Acute Dysentery.....	129	3	116	2	202	1	387	13	262	8		
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	2				12		26	3	21	1		
13. Erysipelas.....	5		5		5		234		26	1		
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....							42					
15. Measles.....	46		84	1	326	5	561	10	204	6		
16. Scarlet Fever.....					1							
17. Mumps.....	14		27		13		22		55			
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....							1		20			
19. Debility.....	33		130		220	1	99		114			
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		29		165		42		80			
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
21. Syphilis.....	21		10		10		18		14			
22. Gonorrhœa.....	25		13		9		26		34			
23. Orchitis.....	8		8		1		7		5			
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....	1		1				1		1			
25. Serpent Bite.....												
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
27. Scourvy.....	15		5		1		8					
28. Delirium Tremens.....	3		1				6		7			
29. Inebriation.....			9									
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
30. Gout.....												
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	42		23		53		101		112			
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	3		10		30		49		62			
33. Anæmia.....	7		3		5		2		6			
34. General Dropsy.....	1		1		1		3					
35. Cancer.....												
36. Tumors.....									1			
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		3		22				6			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
38. Consumption.....	7		2		9		5	1	12	3		
39. Scrofula.....	1		1		2		1					
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
40. Worms.....			1				2		9			
Carried forward.....	1,729	13	2,775	10	3,994	28	5,683	60	3,895	40		

TABLE XV.
of the Department of Tennessee.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
22, 108.			8, 786.		9, 683.		8, 682.		68, 966.		76, 448.		66, 042.		25, 865.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	1								18	2	17	6	6	2	71	17
2	100	31	68	7	14	3	26	5	515	82	777	128	504	76	2, 365	392
3	44		3		14		1		261	5	383	3	278	5	1, 053	13
4	232	3	82	1	74		119		988	6	1, 606	6	1, 574	9	6, 071	31
5	825		88	1	99	1	119	1	1, 312	1	1, 343	1	1, 273	1	8, 664	6
6	311		46		44		106		884		1, 307		1, 028		5, 396	
7	63		25		29		23		185		64	1	168		923	1
8	8	3			1	1	6	1	68	14	128	17	72	13	368	55
9	1, 053	6	271		425		804	1	6, 733	14	7, 084	14	5, 617	11	27, 413	56
10	178	2	15	1	98		269		1, 645	19	1, 760	9	1, 187	17	5, 645	51
11	207	4	18		124		146		995	8	1, 240	3	587	3	4, 413	45
12	33	1			23		84		64		206		53	2	524	7
13	29	2	13		12	1	7		74	1	82		65		557	5
14			16		23	2	4	2	76	7	32	3	22		215	14
15	244	5	149	8	58	1	72		163	4	114	2	11		2, 032	42
16							4				5		2		12	
17	161		129		84		82		379		171		98		1, 235	
18	20		290						12		96		89		528	
19	206		33		59		71		361	6	590	2	615	8	2, 531	17
20	34	1	1						148		260	2	140	4	907	7
21	41		19		8		9		54	1	38		33	1	275	2
22	68		113		29		28		106		119		62		632	
23	14		21		19		18		38		28		27		194	
24	2								4		5		4		19	
25	1										1		2	1	4	1
26																
27	4		3		5		1		6		40		41		129	
28	3		1						10	2	11	1	7		49	3
29									9		23		4		45	
30									6		3		5		14	
31	222	1	40		36		40		501		450		350		1, 970	1
32	112		19		20		13		315		375		259		1, 267	
33	5				1		3		38		71		70		211	
34	5						5		25		67		100		208	
35	1								1		2				4	
36	1		3		1				1		1		5		13	
37	10		3		2		1		29		13		43		134	
38	8	3			10	1	8		58	5	64	7	50	4	233	24
39	3	1			1				11		18		5		43	1
40	2						1		23		5		1		44	
	4, 251	63	1, 469	18	1, 313	10	2, 070	10	16, 116	177	18, 599	205	14, 457	157	76, 351	791

TABLE XV.—DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	6,277.		6,103.		8,323.		14,325.		15,238.			
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
	Brought forward.....		1,729	13	2,775	10	3,994	28	5,683	60	3,895	40
	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.											
	<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>											
	41. Apoplexy.....								3	2	1	1
	42. Headache.....		37		11		1		9		18	
	43. Inflammation of Brain.....								3	2	1	1
	44. Epilepsy.....		2		3		3		4		4	1
	45. Sun-stroke.....		2		1							
	46. Insanity.....		2		1						1	
	47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....								1	1		
	48. Nostalgia.....								3		1	
	49. Neuralgia.....		18		23		18		42		30	
	50. Toothache.....		47		8		17		22		47	
	51. Paralysis.....						1		4		5	
	52. Other Diseases of this Order.....		9		3		5		16	1	8	
	<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>											
	53. Amaurosis.....				1							
	54. Cataract.....											
	55. Inflammation of Iris.....				1							
	56. Night Blindness.....		1						2		3	
	57. Ophthalmia.....		44		34		47		36		66	
	58. Other Diseases of this Order.....		11		2				2		11	
	<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>											
	59. Earache.....		3				1		8		13	
	60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....		5				3		5		8	
	61. Otorrhœa.....						1		3		2	
	62. Deafness.....				2		2		3		1	
	63. Other Diseases of this Order.....											
	<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>											
	64. Aneurism.....											
	65. Inflammation of Heart.....											
	66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....		1								2	
	67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										1	1
	68. Inflammation of Veins.....								3			
	69. Varicocœle.....		1				1		2		4	
	70. Varicose Veins.....		4						2		3	
	71. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1		1		1				4	
	<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>											
	72. Asthma.....						1		7		2	
	73. Acute Bronchitis.....		49		24		61		113	1	175	1
	74. Chronic Bronchitis.....				7		7		14		25	
	75. Catarrh.....		30		18		74		290		543	
	76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....								2		3	
	77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....		7				4		2		5	
	78. Dropsy of Chest.....										1	1
	79. Inflammation of Larynx.....		2						5		3	
	80. Inflammation of Pleura.....		14		8		2		12		23	
	81. Inflammation of Lungs.....		7		2		11		33	4	59	10
	82. Other Diseases of this Order.....		14		6		24		1		16	
	<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>											
	83. Abdominal Dropsy.....										1	
	84. Cholera Morbus.....		7		7		9		15	2	4	
	85. Colic.....		31		15		29		46		32	1
	86. Constipation.....		90		135		168		206		114	1
	87. Dyspepsia.....		8		3		9		16		17	
	Carried forward.....		2,176	13	3,091	10	4,494	28	6,618	73	5,152	58

TABLE XV.—DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
22, 108.		8, 786.		9, 683.		8, 082.		68, 966.		76, 448.		66, 042.		25, 865.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
4, 251	63	1, 469	18	1, 313	10	2, 070	10	16, 116	177	18, 599	205	14, 457	157	76, 351	791	
41	1			1				5	3	8	8	8	7	27	22	
42	9	7		4		7		77		152		135		467		
43	3	1	1	5	4			3	1		1	5	2	21	15	
44	10	1		2				17		33	1	20	1	99	3	
45								3		35	3	30	3	71	6	
46	29	1		2				15		13		15		70		
47	1	1	1					3	2	7	4	6	2	19	11	
48	1		5	2				19		66		35		132		
49	71		50	16		32		200		215		167		882		
50	91		17	32		21		139		202		126		769		
51	3	1						8		9		15		45	1	
52	18		14	3		1		29	1	43	1	44	1	193	4	
53								1		2		6		10		
54								1		1		2		4		
55		1				1				5		3		11		
56								1		2		3		12		
57	126		21	24		40		200		251		199		1, 088		
58	7		1	2				18		33		5		92		
59	26		12	11		9		49		53		38		223		
60	8		2	6		10		27		25		17		116		
61	22		4	9				19		48		14		122		
62	9							5		3				25		
63								9		31		4		44		
64								1				4		5		
65	1							3		2	1	6		12	1	
66	3			1	1			1		1	1	1	1	10	3	
67	2	2	2	1		1		3	2	4	2	3		16	8	
68	1							1		1				6		
69	5		6	5		3		21		19		21		88		
70	7		1					2		8		7		34		
71	2		5	5		1		8	2	8		12		48	2	
72	3		13	1				10		23		9	1	69	1	
73	187	1	49	1	48		51	296		239	1	157	2	1, 449	7	
74	32		13		16		4	67		89		59	1	333	1	
75	805		458	1	461		265	966		533		476		4, 919	1	
76	2							3		7		4		21		
77	34		1	1		1		15		14	1	8		92	1	
78	2											2		5	1	
79	9	1	5		5	1	6	47		26	1	38		146	3	
80	60		5		13		13	194		141	1	112		597	2	
81	134	9	95	22	87	3	145	459	22	272	16	152	9	1, 456	109	
82	24	1	5	2	6			30	3	80	1	33	1	239	8	
83	2							1		16		7		27		
84	15			1		8		98		169		209	2	542	4	
85	50		14		4		10	260		396		353		1, 240	1	
86	205		55		35		42	345	1	442		535	1	2, 372	3	
87	51		4		3		6	51		174		78		420		
6, 313	83	2, 338	47	2, 124	19	2, 747	25	19, 846	214	22, 500	248	17, 640	191	95, 039	1, 009	

TABLE XV.—DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	6,277.		6,103.		8,323.		14,325.		15,238.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....											
	Brought forward.....	2,176	13	3,091	10	4,494	28	6,618	73	5,152	58
	<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
	88. Inflammation of Bowels.....			2				1		16	1
	89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	4		5		7		12		3	
	90. Fistula.....							2		1	
	91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....					2		1			
	92. Piles.....	7		13		13		27		27	
	93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	3		91		123		52		35	
	94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....					1		19		1	1
	95. Hernia.....	2		2		4		17		7	
	96. Jaundice.....	2		5	1	43		210		173	1
	97. Prolapsus Ani.....							4			
	98. Inflammation of the Peritonæum.....										
	99. Inflammation of Spleen.....	3		20		1		10		9	
	100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	12		4		2		21		29	
	101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	58				162	1	32		10	
	<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
	102. Stone and Gravel.....										
	103. Inflammation of Bladder.....					1					
	104. Diabetes.....							1			
	105. Incontinence of Urine.....	1		3		1		1			
	106. Difficulty of Urination.....	3		4		3		6		4	
	107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....					4		11		9	
	108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....	1									
	109. Sarcocoele.....										
	110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....	1								3	
	111. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		8		6		1	
	<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
	112. Anchylosis.....									1	
	113. Exostosis.....					1		1		2	
	114. White Swelling.....	1						1			
	115. Neerosis.....									2	
	<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
	116. Abscess.....	18		18		15		8		15	
	117. Carbuncle.....			4				3			
	118. Whitlow.....	1				5				7	
	119. Boil.....	14		1		5		10		15	
	120. Skin Diseases.....	3		19		32		13		61	
	121. Ulcers.....	4		24		22		11		23	
	122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		7		11				5	
	CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
	123. Burns.....	4				1				1	
	124. Concussion of Brain.....									7	
	125. Compression of Brain.....			2						4	
	126. Contusion.....	9		31		30		19		28	1
	127. Fracture.....	2				3		5		11	
	128. Dislocation.....	4		1		1					
	129. Sprain.....	10		6		10		10		8	
	130. Incised Wounds.....	13		13		1		6		16	
	131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	6		9		9		9		67	
	132. Punetured Wounds.....	3		4		1		4		7	
	133. Gunshot Wounds.....	2		11	2	3	1	6	4	167	1
	134. Poisoning.....	1				2		5		5	
	135. Suicide.....						1				
	136. Others of this Class.....	4		6		6		39		7	
	137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	106		4		6		7	6	2	7
	Total.....	2,484	13	3,401	13	5,033	31	7,208	83	5,941	70

TABLE XV.—DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
22, 108.			8, 786.		9, 683.		8, 082.		68, 966.		76, 448.		66, 042.		25, 865.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	6, 313	83	2, 338	47	2, 124	19	2, 747	25	19, 846	214	22, 500	248	17, 640	191	95, 039	1, 009
88	5		3	1	1		1	1	29	3	112	2	69	1	239	9
89	10		1				13		42	1	162		90		349	1
90							1		7		8		3		22	
91	2										3				8	
92	47		7		8		14		150		239		119		671	
93	34		8		1		15		64		87		93		606	
94							9		73	1	67		56	1	226	3
95	29		2		10		9		88		95		113		378	
96	185		49		16		9		305		474		333	6	1, 804	8
97	3								11		24		12		54	
98	2		1	1					14		13	1	1	1	31	3
99	21		5		3				8		10		20		110	
100	74		68		33		22		139		101		67		572	
101	10	1	19		1		3		137		119	1	72		623	3
102	4												2		6	
103	1				1				5		14		8		30	
104	1				1				5		6		4		18	
105													5		11	
106	2						1		8		11		24		66	
107	13		6		3				14		47		19		126	
108	48		3						6		4		3		65	
109	2				2				3		1		1		9	
110							2		3		5		3		17	
111	4		2						8		5		10		45	
112	5						1		1		3		4		15	
113													3		7	
114							2						2		6	
115	2								2		9		6		21	
116	18		6		3		4		49		68		135		357	
117	9		5		2				9		19		25		76	
118	15		1		2				14		12		17		74	
119	25		1		2		4		20		43		21		161	
120	34		30		35		7		67		110		91		502	
121	29		10		5		3		43		50		41		265	
122	2								6		7		22		66	
123	5		2		1		1		9		18		14	1	56	1
124									4	2	4	1	3	1	18	4
125											1	1	1	1	8	2
126	44		2		3		2		60	1	104		34		366	2
127	10		2		1		3		36		16	1	20		109	1
128	9				3		1		3		11		4		37	
129	15		14		8		4		11		13		17		126	
130	20		3		2		1		21		41		17		154	
131	14		4		23	3	5		437		118	5	36		737	8
132	4		2		3		1		10	1	51	6	12		102	7
133	21	1	9	4	290	63	10	2	3, 395	524	281	45	43	6	4, 238	653
134	2								10	1	12		18		55	1
135										1				1		3
136	13		7	2	18	1	5		282	6	107	3	51	1	545	13
137	147	1			10	2	1	1	50	49	163	3	62	4	558	73
	7, 253	86	2, 610	55	2, 615	88	2, 901	29	25, 504	804	25, 368	317	19, 466	215	100, 784	1, 804

TABLE XVI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,401.		1,341.		1,293.		1,298.		1,363.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever.....										
2. Typhoid Fever.....	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1		
3. Common Continued Fever.....							5			
4. Remittent Fever.....									6	
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	31		52		34		10		3	
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	10		11		9		8		1	
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....							5			
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....										
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	241		173		107		59		39	
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....							5		6	
11. Acute Dysentery.....	44		56		33		35	1	13	
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	2						2	1	4	
13. Erysipelas.....			1							
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										
15. Measles.....										
16. Scarlet Fever.....										
17. Mumps.....			1		1					
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....										
19. Debility.....	15		13		3		2		2	
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER II.— <i>Ethetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis.....	7		8							
22. Gonorrhœa.....	6		6							
23. Orchitis.....					3					
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....										
25. Serpent Bite.....										
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scurvy.....	3		6		18		2			
28. Delirium Tremens.....										
29. Inebriation.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout.....										
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	40		40		23		16		10	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	4		1						3	
33. Anæmia.....					2					
34. General Dropsy.....										
35. Cancer.....										
36. Tumors.....			1		1					
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....	3	1					2			
39. Scrofula.....	2		2							
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms.....			1							
Carried forward.....	409	2	375	1	236	2	152	3	87	

TABLE XVI.
of the Department of the Gulf.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
1,965.			1,302.		1,278.		8,870.		13,323.		14,557.		13,892.		5,151.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1													60	6	60	6
2	1		5		13	2	30	7	37	6	79	12	84	27	256	59
3							22		38		171	1	268		504	1
4							61		55	1	95		128	2	345	3
5	7		1				47		58		184		284		711	
6	4				1		32		16		55		121		268	
7											7		10		22	
8							5	2	12	1	13	3	30	17	60	23
9	17		12		11		281		1,314		1,906	2	2,375		6,535	2
10	7		3		1	1	16		34		101		139	2	312	3
11	22		28		7		91	1	744	10	386	2	80	1	1,539	15
12	4	1	2		1		6	1	7		5		11		44	3
13							5		14		3		3		26	
14							1		2	1					3	1
15							18		11						29	
16																
17							27		165		60		21		275	
18			9										14		23	
19			1		4		64		116		331		330	1	881	1
20							1		17		22		9		49	
21			2				33		16		20	1	33		119	1
22			1				16		39		25		49		142	
23	1		1				3		40		16		17		81	
24			2						1				1		4	
25																
26																
27									2		44		2		77	
28											1		3		4	
29											1		4		5	
30																
31	14		11		1		48		102		92	1	64		521	1
32	1		3		3		35		159		143	3	150		502	3
33									5		6		50	1	63	1
34									3		7		7		17	
35																
36									2		2		2		8	
37							3		27				11		41	
38							12	2	15	1	15	1	68	6	115	11
39							1		1	1	2				8	1
40											1				2	
	78	1	81		42	3	858	13	3,112	21	3,793	26	4,428	63	13,051	135

TABLE XVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,401.		1,341.		1,293.		1,298.		1,363.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	409	2	375	1	236	2	152	3	87	
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....										
42. Headache.....	23		17		37		7		9	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....										
44. Epilepsy.....	1									
45. Sun-stroke.....										
46. Insanity.....										
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
48. Nostalgia.....										
49. Neuralgia.....	8		6		4		2		1	
50. Toothache.....	20		6		8		3		4	
51. Paralysis.....										
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....	1				3		4		2	
54. Cataract.....										
55. Inflammation of Iris.....							1			
56. Night Blindness.....	4		2		6		1		1	
57. Ophthalmia.....	6		3		2		3		2	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12		2							
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....	12		4		4					
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	2		3		8		2		1	
61. Otorrhœa.....			1				1			
62. Deafness.....										
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....										
65. Inflammation of Heart.....										
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
68. Inflammation of Veins.....										
69. Varicocele.....	2				1					
70. Varicose Veins.....										
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	1								
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....							1		1	
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	20		10		8		2		2	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....										
75. Catarrh.....	11		16		37		10		30	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....					1					
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....					1					
78. Dropsy of Chest.....										
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....										
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	2		3							
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	1		2		2				1	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		9		9		9		1	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....										
84. Cholera Morbus.....	4		4				1			
85. Colic.....	25		23		19		8		7	
86. Constipation.....	66		53		26		4		5	
87. Dyspepsia.....			5							
Carried forward.....	633	3	544	1	412	2	211	3	154	

TABLE XVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
1,965.			1,302.		1,278.		8,870.		13,323.		14,557.		13,822.		5,151.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
78	1		81		42	3	858	13	3,112	21	3,793	26	4,428	63	13,651	135
41							1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	7	8
42	5		2				28		39		28		110		305	
43							1	1							1	1
44							1		4		3		5		14	
45									3		6		34		43	
46							3		2		5		2		12	
47					1	1			1						2	1
48																
49	1						12		37		42		29		142	
50	1		1				20		60		72		46		241	
51							1		3				1		5	
52							2		16		8		13		40	
53					1		1		1		2				15	
54																
55			2		1				3		1				8	
56									3		9		13		39	
57					3		17		19		27		26		108	
58	3				1		2		16						36	
59									4		8				32	
60									10		3		9		38	
61									8		8		2		20	
62									1		2		1		4	
63													7		7	
64											1				1	
65			2				1		1	1	2	1	1		7	2
66							2								2	
67													2	1	2	1
68									1						1	
69									28		25		11		67	
70							4		4		7		5		20	
71							1		14		4		1		21	1
72			1				1		10		8		3		25	
73	3						70		103		67		43		328	
74	1						16		43		53		65		178	
75	20		1		2		116		261		190		168		862	
76									2		2				5	
77							6		13		9		7	2	36	2
78																
79							45		5		4		6		60	
80							4		28		14		10		61	
81	1		4	1	4		34	1	23	3	13		13	3	98	8
82	1		2				7	2	1	1	41	4	15	11	97	18
83																
84									40		55		44		148	
85	4		1				7		181		69		62	1	406	1
86	2		1				36		209		137		191		730	
87	1						1		27		21		34		89	
121	1		98	1	55	4	1,298	19	4,337	27	4,740	32	5,411	85	18,014	178

TABLE XVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,401.		1,341.		1,293.		1,298.		1,363.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	633	3	544	1	412	2	211	3	154	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....	6		6		11					
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	6				6		2			
90. Fistula.....										
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
92. Piles.....	9		7		3		3		3	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....										
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....										
95. Hernia.....	3									
96. Jaundice.....									1	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....										
98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....										
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....										
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	9		7		8		2		4	
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		16		6		7		8	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
102. Stone and Gravel.....										
103. Inflammation of B'adder.....							1			
104. Diabetes.....										
105. Incontinence of Urine.....										
106. Difficulty of Urination.....									1	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	1									
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....										
109. Sarcocoele.....										
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....					1					
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
112. Anchylosis.....										
113. Exostosis.....										
114. White Swelling.....										
115. Necrosis.....										
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
116. Abscess.....	2									
117. Carbuncle.....			2							
118. Whitlow.....	5		3		1					
119. Boil.....	18		18		23		8		2	
120. Skin Diseases.....	2		6		5					
121. Ulcers.....	7						1		1	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		4		6					
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns.....	4		4							
124. Concussion of Brain.....										
125. Compression of Brain.....										
126. Contusion.....	23		16		15		4		5	
127. Fracture.....			1		1					
128. Dislocation.....										
129. Sprain.....	2						1		1	
130. Incised Wounds.....	2		2				1		2	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	19		7		4		2		14	3
132. Punctured Wounds.....							1			
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	1						40	10	2	
134. Poisoning.....										
135. Suicide.....										
136. Others of this Class.....									5	5
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	63		18		4		8		10	
Total.....	827	3	661	1	506	2	292	13	213	8

TABLE XVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
1,965.		1,302.		1,278.		8,870.		13,323.		14,557.		13,822.		5,151.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
121	1	98	1	55	4	1,298	19	4,337	27	4,740	32	5,411	85	18,014	178	
88								3		7		17		50		
89						5		9		15		11	1	54	1	
90	1					3		1		4				9		
91						2		5		1		1		9		
92	3					4		43		33		59		167		
93						8		24		14		58		104		
94						1		5		8		18		32		
95		2		1		17		34		33		24		114		
96						3		12		18		66		100		
97						2		1		2				5		
98	1					1	1			1				3	1	
99																
100	9	13		3		39		82		44		29		249		
101	8					19		37		20		46		171		
102						2		1						3		
103								3		4		1		9		
104						2				2				4		
105						2				3		20		25		
106	1	1						6		12		18		39		
107		1				3		8		6		13		32		
108						1		4		2				7		
109						1		2		9		1		13		
110						2		1		1				5		
111						1		3		12		1		17		
112								2						2		
113								1						1		
114								1						1		
115								3		3		1		7		
116	1	1				10		36		41		40		131		
117						1		8		6		2		19		
118	1							1		3		4		18		
119	5					2		24		15		34		149		
120	1							15		1				30		
121		1				11		21		25		11		78		
122						6						6		30		
123						1		6				1		16		
124								1		5				6		
125																
126	3					4		16		8		23		117		
127						3		3		5		1		14		
128	2	1												3		
129						2		7		5		14		32		
130	1	2		1				11		22		28		72		
131	6	1	1			2		9		4		4		72	4	
132						2		1		2		3		9		
133		1				2	1	3		13	2	25	6	87	19	
134										4		2		6		
135													1		1	
136						5		1		6				17	5	
137	9			1				6	4	29		9	5	157	9	
173	2	122	1	61	4	1,467	21	4,797	31	5,188	34	6,002	98	20,309	218	

TABLE XVII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,090.		983.		934.		696.		679.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever.....	1									
2. Typhoid Fever.....	1									
3. Common Continued Fever.....									1	
4. Remittent Fever.....	2		1	1	1		1		2	
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	1		2		2		1			
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	4		1				2			
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....										
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....										
9. Acute Diarrhoea.....	36		52		21		17		12	
10. Chronic Diarrhoea.....			10		2		1		1	
11. Acute Dysentery.....	11		9		2		6		1	
12. Chronic Dysentery.....			1							
13. Erysipelas.....										
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										
15. Measles.....										
16. Scarlet Fever.....							2		1	
17. Mumps.....										
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....										
19. Debility.....	1				1				1	
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1				2		1		1	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis.....			2				1			
22. Gonorrhoea.....	4		4		2		3			
23. Orchitis.....			2				1			
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....										
25. Serpent Bite.....										
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scurvy.....										
28. Delirium Tremens.....					1					
29. Inebriation.....	9		6		4				1	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout.....										
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	4		3		8		2		3	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....					1		3		2	
33. Anæmia.....										
34. General Dropsy.....										
35. Cancer.....										
36. Tumors.....										
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....	1									
39. Serofula.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms.....										
Carried forward.....	76		93	1	47		41		27	

TABLE XVII.

of the Department of the Northwest.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
895.			1,934.		2,023.		2,614.		1,618.		965.		1,046.		1,240.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1											3		1		5	
2			2		1		4	1							8	1
3															1	
4			10		11		21		211		9		7		276	1
5	2						2		303		4		4		321	
6	2		8		14		7		83		10		4		135	
7									11		4		9		24	
8									5	1					5	1
9	4		9		6		79		208		6		22		472	
10			1		2		1		165		1		1		125	
11	6		1		1		1		1	1	1		23	1	63	2
12									2				1		4	
13	2		1		4		1	1	10						18	1
14																
15			27		25		33		52	1					137	1
16															3	
17			1		1		1		1						4	
18			15		20		1								36	
19					17		27		2		3		2		54	
20			10		12		27				1				55	
21			3		1				19		1		2		29	
22	2		4		2		2		1		3		3		30	
23			1		2				1						7	
24																
25																
26																
27													1		1	
28					2	1									3	1
29	1								2		3		2		28	
30																
31	8		3		19		7		13		9	1	4		83	1
32	4		9		4		1		9		1		6		40	
33																
34																
35																
36																
37	1		7						1						10	
38					1		1		1						4	
39							5								5	
40					2										2	
	32		112		147	1	221	2	1,041	3	59	1	92	1	1,988	9

TABLE XVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,090.		983.		934.		696.		679.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	76		93	1	47		41		27	
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....										
42. Headache.....	1		4						1	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....										
44. Epilepsy.....							2			
45. Sun-stroke.....										
46. Insanity.....										
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
48. Nostalgia.....										
49. Neuralgia.....	3		4		2		4			
50. Toothache.....	3		5		1				2	
51. Paralysis.....										
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....										
54. Cataract.....										
55. Inflammation of Iris.....										
56. Night Blindness.....										
57. Ophthalmia.....	10		10		5		2		3	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1				1					
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....	1		1							
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1		2		1		1			
61. Otorrhœa.....										
62. Deafness.....										
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....										
65. Inflammation of Heart.....										
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
68. Inflammation of Veins.....										
69. Varicocele.....										
70. Varicose Veins.....										
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....	1						1			
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	2									
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....										
75. Catarrh.....	13		15		11		18		30	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....										
78. Dropsy of Chest.....										
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....									1	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....			2				2			
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....					1		3		2	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....										
84. Cholera Morbus.....	3		7		23		1			
85. Colic.....	6		3							
86. Constipation.....	9		30		4		4		3	
87. Dyspepsia.....	4		8		2		1		1	
Carried forward.....	134		181	1	97		80		72	

TABLE XVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
895.			1,934.		2,023.		2,014.		1,618.		965.		1,046.		1,240.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
32			112		147	1	221	2	1,041	3	59	1	92	1	1,988	9
41			1	1											1	1
42	2		2		2		2						1		15	
43																
44					2				1						5	
45																
46			1												1	
47									1	1					1	
48							1								1	
49	1		1		3		2		6		1		1		28	
50			1						2		1		1		16	
51																
52			4										1		6	
53																
54																
55					3		1								4	
56					10		5								15	
57			1		10		9		7		7		5		69	
58							3						1		6	
59			10		1		2		1						16	
60	3				8		1		3		2				22	
61																
62																
63																
64																
65																
66													1		1	
67											1		1		2	
68																
69																
70																
71					1										2	
72															2	
73	5		2		3		12		11		1		2		38	
74	11		7		4				26						48	
75	34		69		66		67		189		39		28		579	
76																
77					1										1	
78																
79					3				1				3		8	
80	1		3		1		3		53		2				67	
81	2		10	1	13		27	3	31		11	2			100	6
82	3				1		5		2						11	
83			1												1	
84		1									1		5		39	1
85	1				3		1						2		16	
86			25		20		10		1		7		4		117	
87	1		2		5		6		6		3		1		40	
96	1		252	2	307	1	378	5	1,382	4	135	3	149	1	3,266	18

TABLE XVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Concluded.

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,090.		983.		934.		696.		679.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	134		184	1	97		80		72	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
88. Inflammation of Bowels										
89. Inflammation of Stomach	4		3				6		5	
90. Fistula										
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach										
92. Piles	2									
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver	1									
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	1									
95. Hernia					1					
96. Jaundice										
97. Prolapsus Ani.....										
98. Inflammation of the Peritonæum							1			
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....										
100. Inflammation of Tonsils	5				2		2		5	
101. Other Diseases of this Order	2		3							
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
102. Stone and Gravel.....										
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....			1							
104. Diabetes										
105. Incontinence of Urine										
106. Difficulty of Urination.....							1			
107. Inflammation of Kidneys			1							
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele										
109. Sarcocoele										
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....										
111. Other Diseases of this Order			1							
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
112. Anchylosis.....										
113. Exostosis										
114. White Swelling										
115. Necrosis										
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
116. Abscess	2		2		4		2		2	
117. Carbuncle										
118. Whitlow.....	1		1		1				1	
119. Boil	2		1		2		4		5	
120. Skin Diseases.....	2		5		1				1	
121. Ulcers	2				2		2		1	
122. Other Diseases of this Order									1	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns					1		1			
124. Concussion of Brain	1	1								
125. Compression of Brain										
126. Contusion	12		7		6		9		7	
127. Fracture	1				1					
128. Dislocation										
129. Sprain.....	3		4		6		1		2	
130. Incised Wounds.....			7		1		1			
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	6		2		2				6	
132. Punctured Wounds.....	1		1				1			
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	1				2					
134. Poisoning.....			1							
135. Suicide										
136. Others of this Class	1		1		3	1			1	
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	6		3		6		4		3	
Total.....	190	1	228	1	138	1	115		112	

TABLE XVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
895.			1,934.		2,023.		2,014.		1,618.		965.		1,046.		1,240.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	96	1	252	2	307	1	378	5	1,382	4	135	3	149	1	3,266	18
88			1		1										2	
89	2		10		3		2		1		1		2		39	
90	1														1	
91																
92					3						2				7	
93	3				1										5	
94	1				1										3	
95			2						1				1		5	
96	2						1								3	
97																
98															1	
99																
100	3		15		9		6		5		3		2		57	
101			12		2		5		4						28	
102																
103			2		3		1								7	
104																
105																
106															1	
107					1										2	
108									1						1	
109																
110																
111															1	
112																
113																
114																
115																
116	8		3		3				3		3		3		35	
117																
118			1				1				1				7	
119			5		2		1								22	
120	4		3		4		1		10		5		2		38	
121	1								1		4				13	
122			4				1		4		1		2		13	
123	3		1		1										7	
124															1	1
125																
126	3		7		3		3		4		2		1		64	
127	1						1						1		5	
128					1		1				1		1		4	
129	3		4		5		4		1		3		3		39	
130	1								1		1		1		13	
131			2		4		3		4		1		2		32	
132															3	
133															3	
134															1	
135																
136	3				6								1		16	1
137	1				1		1						1		26	
	136	1	324	2	361	1	410	5	1,422	4	163	3	172	1	3,771	20

TABLE XVIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	4,425.		5,426.		6,078.		24,513.		30,398.	
MONTH.....	4,425.		5,426.		6,078.		24,513.		30,398.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	4,425.		5,426.		6,078.		24,513.		30,398.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever.....			2		19	5	2	1	5	1
2. Typhoid Fever.....	10		10		77	4	135	11	152	31
3. Common Continued Fever.....	7		17		59	4	85		115	4
4. Remittent Fever.....	91		373		336	1	353	2	426	1
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	253		435		605	1	1,005	1	603	
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	22		42		65		763		510	1
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....			8		8		106		110	
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	7		20		18	2	17	2	11	2
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	349		770		543		1,083	1	1,428	
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	2		5		22		360	5	247	2
11. Acute Dysentery.....	153		142		84	1	364	4	249	1
12. Chronic Dysentery.....			4				43		90	1
13. Erysipelas.....	1		3		4		7		21	1
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....			2		1				1	
15. Measles.....	11		14		37		355	9	1,109	18
16. Scarlet Fever.....							2		1	
17. Mumps.....	5		6		3		20		51	
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....	19						110		212	
19. Debility.....	17		19		17		77	1	69	1
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12		6		13		8		10	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis.....	5		10		18		49		47	
22. Gonorrhœa.....	31		42		36		93		112	
23. Orchitis.....	5		4				13		12	
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....			1							
25. Serpent Bite.....					1					
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scurvy.....	11				1		1			
28. Delirium Tremens.....	3				1		1		6	
29. Inebriation.....	2		2	1	7		3		3	1
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout.....			2						3	
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	49		23		37		81		100	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	6		18		20		37		86	
33. Anæmia.....							7		8	
34. General Dropsy.....	1						3		8	
35. Cancer.....										
36. Tumors.....									1	
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....							3		8	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....	1		5		1		4	3	12	3
39. Serofula.....	3		3						2	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms.....	4						1		2	
Carried forward.....	1,080		1,988	1	2,033	18	5,191	40	5,830	68

TABLE XVIII.
of the Department of Missouri.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
31, 104.			32, 936.		25, 313.		27, 139.		16, 503.		15, 248.		15, 642.		19, 560.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	2	.....	3	3	1	9	24	6	12	2	6	1	3	1	79	29
2	212	24	185	20	140	15	143	19	112	8	90	22	25	9	1, 291	163
3	150	.....	61	1	44	.....	10	.....	51	.....	58	.....	27	.....	684	9
4	435	1	387	.....	333	1	247	4	154	1	155	.....	389	1	3, 679	12
5	603	.....	451	.....	313	.....	383	.....	282	2	387	1	167	.....	5, 487	5
6	299	1	416	1	268	.....	353	3	57	.....	77	.....	119	1	2, 991	7
7	38	.....	59	.....	22	.....	24	.....	103	.....	6	.....	4	.....	490	.....
8	14	4	18	6	11	3	13	.....	9	3	7	3	10	.....	155	25
9	1, 266	4	1, 756	2	811	1	999	3	101	.....	287	.....	336	3	9, 729	14
10	259	6	342	7	49	2	164	1	34	1	28	3	20	1	1, 532	28
11	295	1	181	1	154	.....	230	1	39	.....	39	1	154	1	1, 994	11
12	56	3	28	2	19	.....	11	1	6	1	3	1	20	1	280	10
13	77	1	63	.....	26	2	24	3	26	2	18	.....	25	.....	295	9
14	28	1	49	7	53	4	45	1	11	2	1	.....	1	.....	192	15
15	1, 305	21	776	20	185	5	70	3	91	1	21	.....	31	.....	4, 005	77
16	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2
17	168	.....	471	.....	343	.....	354	.....	140	.....	62	.....	48	.....	1, 671	.....
18	315	.....	993	3	123	.....	60	.....	7	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1, 848	3
19	96	.....	163	.....	138	.....	108	.....	60	.....	68	.....	39	.....	871	2
20	6	.....	131	.....	1, 006	.....	22	.....	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1, 224	.....
21	31	1	73	.....	22	.....	25	.....	9	.....	18	.....	14	.....	321	1
22	95	.....	187	.....	54	.....	48	.....	16	.....	26	.....	21	.....	761	.....
23	22	.....	49	.....	21	.....	5	.....	51	.....	12	.....	10	.....	204	.....
24	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	8	.....	31	.....
28	4	2	4	1	5	.....	5	2	4	.....	4	1	6	1	43	7
29	5	.....	13	1	4	.....	8	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	51	3
30	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
31	238	.....	263	1	132	1	172	1	81	.....	61	.....	48	.....	1, 285	3
32	74	.....	191	.....	95	.....	77	.....	67	.....	24	.....	49	.....	744	.....
33	20	1	3	.....	6	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	1
34	14	.....	14	.....	3	1	5	.....	4	.....	6	.....	6	.....	64	1
35	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
37	4	.....	10	1	1	.....	16	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	49	1
38	13	3	29	3	9	2	14	4	13	2	14	.....	10	2	125	22
39	7	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	1	10	1	42	2
40	8	.....	40	.....	49	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	145	.....
6, 073	74		7, 422	82	4, 445	46	3, 710	53	1, 558	25	1, 502	34	1, 612	22	42, 414	463

TABLE XVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI—Continued.

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	4,425.		5,426.		6,078.		24,513.		30,398.	
MONTH.....	4,425.		5,426.		6,078.		24,513.		30,398.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	4,425.		5,426.		6,078.		24,513.		30,398.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1,080		1,988	1	2,033	18	5,191	40	5,830	68
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....			4	2			1			
42. Headache.....	1		11		10		7		6	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....									1	1
44. Epilepsy.....			3		5		5		4	
45. Sun-stroke.....	18		3		3		1			
46. Insanity.....			1		1		2		3	
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....							1	1		
48. Nostalgia.....							3		3	
49. Neuralgia.....			12		12		32		57	
50. Toothache.....	8		3		6		58		76	
51. Paralysis.....					1		2		6	
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....			4		6		1		1	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....							2		3	
54. Cataract.....										
55. Inflammation of Iris.....							2		2	
56. Night Blindness.....										
57. Ophthalmia.....	36		54		33		112		187	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1						32		4	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....			2		5		2		4	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1		6				9		27	
61. Otorrhœa.....	1		1		1		2		32	
62. Deafness.....							1		1	
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1			
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....										
65. Inflammation of Heart.....										
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....									1	
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....									1	
68. Inflammation of Veins.....									1	
69. Varicocele.....	2		1		1		2		3	
70. Varicose Veins.....	3				1				12	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1		1		1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....							11		6	
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	10		14		29		86		231	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....			4		3	1	21		40	
75. Catarrh.....	16		40		35		200		597	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....							2			
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	1		2		3		3		5	
78. Dropsy of Chest.....									1	
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	18	1	6		6		1		26	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	3		9		9		20		18	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	5		8	1	21	1	39		162	19
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		4	1	6	2	9	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....							1			
84. Cholera Morbus.....	8		16		15		30		20	
85. Colic.....	10		12		16		77		96	
86. Constipation.....	95		120		60		175		294	
87. Dyspepsia.....	7		4		4		29		18	
Carried forward.....	1,324	1	2,329	4	2,324	21	6,171	43	7,789	88

TABLE XVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
31,104.			32,936.		25,313.		27,139.		16,503.		15,248.		15,642.		19,560.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
6,073	74		7,422	82	4,445	46	3,710	53	1,558	25	1,502	34	1,612	22	42,444	463
41	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1			1	1	16	12
42	4		24		20		21		1		2		4		111	
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	3			1		15	8
44	9		11		6	1	7		10	3	1		3		64	4
45					1		1		2		1				30	
46	3		2	1	2				1						15	1
47					3	1	3	1							7	3
48	1		3												10	
49	81		113		34		54		27		15		20		457	
50	89		55		29		28		4		23		20		399	
51	4		6		5	1	3		1						28	1
52	3		47	1	2				1		2		10		77	1
53	1		2		2				1		2		1		14	
54	1						1				1				3	
55	3		6				1		3						17	
56																
57	167		190		82		73		69		66		82		1,151	
58	2		8		3		11		7		1		4		73	
59	9		22		13		9		9		6		3		84	
60	42		46		11		10		4		2		4		162	
61	32		45		23		9		4		4		7		161	
62	1				1										4	
63	1		5		3		1								11	
64																
65			2				2								4	
66									1	1			1		3	1
67	1		1		1	1	4	3					1		9	4
68	2		3	1			1				10				17	1
69	5		8		2		1		5		2		1		33	
70	2		3		3				5						29	
71	6		10		3	1	9		4	1	1		2		28	2
72	9		17	1	3		3	1	1		2		6		58	2
73	552	1	581	1	182		190		65		43		32		2,015	2
74			43		5		10		30		9		21		186	1
75	1,049		1,579		768		928		163		130		64		5,569	
76	7		7				1				1		1		19	
77	4		8		3	1	4		1		2		1		37	1
78			1												2	
79	22		60		37	1	24	1	2		1				203	3
80	60		74		72	1	46		46		16	1	15		388	2
81	353	43	696	89	381	29	407	31	150	15	84	8	54	4	2,360	240
82	18		42	5	23		30	7	3	2	1		5		142	17
83	1		1		1		1		3						8	
84	18		4		15		3				2		17	1	148	1
85	90		59		22		37		19		21		21		480	
86	232		225		31		120		141		108		91		1,692	
87	34		33		11		9		15		16		12		192	
8,995	122		11,467	183	6,251	86	5,776	100	2,365	51	2,077	43	2,117	28	58,985	770

TABLE XVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	4,425.		5,426.		6,078.		24,513.		30,398.			
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
MEAN STRENGTH.....			4,425.		5,426.		6,078.		24,513.		30,398.	
	Brought forward.....		1,324	1	2,329	4	2,324	21	6,171	43	7,789	88
	ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.											
	88. Inflammation of Bowels.....				2	1			75		77	
	89. Inflammation of Stomach.....		18		11		5		50		41	
	90. Fistula.....				1						1	
	91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										1	
	92. Piles.....		6		5		12		29		25	
	93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....		14		5		9		14		26	
	94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....		2		5		2		29		12	
	95. Hernia.....		6		13		8		19		28	
	96. Jaundice.....				4		1		12		92	1
	97. Prolapsus Ani.....								1		2	
	98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....				1				1		3	1
	99. Inflammation of Spleen.....				3		1		4		2	
	100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....		2		7		15		58		84	
	101. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2		30		75		40	3	41	1
	ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .											
	102. Stone and Gravel.....											
	103. Inflammation of Bladder.....											
	104. Diabetes.....										1	
	105. Incontinence of Urine.....						4				1	
	106. Difficulty of Urination.....		4		3		6		7			
	107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....				1		1				9	
	108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....										1	
	109. Sarcocœle.....											
	110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....						1				2	
	111. Other Diseases of this Order.....										2	
	ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .											
	112. Anchylosis.....								1			
	113. Exostosis.....								1		4	
	114. White Swelling.....											
	115. Necrosis.....											
	ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .											
	116. Abscess.....		20		23		26		52		44	
	117. Carbuncle.....		1						2		5	
	118. Whitlow.....		3		2				13		9	
	119. Boil.....		10		32		25		18		17	
	120. Skin Diseases.....		8		18		6		24		44	
	121. Ulcers.....		17		23		22		45		20	
	122. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1						2		2	
	CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.											
	123. Burns.....		3				2		6		18	
	124. Concussion of Brain.....								2	1	2	
	125. Compression of Brain.....											
	126. Contusion.....		22		11		16		66		86	
	127. Fracture.....		2		2		4	1	15	2	19	
	128. Dislocation.....		1				1		14		6	
	129. Sprain.....		14		7		8		9		42	
	130. Incised Wounds.....		9				9		17		23	
	131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....		7		4		10	2	17	1	31	
	132. Punctured Wounds.....		1		1		1		3		8	
	133. Gunshot Wounds.....		20	4	175	40	34		27	1	165	14
	134. Poisoning.....		3						1		1	1
	135. Suicide.....											1
	136. Others of this Class.....		6		16		17		1		9	4
	137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....		3		13	2	40	3	6		12	2
	Total.....		1,529	5	2,747	47	2,685	28	6,852	51	8,808	113

TABLE XVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
31, 104.			32, 936.		25, 313.		27, 139.		16, 503.		15, 248.		15, 642.		19, 560.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	8, 995	122	11, 467	183	6, 251	86	5, 776	100	2, 365	51	2, 077	43	2, 117	28	58, 985	770
88	59	5	17	1	6	1	33	-----	7	-----	2	-----	4	1	282	9
89	58	-----	22	-----	8	-----	13	-----	11	-----	4	-----	7	-----	248	-----
90	4	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	11	-----
91	-----	-----	3	-----	1	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	-----
92	49	-----	77	-----	24	-----	15	-----	19	-----	10	-----	11	-----	283	-----
93	47	2	12	-----	7	-----	29	-----	17	-----	29	-----	13	-----	292	2
94	15	-----	20	-----	8	-----	57	-----	11	-----	2	-----	4	-----	167	-----
95	40	-----	42	-----	18	-----	17	-----	17	-----	15	-----	18	-----	241	-----
96	81	-----	235	-----	65	-----	87	-----	49	-----	21	-----	24	-----	671	1
97	5	-----	3	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	24	-----
98	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	62	-----	1	-----	72	5
99	8	-----	12	-----	2	-----	1	-----	3	-----	8	-----	1	-----	45	-----
100	304	-----	170	-----	102	-----	54	-----	49	-----	14	-----	13	-----	872	-----
101	80	4	82	-----	19	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	384	8
102	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	6	-----
103	4	-----	3	-----	2	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	-----
104	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
105	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----
106	11	-----	2	-----	3	-----	1	-----	4	-----	2	-----	1	-----	44	-----
107	5	-----	14	-----	1	-----	7	1	6	-----	4	-----	7	-----	55	1
108	2	-----	3	-----	3	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	-----
109	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----
110	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----
111	2	-----	3	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2	-----	4	-----	19	-----
112	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	11	-----
113	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	11	-----
114	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
115	2	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----
116	48	-----	42	-----	23	-----	20	-----	28	-----	16	-----	15	-----	357	-----
117	2	-----	4	-----	3	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2	-----	25	-----
118	5	-----	10	-----	6	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	-----	54	-----
119	18	-----	31	-----	8	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	5	-----	174	-----
120	93	-----	45	-----	10	-----	9	-----	11	-----	117	-----	108	-----	493	-----
121	49	-----	43	-----	28	-----	25	-----	10	-----	12	-----	13	-----	307	-----
122	3	-----	18	-----	6	-----	3	-----	2	-----	2	-----	1	-----	40	-----
123	10	-----	8	-----	9	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	64	-----
124	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	7	1
125	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
126	69	-----	66	-----	23	-----	32	-----	14	-----	25	-----	16	-----	446	-----
127	11	-----	13	-----	11	-----	9	-----	13	-----	14	-----	5	1	118	4
128	2	-----	3	-----	23	-----	15	-----	4	-----	5	-----	12	-----	86	-----
129	9	-----	17	-----	28	-----	12	-----	9	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	157	-----
130	22	-----	13	-----	14	-----	6	-----	5	-----	11	-----	6	-----	135	-----
131	52	2	19	-----	20	-----	25	3	3	-----	11	1	3	-----	202	9
132	3	-----	15	-----	2	-----	1	-----	4	-----	6	-----	3	-----	48	-----
133	48	5	29	2	4	1	59	14	59	3	26	5	27	2	673	91
134	2	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	11	2
135	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
136	30	5	24	2	28	-----	22	1	1	-----	7	-----	5	-----	166	12
137	13	4	253	3	35	5	14	1	6	4	3	-----	2	-----	400	24
	10, 276	150	12, 857	193	6, 810	93	6, 386	121	2, 746	60	2, 521	50	2, 473	32	66, 690	943

TABLE XIX.

Abstract of the Mortality in the

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	561.		1,638.		1,621.		3,213.		3,761.	
MONTH.....										
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever.....						1		1		
2. Typhoid Fever.....		2		20		33		110		149
3. Common Continued Fever.....								3		3
4. Remittent Fever.....		1		2		2		8		16
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....				1				3		2
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....								2		7
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....										
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....				2		1				4
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....						3		3		6
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....				1		1		4		22
11. Acute Dysentery.....		1		1		6		6		17
12. Chronic Dysentery.....				7		5		7		6
13. Erysipelas.....										8
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....		1						1		2
15. Measles.....		2		1				11		30
16. Scarlet Fever.....										
17. Mumps.....										
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....										
19. Debility.....						2		3		5
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis.....										
22. Gonorrhœa.....										
23. Orchitis.....										
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....										
25. Serpent Bite.....										
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scurvy.....										
28. Delirium Tremens.....		1				1		2		3
29. Inebriation.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout.....										
31. Acute Rheumatism.....								1		
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....										
33. Anæmia.....										
34. General Dropsy.....						1				
35. Cancer.....										
36. Tumors.....										
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....								1		
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....				1		4		3		14
39. Scrofula.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms.....										
Carried forward.....		8		36		60		160		294

TABLE XIX.

General Hospitals of the Central Region.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
4,262.			6,352.		7,229.		6,790.		7,833.		9,558.		10,344.		5,263.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	1				2		13		6		2		24		50	
2	88		87		130		195		258		448		273		1,793	
3	3		6		4		1		20		12		29		81	
4	4		10		8		18		10		15		23		117	
5					1		1		1		4		5		18	
6	2				1		1		2		4		2		21	
7																
8	2		4		4		9		6		6		3		41	
9	10		4		5		17		13		23		31		115	
10	12		12		14		13		33		98		128		338	
11	30		17		15		19		7		21		10		150	
12	4		6		5		9		7		12		9		77	
13	13		6		4		6		12		6		4		59	
14	13		20		24		25		23		19		10		138	
15	38		53		19		14		5		6		2		181	
16																
17			1		3		1		1		1				7	
18																
19	10		8		9		15		13		10		19		94	
20			1		1		1				4		3		10	
21					1						2		1		4	
22																
23																
24																
25																
26																
27									1						1	
28	3		2		1		1				2		2		18	
29	1						2								3	
30																
31					1		2				3		3		10	
32			1				1				1		6		9	
33													2		2	
34			1		2		3		1		3		9		20	
35									1						1	
36																
37					1		1								3	
38	13		15		29		42		27		46		31		225	
39							1		1						2	
40																
	247		254		284		411		448		748		629		3,588	

TABLE XIX.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	561.		1,638.		1,621.		3,213.		3,761.	
MONTH.....										
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		8		36		60		169		294
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....						1				
42. Headache.....										
43. Inflammation of Brain.....						1				
44. Epilepsy.....										
45. Sun-stroke.....										
46. Insanity.....										
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....							1		1	
48. Nostalgia.....										
49. Neuralgia.....										
50. Toothache.....										
51. Paralysis.....										
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....				1				1		
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....										
54. Cataract.....										
55. Inflammation of Iris.....										
56. Night Blindness.....										
57. Ophthalmia.....										
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....										
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....										
61. Otorrhœa.....										
62. Deafness.....										
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....										
65. Inflammation of Heart.....										
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
68. Inflammation of Veins.....										
69. Varicocele.....										
70. Varicose Veins.....										
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....						1				
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....										1
73. Acute Bronchitis.....										
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....										
75. Catarrh.....										
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....								1		
78. Dropsy of Chest.....										
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....										
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....										
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....		1				6		7		30
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....										2
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....										
84. Cholera Morbus.....										2
85. Colic.....				1						
86. Constipation.....										
87. Dyspepsia.....										
Carried forward.....		9		38		69		179		330

TABLE XIX.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
4,262.		6,352.		7,229.		6,790.		7,833.		9,558.		10,344.		5,263.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	247		254		284		411		448		748		629		3,588	
41			1		4		1		2				1		10	
42																
43			2		3		2		3		4				15	
44			1				1				1		1		4	
45																
46			1				1						1		3	
47	2		2		2		4		4		2		3		21	
48																
49									1						1	
50																
51							1		2		1		4		8	
52	2		3		1		2		3		1		1		15	
53																
54																
55																
56																
57	1														1	
58																
59																
60																
61																
62																
63							1								1	
64									1						1	
65	1		1				1		2		1		1		7	
66																
67					2		2				1		1		6	
68									1						1	
69																
70													1		1	
71			1				4		2		2		1		11	
72															1	
73	7		6		6		10		5		2		1		37	
74					2		3		3		2		1		11	
75	1												1		2	
76	1										1				2	
77			1		2								1		5	
78																
79											1				1	
80	1		1		9		14		7		2		1		35	
81	73		215		193		208		105		95		44		977	
82	4		2		1		15		15		33		17		89	
83					1				1		1		3		6	
84									7				3		12	
85											2		1		4	
86							1				1				2	
87																
	340		491		510		682		612		901		717		4,678	

TABLE XIX.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	561.		1,638.		1,621.		3,213.		3,761.	
MONTH.....										
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		9		38		69		179		330
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....						2		2		
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....								1		
90. Fistula.....								1		
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....								1		
92. Piles.....										1
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....								1		
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....								1		1
95. Hernia.....										
96. Jaundice.....										
97. Prolapsus Ani.....										
98. Inflammation of the Peritonæum.....										2
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....										1
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....										
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....										2
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
102. Stone and Gravel.....										
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....										
104. Diabetes.....										
105. Incontinence of Urine.....										
106. Difficulty of Urination.....										
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....								1		
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....										
109. Sarcocoele.....										
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....										
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
112. Anchylosis.....										
113. Exostosis.....										
114. White Swelling.....										
115. Necrosis.....										
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
116. Abscess.....										
117. Carbuncle.....										
118. Whitlow.....										
119. Boil.....										
120. Skin Diseases.....										
121. Ulcers.....										
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns.....										
124. Concussion of Brain.....								1		
125. Compression of Brain.....										
126. Contusion.....										
127. Fracture.....						1				
128. Dislocation.....										
129. Sprain.....				1						
130. Incised Wounds.....										
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....										
132. Punctured Wounds.....										
133. Gunshot Wounds.....		2		3		2		8		26
134. Poisoning.....										
135. Suicide.....										
136. Others of this Class.....										1
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....		1						1		3
Total.....		12		42		74		196		367

TABLE XIX.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
4,262.			6,352.		7,229.		6,790.		7,833.		9,558.		10,344.		5,263.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	340			491		510		682		612		901		717		4,878
88	1			3		5		1				2		5		21
89	1			2		2		1				3		1		11
90																
91												1				2
92																1
93						1				4		1		3		10
94	1			2				2				1		1		9
95														1		1
96				2				2		4		4		3		15
97																
98	1									5		1				9
99										1						2
100						2		1								3
101				1						1				4		8
102																
103																
104													1			1
105																
106																
107	1			1												3
108																
109																
110																
111						1				1						2
112																
113																
114													1			1
115																
116	1			2				1		1				1		6
117																
118																
119																
120																
121	1													1		2
122																
123																
124												1				1
125						2		1						1		5
126												1				1
127	2									11		3		1		18
128																
129												1				2
130						1		1		1		1		2		6
131								1		9		1				13
132						2						3		1		4
133	10					44		102		422		264		57		943
134								1								1
135										1						1
136						1				5		3				12
137						5		3		2		3		12		32
	359			515		573		798		1,080		1,195		813		6,024

TABLE XX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	29, 332.		24, 230.		41, 675.		81, 387.		95, 397.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XIX).....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever	4	2	5	1	32	10	47	2	38	6
2. Typhoid Fever.....	50	10	64	29	361	61	942	188	1, 224	264
3. Common Continued Fever.....	29		66		168	4	496	4	408	7
4. Remittent Fever.....	397	1	765	3	1, 098	6	1, 498	15	1, 773	23
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	798		1, 142	1	1, 633	1	3, 008	4	2, 418	2
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	317		357		565		1, 898	2	1, 304	8
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	11		93		122		309		224	
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	15	1	31	2	51	8	23	5	35	8
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	2, 229		2, 760		3, 030	6	4, 957	9	4, 921	10
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	23		111	1	249	1	869	12	535	25
11. Acute Dysentery.....	657	4	583	7	836	10	1, 683	28	1, 170	28
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	5		41	7	66	6	136	11	171	9
13. Erysipelas.....	23	1	10		19		264		72	10
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....		1	2		2		42	1	5	3
15. Measles.....	357	2	205	2	538	5	1, 186	30	2, 550	54
16. Scarlet Fever.....			1		1		4		2	
17. Mumps.....	61		49		61		104		207	
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....	19				62		370		326	
19. Debility.....	126		199		357	3	318	4	381	6
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	23		41		260		114		161	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis.....	54		62		76		176		201	
22. Gonorrhœa.....	128		96		137		286		294	
23. Orchitis.....	26		29		19		37		43	
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....	3		2		4		1		5	
25. Serpent Bite.....					1					
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scurvy.....	31		14		29		19			
28. Delirium Tremens.....	8	1	1		5	1	13	2	34	3
29. Inebriation.....	13		19	1	11		4		24	2
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout.....			2				1		8	
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	202		169		347		557	1	601	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	45		119		194		331		330	
33. Anæmia.....	7		7		16		17		30	
34. General Dropsy.....	6		3		7	1	10		17	
35. Cancer.....										
36. Tumors.....			2		1		5		3	
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		3		61		12	1	39	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....	17	1	12	1	45	4	41	8	69	22
39. Scrofula.....	12		6		9		3		15	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms.....	4		4		3		20		15	
Carried forward.....	5, 702	24	7, 080	55	10, 476	127	19, 891	327	19, 653	490

TABLE XX.
of the Central Region.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
110,864.			94,644.		82,077.		91,544.		181,920.		189,171.		175,903.		99,845.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	25	6	27	8	17	13	24	19	78	11	52	11	70	33	419	122
2	1,063	229	958	177	566	212	524	271	1,171	426	1,586	701	1,041	439	9,550	3,007
3	416	3	208	7	141	4	157	1	652	29	906	20	865	35	4,512	114
4	1,475	22	1,068	12	820	10	872	23	2,295	18	2,975	26	3,144	37	18,180	196
5	2,079	.....	1,011	1	799	2	982	2	2,796	4	2,892	6	2,544	8	22,192	31
6	1,140	3	939	1	530	1	665	4	1,575	2	1,984	4	1,757	3	13,031	28
7	111	.....	94	.....	56	.....	71	.....	354	.....	165	1	308	.....	1,918	1
8	72	14	28	12	24	12	33	15	129	37	186	35	160	37	787	186
9	5,168	20	5,642	6	3,557	7	4,834	26	14,938	31	14,375	39	12,671	46	79,082	200
10	755	22	621	21	271	18	622	16	2,445	62	2,657	122	2,023	153	11,181	453
11	1,035	36	669	18	647	16	990	22	2,709	27	2,429	33	1,545	19	14,958	248
12	148	9	79	8	67	6	132	11	175	8	263	14	168	15	1,451	104
13	146	17	112	6	65	7	71	10	196	16	173	8	151	6	1,302	81
14	38	17	71	28	78	30	51	28	100	33	44	22	31	10	464	173
15	2,778	76	1,741	99	642	39	745	57	561	19	216	9	68	3	11,587	395
16	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	7	1	3	1	6	.....	2	.....	40	3
17	689	.....	1,216	1	802	3	926	1	1,638	1	815	1	433	.....	7,001	7
18	790	.....	1,812	3	372	.....	282	.....	342	.....	187	.....	110	.....	4,672	3
19	521	10	463	8	378	9	481	15	1,147	21	1,482	12	1,548	28	7,401	116
20	61	2	211	2	1,126	2	129	2	274	3	402	6	280	7	3,082	24
21	166	1	207	.....	115	1	128	.....	192	1	173	3	170	3	1,720	9
22	375	.....	660	.....	183	.....	203	.....	299	.....	351	.....	290	.....	3,302	.....
23	67	.....	142	.....	85	.....	76	.....	222	.....	132	.....	106	.....	984	.....
24	5	.....	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	13	.....	9	.....	6	.....	60	.....
25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	1	11	1
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	11	.....	6	.....	7	.....	7	.....	45	2	127	.....	78	1	374	3
28	16	6	17	4	15	2	11	5	24	3	20	4	18	3	182	34
29	18	1	14	2	24	.....	22	2	14	.....	30	.....	25	.....	218	8
30	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	15	.....	5	.....	51	.....
31	802	2	791	1	519	2	578	6	1,342	.....	1,105	5	822	3	7,835	20
32	510	.....	514	1	345	.....	317	1	1,001	1	944	4	884	6	5,534	13
33	36	2	21	.....	39	.....	48	.....	126	.....	124	.....	182	3	653	5
34	22	.....	25	1	19	3	33	3	72	1	126	5	167	9	507	23
35	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	2	.....	1	.....	16	2
36	11	.....	6	.....	6	.....	5	.....	10	.....	17	.....	16	.....	82	.....
37	35	.....	25	1	21	1	27	1	77	.....	29	.....	71	.....	402	4
38	51	20	78	24	69	37	79	57	137	42	139	56	167	45	904	317
39	26	2	20	.....	18	.....	15	1	27	2	32	1	25	1	208	7
40	17	.....	56	.....	108	.....	44	.....	97	.....	26	.....	16	.....	410	.....
20,683	520		19,580	454	12,532	437	14,199	600	37,295	802	37,197	1,148	31,975	954	236,263	5,938

TABLE XX.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	29, 332.		24, 230.		41, 675.		81, 387.		95, 397.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XLY)										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	5, 702	24	7, 080	55	10, 476	127	19, 891	327	19, 653	490
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....			4	2	1	1	6	2	1	1
42. Headache.....	84		75		131		112		68	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....					1	2	3	2	5	4
44. Epilepsy.....	6		7		19		25		22	1
45. Sun-stroke.....	25		6		6		1			
46. Insanity.....	21		2		4		5	1	8	
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....							2	3		1
48. Nostalgia.....	1		1				21		16	
49. Neuralgia.....	87		76		100		175		208	
50. Toothache.....	132		33		76		220		241	
51. Paralysis.....	2				4		13		12	
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	15		18	1	25		38	3	41	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....	2		1		3		6		7	
54. Cataract.....										
55. Inflammation of Iris.....	1		1		1		4		4	
56. Night Blindness.....	5		2		6		3		4	
57. Ophthalmia.....	142		133		137		292		393	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	26		5		16		52		39	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....	29		10		16		32		27	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	18		16		18		23		43	
61. Otorrhœa.....	12		5		10		10		41	
62. Deafness.....	2		5		7		6		6	
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1				4		5	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....					1		1		1	
65. Inflammation of Heart.....			1		2		2			
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	4				1		3		5	
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....							4		3	1
68. Inflammation of Veins.....					2		4		1	
69. Varicocele.....	6		6		14		8		21	
70. Varicose Veins.....	10		5		25		18		22	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	1	3		7	1	4		17	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....	1		1		13		33	1	24	1
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	169		91		162		389	1	919	1
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	4		35		25	1	87		99	
75. Catarrh.....	213		314		912		1, 702		3, 117	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	4		3		5		6		10	
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	12		5		25		21	1	22	1
78. Dropsy of Chest.....									2	1
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	21	1	13		13		51	2	68	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	35		40		42		71		81	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	44	2	35	2	92	9	162	14	488	75
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	22		23	2	47	2	34	3	74	3
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....					2		3		1	
84. Cholera Morbus.....	49		63		72		89	2	57	2
85. Colic.....	125		80	1	128		266	1	232	1
86. Constipation.....	429		437		447		828		794	1
87. Dyspepsia.....	47		48		76		120		121	
Carried forward.....	7, 509	28	8, 684	63	13, 170	143	24, 850	363	27, 023	586

TABLE XX.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
110,864.		94,644.		82,077.		91,544.		181,920.		189,171.		175,903.		99,845.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
20,683	520	19,580	454	12,532	437	14,199	600	37,295	802	37,197	1,148	31,975	954	236,263	5,938	
41	5	7	6	8	10	4	6	11	8	10	10	18	17	75	68	
42	130	88		57		132		288		395		451		2,011		
43	8	3	5	9	10	6	5	14	10	3	5	6	2	58	50	
44	35	1	33	1	23	1	20	2	48	4	54	6	48	340	19	
45				1		6	1	14		56	3	91	5	206	9	
46	23		9	2	6		9	2	34		35	1	22	178	7	
47	3	4	3	4	7	5	6	7	8	9	14	9	9	52	48	
48	12		30		6		10		27		69		48	241		
49	341		274		139		222		515	1	487		455	3,079	1	
50	343		161		140		186		411		420		322	2,685		
51	7	1	7		12	2	6	1	12	2	16	1	31	122	13	
52	46	2	82	5	20	1	18	6	75	4	90	2	114	582	27	
53	2		3		3		2		4		8		7	48		
54	2		1		2		3		1		6		3	18		
55	6		14		5		3		13		13		5	70		
56					11		5		4		12		23	75		
57	441	1	373		240		299		532		533		525	4,040	1	
58	44		30		11		27		48		40		27	365		
59	61		64		54		39		110		100		89	631		
60	75		75		35		35		92		54		55	539		
61	71		90		47		29		59	1	78		42	494	1	
62	13		4		2		4		7		10		9	75		
63	3		5		3		1	1	10		31		11	74	1	
64					4				2	3	1		4	14	3	
65	2	1	5	1			3	1	5	3	9	5	8	37	12	
66	5		1		5	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	4	36	5	
67	5	2	6	1	2	3	6	5	4	2	10	4	16	56	21	
68	3		4	1	1		1		4	1	14		4	38	2	
69	23		31		11		11		66		61		64	322		
70	14		13		14		16		29		38		51	255	1	
71	26		20	1	13	1	17	5	33	8	18	2	19	179	22	
72	32		53	1	17	1	16	1	42		48	1	32	312	7	
73	1,079	10	1,197	10	683	8	932	13	962	5	610	3	384	8,177	54	
74	114		125		63	3	99	3	342	4	257	2	223	1,473	15	
75	4,774	1	4,943	1	2,991		3,333	1	3,561		1,767		1,518	29,145	4	
76	12	1	9		4		2		20		24	1	18	117	2	
77	46	2	35	2	26	3	27		49		36	1	24	328	13	
78	2		1		1	1							2	8	2	
79	105	2	134		102	2	135	2	129		91	2	83	945	11	
80	206	1	218	2	162	11	139	16	510	7	308	4	209	2,021	42	
81	798	153	1,110	353	752	252	904	282	1,118	197	628	136	324	6,455	1,545	
82	118	7	149	11	125	3	110	25	53	21	163	39	95	1,013	146	
83	5	1	5		4	1	2		7	1	25	1	15	69	7	
84	52	3	37		40		35		251	7	358	1	509	1,612	22	
85	276	1	205		139		169		794		817	2	857	4,088	9	
86	914		708		404		430	1	1,243	1	1,102	1	1,559	9,295	5	
87	190		133		123		110		251		312		259	1,790		
31,755	724	30,078	861	19,059	756	21,771	987	49,109	1,102	46,431	1,391	40,667	1,129	320,106	8,133	

TABLE XX.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	29, 332.		24, 230.		41, 675.		24, 387.		95, 397.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XLY)										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	7, 509	28	8, 684	63	13, 170	143	24, 850	363	27, 023	586
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
88. Inflammation of Bowels	19		12	1	20	3	103	3	121	1
89. Inflammation of Stomach	38		22		27		90	1	59	1
90. Fistula	2		4		1		6		5	
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach					3		4	1	2	
92. Piles	33		41		59		110		100	1
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver	18		104		133		83	1	67	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	13		9		10		50	1	19	3
95. Hernia	27		31		76		100		77	1
96. Jaundice	17		11	1	51		249		350	2
97. Prolapsus Ani			1		2		6		3	
98. Inflammation of Peritonæum	5		2		3		11	3	3	3
99. Inflammation of Spleen	3		23		3		23		13	1
100. Inflammation of Tonsils	69		44		72		201		278	
101. Other Diseases of this Order	85		77	1	270	1	99	3	91	3
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
102. Stone and Gravel	3		2				2		3	
103. Inflammation of Bladder	1		2		7		4		8	
104. Diabetes							2		1	
105. Incontinence of Urine	2		3		5		2		2	
106. Difficulty of Urination	12		10		13		22		7	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys	3		2		14		20	1	28	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele	1				1				2	
109. Sarcocoele									1	
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis	2		2		8		4		6	
111. Other Diseases of this Order			3		19		11		17	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
112. Anchylosis					3		1		2	
113. Exostosis	1				2		3		9	
114. White Swelling	1		1				2		4	
115. Necrosis			1		3		3		7	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
116. Abscess	71		75		83		108		122	
117. Carbuncle	1		6		6		14		7	
118. Whitlow	12		9		19		29		34	
119. Boil	55		59		72		63		72	
120. Skin Diseases	39		55		68		77		182	
121. Ulcers	48		65		77		93		114	
122. Other Diseases of this Order	16		12		17		16		16	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns	18		7		10		15		30	
124. Concussion of Brain	4	1			4		7	2	10	
125. Compression of Brain	3		4		1			1	4	
126. Contusion	84	1	80		137		186	1	181	3
127. Fracture	10		7		31	2	31	2	41	
128. Dislocation	8		5		10		26		15	
129. Sprain	46		39	1	51		51		82	
130. Incised Wounds	28		27		29		61		78	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds	64	1	26		50	2	68	1	154	3
132. Punctured Wounds	18		14		3	1	35	1	29	
133. Gunshot Wounds	71	17	213	55	162	28	173	36	395	49
134. Poisoning	6		2		5		7		8	3
135. Suicide						2		1		1
136. Others of this Class	40		30		44	1	65	4	64	16
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES	188	1	52	7	86	4	83	8	84	13
Total	8, 694	49	9, 878	129	14, 940	187	27, 269	434	30, 030	690

TABLE XX.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
110,864.			94,644.		82,077.		91,544.		181,920.		189,171.		175,903.		99,845.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	31,755	724	30,078	861	19,059	756	21,771	987	49,109	1,102	46,431	1,391	40,667	1,129	320,106	8,133
88	84	6	40	7	21	7	46	4	47	4	126	6	104	7	743	49
89	98	3	44	3	23	2	48	1	82	3	235	4	145	3	911	21
90	9	.....	5	.....	10	.....	12	.....	18	.....	26	.....	10	.....	108	.....
91	2	.....	8	.....	1	.....	11	.....	10	.....	5	1	2	.....	48	2
92	173	.....	164	.....	70	.....	88	.....	374	1	421	.....	349	.....	1,982	2
93	93	2	42	.....	12	1	63	.....	145	4	171	1	212	3	1,143	12
94	32	1	22	2	12	.....	69	2	147	1	95	1	139	2	617	13
95	129	1	124	.....	71	.....	103	.....	197	.....	205	.....	231	1	1,371	3
96	428	.....	629	3	469	.....	492	2	1,235	7	1,145	5	818	11	5,894	31
97	12	.....	10	.....	4	.....	8	.....	25	.....	31	.....	24	.....	126	.....
98	4	2	4	4	15	.....	36	1	19	7	91	2	3	2	196	24
99	32	.....	18	.....	5	.....	4	.....	15	1	19	.....	22	.....	180	2
100	688	.....	508	.....	380	2	392	1	572	.....	308	.....	211	.....	3,723	3
101	136	6	156	1	96	3	139	1	280	2	193	1	210	4	1,832	26
102	6	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	5	.....	1	.....	5	.....	37	.....
103	20	.....	19	.....	11	.....	8	.....	20	.....	25	.....	19	.....	144	.....
104	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	7	.....	12	.....	7	1	39	1
105	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	26	.....	58	.....
106	19	.....	14	.....	15	.....	6	.....	41	.....	52	.....	67	.....	278	.....
107	30	1	61	1	17	.....	38	1	73	.....	90	.....	64	.....	440	4
108	51	.....	9	.....	5	.....	6	.....	15	.....	9	.....	7	.....	106	.....
109	6	.....	3	.....	5	.....	1	.....	12	.....	12	.....	5	.....	45	.....
110	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	13	.....	16	.....	6	.....	71	.....
111	13	.....	10	.....	8	1	6	.....	15	2	24	.....	23	.....	149	3
112	11	.....	7	.....	6	.....	5	.....	9	.....	8	.....	6	.....	58	.....
113	9	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	42	.....
114	4	.....	6	.....	4	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	34	1
115	7	.....	7	.....	4	.....	2	.....	7	.....	15	.....	8	.....	64	.....
116	159	1	120	2	60	.....	86	1	189	1	224	1	298	1	1,595	7
117	25	.....	19	.....	9	.....	4	1	35	.....	40	.....	51	.....	217	1
118	43	.....	23	.....	15	.....	13	.....	45	.....	25	.....	48	.....	315	.....
119	106	.....	69	.....	24	.....	23	.....	91	.....	75	.....	81	.....	790	.....
120	280	.....	222	.....	131	.....	94	1	259	.....	293	.....	275	.....	1,975	1
121	133	1	97	.....	55	1	74	.....	135	.....	152	.....	108	1	1,151	3
122	25	.....	25	.....	10	.....	14	.....	14	.....	17	.....	31	.....	213	.....
123	44	.....	27	.....	22	.....	31	.....	29	.....	42	.....	29	1	304	1
124	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10	2	7	1	53	8
125	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	15	.....	3	1	1	2	34	7
126	186	.....	134	.....	80	.....	98	.....	189	1	214	1	158	.....	1,727	7
127	33	2	27	.....	21	.....	24	.....	108	11	49	5	51	2	433	24
128	27	.....	9	.....	30	.....	22	.....	14	.....	31	.....	23	.....	220	.....
129	57	.....	73	.....	54	.....	40	.....	79	.....	62	1	100	.....	734	2
130	83	1	68	1	47	1	42	2	84	2	118	1	90	2	755	10
131	110	3	56	4	73	4	73	4	707	17	273	25	142	4	1,796	68
132	14	1	24	.....	8	.....	8	.....	66	1	70	9	34	4	323	17
133	173	51	75	15	301	108	88	128	5,357	1,250	679	398	230	112	7,917	2,247
134	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	14	2	20	.....	26	.....	96	8
135	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	16
136	82	5	58	7	66	4	43	5	306	13	144	6	81	3	1,023	64
137	284	10	391	9	127	15	220	4	216	74	312	13	108	30	2,151	188
	35,738	823	33,520	922	21,465	908	24,378	1,149	60,461	2,511	52,624	1,878	45,370	1,329	364,367	11,009



PACIFIC REGION.

The reports from the Pacific Region have been consolidated into two statistical tables, as follows:

1. The Department of New Mexico - - - - - Table XXI.
2. The Department of the Pacific - - - - - Table XXII.
- To which is added—
3. A consolidated table for the Pacific Region - - - - - Table XXIII.

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—TABLE XXI.

This table embraces all reports received from stations in New Mexico and Colorado Territories. From July 3 to November 9, 1861, this region was embraced in the Western Department. November 9th the Department of New Mexico was created by General Orders No. 97, to consist of the Territory of New Mexico. February 14, 1862, Fort Garland, Colorado Territory, was added. May 2, 1862, Colorado Territory was transferred to the Department of Kansas. These changes have, however, been disregarded.

2. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—TABLE XXII.

This table includes all reports received from stations in the region west of the Rocky Mountains which are not embraced in the Department of New Mexico. (Table XXI.)

The Department of the Pacific, as it existed officially during the year, comprised the country west of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the limits of the Departments of New Mexico and Utah. Utah is included in the present table.

 CONSOLIDATED TABLE FOR THE UNITED STATES—TABLE XXIV.

This table is prepared by consolidating Tables XII, XX, and XXIII.

TABLE XXI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	2, 139.		3, 508.		2, 908.		3, 552.		3, 845.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.														
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>														
1.	Typhus Fever.....													
2.	Typhoid Fever.....	1											7	2
3.	Common Continued Fever.....												2	4
4.	Remittent Fever.....	3		15		5		36					16	1
5.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	8		75		20		80					70	
6.	Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	8		37		43		9					10	
7.	Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	13		9		16								
8.	Congestive Intermittent Fever.....													
9.	Acute Diarrhœa.....	37	1	109		55		88					58	
10.	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1		10		4		1					7	
11.	Acute Dysentery.....	20		16		19		10					8	
12.	Chronic Dysentery.....	1		5	2	1	1	1						
13.	Erysipelas.....	2						12					10	
14.	Small-pox and Varioloid.....					4		10	1				25	5
15.	Measles.....													
16.	Scarlet Fever.....													
17.	Mumps.....								1					
18.	Epidemic Catarrh.....													
19.	Debility.....	4		10		7		4					3	
20.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	1						1						
ORDER II.— <i>Ethetic Diseases.</i>														
21.	Syphilis.....	21		47		33		23					34	
22.	Gonorrhœa.....	47		59		41		47					41	
23.	Orchitis.....	1		7		6		6					6	
24.	Stricture of the Urethra.....			1				1					1	
25.	Serpent Bite.....													
26.	Other Diseases of this Order.....													
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>														
27.	Scurvy.....	12		13		5		3					3	
28.	Delirium Tremens.....							1						
29.	Inebriation.....	1		3		2		2						
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.														
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>														
30.	Gout.....													
31.	Acute Rheumatism.....	19	2	25		37		42	1				29	
32.	Chronic Rheumatism.....	2		19		2		21					25	
33.	Anæmia.....													
34.	General Dropsy.....			2		1	1						2	
35.	Cancer.....							1						
36.	Tumors.....													
37.	Other Diseases of this Order.....													1
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>														
38.	Consumption.....								1					
39.	Scrofula.....													2
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.														
40.	Worms.....													
Carried forward.....		208	3	462	2	319	2	410	2				357	6

TABLE XXI.

of the Department of New Mexico.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
5,461.			6,026.		2,711.		3,079.		3,354.		2,018.		2,916.		3,460.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1																
2		1	1												11	1
3	4		1		2				1		12		15		59	
4	25		3				25		46		59		46		279	1
5	39		19		9		3		34		3		36		896	
6	7		14		3		7		5		3		2		148	
7	1				1		8		7		9				64	
8											1		1		2	
9	17		25		24		25		27		25		46		536	1
10			2				1		1						27	
11	12		2		4		1		18		8		70		194	
12									3		1		1		13	3
13	11		2		5		4		1		2		1		50	
14	23	1	19		19		13	1	19		16		9	1	157	9
15											9		13		22	
16																
17									1						2	
18																
19	1				2		3		8		12		13		67	
20	1														3	
21	36		36		34		20		12		29		18		343	
22	38		48		33		16		12		21		29		432	
23	7		11		10		8		5		7		2		76	
24	4				5		3				1				16	
25																
26																
27	19		1				1		11		7		20		95	
28			2	1											3	1
29	5		2				1				2				18	
30																
31	72		54		38		48		67		90		25		546	3
32	24		16				14		7		21		23		174	
33	1	1													1	1
34															5	1
35	1	1													2	1
36	1										1				2	
37									2						3	
38	2		1				1	1	1	1			4		10	2
39											1				3	
40											1				1	
351	4		259	1	189		202	2	288	1	341		374	1	3,700	24

TABLE XXI.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	2,139.		3,508.		2,908.		3,552.		3,845.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	208	3	462	2	319	2	410	2	357	6
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....					1	1				
42. Headache.....			2		1		2		6	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....										
44. Epilepsy.....	1				2				1	
45. Sun-stroke.....			2							
46. Insanity.....										
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....									1	
48. Nostalgia.....										
49. Neuralgia.....	4		9		5		7		2	
50. Toothache.....	4		2		3		1		1	
51. Paralysis.....			2							
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2							
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....										
54. Cataract.....										
55. Inflammation of Iris.....							4			
56. Night Blindness.....										
57. Ophthalmia.....	2		13		8		15		11	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1		2	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....			2		3		1		2	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	4		3		1				2	
61. Otorrhœa.....							1			
62. Deafness.....										
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....										
65. Inflammation of Heart.....			1							
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
68. Inflammation of Veins.....										
69. Varicocele.....										
70. Varicose Veins.....										
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....										
73. Acute Bronchitis.....							5		3	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....									1	
75. Catarrh.....	7		16		10		40		38	
76. Hæmorrhage from Noso.....										
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....										
78. Dropsy of Chest.....										
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....					3	1			1	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....			2		3		2		1	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....			2		2		2	1	2	1
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		2		1		1	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....									1	
84. Cholera Morbus.....										
85. Colic.....	5		18		3		6		5	
86. Constipation.....	18		35		18		26		48	
87. Dyspepsia.....	4		2		3		1		5	
Carried forward.....	258	3	576	2	387	4	525	3	492	7

TABLE XXI.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
5,461.			6,026.		2,711.		3,079.		3,354.		2,018.		2,916.		3,460.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	351	4	259	1	189	.....	202	2	288	1	341	.....	374	1	3,760	24
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
42	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	21	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
44	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
46	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	7	.....	1	.....	58	.....
50	2	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	12	.....	7	.....	2	.....	8	.....	11	.....	33	.....	19	.....	141	.....
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
59	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	2	.....	24	.....
60	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	19	.....
61	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....
62	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1
68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
75	52	.....	28	.....	26	.....	51	.....	47	.....	23	.....	15	.....	353	.....
76	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
77	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1
80	4	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	23	1
81	2	.....	7	.....	5	1	5	.....	7	.....	5	1	.....	.....	39	4
82	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
83	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
85	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	20	.....	9	.....	5	.....	77	.....
86	65	.....	37	.....	17	.....	33	.....	51	.....	74	.....	67	.....	489	.....
87	7	.....	3	.....	7	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	58	.....
	520	6	370	1	258	1	342	2	439	2	515	1	496	2	5,178	34

TABLE XXI.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	2, 139.		3, 508.		2, 908.		3, 552.		3, 845.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	258	3	576	2	387	4	525	3	492	7
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....							2			
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	3		5						5	
90. Fistula.....										
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1									
92. Piles.....	1		3		4		2		2	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....							1		1	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....									1	
95. Hernia.....					2					
96. Jaundice.....					1		1		2	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....										
98. Inflammation of the Peritonæum.....										
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....										
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....			3		5		3		13	
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12		34		47		23		17	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
102. Stone and Gravel.....										
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....					1					
104. Diabetes.....										
105. Incontinence of Urine.....										
106. Difficulty of Urination.....	1									
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....							1			
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....										
109. Sarcocoele.....							3			
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....	2		2							
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		1		2			
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
112. Anchylosis.....										
113. Exostosis.....										
114. White Swelling.....										
115. Necrosis.....			1							
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
116. Abscess.....			15		7		8		7	
117. Carbuncle.....										
118. Whitlow.....			5		1		2			
119. Boil.....	1		5		2		2		2	
120. Skin Diseases.....	4		1		2		3		2	
121. Ulcers.....			2		1		4		7	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		1		1		4	
<i>CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.</i>										
123. Burns.....	8		7		4		2		2	
124. Concussion of Brain.....									6	
125. Compression of Brain.....										
126. Contusion.....	19		31		22		23		30	
127. Fracture.....	1		3				4		2	
128. Dislocation.....			1		2		6			
129. Sprain.....	1		8				4		7	
130. Incised Wounds.....	2		3		13		2		4	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	9		7		6		21		18	
132. Punctured Wounds.....	3		2				1			
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	12	3	8		7		4		3	
134. Poisoning.....					3					
135. Suicide.....										
136. Others of this Class.....			1		2					
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	6		41		23		63		40	
Total.....	345	6	766	2	544	4	713	3	667	7

TABLE XXI.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
5,461.			6,026.		2,711.		3,079.		3,354.		2,018.		2,916.		3,460.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
520	6		370	1	258	1	342	2	430	2	515	1	496	2	5,178	34
88			1						1						4	
89	2		3						1		1				20	
90											1		1		2	
91															1	
92	1				1		1		1		1		2		19	
93									1		1		2		6	
94	1		1												3	
95							2		2		1		1		8	
96	3		1												8	
97																
98																
99																
100	5		6		14		9		4		10	1	5		77	1
101	4		1		8				3		17		2		168	
102																
103															1	
104																
105																
106							1						1		3	
107	1		2		1										5	
108			2								1				3	
109															3	
110			2												6	
111											1				6	
112																
113																
114																
115	1														2	
116	17		10		5		4		8		4		2		87	
117																
118			2						2		2		1		15	
119					3		2								17	
120	2		8		7						7		2		38	
121	6		2		2		3		1				5		33	
122	1		1				1								10	
123	2		3		1		3						1		33	
124															6	
125																
126	17		16		10		8		3		1		16		196	
127	2		3		2				2		1				20	
128	2		4		1										16	
129	3		5		9		3		2		5		8		55	
130	9		15		8		8		9		3		3		79	
131	15		6		8		6		11		5		8		120	
132	2	2	2		5				2				2		19	2
133	4		5	3	140		82	10	66	15	20		19	2	370	33
134															3	
135				1												1
136			1				7		10		4				25	
137	31		14		9		21		22		10		11	1	291	1
651	8		486	5	492	1	503	12	590	17	611	2	588	5	6,956	72

TABLE XXII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	3, 126.		3, 227.		2, 636.		3, 906.		4, 900.			
MONTH.....	Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	3, 126.		3, 227.		2, 636.		3, 906.		4, 900.			
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.	
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhus Fever.....										2	1	
2. Typhoid Fever.....								12		8	2	
3. Common Continued Fever.....	2		6		3		7			5		
4. Remittent Fever.....	2		11		2		19	1		11		
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	7		13		9		46			39		
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	7		5		12		24			56		
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....							2			1		
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....					1		1					
9. Acute Diarrhoea.....	74		104		75		93			134		
10. Chronic Diarrhoea.....			2		1		15	1		1		
11. Acute Dysentery.....	7		12		7		17			38		
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	2				1					3		
13. Erysipelas.....	1				1		4			2		
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										4	1	
15. Measles.....												
16. Scarlet Fever.....												
17. Mumps.....										1		
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....												
19. Debility.....	6		4		2		7			7		
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		3				2			2		
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
21. Syphilis.....	86		61		87		109			218		
22. Gonorrhoea.....	41		35		65		77			135		
23. Orchitis.....	7		3		6		14			19		
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....			1		1		3			6		
25. Serpent Bite.....												
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
27. Scurvy.....											1	
28. Delirium Tremens.....	4		2		2		3	1		1		
29. Inebriation.....	20		30		17		10			21		
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
30. Gout.....												
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	27		23		25		34			65		
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	12		15		9		14			22		
33. Anæmia.....												
34. General Dropsy.....							1					
35. Cancer.....												
36. Tumors.....					1		2			2		
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1				1					
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
38. Consumption.....	2	1	1		2	1	3	1		4	1	
39. Scrofula.....	1		2							2		
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
40. Worms.....			1							2		
Carried forward.....	310	1	335		329	1	520	4		812	5	

TABLE XXII.
of the Department of the Pacific.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
5,517.			4,758.		4,596.		4,859.		2,741.		1,904.		2,248.		3,701.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1															2	1
2	11	4	2		4		6	1					2		45	7
3	5		6		6	1	10		3		4		2		59	1
4	25		10		13		9		6		7				115	1
5	85		26		36		23		14		12		15		325	
6	19		12		19		27				7		12		200	
7	1		7		6		2		1						20	
8	1												1		4	
9	87		81		76		75		44		47		42		932	
10	3		2		4				2		1		1		32	1
11	18		3		12		41		6		9		24		194	
12	3										1		1		11	
13	2		3		1				1		2				17	
14					3	1	1		1				2		11	2
15					18		20	1	1		1		1		41	1
16																
17					1		6		8		2		1		19	
18	16														16	
19	3		8		6		7		3		3		3		59	
20	2		2		4		1						12		29	
21	98		84		86		67		27		20		25		968	
22	88		47		40		40		16		18		17		619	
23	16		5		13		11		8		4		6		112	
24	6		5		2		1		1				1		27	
25																
26																
27	1										1				3	
28	8		8		3		13		2		2		1		49	1
29	8		9		7		32		4		2		2		162	
30																
31	82		104		126		116		30		18		13		663	
32	28		32		43		34		9		7		16		241	
33							1				1				2	
34					1		2								4	
35													1	1	1	1
36	1		1										3		10	
37							2				1		3		9	
38	3		4		2		3	1	3	1					27	6
39					2		3				2		2		14	
40			1		3		2								9	
	620	4	462		537	2	555	3	190	1	172		209	1	5,051	22

TABLE XXII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

YEAR	1861.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	3, 126.		3, 227.		2, 636.		3, 906.		4, 900.			
MONTH.....	Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	310.		335.		329.		520.		812.		5.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	310	1	335	.....	329	1	520	4	812	5	
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.												
41. Apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42. Headache.....	4	.....	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	12	.....	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
44. Epilepsy.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	
45. Sun-stroke.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46. Insanity.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
48. Nostalgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49. Neuralgia.....	1	.....	4	.....	7	.....	10	.....	8	.....	
50. Toothache.....	2	.....	6	.....	4	.....	3	.....	9	.....	
51. Paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.												
53. Amaurosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
54. Cataract.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55. Inflammation of Iris.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	
56. Night Blindness.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57. Ophthalmia.....	14	.....	10	.....	8	.....	17	.....	32	.....	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.												
59. Earache.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	
61. Otorrhœa.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
62. Deafness.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.												
64. Aneurism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
65. Inflammation of Heart.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
68. Inflammation of Veins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69. Varicocele.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70. Varicose Veins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.												
72. Asthma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	5	.....	11	.....	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
75. Catarrh.....	30	.....	41	.....	59	.....	94	.....	186	.....	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
78. Dropsy of Chest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	9	.....	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	3	.....	8	.....	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.												
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84. Cholera Morbus.....	1	.....	10	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	
85. Colic.....	15	.....	12	.....	11	.....	12	.....	14	.....	
86. Constipation.....	37	.....	32	.....	40	.....	45	.....	115	.....	
87. Dyspepsia.....	7	.....	9	.....	9	.....	3	.....	13	.....	
Carried forward.....	442	4	482	2	520	2	735	5	1, 269	7		

TABLE XXII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
5,517.			4,758.		4,596.		4,859.		2,741.		1,904.		2,248.		3,701.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
620	4		462		537	2	555	3	190	1	172		209	1	5,051	22
41					1										3	2
42	5		12		15		15		10		3		11		97	
43															3	1
44	2		1		2		3				1		1		20	1
45															2	2
46			1		3		4		1				1		12	
47															3	
48																
49	15		20		21		15		12		7		14		134	
50	7		6		3		1		6		3		5		55	
51					2		1	1			1		2		10	1
52			2		1		3	1			2		2		15	1
53			1		1		2								5	
54					1										1	
55					2		2				1		2		11	
56															1	
57	25		20		21		25		13		18		10		213	
58	1						2		1						7	
59	2		1		1						1		1		10	
60	2		3				2		3				4		25	
61					1										3	
62			2		1		1				1				8	
63															2	
64															1	1
65									1						4	
66																
67															1	1
68																
69			2		1										5	
70	1						1								6	
71	3		1		1		2		2				2		15	1
72															1	
73	13		12		10		13				3		3		76	
74	1		1		4				1		1		5		16	
75	134		192		242		212		34		27		31		1,382	
76																
77			2		2				1						11	
78																
79	14		1		8		6				1		1		36	
80	11		8	1	9		15		2		3		6		73	1
81	6	1	7		5		13		1						78	1
82	1												1		9	
83																
84					2		1						1		24	
85	4		3		5		2				2		11		91	
86	82		88		90		98		46		21		45		739	
87	11		10		11		12		2		6		18		111	
960	5		858	1	1,103	2	1,006	5	326	1	274		386	1	9,370	35

TABLE XXII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	3,126.		3,227.		2,636.		3,906.		4,900.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	442	4	482	2	529	2	735	5	1,269	7
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
88. Inflammation of Bowels.....			1	1						
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....			2		2		5		3	
90. Fistula.....	1		1		1				1	
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
92. Piles.....	9		6		10		8		3	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	1		7		2				1	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....					1	1	3	1	2	
95. Hernia.....	2		1		1		1		2	
96. Jaundice.....							2		1	
97. Prolapsus Ani.....										
98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....			1	1						
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....										
100. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	10		4		7		7		19	
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		4				1		8	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
102. Stone and Gravel.....									1	
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....							1			
104. Diabetes.....										
105. Incontinence of Urine.....										
106. Difficulty of Urination.....									1	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....					2		2		3	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....	1		4		1					
109. Sarcocoele.....										
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....									1	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4				5		1		4	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
112. Anchylosis.....										
113. Exostosis.....									1	
114. White Swelling.....										
115. Necrosis.....										
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
116. Abscess.....	5		4		5		2		13	
117. Carbuncle.....					1		1		2	
118. Whitlow.....	3		6		5		4		8	
119. Boil.....	15		13		16		7		17	
120. Skin Diseases.....	5		5		6		8		9	
121. Ulcers.....	5		7		4		17		20	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		2		2		4	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns.....	1		1		2		2		2	
124. Concussion of Brain.....	1	1					2	1	2	
125. Compression of Brain.....										
126. Contusion.....	37		39		37		23		45	
127. Fracture.....	7		5		2		2	1	8	
128. Dislocation.....	4		4		1		1		2	
129. Sprain.....	10		24		11		5		13	
130. Incised Wounds.....	7		4		10		9		13	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	25		23		15		11		15	
132. Punctured Wounds.....	3		1		4		3		2	
133. Gunshot Wounds.....			1		1		1	1		
134. Poisoning.....	6		3		2		1			
135. Suicide.....										
136. Others of this Class.....	20	2	15						2	
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	29		58		22		18		25	
Total.....	660	7	728	4	707	3	885	9	1,522	7

TABLE XXII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
5,517.		4,758.		4,596.		4,859.		2,741.		1,904.		2,248.		3,701.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
960	5	858	1	1,103	2	1,006	5	326	1	274		386	1	8,370	35	
88				1										2	1	
89	4	4		5		4		2				4		35		
90	4			1		2								11		
91																
92	15	9		12		9		3		3		3		90		
93	1	1				2								15		
94	3					2						1		12	2	
95	1	1		8		7				1		2		27		
96	6	2		2		1				1		1		16		
97	1									3				4		
98								3						4	1	
99	1					1		1						3		
100	25	14		11		21		3		4		4		129		
101	3					7		4		1		5		40		
102		1								1				3		
103	1	1				2		1		1				7		
104																
105				1										1		
106		3										1		5		
107	1	2		2								1		13		
108												1		7		
109		1												1		
110	2	1		1		1		2		1				9		
111	1	3				2		1						21		
112		1				1								2		
113	1													2		
114										1				1		
115																
116	16	9		3		13		8		6		4		88		
117	5	3		1										13		
118	4	3		2		1		1		1		1		39		
119	8	6		4		21		5		2		8		122		
120	5	6		12		11		4		6		5		82		
121	12	8		8		15		1		2		4		103		
122				1		1		1						13		
123	3	2		5		2						1		21		
124		2	1	3		2								12	3	
125										1				1		
126	39	37		31		26		7		12		21		354		
127	3	5		3		5		2		3		1		46	1	
128	2	3		4		4				1		4		30		
129	6	15		18		20		7		5		6		140		
130	16	15		7		13		11		4		2		111		
131	24	25		34		50		7		7		3		239		
132	4	2		3		3				2		4		31		
133	6	3		3	1	2		3		1		9		28	5	
134	1					2				3				18		
135								2							2	
136	9	9		4				5		1		3		68	2	
137	18	21		9		23		7		5		4		239		
1,211	8	1,076	2	1,300	3	1,282	7	415	1	353		489	1	10,628	52	

TABLE XXIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	5,265.		6,735.		5,544.		7,458.		8,745.			
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
MEAN STRENGTH.....												
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.											
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>											
	1.	Typhus Fever.....							2	1		
	2.	Typhoid Fever.....	1				19		10	2		
	3.	Common Continued Fever.....	2		6	21	9		9			
	4.	Remittent Fever.....	5		26	7	55	1	27	1		
	5.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	15		88	29	126		109			
	6.	Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	15		42	55	33		66			
	7.	Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	13		9	16	2		1			
	8.	Congestive Intermittent Fever.....				1	1					
	9.	Acute Diarrhœa.....	111	1	213	130	181		192			
	10.	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1		12	5	16	1	8			
	11.	Acute Dysentery.....	33		23	26	27		46			
	12.	Chronic Dysentery.....	3		5	2	1		3			
	13.	Erysipelas.....	3			1	16		12			
	14.	Small-pox and Varioloid.....				4	10	1	29	6		
	15.	Measles.....										
	16.	Scarlet Fever.....										
	17.	Mumps.....					1		1			
	18.	Epidemic Catarrh.....										
	19.	Debility.....	10		14	9	11		10			
	20.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		3		3		2			
		ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	21.	Syphilis.....	107		108	120	132		252			
	22.	Gonorrhœa.....	88		94	106	124		176			
	23.	Orchitis.....	8		10	12	20		25			
	24.	Stricture of the Urethra.....			2	1	4		7			
	25.	Serpent Bite.....										
	26.	Other Diseases of this Order.....										
		ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	27.	Scurvy.....	12		13	5	3		4			
	28.	Delirium Tremens.....	4		2	2	4	1	1			
	29.	Inebriation.....	21		33	19	12		21			
		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
		ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	30.	Gout.....										
	31.	Acute Rheumatism.....	46	2	48	62	76	1	94			
	32.	Chronic Rheumatism.....	14		34	11	35		47			
	33.	Anæmia.....										
	34.	General Dropsy.....			2	1	1		2			
	35.	Cancer.....					1					
	36.	Tumors.....				1	2		2			
	37.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		1		1			
		ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	38.	Consumption.....	2	1	1	2	4	1	4	1		
	39.	Scrofula.....	1		2				4			
		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	40.	Worms.....			1				2			
		Carried forward.....	518	4	797	2	648	3	930	6	1,169	11

TABLE XXIII.
of the Pacific Region.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
10,978.			10,784.		7,307.		7,938.		6,095.		3,922.		5,164.		7,161.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1															2	1
2	11	5	3		4		6	1					2		56	8
3	9		7		8	1	10		4		16		17		118	1
4	50		13		13		34		52		66		46		394	2
5	124		45		45		26		48		15		51		721	
6	26		26		22		34		5		10		14		348	
7	2		7		7		10		8		9				84	
8	1										1		2		6	
9	104		106		100		100		71		72		88		1,468	1
10	3		4		4		1		3		1		1		59	1
11	30		5		16		42		24		17		94		388	
12	3								3		2		2		24	3
13	13		5		6		4		2		4		1		67	
14	23	1	19		22	1	14	1	20		16		11	1	168	11
15					18		20	1	1		10		14		63	1
16																
17					1		6		9		2		1		21	
18	16														16	
19	4		8		8		10		11		15		16		126	
20	3		2		4		1						12		32	
21	134		120		120		87		39		49		43		1,311	
22	126		95		73		56		28		39		46		1,051	
23	23		16		23		19		13		11		8		188	
24	10		5		7		4		1		1		1		43	
25																
26																
27	20		1				1		11		8		20		98	
28	8		10	1	3		13		2		2		1		52	2
29	13		11		7		33		4		4		2		180	
30																
31	154		158		164		164		97		108		33		1,209	3
32	52		48		43		48		16		28		39		415	
33	1	1					1				1				3	1
34					1		2								9	1
35	1	1											1	1	3	2
36	2		1								1		3		12	
37							2		2		1		3		12	
38	5		5		2		4	2	4	2			4		37	8
39					2		3				3		2		17	
40			1		3		2				1				10	
	971	8	721	1	726	2	757	5	478	2	513		583	2	8,811	46

TABLE XXIII.—PACIFIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	5,265.		6,735.		5,544.		7,458.		8,745.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	518	4	797	2	648	3	930	6	1,169	11
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
41. Apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1				
42. Headache.....	4		7		5		3		18	
43. Inflammation of Brain.....	1				2	1				
44. Epilepsy.....	3	1			3		2		6	
45. Sun-stroke.....	1	1	3	1						
46. Insanity.....			2							
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....									4	
48. Nostalgia.....										
49. Neuralgia.....	5		13		12		17		10	
50. Toothache.....	6		8		7		4		10	
51. Paralysis.....			2				3		1	
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		4				1	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
53. Amaurosis.....									1	
54. Cataract.....										
55. Inflammation of Iris.....	1						6		1	
56. Night Blindness.....			1							
57. Ophthalmia.....	16		23		16		32		43	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2				1		1		2	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
59. Earache.....	1		2		3		2		4	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	5		5		2		1		8	
61. Otorrhœa.....			1				1		1	
62. Deafness.....	2				1					
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1								2	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
64. Aneurism.....							1	1		
65. Inflammation of Heart.....			2		2					
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....									1	1
68. Inflammation of Veins.....										
69. Varicocele.....			2							
70. Varicose Veins.....					2				2	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1		3	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
72. Asthma.....							1			
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	1		3		2		10		14	
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	1								3	
75. Catarrh.....	37		57		69		134		224	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	2		1		1				2	
78. Dropsy of Chest.....										
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....			1		3	1	1		4	
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	3		3		6		5		10	
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....			2		37		5	1	10	1
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2		3		2		4	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....									1	
84. Cholera Morbus.....	1		10		2		5		2	
85. Colic.....	20		30		14		18		19	
86. Constipation.....	55		67		58		71		163	
87. Dyspepsia.....	11		11		12		4		18	
Carried forward.....	700	7	1,058	4	916	6	1,260	8	1,761	14

TABLE XXIII.—PACIFIC REGION—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
10,978.			10,784.		7,307.		7,938.		6,095.		3,922.		5,164.		7,161.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	971	8	721	1	726	2	757	5	478	2	513		583	2	8,811	46
41					1										4	3
42	8		15		15		15		11		3		14		118	
43									1	1					4	2
44	5		4		2		3				1		1		30	1
45															4	2
46	1		2		3		4		1				1		14	
47															4	
48																
49	22		24		21		24		15		14		15		192	
50	9		8		9		1		6		3		5		76	
51					2		1	1			2		2		13	1
52			2		1		3	1			2		2		17	1
53			1		1		2								5	
54					1										1	
55					2		2				1		2		15	
56															1	
57	37		27		23		33		24		51		29		354	
58	1						2		2				1		12	
59	5		2		1				2		9		3		34	
60	4		6				2		5		1		5		44	
61	1				1								3		8	
62			3		1		1				2				10	
63															3	
64															1	1
65									1						5	
66																
67													2	1	3	2
68																
69			2		1								1		6	
70	1						1								6	
71	3		1		1		2		3				2		16	1
72															1	
73	15		16		11		17		2		6		3		100	
74	1		1		4				1		3		5		19	
75	186		220		368		263		81		50		46		1,735	
76	1	1													1	1
77			5		2				1						14	
78																
79	14		1		8		6				2		1		41	1
80	15	1	11	1	11		16		4		4		8		96	2
81	8	1	14		10	1	18		8		5	1			117	5
82	2				2								1		18	
83			1				1				1				4	
84					2		1				2		1		26	
85	5		3		6		6		20		11		16		168	
86	147		125		107		131		97		95		112		1,228	
87	18		13		18		36		2		8		18		169	
	1,480	11	1,228	2	1,361	3	1,348	7	765	3	789	1	882	3	13,548	69

TABLE XXIII.—PACIFIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	5,265.		6,735.		5,544.		7,458.		8,745.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	700	7	1,058	4	916	6	1,260	8	1,761	14
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
88. Inflammation of Bowels			1	1			2			
89. Inflammation of Stomach	3		7		2		5		8	
90. Fistula	1		1		1				1	
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach	1									
92. Piles	10		9		14		10		5	
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver	1		7		2		1		2	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver					1	1	3	1	3	
95. Hernia	2		1		3		1		2	
96. Jaundice					1		3		3	
97. Prolapsus Ani										
98. Inflammation of the Peritonæum			1	1						
99. Inflammation of Spleen										
100. Inflammation of Tonsils	10		7		12		10		32	
101. Other Diseases of this Order	19		38		47		24		25	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
102. Stone and Gravel									1	
103. Inflammation of Bladder					1		1			
104. Diabetes										
105. Incontinence of Urine										
106. Difficulty of Urination	1								1	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys					2		3		3	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele	1		4		1					
109. Sarcocoele							3			
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis	2		2						1	
111. Other Diseases of this Order	5		1		6		3		4	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
112. Anchylosis										
113. Exostosis									1	
114. White Swelling										
115. Necrosis			1							
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
116. Abscess	5		19		12		10		20	
117. Carbuncle					1		1		2	
118. Whitlow	3		11		6		6		8	
119. Boil	16		18		18		9		19	
120. Skin Diseases	9		6		8		11		11	
121. Ulcers	5		9		5		21		27	
122. Other Diseases of this Order			3		3		3		8	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns	9		8		6		4		4	
124. Concussion of Brain	1	1					2	1	8	
125. Compression of Brain										
126. Contusion	56		70		59		46		75	
127. Fracture	8		8		2		6	1	10	
128. Dislocation	4		5		3		7		2	
129. Sprain	11		32		11		9		20	
130. Incised Wounds	9		7		23		11		17	
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds	34		30		21		32		33	
132. Punctured Wounds	6		3		4		4		2	
133. Gunshot Wounds	12	3	9		8		5	1	3	
134. Poisoning	6		3		5		1			
135. Suicide										
136. Others of this Class	20	2	16		2				2	
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES	35		99		45		81		65	
Total	1,005	13	1,494	6	1,251	7	1,598	12	2,189	14

TABLE XXIII.—PACIFIC REGION—Concluded.

1861.		1862.														
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
10,978.		10,784.		7,307.		7,938.		6,095.		3,922.		5,164.		7,161.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,480	11	1,228	2	1,361	3	1,348	7	765	3	789	1	882	3	13,548	69
88			1		1				1						6	1
89	6		7		5		4		3		1		4		55	
90	4				1		2				1		1		13	
91															1	
92	16		9		13		10		4		4		5		109	
93	1		1				2		1		1		2		21	
94	4		1				2						1		15	2
95	1		1		8		9		2		2		3		35	
96	9		3		2		1				1		1		24	
97	1										3				4	
98									3						4	1
99	1						1		1						3	
100	30		20		25		30		7		14	1	9		206	1
101	7		1		8		7		7		18		7		208	
102			1								1				3	
103	1		1				2		1		1				8	
104																
105					1										1	
106			3				1						2		8	
107	2		4		3								1		18	
108			2								1		1		10	
109			1												4	
110	2		3		1		1		2		1				15	
111	1		3				2		1		1				27	
112			1				1								2	
113	1														2	
114											1				1	
115	1														2	
116	33		19		8		17		16		10		6		175	
117	5		3		1										13	
118	4		5		2		1		3		3		2		54	
119	8		6		7		23		5		2		8		139	
120	7		14		19		11		4		13		7		120	
121	18		10		10		18		2		2		9		136	
122	1		1		1		2		1						23	
123	5		5		6		5						2		54	
124			2	1	3		2								18	3
125											1				1	
126	56		53		41		34		10		13		37		550	
127	5		8		5		5		4		4		1		66	1
128	4		7		5		4				1		4		46	
129	9		20		27		23		9		10		14		195	
130	25		30		15		21		20		7		5		190	
131	39		31		42		56		18		12		11		359	
132	6	2	4		8		3		2		2		6		50	2
133	10	3	8	3	141	1	84	10	69	15	21	1	28	2	398	39
134	1						2				3				21	
135				1				2								3
136	9		10		4		7		15		5		3		93	2
137	49		35		18		44		29		15		15	1	520	1
	1,862	16	1,562	7	1,792	4	1,785	19	1,005	18	964	3	1,077	6	17,524	125

TABLE XXIV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	69, 118.		109, 054.		162, 217.		252, 037.		296, 025.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH (not includ'g Tables XI and XII)									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhus Fever.....	11	2	6	2	86	13	95	8	85	14
2. Typhoid Fever.....	125	27	424	106	975	185	2,078	367	2,937	516
3. Common Continued Fever.....	149		427	2	672	7	1,265	7	1,427	9
4. Remittent Fever.....	500	3	1,564	13	2,929	22	4,169	30	4,423	43
5. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	951		2,205	1	4,041	1	6,291	5	4,834	2
6. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	508		1,430		2,552		4,109	2	2,813	10
7. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	30		213		250	1	523		546	
8. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	48	1	72	3	150	14	213	27	226	28
9. Acute Diarrhœa.....	7,401	6	10,675	1	9,794	8	13,519	13	12,211	10
10. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	154		371	3	615	2	1,233	14	823	27
11. Acute Dysentery.....	1,230	6	1,593	10	1,909	19	3,095	39	2,606	40
12. Chronic Dysentery.....	33		127	11	119	9	229	14	244	14
13. Erysipelas.....	74	1	90	1	69		378	1	202	11
14. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	24	4	7	4	25	3	88	9	93	28
15. Measles.....	675	10	802	6	1,229	6	2,086	35	4,204	82
16. Scarlet Fever.....	2		4		2		6		10	
17. Mumps.....	159		209	1	179		230		398	
18. Epidemic Catarrh.....	20		92		97		824		1,006	
19. Debility.....	437	1	1,187		1,201	4	1,212	5	1,364	11
20. Other Diseases of this Order.....	129		434	1	623		543		597	
ORDER II.— <i>Ethetic Diseases.</i>										
21. Syphilis.....	386		619		740		970		1,147	
22. Gonorrhœa.....	497		777		1,054		1,287		1,318	
23. Orchitis.....	83		140		145		193		201	
24. Stricture of the Urethra.....	8		41		27		18		50	
25. Serpent Bite.....					1					
26. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
27. Scurvy.....	45		39		58	2	30		22	1
28. Delirium Tremens.....	43	1	24	3	55	1	49	6	87	4
29. Inebriation.....	72	1	121	1	59		52		73	2
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
30. Gout.....	1		3		2		8		11	
31. Acute Rheumatism.....	585	2	1,157		1,496		2,139	2	2,861	
32. Chronic Rheumatism.....	276		769		865		1,243		1,896	
33. Anæmia.....	10		90		68		76		77	1
34. General Dropsy.....	12		22		19	2	23		34	
35. Cancer.....	1		1		1		2		1	
36. Tumors.....	10		41		34		29		39	
37. Other Diseases of this Order.....	96		186	1	221		80	1	152	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
38. Consumption.....	49	5	98	5	154	11	190	16	225	42
39. Scrofula.....	20		38		28		47		68	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
40. Worms.....	9		21		337		56		67	
Carried forward.....	14,863	70	26,119	175	32,890	310	48,678	601	49,378	895

TABLE XXIV.
of the Army of the United States.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
336,745.			343,572.		316,568.		314,961.		395,713.		388,492.		367,952.		279,371.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	59	26	56	18	30	15	38	26	138	23	82	16	135	38	821	201
2	2,817	555	2,325	453	1,593	425	1,204	465	2,348	727	2,701	1,053	2,438	769	21,965	5,648
3	930	7	799	9	739	6	692	4	1,381	35	1,610	23	1,678	38	11,769	147
4	3,524	45	2,430	25	2,348	20	2,045	36	4,106	30	6,120	35	5,853	68	40,021	370
5	3,768	.....	2,004	1	1,986	2	1,738	2	4,215	4	4,429	6	3,868	8	40,330	32
6	2,263	3	1,596	1	1,138	1	1,229	4	2,578	3	3,253	4	3,227	5	26,766	33
7	172	.....	227	.....	117	.....	197	.....	488	.....	302	1	461	2	3,526	4
8	395	43	201	39	168	37	74	19	199	59	240	44	238	47	2,233	361
9	9,994	24	10,047	6	7,401	8	10,648	26	24,806	33	23,845	43	24,073	52	164,414	230
10	1,032	26	870	24	562	23	826	16	2,976	72	3,215	130	3,138	164	15,815	501
11	2,164	45	1,532	24	1,644	17	2,526	24	5,154	37	4,804	43	3,963	34	32,220	338
12	198	12	155	13	107	10	238	12	252	10	539	14	368	17	2,609	136
13	331	43	259	8	192	8	179	13	321	18	280	10	277	6	2,652	120
14	206	50	202	61	182	55	159	59	168	62	89	37	64	21	1,307	393
15	4,957	94	3,135	145	1,672	65	1,192	82	1,072	26	501	14	147	3	21,672	568
16	43	.....	20	1	6	4	18	1	6	3	13	.....	3	1	133	10
17	937	.....	1,945	1	1,482	3	1,534	1	2,313	1	1,203	1	682	1	11,271	9
18	2,121	.....	3,160	3	1,738	.....	1,049	2	661	.....	311	.....	235	.....	11,314	5
19	1,535	12	1,176	15	973	11	1,304	21	2,049	26	2,588	17	3,297	30	18,323	153
20	560	3	572	2	1,412	3	569	7	640	5	668	7	707	8	7,454	36
21	1,068	1	962	.....	768	2	694	.....	609	1	534	3	547	5	9,044	12
22	1,350	.....	1,458	.....	848	.....	689	.....	804	.....	724	.....	812	.....	11,618	.....
23	290	.....	331	.....	262	.....	214	.....	364	.....	252	.....	244	.....	2,719	.....
24	48	.....	40	.....	30	.....	27	.....	43	.....	42	.....	34	.....	408	.....
25	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	11	1	20	1
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	41	.....	22	.....	21	1	35	.....	211	3	301	1	499	1	1,324	9
28	64	8	93	9	54	3	50	7	48	3	38	7	51	5	656	57
29	67	2	125	6	85	.....	131	3	62	2	76	3	56	.....	979	20
30	8	.....	4	.....	9	.....	11	.....	14	.....	17	.....	16	.....	104	.....
31	2,748	4	2,887	2	2,262	2	2,156	6	2,974	1	2,603	5	2,350	5	26,218	29
32	2,228	.....	2,174	3	1,617	1	1,368	1	2,124	3	1,879	5	2,022	8	18,461	21
33	88	7	88	.....	81	.....	73	1	162	.....	183	1	231	3	1,227	13
34	56	2	51	3	48	3	50	6	90	3	156	7	197	9	758	35
35	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	4	.....	5	1	33	4
36	44	.....	40	.....	33	.....	37	.....	41	.....	57	.....	39	.....	447	.....
37	195	.....	115	1	106	1	155	1	239	.....	138	.....	326	.....	2,009	5
38	243	39	253	49	237	64	236	97	278	75	268	83	269	68	2,500	554
39	72	2	63	.....	54	.....	58	2	61	4	67	1	51	1	627	10
40	60	.....	92	.....	123	.....	62	.....	125	.....	60	.....	45	.....	1,057	.....
	46,681	1,054	41,511	923	32,129	790	33,577	944	64,137	1,270	64,204	1,614	62,657	1,419	516,824	10,065

TABLE XXIV.—ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

YEAR.....	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	69, 118.		109, 054.		162, 217.		252, 037.		296, 025.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not includ'g Tables XI and XII)										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	14, 863	70	26, 119	175	32, 890	310	48, 678	601	49, 378	895
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
41. Apoplexy.....	2	2	9	6	4	3	23	5	6	3
42. Headache.....	194		523		658		503		419	1
43. Inflammation of Brain.....	8	2	8	2	7	4	6	3	14	5
44. Epilepsy.....	30	2	69		95	1	95	1	124	3
45. Sun-stroke.....	57	1	60	4	24	2	6			
46. Insanity.....	24		20		22		40	1	47	1
47. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1		2	3	16	1	14	5	10	6
48. Nostalgia.....	14		10		6		50		61	
49. Neuralgia.....	181		357		347		572		656	
50. Toothache.....	242		412		509		606		695	
51. Paralysis.....	9	1	13	3	17	1	39		32	1
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	52	1	96	3	118		131	4	142	3
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
53. Amaurosis.....	4		5		8		15		22	
54. Cataract.....	4		6		2		2		2	
55. Inflammation of Iris.....	5		12		11		28		16	
56. Night Blindness.....	5		4		8		6		13	
57. Ophthalmia.....	240		347		397		627		795	
58. Other Diseases of this Order.....	89		84		78		104		98	
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
59. Earache.....	42		144		187		86		111	
60. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	32		117		138		82		117	
61. Otorrhoea.....	39		107		95		81		150	
62. Deafness.....	7		20		16		21		16	
63. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		4		7		12		20	
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
64. Aneurism.....	1				4		3	2	2	
65. Inflammation of Heart.....	2		12		10	1	5		8	
66. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	5		1	1	10		8		9	
67. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	2		7		9	1	12	2	19	3
68. Inflammation of Veins.....			1		5		7		2	
69. Varicocele.....	36		54		82		65		83	
70. Varicose Veins.....	27		44		65		43		63	
71. Other Diseases of this Order.....	14	1	28		28	2	40	2	60	4
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
72. Asthma.....	8		44		78		113	1	125	1
73. Acute Bronchitis.....	417	1	647		1, 043		1, 867	1	3, 586	5
74. Chronic Bronchitis.....	36		184		155	1	221		268	
75. Catarrh.....	800		1, 422		2, 673		5, 125		9, 350	
76. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	20		36		12		18		48	
77. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	32		50		84		80	1	112	1
78. Dropsy of Chest.....	1		1						4	2
79. Inflammation of Larynx.....	51	2	79	1	53	2	140	4	193	4
80. Inflammation of Pleura.....	102	3	188		184		276	1	385	1
81. Inflammation of Lungs.....	93	9	121	5	313	10	375	31	829	129
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	44	2	409	10	527	3	314	6	504	8
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
83. Abdominal Dropsy.....			2		3		6		14	
84. Cholera Morbus.....	223	1	486	2	409		388	2	264	3
85. Colic.....	385		592	1	720		1, 123	1	874	1
86. Constipation.....	1, 155		1, 654		2, 124		2, 773		2, 677	1
87. Dyspepsia.....	224		372		393		554		559	
Carried forward.....	19, 831	98	34, 982	216	44, 644	342	65, 385	674	72, 982	1, 081

TABLE XXIV.—ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
336, 745.		343, 572.		316, 568.		314, 961.		395, 713.		388, 492.		367, 952.		279, 371.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
46, 681	1, 054	41, 511	923	32, 129	790	33, 577	944	64, 137	1, 270	64, 204	1, 614	62, 657	1, 419	516, 824	10, 065	
41	13	22	13	19	14	33	11	17	12	16	14	29	28	195	123	
42	624	577		476		504		815		825		1, 008		7, 126	1	
43	12	17	11	13	13	17	15	22	18	12	7	15	5	151	93	
44	138	141	5	105	2	85	6	105	5	112	7	104	4	1, 203	39	
45		3		4		10	1	15		92	5	145	5	416	18	
46	50	40	2	51	1	35	2	65	1	60	2	40	2	494	12	
47	12	20	13	16	13	20	17	25	18	16	11	15	9	167	105	
48	33	50		12		38		37		82	1	179		572	1	
49	823	729		625		665		947	1	793		849		7, 544	1	
50	955	581		593		503		873		782		766		7, 517		
51	27	26		24	4	31	3	28	2	30	1	54	6	330	24	
52	124	167	5	94	2	80	13	117	5	178	3	219	4	1, 518	47	
53	10	11		11		11		7		21		22		147		
54	6	8		9		8		7		9		8		71		
55	29	47		39		21		21		32		21		282		
56	3	4		16		8		10		18		41		136		
57	1, 001	900		756		756		987		886		861		8, 553	1	
58	158	96		91		93		119		95		68		1, 173		
59	218	194		171		125		182		156		154		1, 770		
60	191	192		134		79		177		93		106		1, 458		
61	159	209		132		85		144	1	123		85		1, 409	1	
62	37	26		18		16		28		27		31		263		
63	12	10		9		7	1	15		41		27		173	1	
64		3		6		3	1	2	3	2		9		35	6	
65	12	19	1	18		11	4	16	3	20	7	19	1	152	21	
66	9	8	2	17	5	11	1	10	3	10	1	9	2	107	15	
67	22	19	1	28	6	17	9	27	5	27	6	35	6	224	42	
68	5	5	1	5		3		18	1	14		8		73	3	
69	78	93		47		53		109		121		165		986		
70	75	61		51		46		95		87		117	1	774	1	
71	75	101	2	75	3	57	10	134	9	60	7	58	4	730	46	
72	158	152	1	98	1	70	2	108	1	104	1	111	1	1, 169	11	
73	4, 581	4, 129	19	3, 124	14	2, 693	19	2, 124	12	1, 157	4	792	3	26, 160	102	
74	497	554		386	5	260	6	630	8	391	7	311	8	3, 893	36	
75	13, 152	15, 212	1	11, 544		9, 669	1	7, 884		3, 858		2, 946	2	83, 665	5	
76	45	32		10		22		67		40	1	56	1	406	4	
77	120	103	2	89	7	83		121	5	88	1	89	4	1, 051	23	
78	4	4		2	1			4	2	1		2		23	5	
79	329	458	2	436	5	364	3	226	4	156	4	106		2, 591	34	
80	545	643	5	544	19	453	32	799	13	548	6	410	2	5, 077	84	
81	1, 351	1, 941	477	1, 626	361	1, 471	361	1, 606	259	877	164	452	101	11, 055	2, 152	
82	748	705	32	581	16	306	39	291	27	387	42	217	34	5, 033	224	
83	18	10	3	12	2	9		11	3	36	2	20	3	150	15	
84	193	123	2	128		128	1	438	7	617	1	909	10	4, 306	34	
85	963	707		561	1	652		1, 421		1, 562	2	1, 806	4	11, 366	11	
86	2, 714	2, 353		1, 897		1, 607	1	2, 739	1	2, 620	1	2, 865	1	27, 178	5	
87	627	573		543		399	1	652		644		594		6, 134	1	
77, 637	1, 408	73, 628	1, 523	57, 375	1, 285	55, 194	1, 504	88, 432	1, 699	82, 130	1, 922	79, 610	1, 670	751, 830	13, 422	

TABLE XXIV.—ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

YEAR	1861.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	69, 118.		109, 054.		162, 217.		252, 037.		296, 025.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not includ'g Tables XI and XLV)										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	19, 831	98	34, 982	216	44, 644	342	65, 385	674	72, 982	1, 081
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
88. Inflammation of Bowels	34	1	56	4	53	5	131	8	153	8
89. Inflammation of Stomach.....	70		119	2	101		205	3	233	2
90. Fistula.....	7		43		28		22		17	
91. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	2		12		19		11	1	18	
92. Piles.....	143		314		317		378		479	1
93. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	27		170		176		136	2	139	
94. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	23		85		42	1	78	2	46	4
95. Hernia	84		192		224		288		350	1
96. Jaundice.....	29		57	1	259		857	1	927	2
97. Prolapsus Ani.....	2		19		35		19		38	
98. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	8		26	4	13	5	18	9	14	11
99. Inflammation of Spleen.....	4		25		10		31		22	1
100. Inflammation of Tonsils	210		360		364	1	620		1, 063	1
101. Other Diseases of this Order.....	410	2	468	2	818	1	657	6	543	5
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
102. Stone and Gravel.....	5		13		1		8		11	
103. Inflammation of Bladder.....	2		13	1	25		28	1	36	
104. Diabetes	2		7		4		10		5	
105. Incontinence of Urine.....	3		11		10		2		19	
106. Difficulty of Urination.....	23		46		64		65		80	
107. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	15		40		56	1	73	2	98	
108. Hydrocele and Hæmatocele.....	3		17		19		16		17	
109. Sarcocoele	5		8		12		15		8	
110. Non-Syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....	17		35		48		44		29	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	37	1	59		71		79	1	96	1
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
112. Anchylosis.....	1		16		17		6		5	
113. Exostosis	1		5		6		21		13	
114. White Swelling.....	1		18		5		10		6	
115. Necrosis	1		10		19		23		23	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
116. Abscess.....	185		373		317		451		492	
117. Carbuncle.....	15		124		82		129		150	
118. Whitlow.....	51		144		85		112		132	
119. Boil	185		309		356		300		357	
120. Skin Diseases.....	229		335		293		312	1	442	
121. Ulcers.....	146		303		375		360		465	
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	111		192		182		141		132	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
123. Burns.....	48		51		60		56		103	
124. Concussion of Brain.....	5	2	8		11	1	11	5	21	2
125. Compression of Brain	4		6	1	8	1	1	2	5	1
126. Contusion.....	282	1	388	1	543		672	2	796	4
127. Fracture.....	35	1	43	1	93	3	109	6	111	3
128. Dislocation	16		33		32		75		51	
129. Sprain.....	103		157	1	200		251		379	
130. Incised Wounds.....	192		235		266		328	1	372	1
131. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	239	1	204	1	305	5	310	3	405	5
132. Punetured Wounds.....	75		57	2	68	3	80	1	102	2
133. Gunshot Wounds.....	242	78	329	77	295	56	391	91	579	78
134. Poisoning.....	29	1	20	1	25		20	2	21	3
135. Suicide.....		1		1		3		4		4
136. Others of this Class	208	3	197	2	198	1	266	6	273	17
137. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	504	4	653	12	556	9	673	14	578	27
Total.....	23, 904	194	41, 387	330	51, 810	438	74, 284	848	83, 436	1, 265

TABLE XXIV.—ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

1861.			1862.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
336,745.			343,572.		316,568.		314,961.		395,713.		388,492.		367,952.		279,371.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	77,637	1,408	73,628	1,523	57,375	1,285	55,194	1,504	88,432	1,699	82,130	1,922	79,610	1,670	751,830	13,422
88	127	11	103	14	57	12	59	6	84	6	146	8	151	9	1,154	92
89	355	4	177	5	134	2	145	3	246	6	449	5	320	3	2,554	35
90	34		31		23		41		42		54		33		375	
91	13	1	21		7		26		21		9	1	18		177	3
92	627		558		394		404		690	1	729		751		5,784	2
93	169	5	140	3	75	1	115		243	4	346	2	343	4	2,079	21
94	94	1	60	3	42	2	142	3	193	2	124	2	203	2	1,138	22
95	386	2	402	1	253		306		388		393		538	2	3,804	6
96	945	1	1,202	3	947		910	2	1,691	10	1,645	7	1,453	13	10,922	40
97	27		20		14		27		39		50		54		344	
98	13	5	23	4	51	2	47	4	34	11	101	7	10	6	358	68
99	45		27		12		14		31	1	20		40		281	2
100	1,671		1,721		1,633	3	1,369	2	1,292		667	1	480	1	11,450	9
101	700	9	806	2	614	3	438	7	668	3	530	1	560	5	7,212	46
102	11		7		5		10		7		5		10		93	
103	45	1	49	2	36		26		40		48		53		401	5
104	18		8	1	6		10		18		21		15	1	124	2
105	20		21		7		18		9		6		44	1	170	1
106	85		65		62		55	1	89		95		156		885	1
107	82	1	115	2	52		62	2	107	1	122	1	110		932	10
108	61		21		24		20		33		35		37		303	
109	16		9		9		4		16		12		12		126	
110	21		24		25		19		28		23		23		336	
111	67	1	85		53	1	40		59	3	58	1	67	2	771	11
112	14		16		11		10		11		10		8		125	
113	13		8		6		8		11		7		12		111	
114	14		11		12		19		6		3		6	1	111	1
115	15		16		13		20		22		30		14		206	
116	649	1	505	2	323	1	301	1	519	1	527	1	647	1	5,289	8
117	122		85		68		74	1	91		108		139		1,187	1
118	150		109		102		62		129		105		116		1,297	
119	448		311		201		236		301		225		305		3,534	
120	556		548		451		368	1	496		545		573		5,148	2
121	408	1	393		344	1	288		337	1	328	1	336	1	4,083	5
122	114		141		136		114		77		90		137		1,567	
123	113		128		99		113		81		87	1	57	1	996	2
124	13		10	2	6		6	1	15	3	17	2	21	1	144	19
125	2		3	2	4	4	1	2	19		4	1	3	3	60	17
126	832	1	727		537	1	530		538	1	495	1	549	11	6,889	23
127	137	5	115	4	94	1	99	3	167	12	101	7	142	5	1,246	51
128	84		77		80		47		43		54		45		637	
129	402		373		289		287		257		220	1	232		3,150	2
130	459	1	469	1	348	1	308	3	396	2	354	1	325	4	4,052	15
131	541	6	429	5	361	11	398	6	941	19	564	30	531	20	5,248	112
132	95	3	97		54	1	69		129	2	125	9	435	5	1,386	28
133	345	80	213	43	597	139	863	303	5,931	1,383	2,872	995	4,841	1,156	17,408	4,479
134	28	4	26	2	4	2	13	2	27	2	34		46		293	19
135		1		5		4		3		8		6		2		42
136	294	6	264	7	294	5	198	17	481	18	377	10	204	5	3,254	97
137	775	19	678	28	503	33	535	38	550	132	624	53	420	69	7,049	438
	89,892	1,578	85,081	1,664	66,847	1,515	64,408	1,915	106,075	3,331	95,724	3,077	95,255	3,004	878,163	19,159

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF WHITE TROOPS DURING THE SECOND FISCAL YEAR OF THE WAR.

(FROM JULY 1, 1862, TO JUNE 30, 1863.)

ATLANTIC REGION.

The reports of sick and wounded received from troops in this region are consolidated into statistical tables for seven armies or departments, as follows:

1. The Department of the East	- - - - -	Table	XXV.
2. The Middle Department	- - - - -	Table	XXVI.
3. The Department of Washington	- - - - -	Table	XXVII.
4. The Army of the Potomac	- - - - -	Table	XXVIII.
5. The Department of Virginia	- - - - -	Table	XXIX.
6. The Department of North Carolina	- - - - -	Table	XXX.
7. The Department of the South	- - - - -	Table	XXXI.

To these tables are added—

8. A table showing the mortality in the general hospitals of the Atlantic Region	- - - - -	Table	XXXII.
9. A consolidated table for the Atlantic Region	- - - - -	Table	XXXIII.

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—TABLE XXV.

The Department of the East was created by General Orders No. 2, January 3, 1863, to consist of the New England States and the State of New York, General J. E. Wool to command. By General Orders No. 33, February 6, 1863, the State of New Jersey was added. In this table the Department of the East is, for geographical reasons, made to include all the reports received from the troops within the above limits and the State of Pennsylvania. The table, therefore, embraces all reports received from troops in the New England and Middle States, excepting the State of Delaware. The Departments of the Monongahela and the Susquehanna, created June 9, 1863, by General Orders No. 172, have not been separately consolidated. The boundaries of these departments were as follows: The Department of the Monongahela embraced that portion of the State of Pennsylvania west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains; the counties

of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio, in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont, in the State of Ohio. The Department of the Susquehanna embraced that portion of the State of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains. The Department of the Susquehanna and that part of Pennsylvania embraced in the Department of the Monongahela have been included in the present table. Of the remaining portions of the Department of the Monongahela, the Ohio counties have been retained in the Northern Department, and those belonging to West Virginia in the Department of Western Virginia.

2. THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—TABLE XXVI.

This table embraces the reports received from troops stationed within the boundaries indicated for the Middle Department during the year ending June 30, 1862. By General Orders No. 66, March 16, 1863, Western Virginia was added to the department; but in these tables the reports from that district are kept separate, and the boundary has been fixed at Hancock; all Maryland east of this point, except what is included in the Department of Washington, being embraced in the Middle Department, all west of it being consolidated with the Department of Western Virginia. This boundary is that established by General Orders No. 186, June 24, 1863, by which the Department of West Virginia was created, to consist of that part of the Middle Department west of Hancock, including the adjacent counties of Ohio. General Wool continued to command the Middle Department until December 17, 1862, when General R. C. Schenck was assigned.

3. THE DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—TABLE XXVII.

The Department of Washington, which, on the 17th of August, 1861, had been merged into the Department of the Potomac, was again made a separate department by General Orders No. 26, of February 2, 1863. It was to consist of the district of country north of the Potomac river, from Piscataway creek to Annapolis Junction and the mouth of the Monocacy, and south by Goose creek and the Bull Run Mountains to the mouth of the Occoquan. General S. P. Heintzelman was assigned to command. These boundaries have been observed in the present table for February and subsequent months. Prior to that time the table embraces, under the same designation, the garrison of Washington and the troops covering that city, which are not included in the Army of the Potomac. Here, therefore, is consolidated during July and August, 1862, the Army of Virginia under General John Pope. This army was created towards the close of June, 1862. It embraced the garrison of Washington, the Army of the Rappahannock under General

McDowell, and the armies of Generals Frémont and Banks, then in the Shenandoah Valley. These armies were hastily concentrated, with reinforcements from Western Virginia and North Carolina, and the campaign made which led to the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9th, and terminated in the second battle of Bull Run, August 29th and 30th, and the battle of Chantilly, September 1st. Subsequently to these actions the Army of General Pope was consolidated with the Army of the Potomac. The confusion of this campaign has led to considerable imperfection in the returns for July and August.

4. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—TABLE XXVIII.

This table embraces all reports received from the Army of the Potomac during the year. The battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, was followed by the movement of the army to Harrison's Landing, on the James river, where it lay until about the middle of August, when General McClellan commenced moving his forces by water to effect a junction with the Army under General Pope in front of Washington. Subsequently to the second battle of Bull Run the Army of the Potomac, reinforced from the late Army of Virginia, crossed into Maryland, and, marching by way of Frederick, fought the battles of South Mountain, September 14th, and Antietam, September 16th and 17th. Subsequently to these engagements the army remained in Maryland until near the close of October, when it crossed the Potomac into eastern Virginia, and General McClellan being relieved by General A. E. Burnside, November 7th, the march was continued to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. December 13th the battle of Fredericksburg was fought; after which the army which had been thrown across the Rappahannock for the attack was withdrawn to Falmouth. Towards the close of January General Burnside was relieved by General Joseph Hooker, who, during the last few days of April, crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and brought on the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d, 3d, and 4th, after which the army was again withdrawn to Falmouth, in the vicinity of which it lay till the middle of June, when General Hooker marched northward and crossed into Maryland to meet the Rebel Army under General Lee, which had invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. June 27th General Hooker was relieved from command by General George G. Meade, under whom the battle of Gettysburg was fought, July 1st, 2d, and 3d. The table terminates, therefore, on the eve of this engagement.

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—TABLE XXIX.

This table embraces the reports received from Fortress Monroe and its vicinity, including Norfolk and Portsmouth. The boundaries recognized are those fixed by General Orders No. 57, June 1, 1862, which extends the Department of Virginia to

include that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon. General J. A. Dix took command in September, 1862. The most important movement during the year was the expedition up the York river to the White House in the latter part of June, 1863.

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—TABLE XXX.

This table includes, as during the previous year, the reports received from troops in North Carolina; General J. G. Foster was assigned to command December 24, 1862.

7. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—TABLE XXXI.

Here are included the reports received from the troops at Hilton Head and the various points occupied along the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and the east coast of Florida, including Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and Key West. Key West and Tortugas were transferred to the Department of the Gulf by General Orders No. 66, March 16, 1863, but are nevertheless retained in the table. General J. M. Brannan assumed temporary command of the department September 5, 1862. September 17th General O. M. Mitchel took command. General Brannan again assumed temporary command October 27th, and January 20th General D. Hunter resumed command. In June, 1862, a landing on James Island was effected by the troops in this department, with a view to operations against Charleston, and in January, 1863, reinforcements arrived from North Carolina having the same object in view.

TABLE XXV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,699.		2,322.		3,020.		4,191.		4,614.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	2	1	5	3	6	1	3	1	4	1
2. Typhus Fever.....							2		2	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	4		5		1		1		5	
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....			6		16		9		5	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	4		10		17		16		14	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	16		29		27		15		21	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	6		2		2		5		9	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	2									
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	39		56		62		86		72	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	10		20	1	25	3	68		17	5
12. Acute Dysentery.....	7		17		7		23		16	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....							3	1		
14. Erysipelas.....	1				3		2		2	1
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....							1		2	
16. Measles.....	3								14	
17. Scarlet Fever.....					1					
18. Diphtheria.....									1	
19. Mumps.....	1		2				1		5	1
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....							13		43	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	109		77		28		40		35	1
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	13		21		28		52		76	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	12		47		40		90		65	
24. Orchitis.....	3		5		3		6		14	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....							2		1	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....										
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2				5		4		6	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	5		4		1					
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....	3		2		6	1	17	1	10	1
32. Inebriation.....	18		6		6		7		5	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	12		12		11		25		37	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	25		8		2		18		6	
38. Anæmia.....	3		8				8		4	
39. General Dropsy.....	4				1					
40. Cancer.....										
41. Tumors.....	2		2		1					
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		3		1			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	4		6	1	3		15		6	1
44. Scrofula.....	5		1		1		3		1	1
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....							8			
47. Tape-worm.....							1			
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....			1							
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	315	1	353	5	306	5	545	3	498	12

TABLE XXV.
of the Department of the East.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
4,916.			4,629.		4,180.		3,738.		5,331.		5,549.		4,337.		4,044.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	9	2	15	1	8	1	13	1	6	2			4	1	75	15
2					1										5	
3	4														20	
4																
5	4		12		13		13		18		32		15		143	
6	13		26		10		14		19		17		7		167	
7	22		10		14		7		13		19		15		208	
8	3		1		1				1		1				31	
9			2						1						5	
10	44		102		64		59		50		70		118		822	
11	17	1	7	1	5		18		8		23	2	5		223	13
12	21		4		2		9		7		9		25		147	
13	1				1				1						6	1
14	5		9		4		4		6		5		3		44	1
15	4		2		1		3		6		4		2		25	
16	16		9		1		2		4		4		6		59	
17			13		4		1								19	
18	28	1	17	1	1				22	1	1				70	3
19	10		34		23		12		12		9		1		110	1
20	37		67		64		76		17		28		6		351	
21	74		16		2		15		10		8		7		421	1
22	43		61		37		34		39		45		37		486	
23	70		81		56		54		49		38		43		645	
24	6		14		8		5		5		11		1		81	
25	3		4		2		1		4						17	
26			1				3								4	
27																
28	7		5		2				2				1		34	
29															10	
30																
31	7		8		5		5		3		2		6		74	3
32	8		8		6		13		11		14	1	11		113	1
33					1										1	
34													10		10	
35									1						1	
36	28		18		30		33		40		36		19		301	
37	23		30		11		43		16		22		26		229	
38	4		11		7	1	2		4		4		5		60	1
39	3		1		2		2								13	
40					1				1				1		3	
41	1										2		1		9	
42	1								6						12	
43	15	2	9	1	7		12				6		10		93	5
44	2						3		2		4		2		24	1
45										1					1	
46	16		15		36		9		28		14		16		142	
47					1										2	
48	1														2	
49																
	550	6	612	4	431	2	464	1	412	4	428	3	403	1	5,317	47

TABLE XXV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Continued.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,699.		2,322.		3,020.		4,191.		4,614.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	315	1	353	5	306	5	545	3	498	12
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....			1	1						
51. Epilepsy.....			1		5		6		1	
52. Headache.....	5		4		1		12		11	
53. Insanity.....	1				1				1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....							1			
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....									1	1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							1			
57. Nostalgia.....										2
58. Neuralgia.....	3		2		3		2		2	
59. Paralysis.....					2		2		1	
60. Sun-stroke.....	1									
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1			
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....										
63. Cataract.....					1		1			
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	8		10		7		7		9	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....										
66. Night Blindness.....										
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	2									
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....									1	
70. Deafness.....							1			
71. Otorrhœa.....			1				1		3	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....							5	1		
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....									1	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	6		4		2		9		4	
81. Varicocele.....	2		7		3		14		5	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		9		1		3			
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	1		4		2		2		1	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	33		36		39		60		65	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....							4			
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....							1			
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	2		1		1	1	1		6	2
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....			7		4		2		4	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	2		3		1		5		2	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2		3	1
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	9		3		1		39		30	
94. Constipation.....	19		17		22		15		28	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	4		12		12		3		4	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....			1				2			
98. Dyspepsia.....	6		11		17		10		25	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....										
101. Fistula in Ano.....	1		1		1					
102. Hernia.....	4		13		8		4		5	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....	431	1	501	6	440	6	761	4	713	16

TABLE XXV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
4,916.		4,629.		4,180.		3,738.		5,331.		5,549.		4,337.		4,044.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	550	6	612	4	431	2	464	1	412	4	428	3	403	1	5,317	47
50	1		1		1	1	2	1			2				8	3
51	2		8		2		5		3		4		3		40	
52	21		24		25		12		21		9		19		164	
53			1						1						5	
54	1			1					1	1					3	2
55															1	1
56					2										3	
57			1				10								13	
58	5		21		20		16		14		8		10		106	
59					1						2		1		9	
60															1	
61			3	1			1				1		1		7	1
62					2		2		1						5	
63															2	
64	14		12		17		12		15		6		7		124	
65									1						1	
66					1		1				2				4	
67	1		1		2		2								6	
68	1		4		5		7		12				2		33	
69	4		2												7	
70			5		3		1		7		1		1		19	
71	5		10		3		4		6				1		34	
72																
73															5	1
74	4		2	1			1		2		1		3		14	1
75									1						1	
76			1												1	
77	1														1	
78	3		1												4	
79																
80	1		5		1		2		3		3				40	
81	4		3		8				1		4		3		54	
82	1				1	1	1				1				24	1
83	6		3		3		1		1		3		2		29	
84	71		92		114		58		61		31		24		684	
85	9		14		7		21		16		12		10		93	
86					1										1	
87	3								4				1		8	
88					25		19		4				2		52	
89	10	4	13		23	4	16	2	8	1	4		6		91	14
96	4		6	1	6		1		5		5				44	1
91	4		4		6		1				1		1		30	
92	4		24		7		12		2				4		58	1
93	7		11		9		9		10		10		6		144	
94	25		29		46		39		47		32		39		358	
95	1								1	1	2		1		40	1
96																
97			3		3						2		2		13	
98	13		16		21		18		19		11		14		181	
99																
100					1										1	
101			2		1		1				2				9	
102	4		9		6		11		4		4		1		73	
103	1														1	
	781	10	943	8	805	8	750	4	683	7	591	3	567	1	7,966	74

TABLE XXV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	1,699.		2,322.		3,020.		4,191.		4,614.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	431	1	501	6	440	6	761	4	713	16
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....										
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	5		11		22		21		44	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	3		2				1			
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....							3			
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....							1			
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	1	1	1		4					
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....							3			
111. Jaundice.....	4		22		5		15		14	
112. Piles.....	2		6		3		9		11	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		6		5		3		16	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....					1				2	
115. Diabetes.....			3		2					
116. Bright's Disease.....										
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....									1	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....							1		5	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		1				2		1	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	1		3		1		1			
122. Hydrocele.....					3					
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		1				4		4	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....	2		3				5		2	
125. Caries.....										
126. Inflammation of Joints.....										
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....										
129. Necrosis.....					1		2		1	
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	2		6		6		13		18	
132. Boils.....	6		9		12		17		14	
133. Carbuncle.....										
134. Whitlow.....					1		2		1	
135. Skin Diseases.....	10		20		10		19		12	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....										3
137. Contusions.....	29		20		17		25		19	
138. Concussion of Brain.....							1	1	1	
139. Drowning.....								1		
140. Sprains.....	7		12		15		18		17	
141. Dislocation.....	4		1		2				1	
142. Simple Fractures.....	3		2		2		1		5	
143. Compound Fractures.....										
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	54		52		65		46		29	
145. Incised Wounds.....	1		4				7		5	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	8		5		9		6		11	
147. Punctured Wounds.....									1	
148. Poisoning.....			1		2					
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....							1			
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>				1						1
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Erection of Sentence</i>										
Total.....	581	2	692	7	628	6	988	6	951	17

TABLE XXV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
4,916.			4,629.		4,180.		3,738.		5,331.		5,549.		4,337.		4,044.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	781	10	943	8	805	8	750	4	683	7	591	3	567	1	7,966	74
104																
105	37		81		60		36		41		33		20		411	
106	1		2						1				1		11	
107			1				1		2				1		8	
108			1												2	
109	1								1				1		9	1
110							1				1				5	
111	12		10		19		12		15		6		2		136	
112	6		32		13		7		17		9		7		122	
113	4		4		1		10				4				57	
114	1		3		1		2		4				1		15	
115			1						1		1				8	
116																
117																
118	2				2						2		1		8	
119	2		3		4		1		3		2		1		22	
120					1				3						9	
121							2		2		1		4		15	
122															3	
123	2		2		4				1		1		1		23	
124	2		1										1		16	
125					1				1						2	
126			3		3				3		2		3		14	
127																
128			1		4										5	
129							3						2		9	
130			1										1		2	
131	14		24		17	1	24		28		21		25		198	1
132	9		13		32		12		14		19		18		175	
133	3		2		1		1		1		1				8	
134	5		5		7		2		8		4		1		36	
135	22		20		10		8		3		5		9		148	
136	3		2		3		7				6		2		26	
137	35		30		37		45		43		47		37		384	
138					1				1						4	1
139		1														2
140	18		31		14		8		23		22		15		200	
141	1				2		1						1		13	
142	8		6				4		2		3		3		39	
143													2		2	
144	41		9		7	1	31		13		24	1	27		398	2
145	3		4		1		9		8		6		3		51	
146	6		16		15		6		8		13		7		110	
147	4		3		1						1				10	
148									1		7				11	
149	2	1			2		2		4		1		1		13	1
150								1								1
151																2
152													1			1
	1,025	12	1,254	8	1,068	10	985	5	934	7	833	4	765	2	10,704	86

TABLE XXVI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	12, 357.		9, 135.		19, 101.		21, 531.		21, 099.			
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.											
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>											
	1.	Typhoid Fever.....	81	5	75	18	85	5	285	23	253	36
	2.	Typhus Fever.....	45	4	86	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3.	Typho-Malarial Fever.....	27		16		63		11		45	
	4.	Yellow Fever.....										
	5.	Remittent Fever.....	150		82		139		193		99	2
	6.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	139		138		125		337		114	
	7.	Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	124		75		98		100		53	
	8.	Quartan Intermittent Fever.....					3		36		23	
	9.	Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	3	2	1		9				5	
	10.	Acute Diarrhœa.....	1,022	1	439		1,847		1,215		549	3
	11.	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	71		9		34	4	94		94	1
	12.	Acute Dysentery.....	111		39		143		181		81	1
	13.	Chronic Dysentery.....					1		11	1	6	
	14.	Erysipelas.....	10		4		8		33		23	3
	15.	Small-pox and Varioloid.....			1	1	1		3			
	16.	Measles.....	5				19		86		38	3
	17.	Scarlet Fever.....					1					
	18.	Diphtheria.....							45		13	1
	19.	Mumps.....	15		5		3		12		12	
	20.	Epidemic Catarrh.....							196		209	
	21.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	98	1	139	1	90	1	94		2	
		ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22.	Syphilis.....	61		29		45		77		82	
	23.	Gonorrhœa.....	133		62		224		179		167	
	24.	Orchitis.....	23		7		10		23		21	
	25.	Stricture of the Urethra.....	3		2						4	
	26.	Purulent Ophthalmia.....									2	
	27.	Serpent Bite.....										
	28.	Other Diseases of this Order.....							2			
		ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29.	Scurvy.....	4		3		2		9		3	
	30.	Purpura.....									2	
	31.	Delirium Tremens.....	2		11		8		15		2	
	32.	Inebriation.....	4	1	2				6		5	
	33.	Chronic Alcoholism.....									2	
	34.	Other Diseases of this Order.....										
		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
		ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35.	Gout.....							1			
	36.	Acute Rheumatism.....	135		35		96		192		119	
	37.	Chronic Rheumatism.....	30		25		204		187		143	
	38.	Anæmia.....							6		26	
	39.	General Dropsy.....	1				3				1	
	40.	Cancer.....									1	
	41.	Tumors.....	2		1		1		1		1	
	42.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	18		1		7				2	
		ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	43.	Consumption.....	6	1	7		12		12	1	13	1
	44.	Serofula.....					4		9		6	
	45.	Other Diseases of this Order.....							2			
		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	46.	Itch.....							11		16	
	47.	Tape-worm.....									5	
	48.	Other Intestinal Worms.....					1		10		1	
	49.	Other Diseases of this Order.....										
		Carried forward.....	2,323	15	1,294	27	3,287	10	3,675	25	2,244	52

TABLE XXVI.
of the Middle Department.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
22, 853.			31, 551.		28, 043.		29, 836.		27, 390.		22, 553.		9, 518.		21, 247.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	99	21	89	11	127	19	276	24	122	19	151	11	12	2	1, 655	194
2			3	2	3	2	2	2							142	18
3	3		11		6		15	2	20		18		2		237	2
4																
5	44	3	204		155		183	2	173		282	1	27		1, 731	8
6	74		46		30		40		145		125		24		1, 337	
7	48		50		27		56		100		60		41		832	
8	20		5		4		2		5		9		1		108	
9			9	2			3				1				31	4
10	371		494		291		322		299		356		241		7, 446	4
11	77		65		66	1	53	2	85	1	15	1	28		691	10
12	61	2	58		65		72		68	1	106		45		1, 030	4
13	8		11		15		27		31		5		11		126	1
14	32		34		19	1	22		16		11		6		218	4
15			16	1	21	1	18	2	20	4	5		1		86	9
16	141		235	3	22	1	61	1	70		14		3		694	8
17	3		5	1	3								2		14	1
18	40	1	17	1	5		5		10		15	2	5		155	5
19	112		74		63		57		52		25		3		433	
20	502		574		378		760		398		209		12		3, 238	
21	39	1	17		3		31		6						519	4
22	89		118		88		87		98		69		58		901	
23	153		158		126		131		121		133		69		1, 656	
24	10		17		14		17		14		13		10		179	
25			7		2		1		4		1		3		27	
26	1		11		2		7		6		15				44	
27																
28			1		1										4	
29	9		4		1		4		9		1		1		50	
30			1		1	1					1				5	1
31	8	2	4		4		4		4	2	4	1	2		68	5
32	5		6		4		8		5		10		4		59	1
33			3		3		4		4	1	2		1		19	1
34			5		5	2									10	2
35													1		2	
36	112		243		161		209		120		100		20		1, 542	
37	213		209		153		143		101		40		26		1, 474	
38	85		63		39	1	30		23		18		2		292	1
39	2		2		5		2		16		1				33	
40			1		2		1		1						6	
41	5		1		3		1		2		2		3		23	
42	2				2				1		2				35	
43	28	2	29	5	23		29	5	16	5	6	1	4		185	21
44	1		10		17		21		14		6				88	
45					1				1						4	
46	97		68		72		50		47		35		16		412	
47	1		1		1		4								12	
48	1		2		1		2								18	
49					1										1	
	2, 496	32	2, 981	26	2, 035	29	2, 760	40	2, 227	33	1, 866	17	684	2	27, 872	308

TABLE XXVI.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Continued.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	12,357.		9,135.		19,101.		21,531.		21,099.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2,323	15	1,294	27	3,287	10	3,675	25	2,244	52
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....					1	1	1	1		
51. Epilepsy.....	8				11		12		5	1
52. Headache.....	79		33		31		60		77	
53. Insanity.....	1				2		3		3	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....										
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1									
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....									10	
57. Nostalgia.....					1		4		1	
58. Neuralgia.....	42		6		39		92		99	
59. Paralysis.....	1		3		5		3		3	1
60. Sun-stroke.....	1		3	1	3		11			
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	18		4		12		10		6	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....					1				3	
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	31		11		13		40		55	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....					1		2			
66. Night Blindness.....										
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		2		6		9			
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	4		2				14		24	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	6				6		2		4	
70. Deafness.....	6				2				1	
71. Otorrhœa.....	4		3		5		12		12	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....					4		5			
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....									3	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....									1	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....					15		6			
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....					1				2	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	1				6		7		18	
81. Varicocele.....			1		4		19		24	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	16		2		1		11	1	1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....			2		4		18		6	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	180		37		244		243		189	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	5				2		30		30	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....					4		5		2	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	5		5		21		6		22	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	4		3		18		56	2	24	5
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	5		5		18		34		28	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	4		4		9	1	12		6	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12		2		5		106		31	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	111		33		68		84		82	
94. Constipation.....	217		68		115		307		174	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	28		20	2	121	2	42	1	22	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	2						2			
98. Dyspepsia.....	26		40		41		25		47	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....										
101. Fistula in Ano.....	1						1		2	
102. Hernia.....	8	1	4		33		41		39	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1				1				1	
Carried forward.....	3,159	16	1,596	30	4,161	14	5,010	30	3,311	59

TABLE XXVI.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
22,853.		31,551.		28,043.		29,836.		27,390.		22,553.		9,518.		21,247.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
2,496	32	2,981	26	2,035	29	2,760	40	2,227	33	1,866	17	684	2	27,872	308	
50		2	1	1		2				1		1		9	3	
51	9	17		10	2	9		4		2		6		93	3	
52	69	107		105		61		75		26		6		729		
53	2			2		4								17		
54	1	2	1	3	2	5	3	3		1				15	6	
55	1	6	1	1	1			1	1	1				11	3	
56	1	8		9		2		2		1		1		34		
57	4			4		5		2		2		1		24		
58	69	95		64		87		76		42		14		725		
59	5	1		1		1		1	1	2		2		28	2	
60										1				19	1	
61	3	24		4			1	12						93	1	
62		7		4		7		2						24		
63	1	1				5								7		
64	38	60		33		45		53		36		11		426		
65						1		2				1		7		
66	3	1		1				3		4		4		16		
67	3	6		2		7		1		2				46		
68	36	22		28		28		28		7				193		
69	2	8		5		5		2						40		
70	1	9		7		6		1						33		
71	5	20		24		23		14		3		1		126		
72				1										10		
73		1	1							1				2	1	
74	7	17		10		12	2	7	1	4				60	3	
75	1	1		4		3	1	2		2				13	1	
76	5	2	1	2		2								12	1	
77	5	4	1			6		1		3				40	1	
78	3	1		2	1			1						10	1	
79						1		1						2		
80	6	17		6		4		4		3		1		73		
81	14	15		13		13		5		7		2		117		
82	2	2		3		1		1		1				41	1	
83	8	12		19		16		14		1				100		
84	182	193		161		317		141		88		32		2,007		
85	20	47		50		55	1	53		13		5		310	1	
86						2				1				3		
87		9		2		6				2				30		
88	16	44		37		57		26		15				254		
89	73	5	158	11	138	13	123	15	109	8	33	1	7	746	60	
90	35	1	73		72		46		40		31		11	398	1	
91	5	10		7		46		10		6		2		121	1	
92	19	1	38		74		33	2	72	1	64			456	4	
93	58	44		43		43		60		32		13		671		
94	180	196		162		242		157		165		36		2,019		
95	5	8		6		14		5		6		7		303	5	
96		9		1		1				1	1			12	1	
97	1	2		6		18		4		2				37		
98	27	35		50		25		22		22		5		365		
99	4													4		
100	10			2				2						14		
101	2	8		3		1		3						21		
102	31	48		37		48		14		17		6		326	1	
103		1				1		1						6		
3,468	40	4,372	42	3,254	48	4,199	65	3,264	45	2,517	19	859	2	39,170	410	

TABLE XXVI.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	12, 357.		9, 135.		19, 101.		21, 531.		21, 099.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
			Brought forward	3, 159	16	1, 596	30	4, 161	14	5, 010	30	3, 311	59	
			<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>											
			104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels											I
			105. Inflammation of Tonsils	15		29		27		101		113		
			106. Inflammation of Stomach	15		4		12		12	I	5		
			107. Inflammation of Bowels	3		I		4	1	5		6	1	
			108. Inflammation of Peritonæum					2		1	1	1	1	
			109. Acute Inflammation of Liver	6		2		3		20	1	5	I	
			110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	1						6		4		
			111. Jaundice	28		10		29		131		681		
			112. Piles	24		9		28		33		63		
			113. Other Diseases of this Order	38		6		47		42		1		
			<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>											
			114. Stone and Gravel					1		6		3		
			115. Diabetes					1		1		I		
			116. Bright's Disease							1	I			
			117. Diseases of Prostate									2		
			118. Diseases of Testes									3		
			119. Inflammation of Kidneys	4		2		9		9		10	1	
			120. Inflammation of Bladder			1		I		2	1	4		
			121. Incontinence of Urine					3		1		2		
			122. Hydrocele	1								3		
			123. Other Diseases of this Order	14		7		9		3				
			<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>											
			124. Anchylosis											1
			125. Caries											7
			126. Inflammation of Joints	I						2				
			127. Inflammation of Bones							3				
			128. Inflammation of Periosteum							4				
			129. Necrosis	I						I				
			130. Other Diseases of this Order							1				
			<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>											
			131. Abscess	6		24		61		51		48		
			132. Boils	20		11		21		74		53		
			133. Carbuncle	3		6		7		3		7		
			134. Whitlow	9		2		8		4		10		
			135. Skin Diseases	62		18		47		49		12		
			CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.											
			<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>											
			136. Burns	3		2				3		15		
			137. Contusions	28		25		19	I	41		27		
			138. Concussion of Brain							1		2	I	
			139. Drowning								I		I	
			140. Sprains	3		9		3		50		49		
			141. Dislocation	2				1		1		4		
			142. Simple Fractures	4		5		4		2		3		
			143. Compound Fractures									1		
			144. Gunshot Wounds	7		2		108	10	49	3	20	1	
			145. Incised Wounds	13		7		10		4		18		
			146. Lacerated Wounds	17		7		6		3		10	1	
			147. Punctured Wounds	4		8		3		3		I		
			148. Poisoning	2				1		19				
			149. Other Accidents and Injuries	18	1	4		14	I	5	1	2	2	
			150. ORDER II.—Homicide											
			151. ORDER III.—Suicide											
			152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence											
			Total	3, 511	17	1, 797	30	4, 659	27	5, 757	40	4, 513	69	

TABLE XXVI.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
22,853.		31,551.		28,043.		29,836.		27,390.		22,553.		9,518.		21,247.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
3,468	40	4,372	42	3,254	48	4,199	65	3,264	45	2,517	19	859	2	39,170	410	
104	1	2		1				1		1				7		
105	260	273		155		201		111		41		22		1,348		
106	1	7		8		3		2		3		6		78	2	
107	3	2	1			3	1	7		5		1		40	4	
108		3		1			1	1	1	1				10	4	
109	13	1	12		16		6	6		4		4		97	3	
110	18		15		21		5	12		1				83		
111	195		189		79	3	67	83		26		1		1,519	3	
112	72		73		81		54	44		32		20		533		
113	1		11		12		11	1	29	11		1		210	1	
114	2				3		4	3				1		23		
115			2		1		2	3						11		
116			6		5		5	5		5				27	1	
117	1						1							4		
118			15		7		3	1		2				31		
119	15		25		27		22	9		4		5		141	1	
120			2		7		3	3		1		1		25	1	
121	3		5		3		2	4		2				25		
122	4		3		1		2							14		
123	2		7		3		3			1				49		
124			2				3	1						6		
125	3		4	1	1		1							10	1	
126	4		2		4		5	3		2				30		
127							1							4		
128	1		2		1		3	3		1		1		17		
129	1		5		2		2			1				14		
130	1							1		1				6		
131	26		48		25		44	33		13		28		407		
132	48		62		55		36	53		39		14		483		
133	5		17		5		3	1		8		4		69		
134	10		27		23		17	3		11		6		130		
135	38		45		35		19	18		16		2		361		
136	10		11		18		19	4		3		9		97		
137	38		37		26		26	22		26		13		328	1	
138	1		2		1			2		2				11	1	
139		2		1					1						6	
140	45		50		40		44	63		44		8		408		
141	3		3		4		1	3		2				24		
142	7		15		9		6	4		5				64		
143	1		1				1	2						6		
144	11	1	22	2	35	4	11	2	32	2	27	8	11	6	335	39
145	16		21		9		10	4		5		5	1	122	1	
146	2		14		2		5	2		1		2		71	1	
147	4		7		3		1	2		4				40		
148	2				1			1				1		27		
149			2		15	1	8	3	5	2	3	2		76	13	
150		2													2	
151								2							2	
152		1													1	
4,336	48	5,423	47	3,999	56	4,862	75	3,850	51	2,871	29	1,025	9	46,594	498	

TABLE XXVII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	70,086.		51,878.		16,840.		35,055.		44,335.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever	644	49	353	27	100	10	508	31	791	86
2. Typhus Fever	31	1	7				4	3	9	1
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	458	1	194	2	62		158	3	415	12
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	990	2	546		187		506	3	397	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	608		367		261		396		339	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	473		452		266		208		156	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	130		37		58		31		7	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	29	2	8		3	3	31		4	2
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	4,542	2	2,392		854		2,819	2	2,845	1
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	437		229		138		351	4	215	2
12. Acute Dysentery.....	554		272	1	121	1	233	3	316	5
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	85	2	60		21		21		51	
14. Erysipelas.....	51		21		8		13		12	1
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	3				5	1	1		4	
16. Measles.....	11		41		50		282	3	75	1
17. Scarlet Fever.....							1		15	
18. Diphtheria.....							8		42	1
19. Mumps.....	99		10				10		148	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	256				6		164		628	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	933	3	589	1	103	1	189		186	1
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	141		98		69		120		173	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	248		124		106		227		269	
24. Orchitis.....	52		28		7		19		30	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	5		8		1		5		10	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....							10		11	
27. Serpent Bite.....			2							
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....							13		3	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scoury.....	29		43		1		6		6	
30. Purpura.....							2			
31. Delirium Tremens.....	17		10	1	1		6		2	
32. Inebriation.....	5		1		5		3		4	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....							6		10	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....							8		45	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	2									
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	667		185		96		251		381	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	503		220		90		305		601	
38. Anæmia.....	29	1	24		17		41		34	1
39. General Dropsy.....	8		22		6		3		7	
40. Cancer.....			1						2	
41. Tumors.....	15		10		1		5		1	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	72		12		4		16		32	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	48	1	15	2	12	2	29	2	41	2
44. Scrofula.....	24		6		2		7		15	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....									4	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....							13		40	
47. Tape-worm.....							1			
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	20		6		6		6		14	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	12,219	64	6,393	34	2,667	18	7,036	54	8,390	116

TABLE XXVII.
of the Department of Washington.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
51,862.			52,521.		53,309.		54,817.		44,338.		43,320.		23,779.		45,178.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	572	83	373	68	383	42	322	44	120	26	159	18	56	9	4,381	493
2	7	3	5	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	2			72	16
3	342	8	251	4	201	4	153	4	49	2	83	12	3		2,369	52
4																
5	217		200	1	181		290		226		295	1	108		4,143	7
6	177		143		130		164		189	1	151		88		3,013	1
7	189		146		118		176		189		233		181		2,787	
8	8		14		9		10		4		44		20		372	
9	14	2	20	1	3		2	1	7		6	1			127	12
10	1,600	6	1,055		799		919		671		874	1	1,004		20,374	12
11	256		464	3	132	2	105		80	1	76	1	36		2,519	13
12	252		153		153	1	187		171		145	1	285	3	2,842	15
13	30	1	15	1	27		22	1	15				8		355	5
14	48		32	1	32		33	2	44		23		13		330	4
15	74	8	95	4	50	8	77	7	21	1	9		9		348	29
16	213	2	448	8	417	2	226	2	172	1	26		2		1,963	19
17	26	2	4		3		7				1		3		60	2
18	127		66	2	32	5	51	1	25	1	27	1	21		399	11
19	147	4	210		205		171	1	124		56		21		1,201	5
20	651		486		260		541		325		124		19		3,460	
21	285		71	1	156		225		139		62	1	68		3,006	8
22	136		140		117		114		73		112		100		1,393	
23	204		138		112		194		123		165		106		2,016	
24	42		29		32		27		12		13		10		301	
25	7		11		4	1	5		4		2		7		69	1
26	4		5		7		8		3		1		1		50	
27															2	
28	11		8		14		6		12						67	
29	3		2		4		12		10		6		3		125	
30	6	2	2	1	1		2				1				14	3
31	4	1	7	3	10		2		9		11		10		89	5
32	10		14		20		8		7		21		6		104	
33	6		4		2		2		3		5				38	
34	3		3		12		4				1				76	
35			4										1		7	
36	408	1	392	1	291	1	362		250		192	1	121		3,596	4
37	661		772		451		469		246		233		79		4,630	
38	59		38		60		42		10		47		18		419	2
39	4		5		7		12				1				75	
40	1						1								5	
41			2		1		6		7		2				50	
42	38		59		35		48		23		13		14		366	
43	63	3	50	4	44	2	43	4	26	1	15		13	1	399	24
44	27		10		11		22		18		15		9		166	
45	5		7		1		2		2		4		3		28	
46	59		51		76		153		46		53		17		508	
47	2		1		1		5						1		11	
48	12		5		8		11		12						100	
49	13								2						15	
	7,023	126	6,010	105	4,615	69	5,242	68	3,471	36	3,310	40	2,464	13	68,840	743

TABLE XXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Continued.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	70,086.		51,878.		16,840.		35,055.		44,335.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	12,219	64	6,293	34	2,667	18	7,036	54	8,390	116
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	4	2	1	1	1				1	
51. Epilepsy.....	18		17	1	7		17		27	
52. Headache.....	269		96		26		128		217	
53. Insanity.....	17		7		1		5		4	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	4	1	2	2			8	1	7	4
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	7	1	4	2	1		1		4	3
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							8		23	1
57. Nostalgia.....	22		1				15		48	
58. Neuralgia.....	188		91		34		99		150	
59. Paralysis.....	5		2		5		9		16	
60. Sun-stroke.....	59	1	25	1			1			
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	44	3	22	1	7		22		11	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	8		2		1		1		3	
63. Cataract.....	4		2				2		1	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	141		53		27		72		160	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	6		6		2		1		7	
66. Night Blindness.....	2						3		3	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	17		9		1		7		26	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	36		19		4		24		73	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	37		15		2		3		21	
70. Deafness.....	4		3		2		1		10	
71. Otorrhœa.....	31		3		3		14		19	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10		2				7		6	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	1									
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....							4		12	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....									1	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....							1		1	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	3		6				2	1	3	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	3		1		2	1			4	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	1		2				1			
80. Varicose Veins.....	49		12		8		15		48	
81. Varicocele.....	55		21		7		24		50	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	16		4		2		7	1	8	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	34		13		10		14		44	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	568		233		78		227		909	1
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	37		15		9		15		42	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....									1	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	14		12		2		14		25	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	39		11		4		27		64	1
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	58	3	24		4		180	1	128	7
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	95		43		16		76		72	1
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	8		13		5		27		17	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	25		15	1	8		83		164	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	384		173		94		225		210	
94. Constipation.....	648		182		47		344		610	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	240	2	108	1	42		134	1	78	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	9		4				1		4	
98. Dyspepsia.....	204		143		40		97		108	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	9		1		2					
101. Fistula in Ano.....	4		3		2		4		7	
102. Hernia.....	96		80		23		54		94	1
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	5		2		2		3		5	
Carried forward.....	15,757	77	7,896	44	3,198	19	9,063	59	11,936	135

TABLE XXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
51, 862.		52, 521.		53, 309.		54, 817.		44, 338.		43, 320.		23, 779.		45, 178.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
7,023	126	6,010	105	4,615	69	5,242	68	3,471	36	3,310	40	2,464	13	68,840	743	
50	4	5	1			4		1	1	2			1	23	6	
51	37	33	1	24		31	1	17		9		8		245	6	
52	164	133		129		235		157		182		106		1,842		
53	4	5		5		4		2		3		1		58		
54	4	2	10	8	6	2	2	2	1	4	3		1	49	27	
55	1	7	3	1		2	1	2	2	2	1	1		33	13	
56	8	19		6		1				1		1		67	1	
57	25	10		17		11		7		8				164		
58	236	195		151		181		133		95		65		1,618		
59	11	11		8		6		1		3	1	2		79	2	
60										3		4		92	2	
61	44	81		13	1	33	2	9		7		5		298	7	
62	3	7		4		3		3						35		
63		3		1		4								17		
64	161	158		137		125		88		97		69		1,288		
65	4	2				2		1		1		2		34		
66	3	3		2		3		2		4		4		29		
67	12	7		10		7		2		5		6		109		
68	84	54		61		88		32		43		34		552		
69	32	25		27		8		3		4		3		180		
70	13	12		9		8		2		1				65		
71	31	36		33		39		17		23		17		266		
72	7	3		4		1						1		41		
73	1					1	1			1				4	1	
74	20	30		14	1	15	2	14		5		4		118	3	
75	2	2		2		5		1		1				14	1	
76		2				1	1	1		1				7	1	
77	7	5		5		6		4	1	1				42	2	
78	4									1				15	1	
79	3			1				1						9		
80	51	45		26		47		19		22		14		356		
81	79	48		31		48		20		13		12		408		
82	6	2	9		5		5	1	4	1		2		69	4	
83	70	54		34		32		16		15		13		349		
84	1,074	2	950	3	847		1,045	749	1	322		133		7,135	7	
85	49	123		85		113		54		52		21		615		
86	4	1		1								2		8	1	
87	33	16		11		7		4		5				143		
88	41	1	100		41	1	84	1	33	21		10		475	4	
89	194	35	243	31	194	32	254	24	159	20	62	6	41	2	1,541	161
90	128	99		76		93		60		52		25		835	2	
91	26	18		12		16	1	13		6		7	1	168	2	
92	578	1	383	1	415		292	117		38		33		2,151	3	
93	190	124		91		146		95		92		91		1,915		
94	560	365		296		263		202		234		112		3,863		
95	54	5		9		17		9		4		43		743	4	
96												4		4		
97	2	3		11		9		7		2				52		
98	148	124		68		139		103		83		40		1,297		
99																
100		5		3				1		1				22		
101	6	8		8		4		9		2		3		60		
102	116	114		85		71		33		35		23		824	1	
103	4	4		6		1		1				1		34		
11,361	175	9,708	153	7,640	106	8,754	106	5,681	62	4,879	51	3,427	18	99,300	1,005	

TABLE XXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	70,086.		51,878.		16,840.		35,055.		44,335.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	15,757	77	7,896	44	3,198	19	9,063	59	11,936	135
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels									18	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils	114		40		20		74		332	
106. Inflammation of Stomach	34		21		9		57		18	1
107. Inflammation of Bowels	28	1	2		10		14		25	
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum	2	1	3	3	1		3	3	3	
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver	93		39		8		14		12	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	22		35		15		9		30	
111. Jaundice	194		168		43		307		1,045	
112. Piles	146		110		51		78		191	
113. Other Diseases of this Order	132		42		7		86		60	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel	2				3		12		4	
115. Diabetes	1		2		2		7		4	
116. Bright's Disease							1		4	
117. Diseases of Prostate									3	
118. Diseases of Testis									30	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys	27		13	1	23		41		53	
120. Inflammation of Bladder	12		7		2		12		18	
121. Incontinence of Urine	2		2		2		5		29	
122. Hydrocele	4		3				3		3	
123. Other Diseases of this Order	56		22		6		37		50	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis	1		1						1	
125. Caries							2		2	
126. Inflammation of Joints	1						8		29	
127. Inflammation of Bones										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum							5		6	
129. Necrosis	2		2		2		1		5	
130. Other Diseases of this Order					1		1		4	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess	170		101		38		132		116	
132. Boils	119		40		21		95		127	
133. Carbuncle	26		22		4		6		19	
134. Whitlow	29		11		4		18		27	
135. Skin Diseases	222		77		22		33		44	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns	10		4		1		22		20	
137. Contusions	153		130		25		98		84	
138. Concussion of Brain	3	1			1		1	1	4	
139. Drowning								1		
140. Sprains	55		16		10		62		117	
141. Dislocation	17		8				9		10	
142. Simple Fractures	14		36	4	8		8		10	
143. Compound Fractures									3	
144. Gunshot Wounds	77	2	2,609	149	13	2	14	2	34	
145. Incised Wounds	78		24		11		41		105	
146. Lacerated Wounds	48	1	163	1	20		24		10	
147. Punctured Wounds	23	1	13	2	4		9		14	
148. Poisoning	26		9		3		4		6	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries	40	3	13	1	11		37		54	
150. ORDER II.—Homicide										
151. ORDER III.—Suicide		2				1				
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence								1		
Total	17,740	89	11,684	205	3,599	22	10,453	67	14,719	136

TABLE XXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Concluded.

1862.			1863.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
51,862.		52,521.		53,309.		54,817.		44,338.		43,330.		23,779.		45,178.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
11,361	175	9,708	153	7,640	106	8,754	106	5,681	62	4,879	51	3,427	18	99,300	1,605
104	10	7		7		8		1	1	3				54	1
105	390	339		219		347		244		134		73		2,326	
106	25	13		13		8		13		9	1	13		233	2
107	17	1	2	16	2	9		11		4	1	17		159	5
108	4	1			2	2		1		2	2			24	12
109	25	15		17		3		13		5		16		260	
110	21	19		14		19		9		7		4		204	
111	791	610		402		297		156		132		22		4,167	
112	254	189		172		165		144		108		58		1,666	
113	32	147		68		120		9		23		13		739	
114	4	20		7		6		4		4				66	
115	3	1		1				1						22	
116	7	10	1	3		9		1		3				38	1
117	3			2						3				11	
118	9	15		13		11		3		6		2		89	
119	29	47		34		24		13		6		5		315	1
120	16	8		7		11		2		7				102	
121	25	28		26		17		9		5		3		153	
122	5	10		6		9		5		1		3		52	
123	20	18		7		9		4		3		3		235	
124	2	1		3		2		1		1				13	
125	5	4		1		7						1		22	
126	29	30		24		16		8		6		5		156	
127	1	1		1										3	
128	8	11		7		5		7		3		1		53	
129	6	1		2				2		2				25	
130		2		1		2								11	
131	136	87		64		80		58	2	100		74		1,156	2
132	147	121		95		157		102		124		61		1,209	
133	22	8		8		6		6		9		4		140	
134	39	27		27		34		19		18		12		265	
135	62	50		49		87		57		40		20		763	
136	26	33		16		20		16		17		9		194	
137	107	118		69		71		87		108		88	1	1,138	1
138	1	2								1				13	2
139					3						3				7
140	117	134		85		142		117		129		81		1,065	
141	12	8		10		8		5		6		7		100	
142	9	13		4		10		11		12		5		140	4
143	2	2		2				1		5		2		17	
144	44	3	2	110	2	37	2	55	2	80	10	58	7	3,142	181
145	70	71		42		64		37		51		12		606	
146	49	16	1	16		4		10		8		18		386	3
147	10	13		8		15		9		12	1	4		134	4
148	2	1	1	3		6		3		3		7		73	3
149	55	2	1	20	1	35		23	8	14		37	22	345	37
150						1		2			1				4
151						1		2							6
152															1
14,012	184	12,104	161	9,278	115	10,643	120	6,968	75	6,066	67	4,118	41	121,324	1,282

TABLE XXVIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	106,069.		69,320.		149,052.		171,258.		172,271.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
	1. Typhoid Fever.....	938	121	348	28	330	21	984	101	852	116
	2. Typhus Fever.....	11	4	3	1	7		17	1	7	
	3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	743		275	1	446	5	534	11	522	17
	4. Yellow Fever.....										
	5. Remittent Fever.....	2,772	26	1,100	8	1,568	3	2,064	12	1,412	13
	6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	1,062	7	627		1,446		2,110		1,122	
	7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1,279	1	503		838		1,689		1,124	
	8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	115		42		177		307		76	
	9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	46	7	38	8	40	2	127	8	40	5
	10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	16,234	4	6,657	3	13,746	1	16,527	8	10,468	2
	11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1,549	9	1,410	11	1,992	4	2,078	22	1,836	46
	12. Acute Dysentery.....	1,683	10	770		1,216	2	2,029	15	1,437	25
	13. Chronic Dysentery.....	310	5	74	2	180		292	4	261	8
	14. Erysipelas.....	55		47		59		63		87	1
	15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	1				2		1		5	
	16. Measles.....	28		6		8		239		138	2
	17. Scarlet Fever.....			1		2		2			1
	18. Diphtheria.....							32	4	20	2
	19. Mumps.....	38		8		13		48	1	52	
	20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	12		30		91		708		1,436	
	21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1,954	19	818	5	1,339	7	728	7	308	10
	ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22. Syphilis.....	120		65		207		362		245	
	23. Gonorrhœa.....	86		63		467		610		412	
	24. Orchitis.....	61		23		41		78		60	
	25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	21		8		17		19		19	
	26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....							5		4	
	27. Serpent Bite.....			2				2			
	28. Other Diseases of this Order.....							13		5	
	ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29. Scurvy.....	1,139	2	291		107		84	1	137	1
	30. Purpura.....							2		3	
	31. Delirium Tremens.....	3		3	1	13		11	1	7	
	32. Inebriation.....	3		4		18		25		8	2
	33. Chronic Alcoholism.....									5	
	34. Other Diseases of this Order.....							9		40	
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35. Gout.....	3		1		12		4		1	
	36. Acute Rheumatism.....	1,165		414		954		1,622		1,627	1
	37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	644		377		995		1,742		1,580	2
	38. Anæmia.....	47		78		151		358	3	246	1
	39. General Dropsy.....	52		35		34		53	1	40	
	40. Cancer.....	1		36				5		1	
	41. Tumors.....	11		7		10		24		10	
	42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	86		19		90		25		26	2
	ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	43. Consumption.....	107	4	35	3	59	1	146	5	119	11
	44. Scrofula.....	27		13		24		43		37	
	45. Other Diseases of this Order.....							10		1	
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	46. Itch.....							58		49	
	47. Tape-worm.....							8		7	
	48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	31		15		42		30		29	
	49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	Carried forward.....	32,437	219	14,246	71	26,741	46	36,536	205	25,921	268

TABLE XXVIII.
of the Army of the Potomac.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
213,043.			200,714.		175,856.		176,638.		149,182.		128,009.		106,967.		151,531.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	1,388	287	1,195	192	757	141	767	173	468	86	217	50	198	7	8,412	1,323
2	6	2	51	11	43	15	35	10	10	5	16	2	2		208	51
3	899	57	906	38	509	32	418	33	279	17	300	7	213	5	6,044	223
4																
5	1,670	11	1,790	3	1,401	6	1,325	17	1,177	2	1,081	4	824	1	18,184	106
6	1,026	1	870		510	1	539		536		621		450		10,919	9
7	762	2	819		477	1	544		480		559		309		9,383	4
8	219	2	70		77		36		78	1	48		45		1,290	3
9	40	5	41	10	34		27	11	31	1	42	4	12		518	61
10	12,043	5	10,874		7,560	8	6,478	4	3,757	3	6,272		3,513	1	114,129	39
11	2,728	111	2,660	78	2,012	60	1,502	60	954	23	580	13	461	4	20,362	441
12	1,640	17	1,540	4	1,097	5	849	9	481	1	781	3	426	2	13,949	93
13	398	15	319	15	210	5	123	6	82		46		20		2,315	60
14	142	1	132	2	106	2	137	2	93	1	55	1	51	1	1,027	11
15	12	2	30	5	42	5	37	4	104	6	9	2	12		255	24
16	115	5	203	10	212	5	305	4	42	1	19	1	26		1,241	28
17	1		2				2		2						12	1
18	30	11	36	3	39	3	42	2	24	2	7	1	10	1	240	29
19	97		73		55		93		94		47		29		647	1
20	2,727		2,213		1,463		1,778		1,140		321		120		12,039	
21	441	14	234	5	184		183	2	313	1	152	1	57		6,711	71
22	328		247	1	218		197		136		89		88		2,302	1
23	407		187		173		211		153		80		131		2,980	
24	56		93		58		39		39		24		21		593	
25	25		27		28		18		8		12		7		209	
26	10		25		23		4		12		3		5		91	
27													1		5	
28	10		18		4	1	5		3				1		59	1
29	137	1	166		120	1	79		59		37		21		2,377	6
30	4		7	1	10	2	13		14	1	1		2		56	4
31	2	1	5		9	2	5		4	1			3		65	6
32	15	1	22	1	10	2	10		10		8		2		135	6
33	3	1	6		3						4		2	1	23	2
34	46	4	15	1	30		6				1		8		155	5
35	3		8				6		2		2		1		43	
36	2,219	3	2,596	1	1,742	1	1,350		1,029	2	735		342		15,795	8
37	2,210	1	2,648		1,877		1,708		1,051	1	675	1	324		15,831	5
38	336	3	358	6	306	2	277	4	231		235		129		2,752	19
39	64	1	47	4	48		47	1	22	1	22		8		472	8
40	2		8		4		10		4		2				73	
41	11		18		16		17		19		10				153	
42	32	1	39		20		36		17		11	1	1		402	4
43	197	26	190	18	155	17	193	16	88	2	37	4	28		1,354	107
44	49		72		77		70		43		39		18		512	
45	6	2	1		4		8		3		3				36	2
46	105		98		123		114		70		53		28		608	
47	4		5		3		4				2		1		34	
48	24		50	1	35		23		10		11				309	1
49	7		6				1						1		15	
	32,696	593	31,020	410	21,884	317	19,671	358	13,172	158	13,269	95	7,951	23	275,544	2,763

TABLE XXVIII.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Continued.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	106,069.		69,320.		149,052.		171,258.		172,271.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	32,437	219	14,246	71	26,741	46	36,536	205	25,921	268
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	5		7	5	4	1	11	6	8	8
51. Epilepsy.....	40	3	16	2	54	1	99	1	79	2
52. Headache.....	429		132		371		485		339	
53. Insanity.....	15	1	5		32	1	26		10	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	2	1			2	1	10	3	5	4
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	2		2		7	2	16	1	7	1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							21		17	
57. Nostalgia.....	18		1		8		51		57	
58. Neuralgia.....	243		136		254		463		433	
59. Paralysis.....	28		13	1	15		36	2	33	
60. Sun-stroke.....	73	1	53	1	48		13			
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	41		19	1	81		76		40	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	10		5		11		15		9	
63. Cataract.....	1		1		4		13		5	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	136		59		168		211		245	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	7		5		8		9		7	
66. Night Blindness.....	18		18		33		36		27	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	27		19		13		19		25	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	58		36		54		126		115	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	41		14		12		25		11	
70. Deafness.....	14		3		14		15		20	
71. Otorrhœa.....	27		12		27		55		32	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1				5		2	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	6				8		1		2	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....							34	4	44	9
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....							6		4	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....							1		1	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	7		3	1	4		11	1	5	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	6	1	2	1	7		8	2	5	1
79. Inflammation of Veins.....			7		4		1		1	
80. Varicose Veins.....	66		30		69		139		119	
81. Varicocele.....	114		40		76		143		104	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	41	4	19	2	47	2	37	2	15	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	46		13		52		80		95	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	1,099		462		937	1	633		1,521	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	60		25		74		126		256	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	1				1		4		1	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	9		12		13		16		28	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	25		20	1	20		55	1	114	1
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	67	4	26	3	59		149	2	234	11
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	135		69		144		218		293	2
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	26		9		28		34		50	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	50		14	1	132	1	236		399	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	865	1	567		981		916		646	1
94. Constipation.....	656		468		553		657		910	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	329	5	334	3	499	7	280	2	142	1
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....									1	
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	30		6		9		37		44	
98. Dyspepsia.....	422		158		330		430		479	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....									1	
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	11		5		9		15		7	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	13		4		22		28		17	
102. Hernia.....	314		138		233		501	1	315	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	4		7		9		10	1	13	
Carried forward.....	38,075	240	17,241	93	32,281	63	43,378	234	33,313	310

TABLE XXVIII.—ARMY THE POTOMAC—Continued.

1862.			1863.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
213,043.		200,714.		175,856.		176,638.		149,182.		128,009.		106,967.		151,531.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
32,696	593	31,020	410	21,884	317	19,671	358	13,172	158	13,269	95	7,951	23	275,544	2,763
50	13	6	15	5	11	8	11	6	3	2	5	1	9	102	48
51	88	3	98	1	78	1	73	2	53	1	24		24	796	17
52	608		635		434		480		399		372		262	4,946	
53	21	1	21		16		25		10	1	9		9	199	4
54	8	9	9	6	13	7	8	3	6	2	6	4	3	72	41
55	4	1	3	1	5	2	8	1	1		3			58	9
56	18		15		14		26		12	1	6		1	130	1
57	49		56	2	58	1	54	1	25		11		1	389	4
58	553		658		418		363		309		236		147	4,213	
59	39	3	38		29	1	30		24	2	10		12	307	9
60									3		22		230	442	2
61	72	8	46	3	40	1	37		18	1	24		17	511	14
62	22		24		17		20		11		13		2	159	
63	4		8		7		4		13		2			62	
64	386		327		290		256		242		165		93	2,578	
65	29		15		20		19		10		11		5	145	
66	39		39		28		29		55		81		53	456	
67	38		42		37		23		7		7		6	263	
68	155		142		126		105		79		46		42	1,084	
69	21		15		12		20		17		4		3	195	
70	46		35		37		15		11		6		3	219	
71	54		55		41		34		32		8		6	383	
72	1		8		3		3		1		2			27	
73	3	1	2		2		3		3		2			32	1
74	47	12	57	6	82	4	70	2	68	1	30	2	16	448	40
75	17	3	20	3	17		9		11		3			87	6
76	4		9	2	4	1	4		2		2	1		27	4
77	8	1	33	1	23	1	25		21	1	6	1	2	148	7
78	14	3	11	1	5		9		3	1			1	71	10
79	1		2		3		1		3					23	
80	142		177		147		98		98		76		61	1,222	
81	116		118		84		60		40		32		25	952	
82	26	2	21	3	41		9	1	4	1	13		3	276	18
83	141		231	2	108	1	147		99		43		34	1,089	3
84	2,660	1	2,461	3	1,864	2	2,697	2	1,427		623		250	16,634	9
85	424	1	473		389		492	1	338		72		44	2,773	2
86	6	2	4		8		12	2	5		1			43	4
87	30		17		19		22		24		11		8	209	
88	223	1	221	1	190		290	1	146		67		20	1,391	6
89	525	61	478	43	384	51	468	59	229	18	102	7	57	2,778	261
90	350	3	517		287		350	1	254	1	140		73	2,830	9
91	61	1	66		50		44	2	44		25	1	6	443	4
92	1,207	6	1,088	2	724		863	2	704	1	230		47	5,694	14
93	692		687		449		326		306		283		299	7,017	2
94	1,047		1,172		807		945		649		657		409	9,139	
95	114	1	100		49		42		59		70		90	2,108	20
96	4		10	1	2				1		3	1	1	22	2
97	51	2	69	2	47	2	46	1	33		15		5	392	7
98	476	1	512		426		435		297		250		124	4,339	1
99	2		1		1		7							12	
100	6		17		3		3		1		3		1	81	
101	24		23		22		22		19		24		17	235	
102	444	1	410		300		275		163		90		57	3,240	2
103	9		6		8	1	8		1		1		1	77	2
43,838	727		42,337	498	30,163	401	29,096	445	19,565	192	17,216	113	10,530	357,033	3,346

TABLE XXVIII.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	106,069.		69,320.		149,052.		171,258.		172,271.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	38,075	240	17,241	93	32,281	63	43,378	234	33,313	310
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels							13	1	39	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils	194		69		172		255		303	1
106. Inflammation of Stomach	85	1	40		125	1	142	1	69	1
107. Inflammation of Bowels	37	2	25	2	35		53	6	29	3
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum	6	2	2		5	2	9	1	4	2
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver	62		66		72		90		61	1
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	60	1	20		110		89	2	143	
111. Jaundice	329	1	322		430		844		1,853	1
112. Piles	398		266		437		811		589	1
113. Other Diseases of this Order	214	1	111	1	210	3	204	1	137	2
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
114. Stone and Gravel	3				6		19		21	
115. Diabetes	16		5		2		8		5	
116. Bright's Disease							9		11	
117. Diseases of Prostate							3		4	
118. Diseases of Testis							23		32	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys	53		20		40		124		102	
120. Inflammation of Bladder	31	1	12		28	1	49		26	1
121. Incontinence of Urine	14		12		6		36		61	
122. Hydrocele	23		3		3		13		13	
123. Other Diseases of this Order	83	3	43		60		82		40	
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
124. Anchylosis	4		7		2		11		4	
125. Caries							7		4	
126. Inflammation of Joints	2						30		30	
127. Inflammation of Bones							2		2	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum							5		8	
129. Necrosis	6		3		4		17		19	
130. Other Diseases of this Order	2		1		3		5		11	
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
131. Abscess	260		156		260		542		412	
132. Boils	155		114		297		398		535	
133. Carbuncle	69		38		55		72		53	
134. Whitlow	41		26		70		57		90	
135. Skin Diseases	250		98		192		154		157	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
136. Burns	28		12		34		93		88	
137. Contusions	161	1	146		235		188		217	
138. Concussion of Brain	8				7	1	1		3	
139. Drowning							1			
140. Sprains	57		43		26		196		262	
141. Dislocation	10		5		14		9		15	
142. Simple Fractures	20		10		49		32	1	32	
143. Compound Fractures							2		3	
144. Gunshot Wounds	1,790	114	1,744	147	7,905	636	207	51	262	34
145. Incised Wounds	133		54		127		136		127	1
146. Lacerated Wounds	97	3	70	5	184	6	50	2	54	
147. Punctured Wounds	13		17		161	23	34	4	23	1
148. Poisoning	35		12		14		15		7	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries	87		23	2	91	4	47	1	67	3
150. ORDER II.—Homicide										1
151. ORDER III.—Suicide		1		1				2		2
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence										
Total	42,911	371	20,836	251	43,752	745	48,573	308	39,340	365

TABLE XXVIII.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
213, 043.			200, 714.		175, 856.		176, 638.		149, 182.		128, 009.		106, 967.		151, 531.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	43, 838	727	42, 337	498	30, 163	401	29, 096	445	19, 565	192	17, 216	113	10, 530	30	357, 033	3, 346
104	30	3	41	1	35	.....	22	1	18	1	13	.....	4	.....	215	7
105	431	.....	525	.....	402	.....	522	1	340	.....	122	.....	82	.....	3, 417	2
106	80	2	96	2	70	1	71	.....	58	1	35	.....	25	.....	896	10
107	40	2	62	2	57	2	82	4	32	2	21	.....	9	.....	482	25
108	12	2	19	2	9	2	10	.....	7	1	4	.....	.....	.....	87	14
109	79	3	111	1	77	.....	97	1	53	.....	44	1	22	.....	834	7
110	48	.....	64	.....	60	.....	58	.....	39	.....	35	.....	15	.....	741	3
111	1, 604	5	1, 123	1	529	1	502	.....	251	.....	171	.....	113	.....	8, 131	9
112	746	.....	842	.....	622	.....	520	.....	376	.....	280	.....	255	.....	6, 142	1
113	120	10	140	1	82	.....	57	1	49	.....	103	1	66	1	1, 493	22
114	26	.....	50	.....	28	.....	32	.....	21	.....	18	.....	13	.....	237	.....
115	13	.....	18	.....	10	1	18	2	5	1	2	.....	1	.....	103	4
116	33	1	32	.....	35	2	35	.....	25	1	14	.....	6	.....	200	4
117	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
118	40	.....	48	.....	28	.....	34	.....	25	.....	11	.....	4	.....	245	.....
119	119	1	144	.....	101	.....	117	.....	69	1	39	.....	18	.....	946	2
120	40	1	36	.....	29	.....	32	.....	20	.....	8	.....	4	.....	315	4
121	80	.....	73	.....	64	.....	66	.....	44	.....	22	.....	12	.....	490	.....
122	11	.....	14	.....	21	1	11	.....	10	.....	2	.....	4	.....	128	1
123	33	1	38	1	19	1	22	1	22	.....	18	.....	1	.....	461	7
124	10	.....	12	.....	8	.....	12	.....	9	.....	10	.....	2	.....	91	.....
125	7	.....	9	.....	9	.....	18	.....	10	.....	12	.....	1	.....	77	.....
126	40	.....	51	.....	61	.....	65	.....	67	.....	28	.....	27	.....	461	.....
127	7	.....	8	.....	5	.....	6	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
128	21	.....	19	.....	22	.....	22	.....	11	.....	6	.....	10	.....	124	.....
129	15	.....	20	.....	20	.....	17	.....	10	.....	6	.....	2	.....	139	.....
130	3	.....	6	.....	8	.....	6	.....	13	.....	12	.....	1	.....	71	.....
131	401	.....	284	.....	249	.....	257	.....	243	.....	249	.....	179	.....	3, 492	.....
132	604	.....	622	.....	455	.....	525	.....	366	.....	419	.....	287	.....	4, 777	.....
133	69	.....	52	.....	52	.....	64	.....	41	.....	28	.....	22	.....	615	.....
134	158	.....	181	.....	102	.....	139	.....	100	.....	51	.....	48	.....	1, 063	.....
135	206	.....	216	.....	161	.....	200	.....	88	.....	118	.....	77	.....	1, 917	.....
136	141	1	158	.....	84	.....	107	.....	117	.....	67	.....	42	.....	971	1
137	391	1	374	.....	250	.....	328	.....	225	.....	323	1	168	1	3, 006	4
138	12	.....	9	3	3	.....	8	1	3	.....	4	1	1	1	59	7
139	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
140	319	.....	384	.....	329	.....	366	.....	442	.....	270	.....	167	.....	2, 861	.....
141	22	.....	36	.....	19	.....	23	.....	18	1	18	.....	4	.....	193	1
142	41	.....	48	.....	29	.....	36	.....	28	.....	30	.....	18	.....	373	1
143	30	3	3	2	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	17	.....	2	.....	65	5
144	7, 008	461	180	8	107	3	157	7	240	15	5, 028	328	516	48	26, 053	1, 852
145	244	.....	343	.....	239	.....	268	.....	213	.....	88	.....	109	.....	2, 081	1
146	164	10	62	.....	56	.....	60	.....	37	1	30	4	23	1	896	32
147	33	.....	27	.....	13	.....	28	1	19	.....	22	.....	28	.....	418	34
148	31	.....	17	1	19	1	24	.....	22	.....	41	.....	41	.....	278	2
149	132	4	85	5	153	3	111	2	81	.....	84	2	86	.....	1, 047	26
150	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
151	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	20
152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
	58, 433	1, 246	49, 024	531	34, 896	420	34, 320	468	23, 447	218	25, 143	455	13, 045	85	433, 720	5, 463

TABLE XXIX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	12,966.		11,055.		16,699.		17,985.		18,629.			
MONTH.....	Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	12,966.		11,055.		16,699.		17,985.		18,629.			
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhoid Fever.....	68	1	75	6	40	6	152	15	152	26		
2. Typhus Fever.....			1				1					
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	8		111	4	84	1		3	70	12		
4. Yellow Fever.....												
5. Remittent Fever.....	527	2	250	2	266	1	568	4	468	11		
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	203	1	84		153		261	1	202			
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	35		235		329		322		312			
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....			19		11		8		28			
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	20	8	5	3	16	1	28	1	3			
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	645		637		1,405	2	1,836	1	886			
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	66	5	52		158		261		153	2		
12. Acute Dysentery.....	87	3	73	2	105	1	237	3	198	4		
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	16		3		18		39	4	42	6		
14. Erysipelas.....	4		1		4		6		7			
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....												
16. Measles.....	1		11						15	4		
17. Scarlet Fever.....												
18. Diphtheria.....									3			
19. Mumps.....			1		2			1	9			
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	3				3		21		135			
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	253	2	245	1	236	2	230	10	36			
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
22. Syphilis.....	24		40		22		32		28			
23. Gonorrhœa.....	47		111		104		99		73			
24. Orchitis.....	10		10		17		35		16			
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	7		7		2		3		4			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....												
27. Serpent Bite.....	1											
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....									7			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
29. Scurvy.....	24		22		12		1		6			
30. Purpura.....												
31. Delirium Tremens.....	2				8							
32. Inebriation.....	1				1							
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....												
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
35. Gout.....												
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	106		35		89		213		160			
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	57		65		99		111		103			
38. Anæmia.....	20		11		2		77		58	1		
39. General Dropsy.....	29		2		2				3			
40. Cancer.....					1				1			
41. Tumors.....					1				3			
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	16						8	1	2			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
43. Consumption.....	9	1	15		20		4		32	6		
44. Scrofula.....	5		8		2		10		2			
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
46. Itch.....											2	
47. Tape-worm.....											2	
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....			11		6		16		5			
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
Carried forward.....	2,294	23	2,140	18	3,220	14	4,579	44	3,256	72		

TABLE XXIX.
of the Department of Virginia.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
23, 382.			23, 218.		43, 153.		33, 483.		42, 491.		42, 086.		36, 511.		27, 638.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	141	19	131	10	274	30	207	18	171	17	107	11	151	4	1, 669	163
2			1		1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	7		17	6
3	122	6	226	13	239	9	304	4	378	2	262	1	371	4	2, 175	59
4																
5	597	10	384	1	294	2	249		242		248		435	2	4, 528	35
6	336		184		223		181		242		356		358		2, 785	2
7	270		181		280		254		205		328		323		3, 074	
8	21		5		7		1		6		9		13		128	
9	33	1	21	2			7		6	1			12	2	151	19
10	959	1	615	1	1, 545		866	1	888		2, 380		2, 454		15, 116	6
11	189	10	257	1	266	5	124	4	50		122		294		1, 992	27
12	175	3	99		185	2	214		215		940	1	548	2	3, 076	21
13	21	2	103		40		36		12		33		117	2	480	14
14	23		23		46		26		26	2	40		19		225	2
15	23	2	13	1	4		4		11	2	19	1	6	1	80	7
16	100		31	1	139	4	145	7	162	2	82		13		729	18
17					3		2		3						8	
18	14		12	1	7		27	3	6		8	1	11		88	5
19	63		45		47		44		102		46		8		307	1
20	424		181		460		358		164		46		78		1, 873	
21	50		49		123		19	1	3				2		1, 243	16
22																
23	85		73		107		77		76		76		46		686	
24	200		98		99		106		172		102		103		1, 314	
25	33		23		13		10		12		7		11		197	
26	9		7		7		14		5		4		3		72	
27	9		3		3						2		2		19	
28					1										2	
29	6		2		1		2		1		2		1		22	
30																
31	3				24		4				5		63		164	
32					2				1		1		2		6	
33	9						2	1	1		2				24	1
34	12	1	1		3				5		2		6		31	1
35	5				1		4		1		2		4		17	
36	1				10										11	
37																
38	1		1						1		2				5	
39	253		191		413		274		201		216	1	137		2, 288	1
40	192		211		374		206		251		123		137		1, 929	
41	45		43		57	1	29		16		42		22		422	2
42	6		3	1	9		2		6		3		18		83	1
43					2										4	
44	7		1		3		9		2		1		6		33	
45	2				18		11				2		2		61	1
46																
47	34		12	2	38	1	31	5	15	3	24	1	14		248	19
48	19		6		15		11		6		8		6		98	
49	3														3	
46	42		62		71		118		58		43		48		444	
47	1		1		4		1		1		2		2		14	
48	5		5		5		3		12		7		9		84	
49																
4, 543	55		3, 304	34	5, 463	55	3, 984	46	3, 737	30	5, 706	19	5, 862	17	48, 088	427

TABLE XXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Continued

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	12,966.		11,055.		16,699.		17,985.		18,629.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2,294	23	2,140	18	3,220	14	4,579	44	3,256	72
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....								1	1	
51. Epilepsy.....	5		2		3	1	4		5	1
52. Headache.....	24		23		80		1		57	
53. Insanity.....	1				2		10	1	4	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	6				1	1			1	
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....			3	2			1	1	3	2
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....									7	
57. Nostalgia.....			1		14		9		5	
58. Neuralgia.....	13		27		28		44		55	
59. Paralysis.....			1		3	1	3		4	
60. Sun-stroke.....	7		2							
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		3		5		89		67	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....					1		3		3	
63. Cataract.....							1			
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	10		23		10				29	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....			1		3				3	
66. Night Blindness.....										
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		1				53		1	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	9		8		5				6	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	4		2		3					
70. Deafness.....	3								3	
71. Otorrhœa.....	2		3		2		7		6	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....							27		1	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....					1		1	1		
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....									7	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....									1	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	2								1	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1								1	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....			2		2				9	
81. Varicocele.....			1		3		19		5	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4	1	5	1	8	1	19	2		
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	5		3		4		3	1	8	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	92		79		154		182		179	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	7		13		3		19		11	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	17								4	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	3		2		1				31	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	21		10	1	20			1	25	1
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	27		10		14				25	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	2		5		2				6	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10		2		6	1	118		82	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	108		133		87		140		47	
94. Constipation.....	117		103		45		195		98	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	23		43	1	69		111		11	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....			2		1		1	1	5	
98. Dyspepsia.....	20		22		33		52		23	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....									2	
100. Diseases of Spleen.....			2		1					
101. Fistula in Ano.....	2		2				1		3	
102. Hernia.....	14		20		24		46		34	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....	2,865	24	2,699	23	3,867	19	5,738	53	4,135	76

TABLE XXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
28,382.			23,218.		43,153.		38,483.		42,491.		42,086.		36,511.		27,628.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	4,543	55	3,304	34	5,463	55	3,984	46	3,737	30	5,706	19	5,862	17	48,088	427
50	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1			1		3	2	10	8
51	12		13		11	1	18		14		15		16		118	3
52	127		145		244		313		261		195		211		1,681	
53	11		8		8		4		2		6		1		57	1
54	5	3	1		2	3	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	24	14
55					4	1					1		3	1	15	7
56	3		4		2		5		4						25	
57	19	1	29		17		16		2				9		121	1
58	54		47		103		107		114		95		57		744	
59	7		2		6	1	10		2		2		4		44	2
60											6		19		34	
61	31		6	1	2	1	10		2		8	1	12		244	3
62	5		4		4		3		1		2		2		28	
63	1		3				2		1						8	
64	62		46		59		62		68		55		59		492	
65	9		5		4		8		7		1		1		42	
66	2		3		4		5		7		10		12		43	
67	2		2		11		8		2		4		2		89	
68	24		24		38		46		75		38		52		325	
69	7		2		4		3		6		1		9		41	
70	4		5		9		7		11		5		7		54	
71	10		8		9		21		17		8		5		98	
72			2		1		2								33	
73	2		1		1				1						7	1
74	6		5		7	2	13	2	9		4		3		54	4
75	1		2		2				1						6	
76			1						2						4	
77	2				2				1		1		1		10	
78	1				1										4	
79	6		1		1		1		3		1		2		15	
80	37		18		27		23		18		37		27		200	
81	16		21		21		17		24		26		23		176	
82	1	1			9				1		2		2	1	51	7
83	30		13		27		35		22		22		18		190	1
84	307		323	1	690		692		503		318		125		3,644	1
85	59		59		90		96		112		33		17		519	
86	4		2			1									6	1
87	24		9		18		6		7		18		4		107	
88	63		16		65		39		22		24		7		273	
89	62	3	28	3	108	5	64	3	67	4	40	1	15		460	22
90	40		29		54	1	51		65	2	38		33	1	386	4
91	10		7		5		10		8		6		8		69	
92	116	1	26		128		99		108		76		4		775	2
93	80		120		124		111		87		138		152		1,327	
94	237		159		283		286		294		231		182		2,230	
95	21		46		12		14		15		97		98		500	1
96			2												2	
97	9		2		7		4		2		1		4		38	1
98	75		41		116		118		72		63		84		719	
99															2	
100	5		2		1										11	
101	5		5		3		2		1		4		4		32	
102	91		47		72		44		47		48		70		557	
103	2		5		1		1		2		1		2		14	
	6,251	65	4,654	40	7,882	73	6,363	54	5,831	39	7,389	22	7,232	23	64,906	511

TABLE XXIX.--DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA--Concluded.

YEAR	1862.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	12,966.		11,055.		16,699.		17,985.		18,629.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	Brought forward.....		2,865	24	2,699	23	3,867	19	5,738	53	4,135	76		
	ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.													
	104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....									1	5			
	105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....		11		17		13				20			
	106. Inflammation of Stomach.....		10		4		12				19			
	107. Inflammation of Bowels.....		2							1	3	2		
	108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....													
	109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....		17	1	6		6				3			
	110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....		3		4		7				18			
	111. Jaundice.....		44		65		61				123			
	112. Piles.....		23		30		45				71			
	113. Other Diseases of this Order.....		16		20	1	13		171		38	1		
	ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .													
	114. Stone and Gravel.....						2						2	
	115. Diabetes.....		1		1				4				2	
	116. Bright's Disease.....										15			
	117. Diseases of Prostate.....													
	118. Diseases of Testis.....													
	119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....		1		1		5				21			
	120. Inflammation of Bladder.....		4		1		1							
	121. Incontinence of Urine.....										13			
	122. Hydrocele.....		2		1		2				1			
	123. Other Diseases of this Order.....		11		23		11		46					
	ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .													
	124. Anchylosis.....						2						3	
	125. Caries.....												1	
	126. Inflammation of Joints.....		1								10			
	127. Inflammation of Bones.....													
	128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....													
	129. Necrosis.....				1				2		3			
	130. Other Diseases of this Order.....										4			
	ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .													
	131. Abscess.....		26		39		38	1	203		25			
	132. Boils.....		14		25		22				95			
	133. Carbuncle.....		6		5		19				10			
	134. Whitlow.....		5				2				12			
	135. Skin Diseases.....		11		18		38				53			
	CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.													
	ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .													
	136. Burns.....		1				1						2	
	137. Contusions.....		7		19		24		23		38			
	138. Concussion of Brain.....		1		1				1		1			
	139. Drowning.....													1
	140. Sprains.....		14		1		3				34			
	141. Dislocation.....		3		2		5				1			
	142. Simple Fractures.....						4		5		8			
	143. Compound Fractures.....										2			
	144. Gunshot Wounds.....		14		5		18		28	4	25	2		
	145. Incised Wounds.....		18		12		8		19		22			
	146. Lacerated Wounds.....		3		6		7	1	1		4			
	147. Punctured Wounds.....		5		1		2		3		1			
	148. Poisoning.....		1								1			
	149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....		9		7		226	55	45		2			
	150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>													
	151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>													
	152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>													
	Total.....		3,149	33	3,014	24	4,464	76	6,289	59	4,846	82		

TABLE XXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
28,382.			23,218.		43,153.		38,483.		42,491.		42,086.		36,511.		27,638.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
6,251	65		4,654	40	7,882	73	6,363	54	5,831	33	7,389	22	7,232	23	64,906	511
104	11	1	9		4		7		3		4		5		48	2
105	95		109		171	1	121		136		60		67		820	1
106	15		6		10		3		2		21	1	16	1	118	2
107	6	2	3		4		4	2	3		14	2	4		43	9
108	1	1	1		1		1		1						5	1
109	11		5		7		6		2		4		4		71	1
110	46		10		12		10		9		9		16		144	
111	166	1	109		171		84		90		57		60		1,030	1
112	100		78		115		79		101		103		105		850	
113	17		2		11	1	21	1	2		10		3		324	4
114	8		6		14		3		3		8		2		48	
115	2				1										11	
116	5		1		2		1						3		27	
117	1										2				3	
118	41		4		19		1		6		4		3		78	
119	4		11		20		11		11		15		31		131	
120	5		10		7		3		6		5		4		46	
121	10		10		11		14		13		3		4		78	
122	2		1		1		5		6		1		1		23	
123	2				2		4		7	1	3		2		111	1
124	5		4		6		3		2		1				26	
125	4		19		5		1		1				1		32	
126	27		12		12		5		6		6		7		86	
127			2						1						3	
128	5		4		10		4		5		2				30	
129	4		2		1		3		3		2		2		23	
130					1		1				2				8	
131	60		34		47		41		81		58		78		730	1
132	141		70		133		92		101		134		99		926	
133	12		10		12	1	10		4		4		12		104	1
134	25		12		33		27		26		13		14		169	
135	55		48		33		30		19		14		11		330	
136	20	1	21	1	15		17		10		5		4		96	2
137	44		66		70		85		48		63	1	58		551	1
138	2		1		3		2	1							12	1
139								1				1		3		9
140	92		52		99		88		81		102		51		617	
141	5		4		9	1	6		4		5		2		46	1
142	11		3		5		6		10		14		11		77	
143	1		3				1		3		1				11	
144	26	5	87	10	30	6	31	3	150	21	207	42	46	8	667	109
145	26		20		35		33		25		41		29		288	
146	3		7	1	9	1	6		4		15		7		72	3
147	5				4		5		7		7		6	2	46	2
148	7		1		2	2			1		8		3		24	2
149	4	1	2	1	10	1	21		4	1	3	1	1		334	60
150																
151									2							2
152																
7,383	77		5,513	53	9,055	87	7,259	62	6,828	64	8,419	73	8,004	37	74,223	727

TABLE XXX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	10,039.		10,095.		10,535.		12,230.		14,912.	
MONTH.....	10,039.		10,095.		10,535.		12,230.		14,912.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	10,039.		10,095.		10,535.		12,230.		14,912.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever	50	8	16	10	25	3	44	11	41	13
2. Typhus Fever			2				13	10	1	2
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	36		58		87		150	11	31	5
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever	236	2	253	5	371	4	709	6	308	7
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever	100	4	356		763		1,196		826	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever	54		229		305	1	507		439	1
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	2		8		25		33		42	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever	5	3	12	8	10	2	37	19	20	9
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	416		308	1	628		398		606	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	35	1	43		24		52	1	76	2
12. Acute Dysentery.....	44	1	26		123	1	126	2	66	1
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	2		2		3		9		7	2
14. Erysipelas.....	4		2		4	1	6		4	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	1									
16. Measles.....			1							
17. Scarlet Fever										
18. Diphtheria.....							5	3	1	
19. Mumps.....	4				3		12		16	1
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....							33		30	
21. Other Diseases of this Order	284	1	261	1	126	2	47		8	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	26		24		30		51		45	
23. Gonorrhœa	46		51		80		69		69	
24. Orchitis	1		15		10		8		10	
25. Stricture of the Urethra	4		2				1		2	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....							2			
27. Serpent Bite										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy	3		9		5		3		3	
30. Purpura										
31. Delirium Tremens	2		1	1			4	1	2	
32. Inebriation			2		1		12		2	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Dialthetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout									1	
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	57		66		58		63		93	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	62		41		63		48		95	
38. Anæmia.....			1		3		45		60	
39. General Dropsy.....	1	1	4				1		1	
40. Cancer.....										
41. Tumors.....	1		1				3		1	
42. Other Diseases of this Order	8		11		3					
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption	6	1	11		9		13	2	15	3
44. Scrofula	1		1		2		2		2	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2		9	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....							4		9	
47. Tape-worm.....							1			
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1		2		2		1		1	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	1,492	22	1,819	26	2,763	14	3,711	66	2,942	46

TABLE XXX.
of the Department of North Carolina.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
24, 836.			32, 641.		20, 361.		22, 700.		23, 354.		20, 962.		13, 923.		18, 049.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	46	4	94	1	67	3	39		30	1	76	2	36	1	504	57
2					1		1	1	10		1				29	13
3	6		63	7	52	3	35		37		72	6	115	6	742	38
4																
5	230	1	224		186		188		191	1	301	2	223	2	3, 420	30
6	656		670		349	1	394		391		622		545		6, 868	5
7	298		332		210		265		234		352		302		3, 527	2
8	22		67		14		44		8		6		2		273	
9	8	4	18	5	29	1	18	1	2	2	4		1	1	164	55
10	910		1, 259	1	531		553		1, 075	1	1, 709		1, 197	1	9, 590	4
11	78	2	232	2	68	2	49	1	36	2	137	1	101	1	931	15
12	182	3	177		82		97		227		322		176		1, 648	8
13	15		59		2		8		5		17		6		135	2
14	12		15		22		12		14		9		5		109	1
15	10	2	2	1									1		14	3
16	3		22		74		108		118	2	82		8		416	2
17							2								2	
18	12		11		14	1	6	2	5		9	1			63	7
19	45		47		10		13		25		55				230	1
20	173		577		461		270		406		118		56		2, 124	
21	100	3	18		47		63		48		70		75		1, 147	7
22	56		67		48		30		30		24		16		447	
23	140		154		82		43		38		34		45		851	
24	13		22		14		13		5		10		4		125	
25	5		2		3		3		2		2		1		27	
26	3		3				3		4				1		16	
27																
28			17						1						19	
29	9		4		15		5		12		11		28		107	
30			1		1										2	
31					1				1						11	2
32	3				2		2		2				2	1	28	1
33	1		1												2	
34			4								1				5	
35					3										4	
36	296		309		116		163		148		117		43		1, 529	
37	196		327		183		149		122		159		73		1, 518	
38	54	1	93		57	1	20	2	34		54		28		459	4
39	2		10		4				3				2		28	1
40											1				1	
41	6		7		1		1		2		4				27	
42	3		13		8		1		5		2		3		57	
43	12		25	2	16		17		12	2	11		7		154	10
44	5		12		8		9		3		7		1		53	
45					1										12	
46	11		16		36		43		17		33		3		172	
47	3				1		2		1						8	
48	2						3				2		1		15	
49							2								2	
	3, 626	20	4, 974	19	2, 819	12	2, 634	7	3, 304	11	4, 434	12	3, 107	13	37, 675	268

TABLE XXX.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	10,039.		10,095.		10,535.		12,230.		14,912.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1,492	22	1,819	26	2,763	14	3,711	66	2,942	46
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....			1	1			1	1		
51. Epilepsy.....	4		3		4		5		8	
52. Headache.....	40		48		47		43		68	
53. Insanity.....			2		2		1		3	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....			1	1	1	1				
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....			3	2						
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							1		1	
57. Nostalgia.....					1				2	
58. Neuralgia.....	11		18		19		24		37	
59. Paralysis.....	4		4		3		2		3	
60. Sun-stroke.....	8		17	1	3	1	5			
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		5		11	1	22			
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	1									
63. Cataract.....			2				1			
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	9		16		18		15		11	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....			3		1		1		2	
66. Night Blindness.....	1		2				2			
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2		1					
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	13		21		14		20		3	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		3		3				4	
70. Deafness.....	2		2		3		3		1	
71. Otorrhœa.....	8		20		8		3		6	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		1					
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....							4	1	7	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....							1			
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....									2	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....							1			
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....					2		3		6	
81. Varicocele.....	10		19		8		15		16	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....			4		12					
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	3		7		12		11		10	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	81		118		182		118		297	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	15	1	6				20		13	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			3		1		3			
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	5	1	2		6		11		30	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	3		9		2		7	3	8	1
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	10		11		20		9		20	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	2		1		2		3		8	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		4	1	17	1	5		9	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	23		26		32		35		31	
94. Constipation.....	145		152		223		122		87	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	12		10		5		2		8	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	1				1				2	
98. Dyspepsia.....	15		11		14		13		36	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....			7				5			
101. Fistula in Ano.....	1						3		1	
102. Hernia.....	16		9		18		15		18	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....			2		1					
Carried forward.....	1,943	24	2,395	32	3,461	18	4,266	71	3,700	47

TABLE XXX.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

1862.			1863.												TOTAL.	
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
24, 836.			32, 641.		20, 361.		22, 700.		23, 354.		20, 962.		13, 923.		18, 049.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
3, 626	20		4, 974	19	2, 819	12	2, 684	7	3, 304	11	4, 434	12	3, 107	13	37, 675	268
50	1	1	6	1							2		2		13	4
51	11		10	1	12		8		6		50		3		124	1
52	88		110		80		99		90		147		110		970	
53	2		6				4				3		3		26	
54	1		3	1					4	2			1		11	5
55					1	1	2	1	1	2	5				12	6
56	10	2	3		1		1		1		1		1		20	2
57			11		2				1		1		1		19	
58	73		68		30		45		39		49		21		434	
59	3		5	1	6		4	1	1		2		1		38	2
60											5		1		39	2
61	5		1		3		2		2						53	1
62			1								3		1		6	
63			3								1				7	
64	32		67		32		35		42		51		42		370	
65	1		1		8		1		1		3		1		23	
66	1		1		1				1		7		4		20	
67			3		1		1		1		5		2		18	
68	19		26		15		18		10		16		7		182	
69	2		4		3		5		6		5				38	
70	2		2		7		1		1		5		1		30	
71	9		12		12		10		7		9		5		109	
72			2				2		2						9	
73																
74	13	1	14		18		10	1	7		7		6	1	86	4
75	1						1		1		1				5	
76	1	1			2		4		2						9	1
77	7		3		1		3		2		3		4		25	
78			1												2	
79	1		1										5		7	
80	19		28		13		16		10		15		13		125	
81	12		23		14		11		17		16		17		178	
82	1		9	1	4		10		2		3		2		47	1
83	21		32		11		9		13		6		4		139	
84	571		427		199	1	290		177		143		80		2, 683	1
85	24		62		23		40		19		24		6		252	1
86			1						1						2	
87	2		6		1		1				1				18	
88	27		47	1	16		11		16		19		15		205	2
89	21	2	44	4	23	1	31	2	22	5	56	5	5		211	23
90	27		74		36		62		39		28		8		311	
91	10	1	11		6		1		9		10	1	1		64	2
92	12		57		11		214		243		111		6		690	2
93	76		102		59		46		64		110		39		643	
94	117		218		145		224		148		215		157		1, 953	
95	18		8		7				9		36		23		138	
96							1		1						2	
97	2		6		4		4		3		2		11		36	
98	32		58		42		33		22		57		29		362	
99			4												4	
100			4		7				2	1	2				27	1
101	2		1		2		3				2		2		17	
102	37		46		34		30		33		28		16		300	
103	3										1				7	
4, 943	28		6, 606	29	3, 711	15	3, 977	12	4, 382	21	5, 680	18	3, 763	14	48, 827	329

TABLE XXX.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1862.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	10,039.		10,095.		10,535.		12,230.		14,912.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....											
	Brought forward.....	1,943	24	2,395	32	3,461	18	4,266	71	3,700	47
	<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
	104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....										
	105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	8		22		20		46	1	79	2
	106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	11		6		6	1	12		6	
	107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	3		5		1		4		1	
	108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	2	2							2	
	109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	9		14		4	1	1		2	
	110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	1		4		1		8		1	
	111. Jaundice.....	208		152		42		46	1	58	
	112. Piles.....	15		32		28		34		40	
	113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13		24		21	1	12			
	<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
	114. Stone and Gravel.....							2		1	
	115. Diabetes.....	1						1		1	
	116. Bright's Disease.....										
	117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
	118. Diseases of Testis.....									1	
	119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	6		11		9		7		12	
	120. Inflammation of Bladder.....			5		4		4		5	
	121. Incontinence of Urine.....							11		3	
	122. Hydrocele.....			1							
	123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		4		14		3		2	
	<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
	124. Anchylosis.....	1				1					
	125. Caries.....									1	
	126. Inflammation of Joints.....							2		7	
	127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
	128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....									2	
	129. Necrosis.....			1						2	
	130. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1					
	<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
	131. Abscess.....	13		41	1	36		34		34	
	132. Boils.....	1		8		13		34		34	
	133. Carbuncle.....	18		26		7				1	
	134. Whitlow.....	10		19		4		6		7	
	135. Skin Diseases.....	48		45		60		26		19	
	CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
	<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
	136. Burns.....			3				3		4	
	137. Contusions.....	11		11		10		8		20	
	138. Concussion of Brain.....					1				1	
	139. Drowning.....										
	140. Sprains.....	3		8		15		27		28	
	141. Dislocation.....	1		1		2					
	142. Simple Fractures.....	3		3		1		1			
	143. Compound Fractures.....							1			
	144. Gunshot Wounds.....	19		14	1	17		12	2	22	2
	145. Incised Wounds.....	11		10		14		9		5	
	146. Lacerated Wounds.....	13		7		6		2		4	
	147. Punctured Wounds.....	3				6		2		3	
	148. Poisoning.....			2				1			
	149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	12	1	3				14	1	49	
	150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
	151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
	152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
	Total.....	2,395	27	2,880	34	3,805	21	4,639	76	4,157	51

TABLE XXX.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
24, 836.			32, 641.		20, 361.		22, 700.		23, 354.		20, 962.		13, 923.		18, 049.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
4, 943	28		6, 606	29	3, 711	15	3, 977	12	4, 382	21	5, 680	18	3, 763	14	48, 827	329
104					1		1		3		3				8	
105	124		169		165		166		80		62		27		968	3
106	4		21	1	14		5		3		19				107	2
107	1		6		1		1		1		13	1			37	1
108	1		1		2								2		10	2
109	9		6		1		3		4		34				87	1
110	1		5		1		5		3		26		6		62	
111	28		109		43		45		27		37		17		812	1
112	89		92		62		57		68		73		37		627	
113	1		26		5		10		9		5	1	11		137	2
114	6		6		3		2		2		4		1		27	
115			1		1		1				1				7	
116	1		2				1		1						5	
117			1												1	
118	4		2		2		3		3		2				17	
119	4		20		13		11		14		24		3		134	
120	5		14		9		6		16		5		1		74	
121	11		10		11		6		8		4		2		66	
122			2		1				1		1		1		7	
123	1		4		2		2		1						41	
124			1												3	
125	2		5		4		3				1				16	
126	9		14		8		6		3		3		2		54	
127																
128	1		5		2		1		5		2		2		20	
129					2		1				1				7	
130									3						4	
131	42		68		30		42		47		44		34		468	1
132	87		95		49		59		66		89		83		618	
133			16		4				5		3		2		82	
134	25		18		16		12		10		11		7		145	
135	32		36		25		21		24		60		10		406	
136	9		17		5		7		17		3		12		80	
137	37		60		27		20		28		28		23		283	
138			4										1		7	
139		2		2		1						1				6
140	114		80		56		63		82		86		49		611	
141	2		5		1		7		4		1		2		26	
142	2		3		1		7		3		3	1			27	1
143															1	
144	496	32	12		12	2	38	2	36	3	28	2	4	1	710	47
145	8		35		20		14		33		22		9		190	
146	4		11		8		7		11	2	1		11		85	2
147	2		5		1		3		8		7		1		41	
148	2	1	8		8		5		6		2		2	1	36	2
149	36	2	10		1		4		29	1	12		3	1	173	6
150																
151																
152																
6, 143	65		7, 611	32	4, 328	18	4, 622	14	5, 046	27	6, 400	24	4, 128	17	56, 154	406

TABLE XXXI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	14, 203.		13, 145.		13, 837.		14, 980.		14, 031.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	68	14	85	13	40	3	36	5	20	1
2. Typhus Fever.....							4	1		
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	111		34		15		95		20	
4. Yellow Fever.....	2	2	153	30	147	32	70	15	10	1
5. Remittent Fever.....	187	1	453	6	534	1	573	2	358	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	99		183		476		521		467	1
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	74		91		93		197	1	153	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....			9		28		11		9	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	5	1	8	3	14	8	24	10	16	7
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	829		636		608		621		636	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	120	1	145	3	68		90	3	103	5
12. Acute Dysentery.....	260	9	228	3	177	4	181	1	87	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	41	2	75	2	30	5	33	4	12	2
14. Erysipelas.....	8		9	1	3		5		6	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....									1	
16. Measles.....									8	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....									2	1
19. Mumps.....	2		2				3		1	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	14		8		6		163		120	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	255		243		240	1	291		238	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	9		6		4		8		7	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	15		10		3		8		8	
24. Orchitis.....	5		9		6		7		4	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	1		1				2		3	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....										
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	20	1	25	1	50		49	2	16	
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....									1	
32. Inebriation.....			3		1				1	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	79		46		65		70		50	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	65		45		27		50		75	
38. Anæmia.....	2		1		4		6		15	
39. General Dropsy.....	2		2		2		2		4	
40. Cancer.....										
41. Tumors.....	1								3	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8	1			2		2		2	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	23	5	11		14	5	15	2	17	3
44. Scrofula.....	3				2		2		2	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....										
47. Tape-worm.....										
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1						1			
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1			
Carried forward.....	2,309	37	2,521	62	2,659	59	3,141	46	2,475	21

TABLE XXXI.
of the Department of the South.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
15,724.			14,646.		26,348.		26,538.		23,514.		21,705.		22,231.		18,409.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	17	1	12		23	2	15	1	18	1	15		54	10	403	51
2					1										5	1
3	14	1	44		25		32		20	1	35		58		503	2
4															382	80
5	133		69		97		102		112		177	1	320		3,115	11
6	206		186		283		245		193		321		624		3,804	1
7	178		111		155		211		154		380		502		2,299	1
8	39		10		17		22		28		24		200		397	
9	2		6		18	4			2		8	2	3	1	106	36
10	314		220		540		615		572		1,074		1,310		7,975	
11	102	2	94		92		78	1	61		85		192	3	1,230	18
12	92	1	35		88		156		107		243		356	3	2,010	21
13	12	3	29		13		14		18		8		8	1	293	19
14	6		4		5		5		3		4		4		62	1
15							1								2	
16	5	1			21		2						1		37	1
17																
18	3	2	8	1	6		4	1			1	1	2	1	26	7
19	1				7		11		2		23		2		54	
20	152		249		252		388		175		132		59		1,718	
21	110		29		20		39		24		18		41		1,548	1
22	8		4		18		8		2		5		13		92	
23	14		13		19		23		13		7		22		155	
24	7		7		4		12		7		6		8		82	
25	2		1		1		4		1		4		2		22	
26											1				1	
27																
28					2		1		1		1		2		7	
29	14		5		6		5		7		7		2		206	4
30							1				1				2	
31	1		3		2								1		8	
32	2												1		8	
33																
34							1		4		4				9	
35																
36	62		106		111		149		43		78		85		944	
37	80		101		123		117		70		66		55		874	
38	10		20		23		22		39		33		51		226	
39	2		2		1		1		3		1		1		23	
40																
41	2		1		3				2		2		1		15	
42	18		5		6		9				1		6		59	1
43	6	2	13		9		10	1	9	1	16	2	8		151	21
44	1		2		3		2		4		4		4		29	
45					1		5		2						8	
46					10		25		17		13		14		79	
47			1		1		2						5		4	
48					6		6		1		1				21	
49															1	
	1,615	13	1,390	1	2,012	6	2,343	4	1,714	3	2,799	6	4,017	19	28,995	277

TABLE XXXI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	14, 203.		13, 145.		13, 837.		14, 980.		14, 031.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2, 309	37	2, 521	62	2, 659	59	3, 141	46	2, 475	21
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	1	1							1	1
51. Epilepsy.....	10		5	2	3		3		4	
52. Headache.....	52		58		32		41		23	
53. Insanity.....	2				2		9		1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....										
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1		1	1						
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....										
57. Nostalgia.....	1		1							
58. Neuralgia.....	40		18		15		29		28	
59. Paralysis.....	5		4		4		9	1	5	
60. Sun-stroke.....	5		9	4	5		9	2		
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		9		4		2	1	1	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	2		5		1		1			
63. Cataract.....	1		2							
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	23		19		17		19		14	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	3		4		4		9		2	
66. Night Blindness.....	5		7		6		12		7	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		1		3		4		8	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	1		8				5		3	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	2		5		3		5			
70. Deafness.....	2		1		1		1			
71. Otorrhœa.....	3		4		2		2			
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2			
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....									1	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....							1		1	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	2		3		1	1	7		2	1
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	4		5		3		9		6	
81. Varicocele.....	11		9		2		1		4	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10	2	6	1	8	2	4	1	7	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	11		7		3		4		1	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	114		167		152	1	26		53	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	15		13		1		8		4	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	2						1			
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	1	1					1		1	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	5				3		8		3	
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	7		10		11		10		11	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	4		6		3		3		2	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		2	1	1	1	3	1		
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	77		29		25		53		27	
94. Constipation.....	113		57		84		119		81	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	32		22		25	2	29		25	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	1		3		1		3		2	
98. Dyspepsia.....	17		14		2		3		6	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....			1						2	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	4		6		3		3		3	
102. Hernia.....	34		30		21		21		25	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1		2						1	
Carried forward.....	2, 950	41	3, 074	71	3, 110	66	3, 619	52	2, 840	23

TABLE XXXI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
15,724.			14,646.		26,348.		26,538.		23,514.		21,705.		22,231.		18,409.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,615	13	1,390	1	2,012	6	2,343	4	1,714	3	2,799	6	4,017	19	28,995	277
50									3	1					5	3
51	2		1		6		7		4		1		3		49	2
52	16		39		98		86		69		70		98		682	
53	3		3		5		6		8		7		6		52	
54					1										1	
55															2	1
56	1				1		2				1				5	
57			2		9		5		2		3		4		27	
58	16		21		54		48		34		50		40		393	
59	2				4		4		3		5		3		48	1
60									1		2		5		36	6
61			1	1	4	1			4	2	3		2		36	5
62	1		3		1		2		1		1				18	
63							1								4	
64	18		15		30		42		31		45		61		334	
65	1		4		4		1		4		1		6		43	
66	7		3		6		9		11		16		28		117	
67	3		1		3				2		1		6		38	
68	6		5		13		16		11		12		10		90	
69	2		3		4		2				3		2		31	
70							2				2		4		13	
71	1		2		8		5		5		3		2		37	
72							2								4	
73																
74					1		1	1	1		4		5		13	1
75									1						1	
76													1		1	
77	1				3	1	1		2		3		1		13	1
78	1		1		1										18	2
79					2										2	
80	6		6		10		3		4		10		12		77	
81	3		4		11		7		6		4		4		66	
82	9	1	4		3		2		1		4		3		61	7
83	4		9		16		15		7		2		15		94	
84	86		137		111		158	1	104		60		73		1,241	2
85	5		13		35		30		18		7		8		157	
86											1				1	
87					1		1				6		1		12	
88	3		10		42		37		43		16		16		170	1
89	4		3		15		34		8	2	10		8		101	2
90	12		11		29		32		7		18		24		182	
91	2				2		2		7		3		3		37	
92	6	1	33		50		2	1	24		39		21		186	5
93	34		16		58		53		60		77		82	1	591	1
94	93		71		144		158		151		144		176		1,391	
95	14		6		9				9		17		22		210	2
96																
97	3				1		3						5		22	
98	5		5		26		37		26		53		62		256	
99																
100			3								1				7	
101	2		1		3		2		3		1		3		34	
102	15		14		28		18		15		14		14		249	
103							2				2		1		9	
	2,002	15	1,840	2	2,864	8	3,181	7	2,404	8	3,521	6	4,857	20	36,262	319

TABLE XXXI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	14,203.		13,145.		13,837.		14,980.		14,031.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	2,950	41	3,074	71	3,110	66	3,619	52	2,840	23		
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>												
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....												
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	35		20		18		46	1	29			
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	3		12		6		6		8			
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....					2		7	1	4			
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....												
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	37		2		12		4		5			
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	8	2	3		6		4					
111. Jaundice.....	260	1	249		189	1	156		74			
112. Piles.....	28		26		21		28		15			
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		4	2			1			1		
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>												
114. Stone and Gravel.....	2				1							
115. Diabetes.....					1							
116. Bright's Disease.....												
117. Diseases of Prostate.....												
118. Diseases of Testis.....												
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	6		9		6		5		4			
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		4		3		4		1			
121. Incontinence of Urine.....					1							
122. Hydrocele.....	1		2		3		3		4			
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		3		7		19		9			
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>												
124. Anchylosis.....	1											
125. Caries.....												
126. Inflammation of Joints.....												
127. Inflammation of Bones.....												
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....												
129. Necrosis.....	2		1									
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1		1			
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>												
131. Abscess.....	103		135		74		106		74			
132. Boils.....	85		18		27		20		21			
133. Carbuncle.....	16		12		11		8		8			
134. Whitlow.....	15		8		8		11		8			
135. Skin Diseases.....	108		118		59		14		6			
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.												
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>												
136. Burns.....	4		3		2		2		2			
137. Contusions.....	25		21		10		22		18			
138. Concussion of Brain.....												
139. Drowning.....												
140. Sprains.....	8		7		2		6		3			
141. Dislocation.....							1		2			
142. Simple Fractures.....	5		2		2				3			
143. Compound Fractures.....												
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	19	1	20	2	12	1	199	10	25			
145. Incised Wounds.....	35		27		16		11		16			
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	10		11	1	6		32		10			
147. Punctured Wounds.....	15		3	1	1		32		2			
148. Poisoning.....			2		1							
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	13	1	6		6		3		9			
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>												
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>								1				
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>												
Total.....	3,804	46	3,802	77	3,623	68	4,370	65	3,201	24		

TABLE XXXI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
15,724.		14,646.		26,348.		26,538.		23,514.		21,705.		22,231.		18,409.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
2,002	15	1,840	2	2,864	8	3,181	7	2,404	8	3,521	6	4,857	20	36,262	319	
104						1		2				1		4		
105	53	34		88		68		45		38		30		504	1	
106	3	5		10		9		6		13		13		94		
107		5		2		3		4	1	67	1	4	1	98	4	
108				1		2		1	1					4	1	
109	2			9		11		7		12		13		114		
110	9			8		7		14		5		4		68	2	
111	37	22		29		28		21		34		33		1,132	2	
112	19	23		58		41		28		38		37		362		
113	4	1	4	3		10	1	10		6	1	12		59	6	
114				2		1		5		2		3		16		
115												1		2		
116				1						1				2		
117						1								1		
118				2		1		6		7		2		18		
119	6	7		2		4		3		5		4		61		
120	5			4		3		3				3		31		
121	2	2		5		4		4		3		8		29		
122	3	1		2		1		2		1				23		
123	11	3	3	3		10		1		4		4		78		
124						2						3		6		
125				1		2		1		1				5		
126						5		2		2		6		15		
127																
128												3		3		
129				1				1						5		
130	1	1	3	3		1								8		
131	99	68	71	92		75		65		79				1,041		
132	15	29	110	83		39		78		115				640		
133	6	2	3	5		2		9		4				86		
134	19	6	18	19		21		17		25				175		
135	14	9	34	29		16		22		21				450		
136	1	1	5	10		3		7		9				49		
137	27	40	25	53		33		38		47				359		
138				1		1								2		
139										1		1		2		
140	11	28	39	37		37		42		39				250		
141	1	2	4	1		2		3		1				17		
142	4	3	5	4		3		2		3				36		
143								3						3		
144	22	14	16	24	2	18		16		9	1			394	17	
145	18	12	20	25		11		29		42				262		
146	7	7	8	9		3		5		5				113	1	
147	5	4	5	8		5		17		9				106	1	
148			2	1		1		5		5				17		
149	6	15	14	5		4		3		3	1			87	2	
150																
151															1	
152																
2,412	16	2,187	2	3,477	8	3,802	10	2,844	10	4,121	9	5,457	24	43,100	359	

TABLE XXXII.

Abstract of the Mortality in the

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	14,323.		22,654.		38,351.		35,146.		36,437.	
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....										
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>									
	1.	Typhoid Fever.....	286	281	265	270	300			
	2.	Typhus Fever.....		2	1	2	9			
	3.	Typho-Malarial Fever.....	2	12	51	9	10			
	4.	Yellow Fever.....			8	4	8			
	5.	Remittent Fever.....	18	11	29	29	12			
	6.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....		1	2					
	7.	Tertian Intermittent Fever.....			1	3	2			
	8.	Quartan Intermittent Fever.....								
	9.	Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	3	4	5	2	7			
	10.	Acute Diarrhœa.....	14	37	42	32	7			
	11.	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	31	91	164	233	228			
	12.	Acute Dysentery.....	8	20	38	12	11			
	13.	Chronic Dysentery.....	15	22	34	50	30			
	14.	Erysipelas.....	4	1	4	8	1			
	15.	Small-pox and Varioloid.....		2	6	5	7			
	16.	Measles.....		1			6			
	17.	Scarlet Fever.....								
	18.	Diphtheria.....		4	13	17	12			
	19.	Mumps.....			2					
	20.	Epidemic Catarrh.....				1	1			
	21.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	9	30	31	11	9			
		ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>								
	22.	Syphilis.....								1
	23.	Gonorrhœa.....								
	24.	Orchitis.....								
	25.	Stricture of the Urethra.....								
	26.	Purulent Ophthalmia.....								
	27.	Serpent Bite.....								
	28.	Other Diseases of this Order.....		1		1	2			
		ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>								
	29.	Scurvy.....	4	5	5	4	2			
	30.	Purpura.....								1
	31.	Delirium Tremens.....		3	2		4			
	32.	Inebriation.....								
	33.	Chronic Alcoholism.....								
	34.	Other Diseases of this Order.....				2	2			2
		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.								
		ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>								
	35.	Gout.....								
	36.	Acute Rheumatism.....	1	2	4	1	3			
	37.	Chronic Rheumatism.....	2	2	2	3	4			
	38.	Anæmia.....			8	7	3			
	39.	General Dropsy.....		1	1	1				
	40.	Cancer.....				1	1			
	41.	Tumors.....		1						
	42.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		7	3	3			
		ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>								
	43.	Consumption.....	24	37	46	64	47			
	44.	Scrofula.....	1	2	1	1	1			
	45.	Other Diseases of this Order.....		1	1		1			
		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.								
	46.	Itch.....								
	47.	Tape-worm.....								
	48.	Other Intestinal Worms.....								
	49.	Other Diseases of this Order.....								
		Carried forward.....	424	574	775	776	735			

TABLE XXXII.

General Hospitals of the Atlantic Region.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
39,499.			33,184.		27,971.		21,556.		20,383.		18,894.		24,529.		27,744.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	213		196	108		80		67		41		134			2,241	
2			1	3		3									21	
3	12		12	2		4		2		8		7			131	
4															20	
5	14		4	7		4		1		4		13			146	
6	1		1			1		3		2					11	
7	2		1	1						3					13	
8				2						1					3	
9	1		20	6		2		2				2			54	
10	2		2	1						2		4			143	
11	251		183	119		51		57		30		43			1,481	
12	2		3	1		1		1				9			106	
13	15		18	4		4		1				7			200	
14	10		5	9		4		3		2		1			52	
15	30		51	48		48		38		18		6			259	
16	3		1	6		5		4		5		4			35	
17			1	1						1					3	
18	9		12	6		4		2		2		2			83	
19	2					1									5	
20						1									3	
21	5		8	3				1				2			109	
22																
23	1											1			3	
24																
25										1					1	
26																
27																
28				1		1									6	
29	2			1								1			24	
30	2			1		1		1							6	
31	1		4	2		1				1		1			19	
32			1												1	
33																
34			2	2											10	
35																
36	2		1												14	
37	4		2	2											21	
38	3		1	2		1		2				2			29	
39			1					1							5	
40			1	1											4	
41	1														2	
42	3		3	6		1									28	
43	57		57	30		15		25		17		7			426	
44	1		1					1							9	
45															3	
46																
47																
48																
49																
	649		593	375		233		212		138		246			5,730	

TABLE XXXII.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	14, 323.		22, 654.		38, 351.		35, 146.		36, 437.	
MONTH.....	UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		424		574		775		776		735
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
50. Apoplexy.....		1		5		3		6		7
51. Epilepsy.....				1		3		1		3
52. Headache.....										
53. Insanity.....		1								1
54. Inflammation of Brain.....				1		2		4		2
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....		2				3				
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....										
57. Nostalgia.....										
58. Neuralgia.....										
59. Paralysis.....		3		3				2		5
60. Sun-stroke.....				1				1		
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2		5		2		4		6
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
62. Amaurosis.....										
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....										
65. Inflammation of Iris.....										
66. Night Blindness.....										
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....										
70. Deafness.....										
71. Otorrhœa.....										
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
73. Aneurism.....						1				
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....						5		9		6
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....						1				2
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....								1		1
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....				2		3		2		1
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....		1								
79. Inflammation of Veins.....		1						2		
80. Varicose Veins.....		1								
81. Varicocele.....										
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....		5		17		11		1		1
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
83. Asthma.....										1
84. Acute Bronchitis.....		1		3		4		1		1
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....				1		4				3
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....				1		2		1		4
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....		18		20		11		24		41
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....				2		2		4		2
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....				1				2		2
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....		3		6		9		8		
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
93. Colic.....										
94. Constipation.....										
95. Cholera Morbus.....						3		3		
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....		1		3		1		3		2
98. Dyspepsia.....						1				1
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....										
101. Fistula in Ano.....										
102. Hernia.....		1						1		
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....						1				
Carried forward.....		465		646		847		856		827

TABLE XXXII.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1862.		1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
39,499.		33,184.		27,971.		21,556.		20,383.		18,894.		24,529.		27,744.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	649		593		375		233		212		138		246		5,730
50	1		2		2		2		1		3		2		35
51	1		1		2		1								13
52															
53	1														3
54	7		10				3		3		5		4		41
55			2		8		4		7		2		3		31
56					6										6
57															
58	1		1												2
59	2		1		3								2		21
60															2
61	3		1				4		1						28
62															
63															
64															
65															
66															
67															
68															
69															
70															
71							1								1
72															
73							2		2						5
74	5		6		3		2		3		1		3		43
75	2				3										8
76	3						1						1		7
77					1		1		1						11
78	2														3
79			1												4
80															1
81															
82	3		2		2		1		1		1		2		47
83			1		2				1						5
84	7		5		3		1		2						28
85	5		7		4		1				1		1		27
86	1														1
87							1								1
88			4		2						2				16
89	53		68		58		38		48		27		11		417
90	3		4												17
91	2		2				3				1		1		14
92	5		3		2				3				2		41
93							1						1		2
94											1				1
95			1						1		1				9
96															
97	1		1				2								14
98			1												3
99															
100									1						1
101															
102			1												3
103															1
	757		718		476		302		287		183		279		6,643

TABLE XXXII.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	14,323.		22,654.		38,351.		35,146.		36,437.	
MONTH	UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward		465		646		847		856		827
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels										
105. Inflammation of Tonsils						2		1		2
106. Inflammation of Stomach		1		4		2		3		4
107. Inflammation of Bowels		1		4		3		11		7
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum		3		4		5		1		5
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver				3		3				
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver				1		2		1		1
111. Jaundice		1		1		1		2		
112. Piles										1
113. Other Diseases of this Order		1		5		1		4		6
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel										
115. Diabetes				1				2		
116. Bright's Disease						1				5
117. Diseases of Prostate										
118. Diseases of Testis										
119. Inflammation of Kidneys		1		2		1		1		3
120. Inflammation of Bladder										
121. Incontinence of Urine										
122. Hydrocele										
123. Other Diseases of this Order								1		1
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis										
125. Caries										
126. Inflammation of Joints										
127. Inflammation of Bones										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum										
129. Necrosis										
130. Other Diseases of this Order				1				1		
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess		1		2		1				1
132. Boils										
133. Carbuncle										
134. Whitlow										
135. Skin Diseases										1
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns										
137. Contusions		1		1		1				
138. Concussion of Brain				2		1		1		1
139. Drowning								1		
140. Sprains										
141. Dislocation										
142. Simple Fractures		1		3		4		1		
143. Compound Fractures						6		24		21
144. Gunshot Wounds		197		158		702		428		147
145. Incised Wounds				1						1
146. Lacerated Wounds						1				
147. Punctured Wounds		6				1		4		1
148. Poisoning										
149. Other Accidents and Injuries		7		8		9		7		
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>								1		
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>						1		2		1
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total		686		847		1,595		1,353		1,036

TABLE XXXII.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
30,499.		33,184.		27,971.		21,556.		20,383.		18,894.		24,529.		27,744.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	757		718		476		302		287		183		279		6,043	
104	2												1		3	
105	4												1		10	
106	1		3		1				1		4				24	
107	4		2		5		3		3				1		44	
108	1		3		1		2		1		1		1		23	
109			1				1				1		1		10	
110			1				1						1		8	
111			3		1		1						1		11	
112															1	
113	4		1		2										24	
114																
115	1														4	
116	2		2										2		12	
117																
118																
119	3		2						1						14	
120	1						1								2	
121																
122																
123			1						1						4	
124																
125																
126			1												1	
127																
128																
129																
130															2	
131					3		2				1				11	
132																
133																
134																
135									1						2	
136									1		1		1		3	
137	3										1		2		9	
138			2				1						2		10	
139			1								2		1		5	
140																
141																
142													2		11	
143	6		5		1				2		3		4		72	
144	277		333		56		34		16		172		122		2,642	
145	1								1						4	
146															1	
147							1								13	
148											1				1	
149	6		18		2		1		2		1		5		66	
150			1										1		3	
151					2		3						1		10	
152																
	1,073		1,098		550		353		317		371		429		9,708	

TABLE XXXIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	227, 419.		166, 950.		229, 084.		277, 230.		289, 891.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XXXII).....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	1, 851	485	957	386	626	314	2, 012	457	2, 113	579
2. Typhus Fever.....	87	9	99	10	8	1	42	17	20	13
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	1, 387	3	693	19	758	57	949	37	1, 108	56
4. Yellow Fever.....	2	2	153	30	147	40	70	19	10	9
5. Remittent Fever.....	4, 862	51	2, 690	32	3, 081	38	4, 622	56	3, 047	45
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	2, 215	12	1, 765	1	3, 243	2	4, 837	1	3, 084	1
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	2, 055	1	1, 614	.....	1, 956	2	3, 038	4	2, 258	3
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	253	.....	117	.....	304	.....	431	.....	194	.....
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	110	26	72	26	92	21	247	40	88	30
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	23, 727	21	11, 125	41	19, 150	45	23, 502	43	16, 062	13
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	2, 288	47	1, 908	106	2, 439	175	3, 594	263	2, 494	291
12. Acute Dysentery.....	2, 746	31	1, 425	26	1, 892	47	3, 010	36	2, 201	47
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	454	24	214	26	253	39	408	64	379	48
14. Erysipelas.....	133	4	84	2	89	5	128	8	141	7
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	5	.....	1	3	8	7	6	5	12	7
16. Measles.....	48	.....	59	1	77	.....	607	3	318	16
17. Scarlet Fever.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	15	1
18. Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13	90	24	82	17
19. Mumps.....	159	.....	28	.....	21	2	86	2	243	2
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	285	.....	38	.....	106	.....	1, 298	1	2, 601	1
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3, 886	35	2, 372	39	2, 162	45	1, 619	28	813	21
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	394	.....	283	.....	405	.....	702	.....	656	1
23. Gonorrhœa.....	587	.....	468	.....	1, 024	.....	1, 282	.....	1, 063	.....
24. Orchitis.....	155	.....	97	.....	94	.....	176	.....	155	.....
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	41	.....	28	.....	20	.....	32	.....	43	.....
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....
27. Serpent Bite.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	.....	33	1	21	2
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	1, 224	7	397	6	178	5	152	7	171	3
30. Purpura.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	1
31. Delirium Tremens.....	29	.....	27	6	36	3	53	3	24	5
32. Inebriation.....	31	1	18	.....	32	.....	53	.....	25	2
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	17	.....
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	2	85	2
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	5	.....	1	.....	12	.....	5	.....	2	.....
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	2, 221	1	793	2	1, 369	4	2, 436	1	2, 467	4
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	1, 386	2	781	2	1, 480	2	2, 461	3	2, 603	6
38. Anæmia.....	101	1	123	.....	177	8	541	10	443	6
39. General Dropsy.....	97	1	65	1	48	1	59	2	56	.....
40. Cancer.....	1	.....	37	.....	1	.....	5	1	5	1
41. Tumors.....	32	.....	21	1	14	.....	33	.....	19	.....
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	208	3	44	.....	109	7	52	4	64	5
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	203	37	100	43	129	54	234	76	243	74
44. Scrofula.....	65	1	29	2	37	1	76	1	65	2
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	.....	14	1
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	116	.....
47. Tape-worm.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	14	.....
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	53	.....	35	.....	57	.....	73	.....	50	.....
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	53, 389	805	28, 766	817	41, 643	941	59, 223	1, 219	45, 726	1, 322

TABLE XXXIII.
of the Atlantic Region.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
361, 616.			359, 920.		351, 250.		352, 750.		315, 600.		284, 184.		217, 266.		286, 097.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	2,272	630	1,909	479	1,639	346	1,639	341	935	219	725	133	511	168	17,189	4,537
2	13	5	60	16	53	22	41	19	24	8	22	6	9	-----	478	126
3	1,390	84	1,501	74	1,032	50	957	47	783	24	770	34	762	22	12,090	507
4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	382	100
5	2,895	39	2,883	9	2,327	15	2,350	23	2,139	4	2,416	13	1,952	18	35,264	343
6	2,488	2	2,125	1	1,535	2	1,577	1	1,715	4	2,213	2	2,096	-----	28,893	29
7	1,767	4	1,649	1	1,281	2	1,513	-----	1,375	-----	1,931	3	1,673	-----	22,110	20
8	332	2	172	-----	129	2	115	-----	130	1	141	1	281	-----	2,599	6
9	97	13	117	40	84	11	57	15	49	6	61	7	28	6	1,102	241
10	16,241	14	14,619	4	11,330	9	9,812	5	7,312	4	12,735	3	9,837	6	175,452	208
11	3,447	377	3,779	268	2,641	189	1,929	119	1,274	84	1,038	48	1,117	51	27,948	2,018
12	2,423	28	2,066	7	1,672	9	1,584	10	1,276	3	2,546	5	1,861	19	24,702	268
13	485	36	536	34	308	9	230	11	164	1	109	-----	170	10	3,710	302
14	268	11	249	8	234	12	239	8	202	6	147	3	101	2	2,015	76
15	123	44	158	63	118	62	140	61	162	51	46	21	31	7	810	331
16	593	11	948	23	886	18	849	19	568	10	227	6	59	4	5,239	111
17	30	2	24	2	13	1	14	-----	5	-----	1	1	5	-----	115	7
18	254	24	167	21	104	15	135	13	92	6	68	9	49	4	1,041	150
19	475	6	483	-----	410	-----	401	2	411	-----	261	-----	64	-----	3,042	14
20	4,666	-----	4,347	-----	3,338	-----	4,171	1	2,625	-----	978	-----	350	-----	24,803	3
21	1,099	23	434	14	535	3	575	3	543	2	310	2	250	2	14,598	217
22	745	1	710	1	633	-----	547	-----	454	-----	420	-----	358	1	6,307	4
23	1,188	-----	829	-----	667	-----	762	-----	669	-----	559	-----	519	-----	9,617	-----
24	167	-----	205	-----	143	-----	123	-----	94	-----	84	-----	65	-----	1,558	-----
25	51	-----	59	-----	47	1	46	-----	28	-----	25	1	23	-----	443	2
26	27	-----	48	-----	35	-----	25	-----	25	-----	22	-----	9	-----	225	-----
27	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	9	-----
28	34	-----	51	-----	24	2	14	1	20	-----	3	-----	5	-----	212	7
29	175	3	181	-----	170	2	109	-----	97	-----	67	-----	118	1	3,039	34
30	10	4	11	2	15	4	16	1	15	2	5	-----	4	-----	85	14
31	31	5	27	7	31	4	18	2	22	3	19	2	22	1	339	41
32	55	2	51	2	45	2	41	-----	40	-----	55	1	32	1	478	11
33	15	1	14	-----	10	-----	10	-----	8	1	13	-----	7	1	100	3
34	50	4	27	3	57	4	11	-----	4	-----	7	-----	18	-----	276	17
35	4	-----	13	-----	3	-----	6	-----	4	-----	4	-----	3	-----	62	-----
36	3,378	6	3,855	3	2,864	2	2,540	-----	1,831	2	1,474	2	767	-----	25,995	27
37	3,575	5	4,298	2	3,172	2	2,834	-----	1,857	1	1,318	1	720	-----	26,485	26
38	593	7	626	7	549	8	432	7	357	2	433	-----	255	2	4,630	58
39	83	1	70	6	76	-----	66	1	50	2	28	-----	29	-----	727	15
40	3	-----	9	1	9	1	12	-----	6	-----	3	-----	1	-----	92	4
41	32	1	30	-----	27	-----	34	-----	34	-----	23	-----	11	-----	310	2
42	96	4	116	3	89	6	105	1	52	-----	31	1	26	-----	992	34
43	355	92	328	89	292	50	335	46	166	39	115	25	84	8	2,584	633
44	104	1	112	1	131	-----	138	-----	90	1	83	-----	40	-----	970	10
45	14	2	8	-----	8	-----	15	-----	8	1	7	-----	3	-----	91	6
46	330	-----	310	-----	424	-----	512	-----	283	-----	244	-----	142	-----	2,455	-----
47	11	-----	9	-----	12	-----	18	-----	2	-----	4	-----	4	-----	85	-----
48	45	-----	62	1	55	-----	48	-----	35	-----	21	-----	15	-----	540	1
49	20	-----	6	-----	1	-----	3	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	34	-----
	52,549	1,494	50,291	1,192	39,259	865	37,148	757	28,037	487	31,812	330	24,488	334	492,331	10,563

TABLE XXXIII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	227, 419.		166, 950.		229, 084.		277, 230.		289, 891.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XXXII).....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	53, 389	805	28, 766	817	41, 643	941	59, 223	1, 219	45, 726	1, 322
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy	10	4	10	13	6	5	13	15	11	16
51. Epilepsy	85	3	44	6	87	5	146	2	129	7
52. Headache	898		394		588		770		792	
53. Insanity	37	2	14		42	1	54	1	26	1
54. Inflammation of Brain	12	2	3	4	4	5	19	8	13	10
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain	11	3	13	7	8	5	18	2	15	7
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord							31		58	1
57. Nostalgia	41		4		24		79		115	
58. Neuralgia	540		298		392		753		804	
59. Paralysis	43	3	27	4	37	1	64	5	65	6
60. Sun-stroke	154	2	109	9	59	1	39	3		
61. Other Diseases of this Order	120	5	62	7	120	3	222	5	125	6
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis	21		12		15		20		18	
63. Cataract	6		7		5		18		6	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva	358		191		269		364		523	
65. Inflammation of Iris	16		19		19		22		21	
66. Night Blindness	26		27		30		53		37	
67. Other Diseases of this Order	63		34		24		92		60	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache	123		94		77		189		224	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear	93		33		29		35		41	
70. Deafness	31		9		22		21		35	
71. Otorrhœa	75		46		47		94		78	
72. Other Diseases of this Order	11		5		5		46		9	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism	7				9	1	7	2	2	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart						5	42	14	75	15
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease						1	7		5	2
76. Dropsy of Pericardium							2	1	4	1
77. Inflammation of Pericardium	12		9	3	19	3	20	4	12	1
78. Inflammation of Endocardium	12	2	6	1	11	2	16	2	14	2
79. Inflammation of Veins	1	1	9		4		2	2	1	
80. Varicose Veins	126	1	53		92		181		210	
81. Varicocele	192		98		103		235		208	
82. Other Diseases of this Order	94	12	49	21	79	16	81	8	31	2
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma	100		49		87		132	1	165	1
84. Acute Bronchitis	2, 167	1	1, 132	3	1, 786	6	1, 429	1	3, 213	2
85. Chronic Bronchitis	139	1	72	1	89	4	222		356	3
86. Dropsy of Chest	1				1		4		2	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose	42		27		20		39		59	
88. Inflammation of Larynx	78	2	40	2	52	2	101	2	262	6
89. Inflammation of Lungs	160	25	73	24	107	12	401	33	428	68
90. Inflammation of Pleura	279		155	2	227	2	349	4	453	5
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs	48		41	1	50	1	84	2	91	2
92. Other Diseases of this Order	103	3	39	10	169	13	553	9	688	1
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic	1, 577	1	964		1, 288		1, 492		1, 073	1
94. Constipation	1, 915		1, 047		1, 089		1, 959		1, 988	
95. Cholera Morbus	668	7	558	7	773	14	661	7	300	1
96. Cirrhosis of Liver									1	
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease	43	1	16	3	12	1	46	4	57	2
98. Dyspepsia	710		399		477	1	630		724	1
99. Diseases of Pancreas									3	
100. Diseases of Spleen	20		16		12		20		9	
101. Fistula in Ano	26		16		28		40		33	
102. Hernia	486	2	294		360		682	2	530	1
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach	11		13		13	1	13	1	20	
Carried forward	65, 180	888	35, 402	945	50, 518	1, 052	71, 835	1, 359	59, 948	1, 493

TABLE XXXIII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
361,616.			359,920.		351,250.		352,750.		315,600.		284,184.		217,266.		286,097.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	52,549	1,494	50,291	1,192	39,259	865	37,148	757	28,037	487	31,812	330	24,488	334	492,331	10,563
50	20	9	30	11	15	13	20	10	7	5	13	4	15	5	170	110
51	161	7	180	4	143	6	151	4	101	1	105		63		1,395	45
52	1,093		1,193		1,115		1,286		1,072		1,001		812		11,014	
53	43	2	44		36		47		23	1	28		20		414	8
54	20	21	25	27	25	14	17	13	20	12	12	13	5	7	175	136
55	6	1	16	7	12	13	12	7	5	12	12	3	4	4	132	71
56	41	2	49		35	6	37		19	1	10		4		284	10
57	97	1	109	2	107	1	101	1	39		25		16		757	5
58	1,006	1	1,105	1	840		847		719		575		354		8,233	2
59	67	6	57	2	55	5	55	1	32	3	26	1	25	2	553	39
60									4		39		259		663	15
61	155	11	162	7	66	4	83	7	47	4	43	1	37		1,242	60
62	31		46		32		37		19		19		5		275	
63	6		18		8		16		14		3				107	
64	711		685		598		577		539		455		342		5,612	
65	44		27		36		32		26		17		16		295	
66	55		50		43		47		79		124		105		685	
67	59		62		66		48		15		24		22		569	
68	325		277		286		308		247		162		147		2,459	
69	70		59		55		43		34		17		17		532	
70	66		68		72		40		33		20		16		433	
71	115		143		130		136	1	98		54		37		1,053	1
72	8		15		9		10		3		2		1		124	
73	6	1	4	1	3		4	3	4	2	4				50	10
74	97	18	125	13	132	10	122	12	108	5	55	3	37	4	793	99
75	22	6	25	3	25	3	18	1	18		7				127	16
76	10	5	15	2	8	1	11	2	7		3	1	1	1	61	14
77	31	1	45	2	34	3	41	1	31	3	17	1	8		279	22
78	26	5	15	1	9	1	9		4	1	1		1		124	17
79	11		4	1	7		3		8		1		7		58	4
80	262		296		230		193		156		166		128		2,093	1
81	244		222		182		156		113		102		86		1,951	
82	46	9	45	6	66	3	28	3	13	2	25	1	12	3	569	86
83	280		354	3	218	3	255		172	1	92		86		1,990	9
84	4,951	10	4,583	12	3,986	6	5,257	4	3,162	3	1,585		717		34,028	48
85	590	6	791	7	679	4	847	3	610		213	1	111	1	4,719	31
86	14	4	7		10	1	14	2	6		3		2		64	7
87	92		57		52		43	1	39		43		14		527	1
88	373	2	438	6	417	3	537	2	290		162	2	70		2,820	29
89	889	163	967	160	885	164	990	143	602	106	287	47	139	15	5,928	960
90	596	7	809	5	560	1	635	2	470	3	312		174	3	5,019	34
91	118	4	116	2	88		120	6	91		57	3	28	2	932	23
92	1,942	15	1,649	6	1,409	2	1,515	5	1,270	5	558		115	3	10,010	72
93	1,137		1,104		833		734	1	682		742		682	2	12,308	5
94	2,259		2,210		1,883		2,157		1,648		1,678	1	1,111		20,944	1
95	227	1	173	1	92		87		107	2	232	1	284	1	4,102	42
96	4		21	1	3		2		2		4	2	5		42	3
97	68	3	85	3	79	2	84	3	49		24		27		590	22
98	776	1	791	1	749		805		561		539		358		7,519	4
99	6		5		1		7								22	
100	21		31		17		3		6	2	7		1		163	2
101	41		48		42		35		35		35		29		408	
102	738	1	688	1	562		497		309		236		187		5,569	7
103	19		16		15	1	13		5		5		5		148	3
	72,644	1,817	70,460	1,490	56,319	1,135	56,320	995	41,810	661	41,793	415	31,235	387	653,464	12,637

TABLE XXXIII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	227, 419.		166, 950.		229, 084.		277, 230.		289, 891.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XXXII)....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	65,180	888	35,402	945	50,518	1,052	71,835	1,359	59,948	1,493
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....							13	2	63	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	322		208		292	2	543	3	920	5
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	161	2	89	4	170	4	230	5	125	6
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	73	4	33	6	52	4	86	19	68	13
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	10	8	5	7	8	7	14	6	10	8
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	225	2	130	3	109	4	129	1	88	2
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	95	3	66	1	139	2	119	3	196	1
111. Jaundice.....	1,067	3	988	1	799	2	1,499	3	3,848	1
112. Piles.....	636		479		613		993		980	2
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	422	2	213	9	303	5	519	5	252	10
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	7				14		39		33	
115. Diabetes.....	19		11	1	8		21	2	13	
116. Bright's Disease.....						1	11	1	30	5
117. Diseases of Prostate.....							3		9	
118. Diseases of Testis.....							23		67	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	97	1	56	3	92	1	187	1	207	4
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	49	1	31		39	1	73	1	55	1
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	17		17		13		54		108	
122. Hydrocele.....	31		10		11		19		24	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	179	3	103		107		194	1	105	1
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....	9		11		5		16		10	
125. Caries.....							9		9	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	5						42		83	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....							5		2	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....							14		17	
129. Necrosis.....	11		8		7		23		31	
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		1	1	5		8	1	22	
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	580	1	505	3	513	2	1,081		727	1
132. Boils.....	400		225		413		638		879	
133. Carbuncle.....	138		109		103		89		98	
134. Whitlow.....	109		66		97		98		155	
135. Skin Diseases.....	711		394		428		295		303	1
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....	46		24		38		123		134	
137. Contusions.....	414	2	372	1	340	2	405		423	
138. Concussion of Brain.....	12	1	1	2	9	2	5	3	12	2
139. Drowning.....								5		2
140. Sprains.....	147		96		74		359		510	
141. Dislocation.....	37		17		24		20		33	
142. Simple Fractures.....	49	1	58	7	70	4	49	2	61	
143. Compound Fractures.....						6	3	21	9	21
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	1,980	322	4,446	457	8,138	1,351	555	500	417	186
145. Incised Wounds.....	289		138	1	186		227		298	2
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	196	4	269	7	238	8	127	2	103	1
147. Punctured Wounds.....	63	7	42	3	177	29	83	8	45	2
148. Poisoning.....	64		26		21		39		14	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	179	13	56	11	348	69	152	10	183	5
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>								1		1
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		3		2		2		5		4
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>								1		
Total.....	74,091	1,271	44,705	1,475	64,521	2,560	81,069	1,974	71,727	1,780

TABLE XXXIII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
361, 616.			359, 920.		351, 250.		352, 750.		315, 600.		284, 184.		217, 266.		286, 097.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
72, 644	1, 817		70, 460	1, 490	56, 319	1, 135	56, 320	995	41, 810	661	41, 793	415	31, 235	387	653, 464	12, 637
104	52	6	50	1	48		39	1	28	2	24		10	1	336	13
105	1, 390	4	1, 530		1, 260	1	1, 461	1	997		490		321	1	9, 794	17
106	129	4	150	6	125	2	99		85	2	100	6	74	1	1, 537	42
107	67	9	95	7	73	7	105	10	53	6	126	5	36	2	867	92
108	18	5	25	5	16	5	14	3	12	4	8	3	2	1	142	62
109	140	4	149	2	127		126	2	86		103	2	60	1	1, 472	23
110	143		113	1	116		105	1	86		84		45	1	1, 307	13
111	2, 833	6	2, 172	4	1, 272	5	1, 095	1	643		463		248	1	16, 927	27
112	1, 286		1, 329		1, 123		923		778		643		519		10, 302	2
113	179	15	334	2	182	3	239	4	108		162	3	106	1	3, 019	59
114	47		85		58		50		42		36		21		432	
115	18	1	23		14	1	21	2	10	1	4		2		164	8
116	46	3	51	3	46	2	51		32	1	23		9	2	299	18
117	6		6		3		7		1		5				40	
118	97		84		73		53		44		34		12		487	
119	179	4	257	2	201		190		122	2	95		67		1, 750	18
120	71	2	70		64		58	1	53		26		13		602	7
121	131		128		120		111		84		40		33		856	
122	25		31		32	1	28		24		6		9		250	1
123	71	1	72	2	40	1	50	1	36	2	30		11		998	12
124	19		21		17		22		13		12		6		161	
125	21		41	1	22		32		13		14		3		164	1
126	109		112	1	112		102		92		49		50		756	1
127	8		11		6		7		3		4				46	
128	36		42		46		35		31		14		17		252	
129	26		28		28		26		16		12		6		222	
130	5		10		13		10		17		15		2		110	2
131	778		613		503	4	580	2	565	2	550	1	497		7, 492	16
132	1, 051		1, 012		929		964		741		902		677		8, 831	
133	117		107		85	1	89		59		62		48		1, 104	1
134	281		276		226		250		187		125		113		1, 983	
135	428		424		347		394		225	1	275		150		4, 374	2
136	210	2	243	1	146		187		167	1	108	1	87	1	1, 513	6
137	679	4	725		510		628		486		633	3	434	4	6, 049	16
138	16		18	5	8		11	3	7		7	1	2	3	108	22
139		5		6		4		1				12		5		41
140	716		759		662		748		845		695		410		6, 021	
141	46		58		49	1	47		36	1	35		17		419	2
142	82		91		53		73		61		69	1	40	2	756	17
143	34	9	9	7	3	1	6		9	2	26	3	6	4	105	77
144	8, 548	779	434	355	244	74	347	52	578	67	5, 388	560	624	186	31, 699	4, 889
145	385	1	506		366		423		331	1	242		209	1	3, 600	6
146	235	10	133	2	114	1	97		75	3	73	4	73	1	1, 733	43
147	63		59		35		60	2	50		70	1	48	2	795	54
148	44	3	27	2	35	3	36		35		66	1	59	1	466	10
149	235	16	134	25	230	7	174	14	141	6	112	6	131	29	2, 075	211
150		3		1		1		3						1		12
151		7		1		4		8		3				1		43
152		1												4		6
93, 744	2, 721		83, 116	1, 932	66, 101	1, 264	66, 493	1, 107	49, 917	769	53, 853	1, 032	36, 542	644	785, 879	18, 529

CENTRAL REGION.

The reports of sick and wounded from troops in the Central Region are consolidated into statistical tables for eight armies or departments, as follows:

1. The Department of Western Virginia	-	-	-	Table	XXXIV.
2. The Northern Department	-	-	-	Table	XXXV.
3. The Department of the Ohio	-	-	-	Table	XXXVI.
4. The Department of the Cumberland	-	-	-	Table	XXXVII.
5. The Department of the Tennessee	-	-	-	Table	XXXVIII.
6. The Department of the Gulf	-	-	-	Table	XXXIX.
7. The Department of the Northwest	-	-	-	Table	XL.
8. The Department of the Missouri	-	-	-	Table	XLI.

To these tables are added—

9. A table showing the mortality in the general hospitals of the Central Region	-	-	-	Table	XLII.
10. A consolidated table for the Central Region	-	-	-	Table	XLIII.

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—TABLE XXXIV.

This table embraces the reports received from troops in the State of Maryland west of Hancock, and in that portion of Western Virginia which, by the Act of Congress approved December 31, 1862, was constituted the State of West Virginia. This region was embraced in the Mountain Department at the commencement of the year now under consideration. August 12, 1862, the Mountain Department was discontinued, its troops being merged into the Army of Virginia. The greater portion of these troops were transferred to the Army of Virginia, as has already been shown.

September 19, 1862, Western Virginia was attached to the Department of the Ohio, and March 16, 1863, it was transferred to the Middle Department; these changes, have, however, been disregarded in the construction of the table.

June 24, 1863, the Department of West Virginia was created by General Orders, No. 186, to consist of that portion of the Middle Department west of Hancock, including the adjacent counties of Ohio, General B. F. Kelley to command. The limits assigned to the department by this order coincide with those used in the table, with the exception of the part of Ohio referred to, which has been included in the Northern Department.

2. THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—TABLE XXXV.

The Northern Department was created by General Orders No. 17, January 12, 1864, to consist of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In this table the designation is applied to the same region, with the addition of the State of Wisconsin. It embraces, therefore, that portion of the Central Region which lies between the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers.

3. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO—TABLE XXXVI.

Under this designation are embraced, after the first of January, 1863, all reports received from troops in that portion of Kentucky lying east of the Tennessee river. The Department of the Ohio, which, as has been explained, was discontinued March 11, 1862, was re-established August 19, 1862, by General Orders No. 112, and defined as embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee river, and including Cumberland Gap and the troops operating in its vicinity, General H. G. Wright to command.

As shown above, all this region, except the portion of Kentucky east of the Tennessee river, has, for geographical reasons, been embraced in a separate table under the designation Northern Department. It has also been found most convenient, on account of the complicated movements involved in the retreat of the army of General Buell to Louisville and its subsequent advance, to embrace this part of Kentucky in the Department of the Cumberland until the close of 1862. March 25, 1863, General A. E. Burnside assumed command of the Department of the Ohio.

4. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—TABLE XXXVII.

In this table are embraced all reports received from the Army of the Ohio under General Buell, the Army of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans, and during the first six months the reports from that portion of Kentucky lying east of the Tennessee river. The Department of the Cumberland, which, as already mentioned, had been merged into the Departments of the Missouri and the Ohio November 9, 1861, was re-established by General Orders No. 163, October 24, 1862, to consist of the State of Tennessee east of the Tennessee river, and such parts of northern Alabama and Georgia as should be occupied by the troops of the Army of the Cumberland, General W. S. Rosecrans to command. Subsequently to January 1, 1863, these are the limits relied upon in the construction of the table. The Army of the Ohio under General Buell, at the commencement of July, 1862, was in motion in northern Alabama threatening Chattanooga. The advance of Generals Kirby Smith and Bragg, after the raids of Forrest and Morgan in

July and August, compelled the retreat of General Buell to Louisville, which he reached September 25, 1862. Nashville, however, was still held by its garrison. General Buell concentrated his army at Louisville, and, October 1st, being well reinforced, marched out after the united Rebel Army under General Bragg. The battle of Perryville was fought October 8th, and shortly after the Army was withdrawn towards the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, where General Rosecrans took command October 30th.

General Rosecrans advanced by way of Nashville towards Murfreesboro', near which place the battle of Stone River was fought, December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863. After this no further advance of importance was made until June 24th, when the army was again put in motion by way of Manchester, flanking the Rebel Army under General Bragg, and compelling its retreat to Chattanooga.

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—TABLE XXXVIII.

As already explained, the Department of the Tennessee was created by General Orders No. 159, October 16, 1862, to embrace Cairo, Forts Henry and Donelson, northern Mississippi, and those portions of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee river, General U. S. Grant to command.

The table embraces the reports received from troops in this region prior to the order, as well as subsequently. At the close of the previous year the greater part of the army under General Grant was in northern Mississippi and southwestern Tennessee.

September 19th the battle of Iuka was fought, and October 4th the battle of Corinth. Subsequently Vicksburg became the objective of the army. General Grant moved into northern Mississippi by way of Holly Springs, advancing as far as Oxford; but the capture of Holly Springs December 20th compelled his retreat to that place. Meanwhile a part of the Army of the Southwest under General Hovey had crossed from Helena, Arkansas, into Mississippi, and operated without decided results against the enemy's communications, and on the day of the fall of Holly Springs a strong force under General W. T. Sherman embarked at Memphis, and descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo, near which it was disembarked for the attack of Vicksburg. After the unsuccessful assault of December 29th, this force was re-embarked and carried up the Arkansas and White rivers to Arkansas Post, which was captured January 11th. Subsequently it returned to the Mississippi river, and towards the close of the month united with the forces under General Grant, which descended the river on transports from Memphis, and landed at Young's Point and Milliken's Bend. General Grant established his headquarters at Young's Point February 2d, and after various unsuccessful enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Yazoo Pass and Steele's Bayou expeditions, began, March 29th, to move the army by land on the Louisiana side of the river to Perkins' Plantation, a point on the west bank of the Mississippi a few miles below New Carthage. After the naval demon-

stration against Grand Gulf, the army was marched to a point on the Louisiana bank south of that place, and April 30th the advance crossed the river to Bruinsburg on transports which had run by the Vicksburg batteries. This was followed by the march via Jackson, Mississippi, which, after the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and Big Black River, terminated in the investment of Vicksburg May 19th. The siege of Vicksburg was then pressed till the surrender of that place, July 4, 1863.

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—TABLE XXXIX.

This table embraces reports from substantially the same region as the table for the previous year. August 8, 1862, west Florida was annexed, which, as already explained, had from the first been consolidated in these tables with the Department of the Gulf. March 16, 1863, Key West and Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, were added; they have, nevertheless, been consolidated with the Department of the South.

August 5, 1862, a rebel force attacked Baton Rouge, but was repulsed; the place was, however, evacuated on the 12th. Towards the close of October General Weitzel made an expedition into the La Fourche District, which he occupied.

December 14th General N. P. Banks reached New Orleans with reinforcements, and took command of the Department. In March he concentrated an army at Baton Rouge, and after a demonstration against Port Hudson, moved into the Teche District, penetrating as far as Alexandria, on the Red river, which was reached early in May. After the termination of this expedition General Banks returned to the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and thence moved against Port Hudson, the siege of which continued from the latter part of May till the surrender of the place, July 8, 1863.

7. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—TABLE XL.

This table embraces the reports received from troops within the same limits as were assigned in constructing Table XVII, viz: the States of Iowa and Minnesota, and the Territories of Nebraska and Dakota. The reports from the State of Wisconsin, which officially formed a part of the Department of the Northwest, have been consolidated with the Northern Department. The most important events during the year were the Indian massacres, during the summer of 1862 and the following spring, which led to the expedition of General Sibley in the summer of 1863.

8. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—TABLE XLI.

This Department was reorganized by General Orders No. 135, September 19, 1862. By this order the Department was composed of the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and the bordering Indian Territory; Alton, Illinois, was also attached. General S. R.

Curtis was assigned to command. The limits here indicated have been observed in constructing the table, with the exception of Alton, Illinois, which has been included in the Northern Department, and of the force at Helena, Arkansas, which, on account of its position and its intimate relations with the army of General Grant, has been consolidated with the Department of the Tennessee.

October 11, 1862, the Territories of Colorado and Nebraska were added to the Department of the Missouri by General Orders No. 155. This change, however, has been disregarded in constructing the table. General E. V. Turner was assigned to command March 9th. and General J. M. Schofield May 13th, 1863.

TABLE XXXIV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	4, 851.		2, 377.		7, 656.		21, 244.		25, 462.	
MONTH.....	4, 851.		2, 377.		7, 656.		21, 244.		25, 462.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	4, 851.		2, 377.		7, 656.		21, 244.		25, 462.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	31	11	18	11	38	11	69	2	98	8
2. Typhus Fever.....		3		2		2				
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....			16		56		53	1	13	
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	14		3		90		200		141	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	40		10		52		246		79	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	6		27		69		363		154	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....			9				21		4	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....							2			
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	379	2	319		422		1, 384		741	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	3		4		3		84		43	1
12. Acute Dysentery.....	84	2	34		107	3	257		140	1
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	2			1			18		9	
14. Erysipelas.....	1		1		8		10		22	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										
16. Measles.....	39		12				165		137	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....							9		20	
19. Mumps.....	35		1		3		73		83	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....					5		215		638	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	20	1	14		166		168	2	51	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	2				25		27		29	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	1				35		92		108	
24. Orchitis.....	10		2		4		12		4	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....					1				2	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....									6	
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		4		2		1			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scoury.....	3		1							
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....							1		1	
32. Inebriation.....										
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	25		13		40		172		168	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	8		6		10		146		193	
38. Anæmia.....					2				55	
39. General Dropsy.....	2				2		2		1	
40. Cancer.....									3	
41. Tumors.....							1			
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2		1		9		2	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	3	1	3		4	4	9		11	
44. Scrofula.....	1						6		5	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....									17	
47. Tape-worm.....										
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	6						3		3	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	718	20	499	14	1, 115	20	3, 818	5	2, 981	10

TABLE XXXIV
of the Department of Western Virginia.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
21,844.		11,511.		13,529.		13,554.		14,103.		15,907.		16,498.		14,045.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	158	12	44	4	48	5	28	5	26	4	59	5	38	1	655	79
2					1										1	7
3			8		4		2		32		55		17		256	1
4																
5	155		31		92		27		23		48		26		850	
6	82		37		42		35		65		50		44		782	
7	182		24		55		66		88		129		141		1,304	
8	2										1		2		30	
9			4	1	7		2								15	1
10	431		101		165		176		177		275		415		4,985	2
11	52		36		45		33		20	1	49		148		520	2
12	97		26		59		55		66		61		113		1,099	6
13	21		20		17		16		11		7		18		139	1
14	23		8	1	12		7	2	11	1	3		5		111	4
15	1		4						3		4	3	3		15	3
16	183	3	37		27	3	11	2	2		1		2		616	8
17											2		1		3	
18	28		11		10		2		3		6		10		99	
19	134		23		41		24		19		1		15		452	
20	407		185		195		85		47		68		66		1,911	
21	33						2		18		5		1		478	3
22	30		16		15		20		21		24		17		235	
23	70		24		55		47		53		39		63		587	
24	5		4		6		5		11		7		8		78	
25	3		1		4		1		1		1		1		14	
26	11		14		4		6		1		1		7		50	
27																
28	1														9	
29	3		2		3		1		15		29		41		98	
30	1								1		2		1		5	
31					4						2		2		10	
32					7	1					1		4	1	12	2
33	1				1								1		3	
34							1								1	
35	1														1	
36	190		79		79		43		33		59		59		960	
37	127		56		68		65		67		51		66		863	
38	11		23		18		2		10		10		33		164	
39	2		1						2		2		6		20	
40									1	1	1		1		6	1
41	2								1		1				5	
42	2				6										24	
43	9	1	9		12	1	6	2	8	1	6		4	1	84	11
44	2		15		9		4		9		7		7		65	
45			1		1										2	
46	21		64		35		19		9		10		5		180	
47																
48	1		1				2		2						18	
49																
	2,491	16	909	6	1,147	10	793	11	855	8	1,077	8	1,391	3	17,824	131

TABLE XXXIV.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Continued.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	4, 851.		2, 377.		7, 656.		21, 244.		25, 462.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	718	20	499	14	1, 145	20	3, 818	5	2, 981	10
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....									1	
51. Epilepsy.....	1				3		6		5	
52. Headache.....	16		13		31		15		90	
53. Insanity.....			1				3			
54. Inflammation of Brain.....		1		1					5	5
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....									2	1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							3		4	
57. Nostalgia.....	1				11		7		13	
58. Neuralgia.....	10		4		25		38		54	
59. Paralysis.....			1				3		1	
60. Sun-stroke.....	1		1		3					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		1		2		8	1	21	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....					1					
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	8		3		15		44		52	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....					1					
66. Night Blindness.....					1		1			
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....					3		16		3	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....					3		10		25	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	4				7		5		7	
70. Deafness.....					1		1			
71. Otorrhœa.....	1				1		3		6	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....							3		1	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....										
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....									1	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	1						4		4	
81. Varicocele.....	1				8		5		8	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	1					16		1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....					1		9		9	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	40		48		81		63		103	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....			1				8		21	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....							2		1	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....					5		7		3	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....			1				14		15	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	6				6		125	2	96	2
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....					9		29		25	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....					1		6		9	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....					34		98		179	1
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	4		16		19		109		67	
94. Constipation.....	30		36		82		150		169	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	3	1	15		21		20		26	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....										
98. Dyspepsia.....			2		6		18		20	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....							1		1	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	1		1		1		4		1	
102. Hernia.....	2		2		8		27		26	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....							1		1	
Carried forward.....	852	23	639	15	1, 535	20	4, 700	8	4, 057	19

TABLE XXXIV.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
21,844.			11,511.		13,529.		13,554.		14,103.		15,907.		16,498.		14,045.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	2,491	16	909	6	1,147	10	793	11	855	8	1,077	8	1,391	3	17,824	131
50			1	1	1		1		1		1				6	1
51	4		6		8	1	2		5		9		2		51	1
52	79		44		43		53		38		61		44		527	
53	2		1		1		1				1				10	
54	1								1	1	1				8	8
55			1						1						4	1
56	1		2		1		7	1	3		5		1		27	1
57	13		3		5		2		2						57	
58	87		39		36		39		39		32		43		446	
59	2		6		2		1		1		1		2		20	
60									6		9		1		21	
61	15		1	1	6		6						1		64	2
62	1				1										2	
63			1		4				2						8	
64	60		37		32		28		30		40		34		383	
65	3		4		11		1		1		4		1		26	
66					1		2		2		5		4		16	
67	3		3				3		1						32	
68	46		16		17		9		15		10		6		157	
69	2		8				4		8				2		47	
70	2		3		3		1		3		1		2		17	
71	9		4		4		3		7		3		4		45	
72	1						1								6	
73																
74	4		2		7		2				2		1		18	
75			1				1				1				3	
76							1	1							1	1
77	1		1		2				2				1		8	
78					7				1		1				9	
79																
80	3		5		5		8		4		8		7		49	
81	2		4		4		3		9		6		4		54	
82					2										20	1
83	13	1	6		8		1		5		3		2		57	1
84	240	1	48		159		44		107		38		41		1,012	1
85	51		11		16		23		22		15		10		178	
86	3														6	
87	14														29	
88	11		11		21	1	19		11		9	1	1		113	2
89	104	4	63	4	66	2	66	4	42	7	46		36		656	25
90	25		17		48		24		21		15		23		236	
91	8		1		5		12		14		3				59	
92	200		62		48		11		85		27		65		800	1
93	51		13		20		16	1	24		15		29		377	1
94	174		42		68		65		54		63		90		1,023	
95	23		7				1		5		7		20		148	1
96																
97													2		2	
98	26		23		34		20		25		22		33		229	
99																
100															2	
101	1				2		1		1						13	
102	25		21		24		11		25		11		12		194	
103	1				1								2		6	
	3,802	22	1,427	12	1,870	14	1,286	18	1,478	16	1,552	9	1,917	3	25,115	179

TABLE XXXIV.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	4,851.		2,377.		7,656.		21,244.		25,462.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	852	23	639	15	1,535	20	4,700	8	4,057	19
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels										
105. Inflammation of Tonsils	1		5		17		44		99	
106. Inflammation of Stomach		1					29		8	
107. Inflammation of Bowels					2		4		2	
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum			4				11	1		
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver							35		21	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver							15		14	
111. Jaundice	10		14		42		134		271	
112. Piles	4		2		13		48		58	
113. Other Diseases of this Order	1	1	8		9		45		3	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel							2		1	
115. Diabetes					1		1			
116. Bright's Disease									2	
117. Diseases of Prostate									2	
118. Diseases of Testis									4	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys					1		3		11	
120. Inflammation of Bladder	1				2		1		4	
121. Incontinence of Urine							1		4	
122. Hydrocele									1	
123. Other Diseases of this Order							14		6	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis										
125. Caries									1	
126. Inflammation of Joints					2				3	
127. Inflammation of Bones										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum									1	
129. Necrosis									3	
130. Other Diseases of this Order									6	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess			7		19		59		47	
132. Boils	2		1				30		29	
133. Carbuncle							16		5	
134. Whitlow			1		4				11	
135. Skin Diseases	9		2		21		27		33	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns			2						17	
137. Contusions	3		4	1	6		14		20	
138. Concussion of Brain										
139. Drowning										
140. Sprains	16		13		10		37		27	
141. Dislocation	2		1						5	
142. Simple Fractures					2		4		2	
143. Compound Fractures										
144. Gunshot Wounds	2	3	1	1	13	4	10	1	23	6
145. Incised Wounds	2				5		6		12	
146. Lacerated Wounds	2	1	2		75	12	19		4	
147. Punctured Wounds							1		5	
148. Poisoning							1		1	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries			1		5		62		11	
150. ORDER II.—Homicide										
151. ORDER III.—Suicide										
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence										
Total	907	29	707	17	1,784	36	5,373	10	4,834	25

TABLE XXXIV.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Concluded.

1862.			1863.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
21,844.		11,511.		13,529.		13,554.		14,103.		15,907.		16,498.		14,045.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
3,802	22	1,427	12	1,870	14	1,286	18	1,478	16	1,552	9	1,917	3	25,115	179
104										3				3	
105	56	18		16		24		38		34		34		386	
106	5	6		15		3		4		6		4		80	1
107	5	1	24		8		3	1		1		2		52	1
108		4								3				22	1
109	14	14		6		12		8		5		1		116	
110	19	15		13		4		13		9		7		109	
111	120	29		65		25		17		24		19		770	
112	42	24		37		28		36		15		26		333	
113	1	2		10		12		13		32	1	13		149	2
114	5			2		5		4				1		20	
115		1		1										4	
116	1							4						7	
117		1		1										4	
118	6			1				1						12	
119	5	3		21		12		8		2		12		78	
120	2			2		12				1				25	
121	6	1		3		2		2		3		1		23	
122		2										1		4	
123	7			2		3				1				33	
124								2		1				3	
125	1			1		1								4	
126	5	7				1		1				2		21	
127				1										1	
128	1			2		1		1		1		1		8	
129	2	1		3		1		2				1		13	
130	9													15	
131	31	25		3		15		14		21		22		263	
132	50	22		17		21		27		20		21		240	
133	4	1		2				3		1		2		34	
134	6	5		7		5		10		4		4		57	
135	37	3		5		6						10		153	
136	5	4	2	7		3		4		5		7		54	2
137	18	6		12		16		23		11		43		176	1
138									1			1	1	1	2
139													2		2
140	36	6		17		16		17		18		29		242	
141	3	6		1		2		1				1		22	
142	1			2				1				4		16	
143	1							1		1				3	
144	9	2	1	2	1	13	3	8	1	34	10	12	2	128	36
145	12	5		6		1		1		5		6		61	
146	8	3		5		2		1		2		3		126	13
147	1			5				1		1		3		17	
148												1		3	
149	24			2		1	1	3						109	1
150					1										1
151															
152															
4,360	25	1,066	16	2,173	16	1,530	22	1,748	18	1,816	20	2,211	8	29,115	242

TABLE XXXV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	919.		929.		7,784.		13,735.		9,406.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	3	1	11		29	4	121	22	59	17
2. Typhus Fever.....							7			
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	8		13		67	1	47		19	
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	26		60	1	117	1	304	2	135	7
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	215		78		213		450		146	1
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	60		10		26		255		69	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	12				5	1	13		5	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	20	1			8	3	15	1	5	4
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	3		4		193		879	4	238	1*
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	186		47		33	4	62	4	34	
12. Acute Dysentery.....	6		1		45	1	127	1	49	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	29		14	1	5		2	1	4	1
14. Erysipelas.....					2		3		14	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....						1	2	1	6	
16. Measles.....	63	1	10		3		6		82	
17. Scarlet Fever.....									1	
18. Diphtheria.....							19		11	8
19. Mumps.....	6		7		16		32		84	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....							337		129	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	47		20		60		140	7	55	1
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	1				4		47		38	
23. Gonorrhœa.....					29		114		106	
24. Orchitis.....									13	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....							2		3	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....							2		6	
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....					2					
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....										
30. Purpura.....									1	
31. Delirium Tremens.....							6		5	1
32. Inebriation.....							5		3	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....									3	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....					18		72		49	2
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	16		14		18		63		47	
38. Anæmia.....					3		16		3	
39. General Dropsy.....			2		1		2		1	
40. Cancer.....										
41. Tumors.....			1							
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8						20			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	1				1		14	2	13	
44. Scrofula.....					1		4			
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....									8	
47. Tape-worm.....										
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1			
Carried forward.....	710	3	292	2	899	16	3,189	45	1,444	43

TABLE XXXV.
of the Northern Department.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
6,798.			5,076.		3,249.		6,422.		3,910.		4,075.		4,337.		5,553.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	5	4	12	6	9	7	25	6	9	3	11	3	16	5	310	78
2															7	
3	2	6	13		5		11		12		2		8		207	7
4																
5	36	3	13				59	1	24	2	7		37		818	17
6	62		59		31		108		104		37		59		1,562	1
7	76		47		83		139		49		63		55		932	
8			10		7		52						1		105	1
9	1		1		5		6	2	2		1		1		65	11
10	202		174		90		155		52	1	64		122		2,176	6
11	33	2	21	6	4	3	26	2	20		32	4	78		576	25
12	19		13		8		24		6		6		31	1	335	3
13	2		3		1								10	1	70	4
14	10	4	10	5	1		24		28	3	13	2	23	7	128	21
15	1	3	38	7	19	4	11	6	29	7	12	4	9	6	127	39
16	90	6	25	8	6		31		2	1	14	3	12		344	19
17	1									1					2	1
18	6	3	2				6		1	2					45	13
19	54		74		28		27		5		10		16		359	
20	163		117		133		399	1	189		108		74		1,649	1
21	84	1	10		137		17								570	9
22	31		10		8		19		6		20		57		241	
23	57		28		13		43		28		45		73		536	
24	3		4		2		5		5		5		15		52	
25	1		1		1		3								11	
26	3		1		5		10		10						37	
27																
28			1		1										4	
29			3	1			3				16		21		43	1
30				1		1	5								6	2
31	3	2			1		5		4			1	4		28	4
32	1		1				3		15				6		34	
33	3														6	
34																
35																
36	86		40		28		56		10		8	1	5		372	3
37	53		39	1	27	1	37		22		31		66		433	2
38	22		16	1	5	1	21		3	1			12		101	3
39	5														11	
40							2		1						3	
41	1						2				1		2		7	
42			10		4										42	
43	6	1	5		4	1	12	3	6	2		1	10	3	72	13
44	7		2		4				5				6		29	
45			3				20								23	
46	24		1		27		38		1		31		31		161	
47																
48																
49			4				2								7	
	1,153	35	811	36	697	18	1,406	21	648	23	537	19	860	23	12,646	284

TABLE XXXV.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1862									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	919.		929.		7,784.		13,735.		9,406.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	710	3	292	2	899	16	3,189	45	1,444	43
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....										
51. Epilepsy.....					1		9	1	1	
52. Headache.....					3		7		7	
53. Insanity.....	1						4		1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....							2	3	2	
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1	1								
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							3		3	
57. Nostalgia.....			3				1		21	
58. Neuralgia.....	4				9		30		16	
59. Paralysis.....							3		2	1
60. Sun-stroke.....					1					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....					3		2			
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....										
63. Cataract.....							1		3	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	12		6		22		61		33	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....							2		1	
66. Night Blindness.....										
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....							3			
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....							4		11	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....									2	
70. Deafness.....										
71. Otorrhœa.....	1		2				6		2	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....									1	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....									1	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....									1	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....							1	2		
79. Inflammation of Veins.....							2			
80. Varicose Veins.....							2		17	
81. Varicocele.....	1		3				14		9	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1	1	9		9	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....					3		7		4	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	35		8		47		81		97	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....			3		4		4		15	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			5				2			
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	2		1		2		75	2	16	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....			1		10	2	56	2	73	18
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	6				1		7	1	11	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	1						6		5	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1		5		6	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	22		16		18	1	26	1	17	
94. Constipation.....	20		8		21		172		33	
95. Cholera Morbus.....					2		8		3	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....						1			1	
98. Dyspepsia.....					8		5		7	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....							3			
101. Fistula in Ano.....									2	
102. Hernia.....	4		3		5		23		26	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....							4		1	
Carried forward.....	820	4	351	2	1,061	21	3,839	57	1,905	62

TABLE XXXV.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Continued.

1862.			1863.												TOTAL.	
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
6,798.		5,076.		3,249.		6,422.		3,910.		4,075.		4,337.		5,553.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	1,153	35	811	36	697	18	1,406	21	648	23	537	19	860	23	12,646	284
50		1							1						1	1
51	6		4		3		11		4	1	1		3		43	2
52	45		15		6		38		16		27		23		187	
53	4						1				2		1		14	
54	2					1	1	1		2		3	1		8	10
55	4	1				2		1							5	5
56	3		3				6		1		1		1		21	
57	3		7		12				1						48	
58	26		12		19		24		16		11		12		179	
59	3		1				2				1		3	1	15	2
60															1	
61	2				1								3		11	
62																
63	2														6	
64	45		21		24		64		40		44		41		413	
65							1								4	
66																
67							3								6	
68	11		2		6		19		7		6		6		72	
69	6				4		4		3				3		22	
70	1		1		1				1				1		5	
71	10		10		4		3		4		9		4		55	
72															1	
73									1			1			2	1
74	1		3		1				1	1	12	1	5		24	2
75							5		5		1				11	
76							5								5	
77	1		4					1					5		11	1
78							2		5		6		10		24	2
79			2												4	
80	6		1		1		13		2		4		4		50	
81	6		1		1		5				7		3		50	
82	1					1									20	2
83	2		5		7		6		3		1				38	
84	99		36		36		111	1	24		12		96	3	682	4
85	40		15				8		4	1	5	1	4		102	2
86																
87	21						1				1				30	
88	9		21		10		64	1	18		8		3		229	3
89	70	6	10	5	15	11	76	18	24	12	14	9	7	10	356	93
90	15		5	1	5		17		6		8	1	11	1	92	4
91	4		2				2				2		1		23	
92	33	1	64		29		64					1			202	2
93	13		3		10		26		1		12		13		177	2
94	78		33		23		29		18		27		59		521	
95			1				5				5		5		29	
96																
97	3						7		3				1		15	1
98	19		13		13		31		12		18		16		142	
99																
100			1				4						1		9	
101							1		2						5	
102	16		6		2		5		3		7		3		103	
103					1		1								7	
	1,763	44	1,113	42	931	33	2,071	44	874	40	789	36	1,209	38	16,726	423

TABLE XXXV.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	919.		929.		7,784.		13,735.		9,406.	
MONTH.....	919.		929.		7,784.		13,735.		9,406.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	919.		929.		7,784.		13,735.		9,406.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	820	4	351	2	1,061	21	3,839	57	1,905	62
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....										
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....			3				32		50	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	1		2	1	2		12		1	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....			3	1	2		1	2	12	1
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....			2							1
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....					4		8		20	1
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....							6		2	
111. Jaundice.....			3		61		176		70	
112. Piles.....	10		4		5		27		17	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....							31		5	2
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....										
115. Diabetes.....							4		3	
116. Bright's Disease.....									1	
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....									5	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....			2		3		11		4	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....					1		1			
121. Incontinence of Urine.....							1			
122. Hydrocele.....							1		1	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....							4		8	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....					1		2		4	
125. Caries.....										
126. Inflammation of Joints.....							3			
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....							3		4	
129. Necrosis.....							2		1	
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	2		6		1		27		14	
132. Boils.....			1				8		4	
133. Carbuncle.....			2				8			
134. Whitlow.....							5		4	
135. Skin Diseases.....	3		5		312		11		5	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....							4		6	
137. Contusions.....					1		8	1	13	
138. Concussion of Brain.....							1			1
139. Drowning.....										
140. Sprains.....					3		8		11	
141. Dislocation.....					1		2		1	
142. Simple Fractures.....					3		4	1	1	
143. Compound Fractures.....										
144. Gunshot Wounds.....					111	11	1		2	1
145. Incised Wounds.....					2		6		15	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	3				1		5		2	
147. Punctured Wounds.....					1		4		2	
148. Poisoning.....							2			
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....							11	1	4	1
150. ORDER II.—Homicide.....										
151. ORDER III.—Suicide.....										
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....										
Total.....	830	4	384	4	1,576	33	4,279	62	2,198	70

TABLE XXXV.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
6,798.		5,076.		3,249.		6,422.		3,910.		4,075.		4,337.		5,553.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,763	44	1,113	42	931	33	2,071	44	874	40	789	36	1,209	38	16,726	423	
104	1									2				3		
105	88	21		21		27		49		30		15		336		
106	11	4		1	2	1	1		1			6		41	5	
107	8	1						5						32	5	
108						2	2	2	1					6	4	
109	14	12		18		5		6						87	1	
110	10	1	6			6		3				3		36	1	
111	33		42		14		15		3		4	6	1	427	1	
112	12		10		15		17		13		9	15		154		
113	33		7				1					6		83	2	
114	1						1					2		4		
115							2							9		
116					1		4							5	1	
117																
118							6		7					18		
119	1						12		5		3	4		45		
120	2		1				3					1		9		
121			1				3		1			1		7		
122			1						1					4		
123												2		14		
124							2		1					10		
125							2		3					5		
126							3		3		6	1		16		
127							2				3			5		
128				1			2		1			1		12		
129			1				2	1						6	1	
130	1		4											6		
131	9		5		9		13		6		8	7		107		
132	22		3		4		25		4		13	13		97		
133							2					2		14		
134	2		1		3		3				3	4		25		
135	7		8		15		3		6		1	61		437		
136	2						1			1		1		15		
137	5		2		4		20		2		6	22		83	1	
138		1												1	3	
139																
140	27		7		10		10		12		11	9		108		
141					1						1	3		9		
142	1													9	1	
143																
144	18				1	1	8	1	1	3	6	39	2	187	19	
145	7		15						2			6	1	53	1	
146	2		4				2				4			23		
147	2		7								7			24		
148												1		3		
149	4	1	1		2	1	3							25	4	
150																
151									1						1	
152					1		1								2	
2,086	48	1,277	42	1,050	39	2,279	50	1,010	46	907	37	1,441	41	19,326	476	

TABLE XXXVI.
of the Department of the Ohio.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
			30, 549.		22, 197.		30, 682.		45, 956.		41, 335.		26, 601.		32, 886.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1			238	57	88	50	129	55	168	49	121	23	107	20	851	254
2					3		3		4	2	12	1			22	3
3			104	9	37	1	33	5	45		42		27		288	15
4																
5			326	3	149	5	236	7	277	2	376	1	201	3	1, 565	21
6			466		371		631		438	2	388		241		2, 535	2
7			179	1	135		164		329		424		156		1, 387	1
8			47		10		5		21		24		24		131	
9			32		11	3	13	2	26	8	5	1	4		91	14
10			1, 443	6	585	2	919	1	1, 649	1	1, 881		949	2	7, 426	12
11			185	5	56	7	142	15	209	6	201	4	107	3	900	40
12			163	2	91		118	1	184		267		130	2	953	5
13			12	2	1	1	13		18		12	1	23		79	4
14			99	28	80	31	76	9	88	4	67	2	48	2	458	76
15			3	3	22	7	16	9	21	4	11	4	3		76	27
16			413	36	240	21	218	10	162	5	105	2	32		1, 170	74
17							10		1						11	
18			55		27	1	18		23	1	20		6		149	2
19			237		91		71	1	146		66		47		658	1
20			552		178	1	291		412		146		48		1, 627	1
21			8	1	11	4	52		58		178		25		332	5
22			65		37		53		93		107		62		417	
23			86		59		84		208		145		140		722	
24			17		6		8		20		21		8		80	
25			1		1		1		7		2		2		14	
26			3		3		1		5		2		5		19	
27																
28			1		1		6		2				1		11	
29			4	4	21		21		82		26	1	145	1	299	6
30											5	1	1	1	6	2
31					2		2		13	2	5		3		25	2
32			1		4		3		7		5	1	12		32	1
33					2		4		8		4		3		21	
34									3		13				16	
35																
36			216		104	1	192		232		195		89		1, 028	1
37			155		95		144		170		101	1	59		724	1
38			71	1	26		80		96	1	69	2	18		360	4
39			5		2		5		12		14		5		43	
40							1		1		1				3	
41			3		2		3		4		2		1		15	
42			7				3		9		1		8		28	
43			17	3	19	11	8	9	32	8	25	3	8	3	109	37
44			11		4		4	1	13		6		5		43	1
45			1												1	
46			72		37		44		95		53		33		334	
47			4				1				1				6	
48			4						2		2				8	
49																
			5, 306	161	2, 611	146	3, 826	125	5, 393	95	5, 151	48	2, 786	37	25, 073	612

TABLE XXXVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
		30, 549.		22, 197.		30, 682.		45, 956.		41, 335.		26, 601.		32, 886.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		5, 306	161	2, 611	146	3, 826	125	5, 393	95	5, 151	48	2, 786	37	25, 073	612	
50		1		4	2	1	1	3	1	2	1			11	5	
51		14		9		10		12		8		6		59		
52		252		56		79		98		90		71		646		
53		1		2		2		1		4		1		11		
54		5	4		2	8	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	20	15	
55		3	2	1	1	1		1	2	1	1			7	6	
56		10	2	1	2	1		7		1				20	4	
57		11		16		5		6		6		3		47		
58		144		69		74		130		85		48		550		
59		4		3		3		1		2				13		
60										1		4		5		
61		12	3	1		4		1		3		7		28	3	
62		4				2		4		3		1		14		
63		1				13		2		1		1		18		
64		110		45		58		145		120		82		560		
65						2		2		2				6		
66		3						1		3		2		9		
67		2		2		4		15		17		2		42		
68		90		10		33		27		20		24		204		
69		10		2		4		7		9		2		34		
70		4		1		2		6		3		2		18		
71		19		12		9		22		13		5		80		
72						1								1		
73												1		1		
74		3		8	2	6	2	1		3		2	1	23	5	
75		1						1		1				3		
76		1	1			1		2	2					4	3	
77				1		1	1	1		1		1	1	4	3	
78		1						3		2				6		
79				1		1		1						3		
80		9		3		7		14		23		7		63		
81		16		6		5		14		9		6		56		
82		1		6	2			1		1				9	2	
83		9		7		9		17		11		5		58		
84		228	1	127	2	253		367	1	152	4	59		1, 186	8	
85		43	1	20		44		33	1	25		8		173	2	
86								2				2		4		
87		8		1		1		7		6		1		24		
88		61		16		65	6	6	1	30	1	12		190	8	
89		272	83	163	50	180	33	201	38	117	13	32	6	965	223	
90		47		14		92	1	55		44	3	22		274	4	
91		9		4	1	53		9		9		3		87	1	
92		273	1	156		303	7	270		97		18		1, 117	8	
93		91		33		53		93		101		39		410		
94		174	1	27	1	102		116	1	121		57		597	3	
95		22		7		4		27	1	33		48		141	1	
96		1		1		1		2						5		
97		1		12		8		8		3		1		33		
98		37		25		32		51		72		13		230		
99																
100		2				7		11						20		
101		7		4		1		4		5		1		22		
102		49		36		27		36		41		16		205		
103		1		2						1		1		5		
		7, 373	260	3, 524	212	5, 398	179	7, 241	146	6, 455	73	3, 403	46	33, 394	916	

TABLE XXXVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.										
Brought forward										
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels										
105. Inflammation of Tonsils										
106. Inflammation of Stomach										
107. Inflammation of Bowels										
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....										
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver										
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....										
111. Jaundice										
112. Piles										
113. Other Diseases of this Order										
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....										
115. Diabetes.....										
116. Bright's Disease.....										
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....										
119. Inflammation of Kidneys										
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....										
121. Incontinence of Urine										
122. Hydrocele										
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis										
125. Caries										
126. Inflammation of Joints.....										
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....										
129. Necrosis										
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....										
132. Boils										
133. Carbuncle										
134. Whitlow.....										
135. Skin Diseases.....										
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns										
137. Contusions										
138. Concussion of Brain										
139. Drowning.....										
140. Sprains										
141. Dislocation										
142. Simple Fractures.....										
143. Compound Fractures										
144. Gunshot Wounds.....										
145. Incised Wounds.....										
146. Lacerated Wounds.....										
147. Punctured Wounds.....										
148. Poisoning.....										
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....										
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total.....										

TABLE XXXVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO—Concluded.

1862.			1863.												TOTAL.	
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
.....		30,549.		22,197.		30,682.		45,956.		41,335.		26,601.		32,886.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
.....	7,373	260	3,524	212	5,398	179	7,241	146	6,455	73	3,403	46	33,394	916	
104	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	17	.....
105	162	1	80	.....	109	.....	161	.....	59	.....	19	.....	590	1	
106	18	1	3	.....	13	.....	24	2	14	1	4	1	76	5	
107	13	2	.....	.....	11	3	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	31	6	
108	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	11	2	
109	14	.....	7	.....	10	.....	43	.....	21	2	3	.....	98	2	
110	14	.....	8	.....	2	.....	10	.....	10	.....	11	.....	55	.....
111	310	.....	144	1	145	.....	88	.....	43	.....	18	.....	748	1	
112	70	.....	42	.....	52	.....	81	.....	82	.....	34	.....	361	.....
113	10	.....	14	.....	5	1	40	1	.....	.....	8	.....	77	2	
114	10	1	5	1	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....	4	.....	27	2	
115	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
116	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	1	
117	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....
118	8	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	18	.....
119	13	.....	12	.....	15	1	13	.....	14	.....	6	.....	73	1	
120	12	.....	7	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	29	.....
121	2	.....	8	.....	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	25	.....
122	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	11	.....
123	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	
124	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
125	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
126	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....	9	.....	5	.....	32	.....
127	
128	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
129	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
130	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
131	33	.....	13	.....	29	.....	57	.....	70	.....	48	.....	250	.....
132	69	.....	14	.....	28	.....	74	.....	91	.....	26	.....	312	.....
133	9	.....	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....	10	.....	3	.....	32	.....
134	5	.....	3	.....	9	.....	15	.....	11	.....	19	.....	62	.....
135	27	.....	5	.....	17	.....	32	.....	19	.....	7	.....	107	.....
136	8	.....	11	.....	11	.....	7	.....	9	.....	4	.....	50	.....
137	24	.....	12	.....	24	.....	62	1	67	.....	36	.....	225	1	
138	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....
139	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6	
140	46	.....	18	.....	29	.....	61	.....	72	.....	36	.....	262	.....
141	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	7	.....	2	.....	17	.....
142	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	18	.....	9	.....	3	.....	38	.....
143	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	.....	11	2	
144	11	9	8	2	28	4	25	5	49	4	65	8	186	32	
145	7	.....	5	.....	8	.....	16	1	14	.....	10	.....	60	1	
146	4	.....	7	.....	4	.....	19	.....	11	.....	4	.....	49	.....
147	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	11	2	3	1	23	3	
148	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
149	4	.....	1	.....	7	.....	11	.....	4	.....	5	.....	32	.....
150	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
151	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
152	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	8,316	275	3,967	218	5,999	190	8,181	161	7,190	87	3,817	58	37,470	989	

TABLE XXXVII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR	1862.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	64,860.		58,663.		63,112.		102,901.		92,647.			
MONTH	MEAN STRENGTH											
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhoid Fever.....	331	60	299	31	206	13	437	46	641	135		
2. Typhus Fever.....	12	2	5				21		5	1		
3. Typho-Malariai Fever.....	225	5	355	2	166	1	299	5	290	5		
4. Yellow Fever.....												
5. Remittent Fever.....	935	7	713	5	963	2	1,626	3	1,520	13		
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	708		659		1,493		2,867	1	2,456	1		
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	676		607		895		2,077		1,567	4		
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	77		10		231		213		174			
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	52	8	12	1	31	2	68	4	65	17		
10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	2,781	4	2,766	5	5,134	1	7,119	8	6,321	2		
11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	789	15	697	7	650	2	822	3	1,198	17		
12. Acute Dysentery.....	369	2	244		735	2	1,876	11	1,218	8		
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	65		47		60		151	2	131	7		
14. Erysipelas.....	67		50	2	61		79		115	1		
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....					1				1			
16. Measles.....	5	1	7		4		285	1	751	13		
17. Scarlet Fever.....	1								1			
18. Diphtheria.....							1	2	14			
19. Mumps.....	167		47		81		185	1	444			
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	2		8		41		730		1,895			
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	541	18	627	13	678	4	490	5	386	3		
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
22. Syphilis.....	65		80		148		220		223			
23. Gonorrhoea.....	149		109		266		455		401			
24. Orchitis.....	36		32		31		47		69			
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	6		2		7		13		17			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....							16		11			
27. Serpent Bite.....	2		1									
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....							15		11			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
29. Scurvy.....	56		36		9		12	2	10			
30. Purpura.....									1			
31. Delirium Tremens.....	2		5		8	2	11	2	7	1		
32. Inebriation.....	9		4		1		23		20			
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....							1		6			
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....							8		34			
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
35. Gout.....	1		24						6			
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	288		142		331		603		784			
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	303		243		317		613		883			
38. Anæmia.....	16		14		20		59		125	2		
39. General Dropsy.....	61	1	44	1	43		91		69	1		
40. Cancer.....									7			
41. Tumors.....	7		3		4		8		3			
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	20		14		17		61		51			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
43. Consumption.....	44		37	6	43	2	48	3	109	6		
44. Scrofula.....	16		15		7		16		21	1		
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
46. Itch.....							3		19			
47. Tape-worm.....									1			
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	8		6		3		15		13			
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
Carried forward.....	8,892	123	7,964	73	12,685	31	21,684	99	22,099	238		

TABLE XXXVII.
of the Department of the Cumberland.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
107,647.			90,543.		103,298.		102,453.		104,885.		105,740.		99,439.		91,349.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	605	164	390	73	554	101	449	79	382	84	300	55	151	10	4,745	851
2	4	1	7		10	8	11	4	12	4	12	7	2		101	27
3	225	2	93	5	213	6	211	8	170	8	178	2	82		2,507	49
4																
5	1,290	8	1,074	9	1,286	7	1,295	6	1,477	10	1,987	5	1,316	2	15,482	77
6	1,948		1,219	1	1,167	2	1,334	1	1,603		2,068		1,573		19,095	6
7	1,148	1	793		956		1,156		1,163	1	1,309		1,181		13,618	6
8	144		177		247	1	130	1	223		190		102		1,918	2
9	58	14	74	11	66	15	79	6	86	9	94	5	35	3	720	95
10	5,697	6	5,141		5,323	2	6,008		5,714	6	7,800	10	7,154	1	66,958	45
11	829	37	1,088	35	1,027	43	1,344	36	1,132	25	1,256	21	831	6	11,663	247
12	981	6	847	2	1,029	3	895	6	864		1,604	4	2,312	8	12,974	52
13	108	12	194	5	125	4	149	3	95	1	111	1	94		1,330	35
14	161	32	81	11	142	23	129	10	115	9	123	2	105	4	1,228	94
15	4		3		9	1	9	1	28	2	7		6		68	4
16	888	65	208	8	173	13	141	7	48	1	33		3		2,546	109
17	4				3	1	1	1			2				12	2
18	35		27	3	77	1	50	2	43		42	2	12		301	10
19	594		252		429	1	483		243		132		32		3,089	2
20	1,985		754		856		879		528		293	1	119		8,090	1
21	460	4	199		251	5	107	4	135	4	218		59		4,121	60
22	201		148		158		158		172		202		141		1,916	
23	358		207		213		230		212		286		183		3,069	
24	56		41		37		34		45		49		29		506	
25	12		2		11		4		1		5		4		84	
26	12		15		28		35		27		52		33		229	
27					1						1				5	
28			2		10		20		12		7		1		78	
29	14		4		107		163		324	1	303		116		1,154	3
30	6		8		1		18		60		19		6		119	
31	8		2	1	1		5	1	10		4		2		65	7
32	36		7		2		10		17		14	1	6		149	1
33	8		5		1		1		7		2		3	1	34	1
34	15		23		3				52		19		4		158	
35	4		1		4		1						2		43	
36	923	2	487	1	639	1	572	2	598	3	511		363		6,241	9
37	912	3	684	1	735		785	1	590		371		288		6,729	5
38	126	3	134	9	146	1	178	3	159	1	159		116		1,252	19
39	61	3	43	1	34		42		30		19		14	1	551	8
40			1				1		1				1		11	
41	3		3		6		12		12		4		15		80	
42	37		21		24	2	1		8		2		1		257	2
43	88	9	89	14	103	17	118	21	91	7	84	4	31	3	885	92
44	25		43		28		42		50		35		14		312	1
45	1						2						1		4	
46	53		158		126		122		141		122		104		848	
47			2		1		2		5		3		1		15	
48	12		10		14		26		11		27		5		150	
49									1		1				2	
20,139	372		14,731	190	16,376	258	17,442	203	16,697	176	20,150	120	16,653	39	195,512	1,922

TABLE XXXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Continued.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	64,860.		58,663.		63,112.		102,901.		92,647.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	8,892	123	7,964	73	12,685	31	21,684	99	22,099	238
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	4	4	1		4	1	5	4	5	4
51. Epilepsy.....	15	1	16		20		35		36	1
52. Headache.....	151		148		127		92		268	
53. Insanity.....	8	1	7		5		6		10	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	3	1	1		11		2		9	3
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	2		2	1	3		9		2	
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							16		67	
57. Nostalgia.....	7		11		7		21		27	1
58. Neuralgia.....	163		151		183		270		395	
59. Paralysis.....	9		9		5	1	19	1	18	2
60. Sun-stroke.....	29	1	17		17		5		1	
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	31		23	2	36		25	1	21	2
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	3		1		1		6		7	
63. Cataract.....	3		2		2		2		3	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	144		149		169		381		366	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	1				1		2		3	
66. Night Blindness.....	2		9		27		14		4	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10		3		30		12		25	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	50		26		66		66		96	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	27		15		19		18		26	
70. Deafness.....	7		6		2		18		4	
71. Otorrhœa.....	29		31		16		28		42	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....					3		4		4	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	1						1			
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....							3	1	3	1
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....									1	1
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	5		5	3	1		8	1	7	2
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1		2				1	1	2	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	1		1				1			
80. Varicose Veins.....	19		6		29		57		45	
81. Varicocele.....	37		30		29		68		87	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19	6	3	1	2		9		15	4
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	22	2	8	2	31		54		92	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	494		468		452		384		824	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	52		32	1	31		81		117	2
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	3		1		2		2		44	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	6		5		7		12		9	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	17		8		25		42		110	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	103	14	94	4	141		257	16	599	49
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	68		47		37		124		206	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	6		12		29		35		35	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6	1	26	1	45	1	207	2	222	1
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	249		264		497		664		512	1
94. Constipation.....	172		231		509		472		548	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	209	2	212	1	210		270	1	167	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....							1		6	
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	15		15		5		5		17	
98. Dyspepsia.....	92		72		100		134		187	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....			4		14		14		35	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	6		7		9		10		17	
102. Hernia.....	72		70		112		177		185	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	3		1		8		6		4	
Carried forward.....	11,268	156	10,216	89	15,764	34	25,839	127	27,634	312

TABLE XXXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
107,647.		90,543.		103,298.		102,453.		104,885.		105,740.		99,439.		91,349.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	20,139	372	14,731	190	16,376	258	17,442	203	16,697	176	20,150	120	16,653	39	195,512	1,922
50	11	5	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	3	5	2	2	1	49	34
51	36	1	25	1	42	1	27		40		50	2	27	1	369	8
52	401		299		401		393		423		420		372		3,495	
53	9		15		5		9		7		25		6		112	1
54	10	6	7	4	10	10	12	9	6	8	5	1	3	2	79	44
55	5	3	2	2	4	1	7	4	2	1		1			38	13
56	38		27		22	1	7		12		11		12		212	1
57	29		24		39	1	52		58		54		10		339	2
58	388		278		376		397		343		382		276		3,602	
59	20		30	1	14		15	3	24		23		12		198	8
60							2		3		11		12		97	1
61	18	1	21		38	1	57	1	28		17	1	119		434	9
62	8		2		11		10		6		11		7		73	
63	4		14		1		3		43		3		1		81	
64	369		227		318		350		365		542		457		3,837	
65	4		6		11		11		8		4		3		54	
66	1		4		3		14		22		28		34		162	
67	7		8		17		8		16		7		16		159	
68	103		128		151		146		104		97		81		1,114	
69	30		14		31		25		26		20		8		259	
70	10		10		9		25		8		4		2		105	
71	52		40		49		48		37		22		19		413	
72	3		4		4		1		4		1		1		29	
73					1		2	1	5	1					10	2
74	7	1	13		26		34	5	35	7	20	4	9		150	19
75	1		2		1		9	1	7	1	3	1	2		25	3
76			2		7		6		1		2		1		20	1
77	10	1	12	1	8	2	3	1	7		10		11	1	87	12
78	3				7	1	2	1	2		1		1		22	3
79	2						1		1				1	1	8	1
80	22		38		44		56		39		40		31		426	
81	38		33		36		53		41		38		11		501	
82	11	2	12		3		9	3	39	2	11	1	16		149	19
83	43		44		32		41		67		25		17		476	4
84	1,110	3	641	4	999	4	826		796	1	429		261		7,684	12
85	140	1	163		178		271		205		125		78		1,473	4
86	4		1		3		6	1	6	1	2	1	2		76	2
87	40		18		9		13		5		13		7		144	
88	71	1	165	1	162	1	236		208	1	141		110	1	1,298	5
89	756	78	389	36	463	42	509	61	509	88	245	26	109	10	4,174	424
96	240	1	226		236		206	1	189	2	172	2	102		1,853	6
91	38		44	1	14	1	39		32	3	27	1	10		321	6
92	543	2	252		337		335	1	149	1	119	2	61	2	2,302	14
93	527		404		375		356		330		422	1	385		4,985	2
94	549		342		375		447	1	474		562		421		5,102	1
95	136		71		71	1	107		37		185	3	164	1	1,839	9
96	1		2		2		3		2		11		1		29	
97	19	1	22		26		39	2	27		16		18		224	3
98	168		204		169		180		195		202		154		1,857	
99											1				1	
100	21		16		24		2		12		5		9		156	
101	33		5		14		22	1	17		18		8		166	1
102	129		91		120		129		96		88		46		1,315	
103	2		22		1		3		5				2		57	
	26,359	479	19,153	245	21,679	329	23,009	301	21,822	296	24,828	169	20,181	59	247,752	2,596

TABLE XXXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	64,860.		58,663.		63,112.		102,901.		92,647.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	11,268	156	10,216	89	15,764	34	25,839	127	27,634	312		
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.												
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....										5		
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	68		52		70		126		236			
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	20		15	1	47		66	1	69			
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	13	1	15	1	24		26		36	2		
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	1		2	1	2		4	1	18	1		
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	41	1	43		113		47		63			
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	20		18		19		23		55			
111. Jaundice.....	232		222		92		249	1	900	1		
112. Piles.....	101		90		217		421		333			
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	60		62	2	45		83		98			
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .												
114. Stone and Gravel.....	1		1				5		11			
115. Diabetes.....	2		3		7		4		12			
116. Bright's Disease.....									1			
117. Diseases of Prostate.....									11			
118. Diseases of Testis.....							3		25			
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	23		17		23		33		43	1		
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	5		11		6		26		21			
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	3				5		7		12			
122. Hydrocele.....	7		4		2		10		13			
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	29		51	1	40		53		38			
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .												
124. Anchylosis.....	1						3		3			
125. Caries.....							1		3			
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	1				2		5		20			
127. Inflammation of Bones.....							3					
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....							1		8			
129. Necrosis.....	2		2		8		2		9	1		
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		2		2		1		24			
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .												
131. Abscess.....	208		174		153		251		256			
132. Boils.....	54		110		117		200		168			
133. Carbuncle.....	49		50		56		46		61			
134. Whitlow.....	12		23		22		24		43			
135. Skin Diseases.....	101		85		99		79		59			
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .												
136. Burns.....	26		19		20		56	2	42			
137. Contusions.....	59	1	42		69		114		117			
138. Concussion of Brain.....	6	1			6		3		5	1		
139. Drowning.....												
140. Sprains.....	36		14		34		151		112			
141. Dislocation.....	8		13		5		12		9			
142. Simple Fractures.....	11		9		20		20		29	1		
143. Compound Fractures.....							4					
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	145	12	77	10	73	6	734	254	109	112		
145. Incised Wounds.....	27		34		27		47		44			
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	43	1	35		31	1	65	3	71	2		
147. Punctured Wounds.....	8		4		20	2	26	1	12	1		
148. Poisoning.....	4		27		4		8		2	1		
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	18	1	20	1	23		55	1	43	1		
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										1		
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>								1		1		
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>												
Total.....	12,718	174	11,562	106	17,272	43	28,936	392	30,883	439		

TABLE XXXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
107,647.		90,543.		103,298.		102,453.		104,885.		105,740.		99,439.		91,349.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
26,359	479	19,153	245	21,679	329	23,009	301	21,822	296	24,898	169	20,181	59	247,752	2,596	
104	11	22	1	32	1	18	1	14	1	4	10	116	3			
105	382	206	1	308	1	264	1	207	1	237	118	2,274	1			
106	73	47	1	55	1	60	8	44	1	34	3	31	3	561	20	
107	24	49	6	43	1	54	3	25	3	55	4	20	2	384	24	
108	18	15	1	6	1	8	2	3	1	3	6	6	1	83	8	
109	125	71	1	81	2	71	1	53	1	40	1	38	1	786	5	
110	72	67	1	63	1	86	1	42	1	60	1	43	1	508	1	
111	936	442	3	340	1	195	1	177	1	111	1	159	1	4,055	8	
112	308	251	1	296	1	270	1	270	1	293	1	260	1	3,110	1	
113	56	58	1	86	3	102	1	71	1	51	1	21	1	793	13	
114	25	21	1	16	1	25	1	14	1	11	1	12	1	142	1	
115	4	2	1	14	1	21	1	6	1	5	1	10	1	90	2	
116	2	7	1	9	1	14	1	13	1	8	1	2	1	56	1	
117	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	24	1	
118	19	15	1	11	1	10	1	10	1	3	1	3	1	99	1	
119	77	66	1	94	1	63	3	61	1	30	1	19	1	549	4	
120	31	17	1	10	1	35	1	9	1	6	1	7	1	184	1	
121	30	22	1	14	1	18	1	18	1	9	1	10	1	148	1	
122	11	9	1	11	1	12	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	92	1	
123	22	17	1	17	1	3	1	5	1	9	1	4	1	288	1	
124	4	3	1	2	1	8	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	33	1	
125	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	
126	26	20	1	25	1	25	1	19	1	21	1	20	1	184	1	
127	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	11	1	
128	3	5	1	7	1	12	1	14	1	13	1	6	1	69	1	
129	8	2	1	6	1	5	1	7	1	7	1	2	1	60	1	
130	5	8	1	1	1	3	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	67	1	
131	241	2	1	103	1	120	1	95	1	167	1	156	1	2,040	2	
132	150	1	1	146	1	147	1	199	1	279	1	254	1	2,015	1	
133	22	1	1	17	1	19	1	34	1	30	1	14	1	410	1	
134	22	1	1	31	1	34	1	49	1	56	1	40	1	396	1	
135	52	1	1	30	1	75	1	54	1	43	1	71	1	783	1	
136	39	1	1	47	1	39	1	44	1	29	1	23	1	411	2	
137	141	1	1	104	1	87	1	109	1	138	1	108	1	1,226	3	
138	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	2	41	6	
139	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	11	1	
140	101	1	1	89	1	63	1	122	1	196	1	156	1	1,211	1	
141	9	1	1	2	1	11	1	4	1	6	1	5	1	96	1	
142	63	1	1	39	1	12	1	13	1	15	1	10	1	250	3	
143	14	1	1	9	1	2	1	4	1	5	1	2	1	41	12	
144	3,020	353	1	2,132	126	56	12	147	12	78	5	399	28	7,114	953	
145	45	1	1	23	1	33	1	53	1	66	1	26	1	400	1	
146	287	26	1	77	10	22	1	24	1	25	1	21	1	723	44	
147	23	2	1	16	1	8	1	12	1	15	1	11	1	174	7	
148	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	5	1	62	2	
149	237	16	1	18	3	26	3	28	1	28	2	15	3	540	34	
150	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
151	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	13	1	
152	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
33,103	893	23,482	410	23,983	365	25,358	334	23,949	333	27,021	194	22,317	102	280,584	3,785	

TABLE XXXVIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	80,647.		70,997.		82,972.		111,891.		136,503.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever	364	184	216	79	207	59	354	53	404	78
2. Typhus Fever	8	5	2		8	4		4	9	3
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	448	12	249	4	204	2	377	6	232	7
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever	1,927	28	1,725	16	1,702	18	1,669	20	1,643	17
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	1,406	1	1,882	5	2,874		3,958	4	3,236	3
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1,258	2	1,110		2,540	1	2,969		3,104	1
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	313		190		326		282		336	2
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	68	24	63	16	158	43	129	35	107	25
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	5,146	32	3,303	10	4,302	25	4,897	24	5,536	13
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1,252	103	731	76	877	91	953	57	1,038	60
12. Acute Dysentery.....	782	16	868	29	2,039	62	2,366	40	1,662	24
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	119	5	163	22	240	43	437	32	304	30
14. Erysipelas.....	79	3	75	1	64	1	70	1	122	4
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	18	4	14	4	10	2	8		12	1
16. Measles.....	21		6		51		250	5	1,395	19
17. Scarlet Fever.....									1	1
18. Diphtheria.....							5	1	25	1
19. Mumps.....	44		14		39		185	2	578	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....			1		29	3	947		1,832	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1,001	33	643	13	653	39	660	48	704	10
ORDER II.— <i>Zanthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	55		86		155		92	1	191	1
23. Gonorrhœa.....	166		193		244		292		451	
24. Orelitis.....	26		18		35		38		67	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	6		4		2		8		6	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....							1		8	
27. Serpent Bite.....	1		2		1		1			
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1		2	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	256	1	94		55	2	53		48	
30. Purpura.....									1	
31. Delirium Tremens.....	7	3	16		13	1	6		13	
32. Inebriation.....	13		23				14		7	1
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....									2	2
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	7						3			
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	366	2	264	1	329		453	1	716	3
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	514	2	199		308		439		706	
38. Anæmia.....	63	3	52	1	47		76		134	3
39. General Dropsy.....	119	2	73	1	64		61	4	70	
40. Cancer.....					1		8		1	
41. Tumors.....	28		1		10		12		9	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	40		27	1	47		21		25	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	59	10	66	7	62	2	93	14	124	9
44. Scrofula.....	34		20		18	1	14		18	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....								3		
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....							15		27	
47. Tape-worm.....									1	
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....			3		1		12		8	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	16,014	475	12,396	286	17,715	399	22,229	355	24,915	318

TABLE XXXVIII.
of the Department of the Tennessee.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
133, 119.			143, 942.		141, 158.		146, 790.		143, 367.		140, 277.		152, 954.		123, 718.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	416	77	653	181	666	228	716	159	405	104	219	50	217	82	4, 837	1, 334
2	19	13	22	2	21	6	58	12	5	3	9	4	13	3	174	59
3	278	2	409	21	493	59	371	35	358	46	199	27	407	27	4, 025	248
4																
5	1, 405	16	1, 891	16	1, 715	43	1, 919	16	1, 736	29	1, 565	7	3, 266	39	22, 163	265
6	2, 386		2, 367	1	2, 260	2	2, 639	9	2, 301	2	1, 930	1	5, 491	6	32, 730	34
7	2, 020	1	1, 820	2	1, 982	6	2, 050		1, 991		1, 717		3, 658	4	26, 219	17
8	158		487		222	3	281	2	224		204	2	404		3, 427	9
9	79	40	97	26	102	30	106	25	179	22	60	18	162	48	1, 310	352
10	6, 224	8	10, 788	43	7, 699	67	7, 615	7	6, 963	8	5, 972	2	10, 220	15	78, 665	254
11	1, 146	36	2, 352	51	1, 820	140	1, 822	147	1, 386	136	951	145	1, 645	139	15, 973	1, 181
12	1, 241	5	1, 615	29	1, 516	32	1, 327	23	1, 394	19	2, 204	22	2, 483	41	19, 497	342
13	147	19	254	14	266	21	196	14	114	13	164	28	241	34	2, 645	275
14	177	2	314	24	198	25	235	11	223	14	170	15	196	3	1, 923	104
15	60	7	221	19	230	35	281	19	212	24	57	4	34	7	1, 157	126
16	1, 217	44	1, 189	93	556	75	153	20	67		12		23	1	4, 940	257
17					1	1	2		8	1					12	3
18	17	2	44	4	69	5	81		31	1	17	1	19	2	308	17
19	1, 144		639	1	459	1	273		225		154		40		3, 794	4
20	2, 085		1, 770	1	1, 703	2	1, 174	1	792		186		240		10, 759	7
21	535	13	795	5	513	68	382	5	251	3	70	1	146		6, 353	238
22	161		178		157		204	1	148		87		144		1, 658	3
23	371		393		293		381		310		233		302		3, 629	
24	87		54		50	1	50		52		25		34		536	1
25	10		6		14		20		18		7		9		110	
26	7		38		15		51		66		50		95		331	
27											2		2		9	
28	1		4		4		28		2		6		12		60	
29	50		32		221	3	319	6	293	9	67	1	119	1	1, 607	23
30	1		4	1	8	1	27	3	8		6		2		57	5
31	4	1	18		16	1	25	1	11	1	12	1	7		148	9
32	13		12		14		11	1	15		9		27	1	158	3
33			2		2	1	4		2		6		5		21	1
34			6		1		6		2		22		22		61	2
35	3		2				4		1		2		1		23	
36	798	1	896		751	7	739	1	525	2	307		378		6, 522	18
37	696		850		717	2	667		425	1	264		247	1	6, 032	6
38	156	1	216	3	155	3	425	6	209	3	193	3	283	1	2, 009	27
39	39	1	49	1	60		111	2	36		8		30		720	11
40	3		4		2		2								21	
41	11		10		11		12		16		3		10		133	
42	52		67	1	45	11	35		25		9		10		403	13
43	103	11	129	14	141	30	212	30	144	31	62	23	99	16	1, 294	197
44	27		32	1	45		99		49	1	19	1	32	4	407	8
45	2		2		3	2	7		6		3		1		24	5
46	161		129		127		238		141		134		157		1, 129	
47	1				4		5		2		1		5		19	
48	12		10		14		13		10		8		19		110	
49			5				6						4		15	
23, 523	300		30, 875	554	25, 361	911	25, 382	556	21, 381	473	17, 405	356	30, 961	475	268, 157	5, 458

TABLE XXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—Continued

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	80,647.		70,997.		82,972.		111,891.		136,503.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	16,014	475	12,396	286	17,715	399	22,229	355	24,915	318
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	11	5	1		5	2	4	2	6	6
51. Epilepsy.....	37	4	22	1	27	4	39		56	
52. Headache.....	167		69		80		123		148	
53. Insanity.....	32		5		16		10		15	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	4	4					4	4	8	5
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	4		1		5	2	3	2	2	1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							37		73	
57. Nostalgia.....	45		59		23		18		22	
58. Neuralgia.....	260		196		203		246		349	1
59. Paralysis.....	28	2	12		11		22		17	
60. Sun-stroke.....	49	2	21		10		11	5	1	1
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	48	2	39		42	2	13	6	37	3
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	7		4		10		4		9	
63. Cataract.....	5		3		6		1		5	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	356		359		428		525		621	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	4		8		11		4		5	
66. Night Blindness.....	36		6		8		3		7	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		13		17		29		26	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	102		57		59		76		102	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	59		49		37		26		32	
70. Deafness.....	3		6		5		2		5	
71. Otorrhœa.....	36		40		20		31		38	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		7		3		1		2	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	5		3				1		1	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....							2	1	1	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....									2	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	4	5	8		4	1	6	2	4	3
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	10		3		2		1		3	1
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	1		2		1				1	
80. Varicose Veins.....	17		14		15		28		49	
81. Varicocele.....	67		47		51		59		53	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	18		14	1	3	4	11	1	15	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	31		51		35		41		52	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	633	1	480		483		384		1,229	3
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	64	1	31		41		60		142	2
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	1	1	3						2	2
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	12		7		14		8		16	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	12		7	1	6		32	4	64	1
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	147	33	74	9	88	6	231	9	705	77
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	105	1	43		75	1	118		183	1
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	23		13		15		22	1	41	1
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	21		12	1	16		20	2	308	2
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	473	1	276		302		419		327	
94. Constipation.....	628		403		343		415		510	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	335	6	214	3	188	4	107	1	119	1
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	22		14	1	10		9		25	
98. Dyspepsia.....	209		118		102	1	147		204	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	39		19		30		39		100	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	12		12		13		12		22	
102. Hernia.....	149		117		130	1	159		179	1
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	13		2		5		1		4	
Carried forward.....	20,370	543	15,360	303	20,713	427	25,793	395	30,862	431

TABLE XXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
133, 119.			143, 942.		141, 158.		146, 790.		143, 367.		140, 277.		152, 954.		123, 718.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
23, 523	300		30, 875	554	25, 361	911	25, 382	556	21, 381	473	17, 405	356	30, 961	475	268, 157	5, 458
50	11	5	10	5	14	10	17	14	11	5	5	2	9	6	104	62
51	45	.....	45	1	50	5	53	1	43	3	22	.....	30	.....	469	19
52	276	.....	216	.....	179	.....	224	.....	251	.....	206	.....	450	.....	2, 389	.....
53	10	1	24	.....	18	1	29	1	10	.....	3	.....	12	.....	184	3
54	7	4	11	10	12	13	22	12	17	6	5	3	9	9	99	70
55	9	3	8	8	18	10	10	6	1	.....	3	3	7	3	71	38
56	42	1	53	1	44	2	57	3	21	1	8	.....	13	.....	348	8
57	78	1	88	1	85	.....	48	.....	28	.....	35	.....	66	.....	595	2
58	415	.....	450	.....	398	.....	460	.....	376	.....	280	.....	353	.....	3, 986	1
59	16	.....	21	1	32	4	29	2	19	2	4	.....	10	1	221	12
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	98	2	57	3	260	14
61	34	1	71	2	81	2	61	4	16	.....	10	.....	18	1	470	23
62	6	.....	14	.....	8	.....	8	.....	13	.....	6	.....	8	.....	97	.....
63	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....	3	.....	8	.....	48	.....
64	610	.....	526	.....	541	.....	726	.....	675	.....	601	.....	656	.....	6, 624	.....
65	13	.....	6	.....	7	.....	14	.....	6	.....	8	.....	6	.....	92	.....
66	1	.....	4	.....	7	.....	13	.....	23	.....	26	.....	39	.....	173	.....
67	19	.....	44	.....	36	.....	29	.....	22	.....	11	.....	25	.....	278	.....
68	93	.....	102	.....	109	.....	94	.....	121	.....	55	.....	62	.....	1, 032	.....
69	52	.....	45	.....	48	.....	25	.....	29	.....	18	.....	16	.....	436	.....
70	4	.....	16	.....	15	.....	20	.....	16	.....	10	.....	5	.....	107	.....
71	79	.....	66	.....	56	.....	57	.....	29	.....	17	.....	21	.....	490	.....
72	5	.....	4	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	42	.....
73	1	1	2	.....	4	1	7	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	31	3
74	9	1	4	.....	14	4	18	2	11	2	9	.....	19	2	87	12
75	.....	.....	4	1	9	1	1	.....	10	.....	1	2	3	1	30	5
76	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	10	1	2	1	.....	.....	5	1	24	4
77	8	.....	14	.....	17	2	12	2	9	1	8	2	5	3	99	21
78	4	1	4	2	1	.....	2	.....	7	3	6	.....	3	.....	46	7
79	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	12	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
80	22	.....	49	.....	35	.....	35	.....	65	.....	29	.....	40	.....	398	.....
81	56	.....	63	.....	59	.....	44	.....	43	.....	30	.....	29	.....	601	.....
82	39	1	13	1	17	5	17	1	15	2	15	.....	8	1	185	18
83	40	.....	68	.....	50	2	73	.....	31	1	20	.....	30	.....	522	3
84	1, 021	3	1, 174	5	1, 116	13	945	4	709	2	382	2	358	1	8, 314	34
85	79	4	353	5	295	13	261	5	154	5	78	4	84	11	1, 642	50
86	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	2	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	29	5
87	11	.....	8	.....	3	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	18	.....	139	.....
88	66	1	65	1	226	7	82	4	84	1	84	.....	48	.....	776	20
89	808	107	812	133	1, 153	186	847	102	492	53	239	29	179	16	5, 775	760
90	264	.....	237	6	242	9	260	2	182	1	113	.....	117	.....	1, 939	21
91	25	1	78	1	43	3	39	1	39	2	31	1	26	.....	325	11
92	182	2	356	1	404	7	250	1	123	2	58	1	66	1	1, 816	20
93	444	.....	396	.....	343	1	330	.....	257	.....	270	.....	437	.....	4, 274	2
94	556	.....	637	.....	582	1	701	.....	634	.....	507	.....	764	.....	6, 080	1
95	102	2	125	.....	83	.....	90	1	85	1	184	1	265	4	1, 897	24
96	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....
97	34	.....	31	1	46	1	70	1	46	3	26	4	46	.....	379	11
98	167	.....	208	.....	235	1	229	.....	184	.....	208	.....	205	.....	2, 216	2
99	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
100	29	.....	31	.....	33	1	24	.....	20	.....	15	.....	15	.....	394	1
101	13	.....	14	.....	18	.....	15	.....	10	1	6	.....	19	.....	166	1
102	158	.....	223	.....	168	.....	150	.....	130	.....	86	.....	82	.....	1, 731	2
103	5	.....	5	.....	18	2	31	.....	9	.....	2	.....	6	.....	101	2
29, 493	440		37, 695	740	32, 352	1, 219	31, 971	729	26, 506	572	21, 272	412	35, 729	539	328, 116	6, 750

TABLE XXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	80,647.		70,997.		82,972.		111,891.		136,503.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	20,370	543	15,360	303.	20,713	427	25,793	395	30,862	431
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
164. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....				2			2		8	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	64	2	43		68		166		277	1
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	73	2	34	1	35		59	2	74	2
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	39	4	7	2	11	5	19	3	21	3
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	10	4	2		4		9	3	6	1
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	75		70		94		72	1	70	2
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	72	2	39	1	73	1	86		82	
111. Jaundice.....	532	2	234	1	214	1	312		702	
112. Piles.....	230	2	179		244		284	2	280	1
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	147	1	172		167		225	1	60	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	1				3	1	3		12	
115. Diabetes.....	5		2		7	1	6		19	
116. Bright's Disease.....										
117. Diseases of Prostate.....							1		1	
118. Diseases of Testis.....							1		8	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	36		36		43		42		49	1
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	14	1	8		9		7		17	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	25	1	4		2		1		5	
122. Hydrocele.....	8		6		8		15		7	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	40		44		27		45		41	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....	2		1		4		2		6	
125. Caries.....							1		1	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	5				1		5		5	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....							1		2	
129. Necrosis.....	9		8		10		7		8	1
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4						1		2	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	268	2	209	1	207	1	321	1	226	
132. Boils.....	113		94		75		107		117	
133. Carbuncle.....	41		32		47		27		36	
134. Whitlow.....	33		23		30		26		44	
135. Skin Diseases.....	162		149		133		81		103	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....	21		19		20	1	20		33	
137. Contusions.....	83		74		82		108		157	1
138. Concussion of Brain.....	5		3		2		12	1	3	1
139. Drowning.....										3
140. Sprains.....	39		23		25		53		101	
141. Dislocation.....	13		6		11		18		35	
142. Simple Fractures.....	30		22		18		28		32	2
143. Compound Fractures.....							1		1	
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	116	13	90	14	773	40	2,037	258	159	35
145. Incised Wounds.....	57		51		50	2	60	49	57	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	62		91	2	69		433	127	67	3
147. Punctured Wounds.....	10		28	1	15		62	24	29	
148. Poisoning.....	24	1	45		13		9		14	1
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	81	5	42	5	51	11	51	16	31	
150. ORDER II.—Homicide.....										
151. ORDER III.—Suicide.....				1						2
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....										
Total.....	22,919	585	17,250	334	23,358	491	30,619	883	33,870	491

TABLE XXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
133, 119.			143, 942.		141, 158.		146, 790.		143, 367.		140, 277.		152, 954.		123, 718.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
29, 493	440		37, 695	740	32, 352	1, 219	31, 971	729	26, 506	572	21, 272	412	35, 729	539	328, 116	6, 750
104	5	.....	23	1	16	3	29	2	35	1	12	.....	37	8	167	17
105	311	1	341	.....	376	.....	325	1	270	.....	148	1	119	.....	2, 508	6
106	88	1	90	3	76	4	100	4	112	5	71	3	121	9	933	36
107	47	6	56	9	68	13	66	2	100	2	72	4	92	13	598	66
108	29	2	6	1	10	3	6	.....	14	3	9	1	15	4	120	22
109	56	1	110	1	70	4	95	1	71	1	52	.....	85	2	920	13
110	76	2	101	.....	99	1	86	1	94	.....	57	.....	53	1	918	9
111	543	1	440	1	446	1	644	2	402	.....	179	1	176	1	4, 824	11
112	310	1	432	.....	421	.....	459	.....	362	1	318	1	384	2	3, 903	10
113	71	1	95	.....	123	.....	173	2	106	1	133	.....	58	.....	1, 530	6
114	16	.....	23	.....	24	.....	22	.....	15	.....	8	.....	13	.....	140	1
115	7	.....	11	.....	11	.....	16	.....	19	.....	5	.....	7	.....	115	1
116	10	.....	7	.....	15	1	11	.....	17	.....	10	.....	13	.....	83	1
117	4	.....	2	.....	3	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	17	1
118	8	.....	9	.....	23	.....	17	.....	12	.....	6	.....	13	.....	97	.....
119	80	.....	70	1	76	2	73	1	120	1	63	.....	86	.....	774	6
120	13	.....	29	.....	23	.....	12	.....	24	.....	11	.....	16	.....	183	1
121	5	.....	12	.....	11	.....	12	.....	17	.....	8	.....	22	.....	124	1
122	10	.....	9	.....	8	.....	12	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	91	.....
123	52	1	66	.....	56	.....	14	.....	12	.....	12	.....	17	1	426	2
124	7	.....	12	.....	15	.....	14	.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	.....	74	.....
125	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	14	.....
126	9	.....	10	.....	6	.....	19	.....	20	.....	17	.....	16	.....	123	.....
127	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	22	.....
128	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	7	.....	15	.....	7	.....	13	.....	55	1
129	8	.....	15	.....	9	.....	7	.....	15	.....	8	.....	7	.....	111	1
130	3	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	27	.....
131	259	.....	266	2	187	1	211	.....	167	1	165	.....	178	1	2, 664	10
132	193	.....	131	.....	131	.....	126	.....	191	.....	181	.....	379	.....	1, 838	.....
133	29	.....	22	.....	33	.....	44	.....	24	.....	22	.....	32	.....	389	.....
134	36	.....	42	.....	25	.....	45	.....	39	.....	46	.....	55	.....	444	.....
135	97	.....	101	.....	104	.....	82	.....	89	.....	40	.....	91	.....	1, 232	.....
136	35	.....	67	.....	34	.....	34	3	50	.....	43	.....	53	3	429	7
137	108	.....	148	.....	86	.....	113	.....	145	1	146	.....	123	1	1, 373	3
138	13	2	13	.....	.....	1	10	2	5	2	15	.....	8	1	89	10
139	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....	1	.....	3	.....	24	.....
140	110	.....	124	.....	81	.....	116	.....	124	.....	137	.....	113	.....	1, 046	.....
141	12	.....	16	.....	15	.....	14	.....	10	.....	14	.....	7	.....	171	.....
142	39	.....	25	.....	21	.....	28	.....	31	2	42	1	32	1	348	6
143	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	13	3	8	2	34	6
144	823	45	847	58	218	25	128	5	136	15	6, 489	281	676	127	12, 492	916
145	80	.....	91	5	60	1	70	1	77	2	72	.....	82	.....	807	60
146	92	11	51	1	60	.....	47	.....	47	1	39	1	29	2	1, 087	148
147	29	.....	22	.....	18	.....	26	.....	18	.....	116	3	32	.....	405	28
148	16	1	25	1	20	1	31	.....	2	.....	22	.....	24	.....	245	5
149	48	4	146	8	47	1	52	7	25	3	37	1	19	3	630	64
150	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
151	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	18
152	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
33, 282	522		41, 820	837	35, 506	1, 286	35, 376	769	29, 567	628	30, 126	720	39, 043	725	372, 736	8, 271

TABLE XXXIX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	10,027.		13,203.		18,558.		13,168.		15,480.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....											
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
	1. Typhoid Fever.....	49	15	85	25	100	41	53	22	70	17
	2. Typhus Fever.....			11	2	6	4				
	3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	108	2	82	2	69		27	1	36	1
	4. Yellow Fever.....										
	5. Remittent Fever.....	172	2	205	5	346	12	355	13	249	11
	6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	296		341		566	2	704		716	2
	7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	126	1	500		838	1	1,127		1,066	1
	8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	26		18		27	1	44		45	
	9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	30	15	12	5	26	6	35	12	22	11
	10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	1,009	4	962	5	1,432	5	874	1	926	1
	11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	100	3	163	15	289	10	185	21	254	41
	12. Acute Dysentery.....	71	4	46	1	226	9	171	3	169	2
	13. Chronic Dysentery.....	13	4	22	5	43	5	41	13	34	11
	14. Erysipelas.....			2		12	2	6	1	6	1
	15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										
	16. Measles.....					3		1		66	
	17. Scarlet Fever.....			1							
	18. Diphtheria.....									12	1
	19. Mumps.....	5		2		6				2	
	20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	40		20		10		97		145	
	21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	328	1	251	12	297	14	134	6	205	10
	ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22. Syphilis.....	73		66		101	1	87		103	1
	23. Gonorrhoea.....	65		71		125		68		87	
	24. Orchitis.....	13		13		19		21		18	
	25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	3		2		1		2		3	
	26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....										
	27. Serpent Bite.....										
	28. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2			
	ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29. Scurvy.....	4		42	2	178		24		13	1
	30. Purpura.....										
	31. Delirium Tremens.....	4		2				4	1	5	1
	32. Inebriation.....	4	1	13				1		1	
	33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
	34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35. Gout.....										
	36. Acute Rheumatism.....	15		60		116	2	64		59	
	37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	90		95		155		74		109	
	38. Anæmia.....	46	2	8	1	72	2	42	1	13	1
	39. General Dropsy.....	9	1	26	1	45		27	1	32	3
	40. Cancer.....					2	1				
	41. Tumors.....	3		1		2		1		1	
	42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10	1	2	1	5		2		3	
	ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	43. Consumption.....	36	4	16	5	34	7	11	1	13	3
	44. Scrofula.....			2		5		2		1	
	45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	46. Itch.....									2	
	47. Tape-worm.....									1	
	48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1		2		2				1	
	49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	Carried forward.....	2,758	60	3,144	87	5,158	125	4,286	97	4,488	120

TABLE XXXIX.
of the Department of the Gulf.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
23, 931.			39, 789.		41, 864.		42, 832.		35, 501.		30, 928.		29, 108.		26, 199.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	165	16	304	39	316	62	323	56	279	50	158	55	99	34	2,001	432
2	36	8	8	3	9	2	12	4	2	1	10	4			94	28
3	53	6	352	11	622	22	623	23	381	10	307	24	192	4	2,852	106
4																
5	236	3	468	3	609	1	552	6	449	10	395	19	345	1	4,381	86
6	817		828	1	650		626		586		568		663		7,361	5
7	1,142	1	850		699		695	1	855		865		1,110		9,873	5
8	54		44		121		89		105		50		65		688	1
9	18	4	32	10	42	7	33	8	12	1	13	3	19	1	303	83
10	1,405	13	4,465	8	4,376	4	6,304	11	4,932	5	2,817	16	1,830	6	31,332	79
11	299	45	435	16	374	15	515	28	659	15	561	57	177	33	4,011	299
12	185	3	279	6	358	4	570	5	301	5	224	14	281	5	2,881	61
13	34	2	63	4	26	4	43	2	22	3	15	6	21	1	377	60
14	12		31		18		29	2	24	2	14	2	9		163	10
15	7	1	3					3							10	4
16	118	1	77		178		132		40		56	3	7		678	4
17	1	1	2		2										6	1
18	28	2	57	7	38	4	56	7	42	6	39	5	27	3	299	35
19	43		137		64		56		58		24				397	
20	217		288		267		313		100		48		47		1,592	
21	302	2	135		114		157	1	131	1	122		15		2,191	47
22	314		269		210		203		117		78		73		1,694	2
23	209		296	1	175		196		102		97		70		1,561	1
24	15		33		34		30		16		6		3		221	
25	5		4		5		6		2		3		4		40	
26	3		7		6		12		4		9		8		49	
27																
28			1		1		1				2		1		8	
29	19	1	31		18		8		13		31	1	28		409	5
30			4						5	1	3	1			12	2
31	3		5		8	1	3	1	1		9		5		49	4
32	7		6		7		3	1	1		8		2		53	2
33			1		1						2		1		5	
34	6										12				18	
35			1				2				1				4	
36	123		409	1	459		487		243		126		153		2,314	3
37	158		365		355	1	286		198		159		85		2,129	1
38	36	1	53		75		68		17		35	1	18		483	9
39	24	3	7	1	4		5		5				3		187	10
40					1				2						5	1
41	1		2				2		1				1		15	
42	4		20		14		15	1	1		1				77	3
43	12	8	39	2	34	3	37	3	22	1	22	7	15	2	291	46
44	3		16		15		19		18		8		5		94	
45			2		1										3	
46	18		43		29		36		18		13		11		170	
47			1		2		3		1		1		1		10	
48	2		8		2		1		6				4		29	
49			2						8						10	
	6, 134	121	10, 483	113	10, 339	130	12, 551	163	9, 779	111	6, 912	218	5, 398	90	81, 430	1, 435

TABLE XXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Continued

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	10,027.		13,203.		18,558.		13,168.		15,480.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2,758	60	3,144	87	5,158	125	4,286	97	4,488	120
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	3	3	4	2	2		4	3	4	1
51. Epilepsy.....	5		4		5	1	4		6	
52. Headache.....	150		42		70		28		40	
53. Insanity.....	2		4		2		1		3	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	3	3	1	1	1	1				
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....					4	1				
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							1		4	
57. Nostalgia.....	2		6	1	1		4		3	
58. Neuralgia.....	13		10		49		36		54	
59. Paralysis.....	7		3	1	4		3	1	3	1
60. Sun-stroke.....	38	5	13	2	7	1	1			
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11		9		6		3	1	29	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	2		2							
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	10		13		21		8		15	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....			3		2		1		3	
66. Night Blindness.....	3		6		5		3		4	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2				4				3	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	3		5		5		2		5	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		2		7		9		7	
70. Deafness.....	4		3				1		1	
71. Otorrhœa.....	6		2		6		6		3	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		1					
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....				1						
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1	1	1		2		2			
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	2	1	2		1	1				
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	7		3		3		6		2	
81. Varicocele.....	14		23		7		4		7	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5	1	6	2	5		1		4	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	10		3		6		5		7	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	91		99		128		37	1	66	1
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	12		8		24	1	8		2	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....			1		2					
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....					1				6	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	5		2		5	1	5		10	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	4		7	2	8		10	2	31	6
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	10		13	1	19		7		22	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	7				3		1		8	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12	4	12	2	14	4	4	1	28	1
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	83		43		59		25		36	
94. Constipation.....	254		76		132		74		113	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	24		14		45		25		20	1
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....							12		10	
98. Dyspepsia.....	13		10		29		17		12	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	21		1		1		1		3	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	2				8		2		4	
102. Hernia.....	23		18		38		11		24	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1									
Carried forward.....	3,626	78	3,619	102	5,900	136	4,658	106	5,090	133

TABLE XXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Continued.

1862.			1863.												TOTAL.	
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
23, 931.		39, 789.		41, 864.		42, 832.		35, 501.		30, 928.		29, 108.		26, 199.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
6, 134	121	10, 483	113	10, 339	130	12, 551	163	9, 779	111	6, 912	218	5, 398	90	81, 430	1, 435	
50	3	2	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	30	12
51	11	21	1	19	1	17	1	7	.....	3	.....	1	.....	103	6
52	40	103	.....	247	.....	200	.....	282	.....	140	.....	124	.....	1, 466	.....
53	3	2	.....	3	.....	19	.....	8	.....	2	.....	3	.....	52	.....
54	.....	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2	1	2	1	1	.....	16	11
55	2	1	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5
56	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
57	3	29	.....	27	.....	15	.....	14	.....	6	.....	6	.....	116	1
58	63	75	.....	116	.....	101	.....	84	.....	59	.....	42	.....	702	.....
59	5	15	2	8	1	13	1	3	.....	4	.....	3	.....	71	8
60	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	25	1	57	3	149	12
61	5	52	.....	27	1	63	1	47	.....	32	.....	14	1	298	6
62	.....	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	21	.....
63	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....
64	36	94	.....	80	.....	94	.....	65	.....	46	.....	37	.....	519	.....
65	2	5	.....	2	.....	5	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	31	.....
66	3	5	.....	6	.....	16	.....	24	.....	10	.....	17	.....	102	.....
67	5	6	.....	11	.....	8	.....	6	.....	15	.....	1	.....	61	.....
68	4	24	.....	53	.....	23	.....	33	.....	14	.....	26	.....	197	.....
69	7	16	.....	10	.....	5	.....	4	.....	3	.....	6	.....	79	.....
70	1	12	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	34	.....
71	8	21	.....	20	.....	24	.....	10	.....	3	.....	9	.....	118	.....
72	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....
73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
74	5	15	4	12	.....	13	1	9	1	4	.....	5	.....	63	7
75	.....	5	.....	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	4	4	.....	22	4
76	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
77	.....	1	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	2
78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
79	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....
80	13	38	.....	32	.....	27	.....	21	.....	18	.....	15	.....	185	.....
81	15	36	.....	40	.....	22	.....	18	.....	20	.....	37	.....	243	.....
82	5	4	.....	15	.....	8	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	5
83	17	26	.....	21	.....	42	.....	19	.....	17	.....	11	.....	184	.....
84	157	548	.....	526	.....	332	.....	145	.....	103	3	64	.....	2, 296	5
85	22	47	.....	94	.....	52	.....	36	1	19	.....	30	.....	354	2
86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
87	4	9	.....	5	.....	6	.....	5	.....	6	.....	2	.....	44	.....
88	16	24	1	19	.....	49	.....	8	1	19	.....	1	.....	163	3
89	52	80	6	65	9	60	9	25	.....	32	3	10	.....	384	42
90	26	60	.....	82	2	64	2	48	1	23	1	25	1	399	8
91	2	12	.....	14	.....	4	1	8	.....	18	.....	15	.....	92	2
92	97	77	.....	51	.....	18	.....	15	.....	5	.....	6	.....	339	12
93	109	232	.....	212	.....	182	.....	212	.....	125	.....	135	.....	1, 453	.....
94	214	313	.....	319	.....	278	.....	264	.....	159	.....	228	.....	2, 424	.....
95	10	60	.....	21	.....	34	.....	68	1	35	2	19	1	375	5
96	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	2	.....	15	.....
97	10	8	1	13	.....	11	.....	17	.....	19	.....	7	.....	107	1
98	11	63	.....	98	.....	90	.....	58	.....	34	.....	34	.....	469	.....
99	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
100	3	1	.....	13	.....	3	.....	1	.....	11	.....	3	.....	62	.....
101	6	8	.....	8	.....	10	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	69	.....
102	45	66	.....	58	.....	73	.....	45	.....	30	.....	40	.....	471	.....
103	.....	2	1	6	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1
7, 181	133	12, 719	132	12, 725	149	14, 563	181	11, 424	118	8, 004	234	6, 452	96	95, 961	1, 598	

TABLE XXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	10,027.		13,203.		18,558.		13,168.		15,480.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	3,626	78	3,619	102	5,900	136	4,658	106	5,090	133
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....							4		1	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	28		19		27		12		33	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	10	1	14		20		14		22	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	4		5		6	1	11	1	13	
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	1		2	1	1		5	1	6	
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	63		21		41		16		18	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	1		20		28		35		31	1
111. Jaundice.....	156	1	175	1	230	1	81	1	76	1
112. Piles.....	44		41		74		42		33	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	25	2	15		33	1	9		83	1
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....									1	
115. Diabetes.....	2				1				2	
116. Bright's Disease.....							1			
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....										
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	2		13		11		6		13	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	3		1		8		5		3	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....			2						1	
122. Hydrocele.....	4		1		1				2	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	18		24		31		2		2	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....					2		2			
125. Caries.....										
126. Inflammation of Joints.....					1		1			
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....										
129. Necrosis.....	1		1		4		2		4	
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1						4	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	47		51		64	1	57		43	2
132. Boils.....	54		52		56		5		7	
133. Carbuncle.....	3	1	10		8		6		5	
134. Whitlow.....	7		10		20		2		2	
135. Skin Diseases.....	37		30		70		17		10	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....	1		2				1		1	
137. Contusions.....	13		15		25		11		9	
138. Concussion of Brain.....										1
139. Drowning.....										
140. Sprains.....	6		3		3		2		12	
141. Dislocation.....	1		2		11					
142. Simple Fractures.....	3		1				1		1	
143. Compound Fractures.....					1					
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	7		184	7	76	12	67	17	11	2
145. Incised Wounds.....	17		6		17		2		5	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	7		16		12		5	4	7	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	6		6		16		1		2	
148. Poisoning.....	3	1							1	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	1		7		7		7		9	3
150. ORDER II.—Homicide.....										
151. ORDER III.—Suicide.....						1				1
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....										
Total.....	4,201	84	4,369	111	6,805	153	5,090	130	5,563	145

TABLE XXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
23,931.			39,789.		41,864.		42,832.		35,501.		30,928.		29,108.		26,199.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	7,181	133	12,719	132	12,725	149	14,563	181	11,424	118	8,004	234	6,452	96	95,961	1,598
104	6		3		6		4	1	20		8		12		64	1
105	134		205		151		113		78		54		35		889	
106	23	1	50	1	25		8	1	11		7		2		206	4
107	8		20		7		4		7	1	5	1	7		97	4
108	6	1	7	2			3		2	1	2	3	10		45	9
109	16		6	1	11		16		23		21	3	8		260	4
110	35	2	12		19		27	1	16		7		8		239	4
111	104		172		171		217		324		326	1	262	2	2,294	8
112	80		131		137		152		155		102		128		1,119	
113	15		27		74	1	28		21		12		6		348	5
114	2		7		8		8		3		1		5		35	
115	2	1	1		4		5		1		1				19	1
116			4	1	4		5								14	1
117			23		3		1								27	
118			19		11		9		7		9		3		58	
119	17		26	1	28	1	21		12		14		10		173	2
120	5		11		17		11		12		7		4		87	
121	1		15		17		9		17		9		3		74	
122	4		17		5		2		2		1		3		42	
123	23		8		2		4		3		2		1		120	
124	3		3						4		1				15	
125	1		3		4		4		1						13	
126	2		12		11		10		11		5		6		59	
127					1				1						2	
128			6		3		1		4				1		15	
129	5		5		3		1				1				27	
130	1		3		7		1								17	
131	63	1	89		73		80	2	73		49		55		744	6
132	20		114		137		119		116		110		185		975	
133	6		4		14		10		5		1		3		75	1
134	14		24		30		16		21		16		14		176	
135	18		48		49		50		31		23		28		411	
136	2		5		10		20		10		13		4		69	
137	17		34		59		46		65		42		79		415	
138	1		1		1		1								4	
139					3		11		1		1		1		18	
140	15		58		93		84		68		46		35		425	
141	6		6		3		3		2				1		35	
142	1		5		2		5		6		19		4		48	
143			1				2		1		30		34		69	
144	15	2	63	5	35	1	66	1	394	22	1,169	85	1,345	99	3,422	253
145	14		19		16		36		20		7		15		174	
146	14		9		9		11		2		15		28		135	4
147	6		11	1	12		4		5		4		2		75	1
148	1				3		1		1		5	4	5		20	5
149	8		7		9		6		26	1	12	1	2		101	5
150																
151						1		1		1		1				6
152										1						1
	7,895	141	14,013	144	14,009	156	15,787	199	13,005	146	10,160	334	8,805	198	109,702	1,941

TABLE XL.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	1, 258.		1, 297.		1, 437.		4, 042.		5, 473.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....											
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhoid Fever.....					3		14	3	8	2		
2. Typhus Fever.....			1				1		1	1		
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	5		14		10				1	1		
4. Yellow Fever.....												
5. Remittent Fever.....	13		7		20		59		21	3		
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	3		5		4		95		6			
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	5		4		1		6		13			
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....					1							
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	1						1		1			
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	44		22		31		182		58			
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....			1				2		3			
12. Acute Dysentery.....	15		6		7		34	1	5			
13. Chronic Dysentery.....					1				1			
14. Erysipelas.....					2		2		7			
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....							5					
16. Measles.....					2		47		90	2		
17. Scarlet Fever.....							1					
18. Diphtheria.....									47			
19. Mumps.....							8		3			
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....							7		84			
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....			4		1		7		8			
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
22. Syphilis.....	4		3		6		2					
23. Gonorrhœa.....	5				6		27		9			
24. Orchitis.....	3		3		1				2			
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....									1			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....												
27. Serpent Bite.....												
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
29. Scoury.....	1		1		1		11		5			
30. Purpura.....							1					
31. Delirium Tremens.....	1								1			
32. Inebriation.....	3		2		3		5		1			
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....												
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
35. Gout.....			1									
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	6		5		10		23		37			
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	2				4		14		30			
38. Anæmia.....							5		6			
39. General Dropsy.....												
40. Cancer.....												
41. Tumors.....												
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
43. Consumption.....	2						2		1			
44. Scrofula.....									2			
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
46. Itch.....							1		1			
47. Tape-worm.....												
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....												
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
Carried forward.....	113		79		114		562	4	454	9		

TABLE XL.
of the Department of the Northwest.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
7,413.			8,566.		8,291.		6,986.		8,182.		5,464.		5,429.		5,320.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	38	4	35	5	22	1	17	3	15	3	6	1	9		167	22
2			1		1	2									5	3
3	2				11		2								45	1
4																
5	21	1	102		61		86		35		54		44		523	4
6	8		23		12		25		38		43		25		287	
7	35		9		15		14		10		4		3		119	
8	1				1		1		1						5	
9			1	1	6				1		3	1			14	2
10	83		50		45		61		35		51		139		801	
11			7		11		11		17		5		5		62	
12	5		10		4		6		23		9		50		174	1
13	1		1												4	
14	28		28	2	31		17		23		9		7		154	2
15	7		1						4		3		25	3	45	3
16	175	5	74	3	44		16	1	7		13				468	11
17			9		2		12		6		4				34	
18	14	1	9		5		12		3				1		91	1
19	58		193		196		98		42		21		11		630	
20	252		113		107		110		82		112		35		902	
21	14		56		39		24		82		21		6		242	
22	7		4		9		7		7		3		2		54	
23	14		12		21		36		30		15		19		194	
24			2		3		3		5		1				23	
25	1		1		3				2				1		9	
26	3		2						1		17		2		25	
27																
28									1						1	
29	6		2		4		4		4		1		3		43	
30							1		1						3	
31	3				2	1	3								10	1
32	7		6		2		8		1		2		2		42	
33	1														1	
34	2						1		1				12		16	
35					1								1		3	
36	46		85		70		42		50		55		27		456	
37	22		38		65		98		53		25		35		386	
38	2		4		4		6		9		1		20		57	
39	1								3		1				5	
40			1						1						2	
41					1		2		1		3		1		8	
42	2				2		4		8				4		21	
43	3		9	2	7	1	14	1	9	1	8	1	6		61	6
44	3		1		7		5		2		6		7		33	
45					8		10		4						22	
46	13		29		32		31		36		21		28		192	
47																
48									1		1				2	
49							3		4						7	
	878	11	898	13	854	5	790	5	658	4	518	3	530	3	6,418	57

TABLE XL.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Continued.

YEAR	1862.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	1, 258.		1, 297.		1, 437.		4, 042.		5, 473.					
MONTH.....	Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.			
MEAN STRENGTH.....	113		79		114		562		4		454		9	
LIST OF DISEASES.														
Brought forward.....	113		79		114		562	4	454		9			
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.														
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.														
50. Apoplexy.....							1							
51. Epilepsy.....							2		3					
52. Headache.....			1				1							
53. Insanity.....	1								1					
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	1	1							1					
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....									2					
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							3		1					
57. Nostalgia.....														
58. Neuralgia.....			1		1		12		6					
59. Paralysis.....									1					
60. Sun-stroke.....														
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2							
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.														
62. Amaurosis.....														
63. Cataract.....							1							
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	8		5		4		66		20					
65. Inflammation of Iris.....			1		2									
66. Night Blindness.....														
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....														
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.														
68. Earache.....													3	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	4		3				1		1				1	
70. Deafness.....							1							
71. Otorrhœa.....							2		1					
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....														
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.														
73. Aneurism.....														
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....														
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....														
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....														
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			1				1							
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....							1		1					
79. Inflammation of Veins.....													1	
80. Varicose Veins.....							1							
81. Varicocele.....														
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....														
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.														
83. Asthma.....														
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	6		11		13		238		115					
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....			1						6					
86. Dropsy of Chest.....					1	1								
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....									1					
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....							2		12					
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....					1		24		39	5				
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....					1		1		12					
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....							16							
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		1		3		80					
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.														
93. Colic.....	1		1		3		6		2					
94. Constipation.....	17		15		17		43		15					
95. Cholera Morbus.....	12		2		1		2							
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....														
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....														
98. Dyspepsia.....	4		1		2		10		12					
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....														
100. Diseases of Spleen.....														
101. Fistula in Ano.....														
102. Hernia.....	1						4		7					
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....														
Carried forward.....	169	1	123		161	1	1, 006	4	797		14			

TABLE XL.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
7,413.		8,566.		8,291.		6,986.		8,182.		5,464.		5,429.		5,320.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	878	11	898	13	854	5	790	5	658	4	518	3	530	3	6,448	57
50	1	1					2								4	1
51	1		4		7		8		3				1		29	
52	32		38		35		27		24		10		28		196	
53					2		1		1		3		1	1	10	1
54			1	1											3	2
55	2	2	2	1	1	1	2								9	4
56			2		6		2		4				4		22	
57	3		1						8		3		1		16	
58	17		34		16		13		11		13		5		129	
59	2		1		1		6		3		1				15	
60																
61	2		2	1	1		4		3		2		2		18	1
62							2		3		4		1		10	
63							1		1						3	
64	43		60		49		76		47		46		46		470	
65					1		1						1		6	
66																
67	1		2				3		6				5		17	
68	15		15		16		15		1		2		3		70	
69	7		7		12		4		2		2		1		44	
70	1				1		1		2		1		1		8	
71	13		3		16		13		4				3		55	
72					1										1	
73																
74	1		2		4		8	1	7	2	1	1	1		24	4
75			1		1		1		1						4	
76																
77					1		3		4		1				11	
78	1				1		2				2				8	
79	1								1						3	
80	4		1		2		6		5		1		3		23	
81	2				2		5		9		2		2		22	
82			2		2		1		1				1		7	
83	4		2		7		5		2						20	
84	110		304		136		83		54		15		41		1,126	
85	41		33		22		60		50	1	13		41		267	1
86															1	1
87							1								2	
88	13		15		12		8		11		7		8		88	
89	94	2	150	5	107	3	129	6	63	4	26	2	11		644	27
90	3		13		23	1	23		16		5		8		105	1
91	1		4		7		11		3		2		1		45	
92	1		99		66		8		56	1			6		322	1
93	5	1	1		16		12		13		5		2		67	1
94	41		49		62		73		66		39		81		518	
95			1		2		2				1				23	
96					1		1				2				4	
97			1				1								2	
98	9		19		9		15		14		6		8		109	
99							6								6	
100									1						1	
101	3		1				3		2		1				10	
102	13		7		8	1	25		10		3		5		83	1
103									2						2	
	1,365	17	1,775	21	1,510	11	1,463	12	1,172	12	737	6	852	4	11,130	103

TABLE XL.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1862.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	1,258.		1,297.		1,437.		4,042.		5,473.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....			1,258.	1,297.	1,437.	4,042.	5,473.				
	Brought forward		169	1	123	161	1	1,006	4	797	14
	ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
	104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels										
	105. Inflammation of Tonsils		2		1	2		17		34	
	106. Inflammation of Stomach		2		3	1		5		25	
	107. Inflammation of Bowels										
	108. Inflammation of Peritonæum										
	109. Acute Inflammation of Liver				1			6		4	
	110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver				1	2		1		2	
	111. Jaundice						1			24	
	112. Piles		4				5			5	
	113. Other Diseases of this Order		10		1		2	1		42	
	ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
	114. Stone and Gravel										
	115. Diabetes										
	116. Bright's Disease										
	117. Diseases of Prostate										
	118. Diseases of Testis										
	119. Inflammation of Kidneys						1				
	120. Inflammation of Bladder						1				
	121. Incontinence of Urine										
	122. Hydrocele										
	123. Other Diseases of this Order									1	
	ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
	124. Anchylosis										
	125. Caries						1			1	
	126. Inflammation of Joints						1				
	127. Inflammation of Bones										
	128. Inflammation of Periosteum										
	129. Necrosis										
	130. Other Diseases of this Order						1				
	ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
	131. Abscess		3			4		25		9	
	132. Boils		3			4		8		4	
	133. Carbuncle				1						
	134. Whitlow						1			3	
	135. Skin Diseases		4		2	4		7		3	
	CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
	136. Burns		2					1		1	
	137. Contusions		13		2	7		7		11	
	138. Concussion of Brain							1		1	
	139. Drowning										
	140. Sprains		5		5	2		8		10	
	141. Dislocation				1						
	142. Simple Fractures				1			5		3	
	143. Compound Fractures										
	144. Gunshot Wounds				15	5	1	5	3	3	1
	145. Incised Wounds		2		3	2		6		2	
	146. Lacerated Wounds		4		5	5		5		15	
	147. Punctured Wounds				2	1				2	
	148. Poisoning				1						
	149. Other Accidents and Injuries				2					1	
	150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
	151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
	152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
	Total		223	1	170	200	2	1,127	8	1,003	15

TABLE XL.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
7, 413.		8, 566.		8, 291.		6, 986.		8, 182.		5, 464.		5, 429.		5, 320.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,365	17	1,775	21	1,510	11	1,463	12	1,172	12	737	6	852	4	11,130	103	
104				1		3		2						6		
105	73	77		70		69		34		16		18		413		
106	53	2		31		12		28	2	8		7		177	2	
107	1	1		1		1		1				1		6		
108		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1					6	4	
109	4	9		9		6		1		11				51		
110	3	4		8		14	1	14				3		52	1	
111	2	1	14	4								1		46	1	
112	10	2		11		20		18		11		11		97		
113	5	111		1		20		28		16		26		262	1	
114		3		1		5		1						10		
115				1		2								3		
116				1				2				1		4		
117										1				1		
118		1		8		3		2		3				17		
119	3	2		5		5		4				4		24		
120	2			1								1		5		
121	2	1		1		1						1		6		
122																
123		2		1		1				15				20		
124	1			2		3		1		1		1		9		
125	3			1		3				1				10		
126	2			2		3				1		2		11		
127				1										1		
128		1						1				1		3		
129				1		1								2		
130						2								3		
131	11	19		13		10		10		9		7		120		
132	23	18		20		11		15		9		16		131		
133	1					1		1				1		5		
134	6			3		7		3		4		1		28		
135	6	7		8		15		6		6		7		75		
136	4	3				1				2		1		15		
137	28	42		37		22		22		10		28		229		
138	1									1		1		5		
139											1			1		
140	15	13		15		21		25		9		5		133		
141		4		2		3		4		3				17		
142	3	7		6		7		5		2		2		41		
143						2		1						3		
144	6	9	1	15		16		23	1	7		5		109	7	
145	7	10		5		11		9		6		3		66		
146	7	5		1		6		2		2				57		
147	1	1		4				4						15		
148										1		2		4		
149	2	1		18		36		22		7		18		107		
150																
151											1				1	
152																
1,650	18	2,145	23	1,820	12	1,807	14	1,464	16	899	8	1,027	4	13,535	121	

TABLE XLI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	21, 018.		21, 572.		31, 588.		44, 799.		45, 979.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	64	10	106	16	140	12	281	31	220	35
2. Typhus Fever.....	7	2	16	5	4	.....	10	.....	16	5
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	83	.....	34	.....	107	.....	208	8	159	2
4. Yellow Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Remittent Fever.....	404	.....	355	4	682	5	857	8	474	3
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	262	.....	275	1	655	.....	1, 329	2	912	.....
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	238	1	359	.....	817	.....	1, 568	.....	742	.....
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	14	.....	28	.....	115	.....	187	.....	175	.....
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	11	3	14	1	23	2	74	20	32	11
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	824	.....	603	.....	1, 191	1	2, 029	7	1, 184	2
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	78	.....	56	.....	247	5	416	6	322	16
12. Acute Dysentery.....	344	1	209	4	352	5	851	14	342	1
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	9	.....	13	.....	42	1	112	12	84	5
14. Erysipelas.....	31	.....	11	1	26	1	29	.....	34	2
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	7	6
16. Measles.....	15	.....	3	.....	57	.....	498	5	391	23
17. Scarlet Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
18. Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....
19. Mumps.....	34	.....	22	.....	12	.....	179	.....	365	.....
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	.....	.....	11	.....	123	.....	332	.....	385	.....
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	163	.....	212	.....	161	3	231	8	139	2
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	40	.....	34	.....	21	.....	57	1	52	.....
23. Gonorrhœa.....	61	.....	69	.....	94	.....	162	.....	104	.....
24. Orchitis.....	13	.....	12	.....	10	.....	17	.....	44	.....
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	6	.....
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
27. Serpent Bite.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	27	.....	24	.....	6	.....	5	.....	8	.....
30. Purpura.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
31. Delirium Tremens.....	8	1	5	1	4	1	7	.....	6	.....
32. Inebriation.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	9	.....
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	74	.....	68	.....	85	.....	183	.....	184	.....
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	124	.....	66	.....	122	.....	262	.....	214	.....
38. Anæmia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	39	.....	59	.....
39. General Dropsy.....	6	.....	6	.....	14	1	24	.....	7	1
40. Cancer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41. Tumors.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	11	1	6	.....	22	.....	11	.....
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	12	.....	21	.....	24	.....	50	2	38	1
44. Scrofula.....	3	.....	4	.....	5	.....	10	.....	15	.....
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	54	.....
47. Tape-worm.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	2, 970	18	2, 652	34	5, 170	37	10, 083	124	6, 892	115

TABLE XLI.
of the Department of the Missouri.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
52,961.			42,922.		43,090.		32,864.		31,030.		37,808.		29,078.		36,226.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	187	32	75	14	114	24	50	14	34	7	11	10	15	3	1,297	208
2	3	3		1	3	1	2		1			1			62	18
3	97	3	82	3	76	2	19	4	27	1	6		9		907	23
4																
5	519	6	255	5	293	6	276	3	192	3	218	4	166	1	4,691	48
6	653		452		337	2	342	1	319		358		382		6,276	6
7	758		352		380	1	280	1	208	1	396		357		6,455	4
8	128		40		77		44		22		20		31		881	
9	23	6	58	5	21	7	17	7	22	3	12	3	10	2	317	70
10	1,330		1,106	2	994	4	677		492		614	1	1,159		12,203	17
11	431	19	243	24	290	9	154	8	92	8	109	1	254	4	2,752	160
12	263	2	205	1	203		128		141		133	2	204	1	3,375	31
13	48	2	43	8	53	2	41	8	12		7	1	99	1	563	40
14	50	1	44		43	2	40	1	97	3	38	2	33	1	476	14
15	54	6	84	4	73	10	96	8	77	3	121	17	15	3	538	57
16	183	14	162	17	75	7	52	4	53	5	30	3	18		1,537	78
17	2														10	
18	6	1	13	1	15		4	1	8	1	2				55	4
19	195		221		161		59		70		117		48		1,483	
20	571		575		851		486		309		249		64		3,956	
21	112	13	33		28	1	8		21		15		16		1,139	27
22	33		50	1	29		35		24		49		70		494	2
23	96		64		80		68		69		125		160		1,152	
24	34		12		11		9		18		15		7		202	
25	3		3		1		1								20	
26	11		12		30		14		11		19		33		135	
27													1		3	
28			2		1		1		5		2		4		26	
29	23		11		22		13		39	1	35		56		269	1
30	1		1		1	1	1								6	1
31	5	1	1	1	8		5	1	5		4	2	5	1	63	9
32	27		8		13		6	1	9		11		8		99	1
33			2				13	1	4		10		1		30	1
34	2		3						1						22	
35			1				1		1						7	
36	237		243		250	1	165	1	148		167		90		1,894	2
37	189		192		211		161		109		124		101		1,875	
38	91	1	56		70		38		40		38		25		464	1
39	24		9	2	9		5		4		5		1		114	4
40					1		1		1						4	
41	8		6		2		4		2		1		1		33	
42	9		19	1	7		11		7				2		105	2
43	32	3	41	5	35	3	26	6	24		18	1	8		329	21
44	18		5		17		24		13	1	16		8		138	1
45	2				12			1			1				15	1
46	53		151		199		40		47		73		134		787	
47													1		1	
48	6		1		2		2		3		1		2		25	
49					2				2		4				9	
	6,517	113	4,936	95	5,100	83	3,419	71	2,783	37	3,174	48	3,598	17	57,294	792

TABLE XLI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1862									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	21, 018.		21, 572.		31, 588.		44, 799.		45, 979.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2, 970	18	2, 652	34	5, 170	37	10, 083	124	6, 892	115
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2
51. Epilepsy.....	4		1		7		15		8	1
52. Headache.....	19		28		37		70		55	
53. Insanity.....	3		1		5		8		1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	2	2					6	6	7	6
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....							1		1	1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....							2		5	
57. Nostalgia.....			2		1		9		10	
58. Neuralgia.....	22		28		52		69		75	
59. Paralysis.....	5		4		3		14	1	9	2
60. Sun-stroke.....	15		1		1		1			
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		5				2		6	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	3		2		1		3		2	
63. Cataract.....	1		1		1				7	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	133		109		168		229		209	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	2		2				5		4	
66. Night Blindness.....									3	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		3		6		10		4	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	9		9		16		48		18	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	16		5		5		18		19	
70. Deafness.....					1		6		2	
71. Otorrhœa.....	5		7		11		16		17	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3				1					
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....									7	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....									2	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	3		2		3	1	1	1	2	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	4								3	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	1						2			
80. Varicose Veins.....	2						27		19	
81. Varicocele.....	6		4		7		17		18	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		2		4		4		5	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	12		9		9		18		22	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	135		152		113	1	225		288	3
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	19		30		50		75		77	1
86. Dropsy of Chest.....			5		3		1			
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	2		3		3		40		4	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	3		2		9	1	35		27	1
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	58	2	35	3	55	1	113	14	280	35
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	24		13		36		65		72	3
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	3		3		12		9		8	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	1					34		165	1
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	39		55		92		157		104	1
94. Constipation.....	176		255		195		257		236	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	40		22	1	61	1	80	1	50	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....							1			
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	4		2		7		6		30	
98. Dyspepsia.....	48		49		44		93		67	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	8		7		23		60		11	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	3		3		2		1		3	
102. Hernia.....	29		25		38		58		61	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1				6		6			
Carried forward.....	3, 850	25	3, 540	39	6, 260	43	12, 003	148	8, 917	173

TABLE XLI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
52,961.		42,922.		43,090.		32,864.		31,030.		37,808.		29,078.		36,226.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	6,517	113	4,936	95	5,100	83	3,419	71	2,783	37	3,174	48	3,598	17	57,294	792
50	2						3	2	5	1	3	2	3	1	27	13
51	8		6		16		12		9	1	11		4		101	2
52	55		55		80		101		60		83		85		728	
53	2		2	1	3				2				3		30	1
54	4	2	6	8	5	3	6	5	2	5	5	5			43	42
55	4	3	3	4	10	3	3	2	3	1	1				26	14
56	8		6		10		16		10		1		2		60	
57	11		10	1	23		3		7		3				79	1
58	90		90		113		104		61		73		40		817	
59	4		5		4		6		5		5				64	3
60					2						2		2		24	
61			22	1	17		15		15		2		7		100	2
62	3		2		1		2		2		2		1		24	
63	5		4		1		1		3		3		1		28	
64	216		239		220		179		181		231		178		2,292	
65	19		8		14		11		10		3		6		84	
66			2										2		7	
67	12		8		7		10		15		5		2		85	
68	31		19		45		18		12		15		27		267	
69	17		10		8		4		5		4		5		116	
70	4		6		4		4		4						31	
71	16		12		13		10		4		5		5		121	
72															4	
73											3		1		4	
74	5		3	1	5		6		5		9		1		41	1
75							1						1		4	
76							1							1	1	1
77	9	1			4	1	6		3	1	2		1		36	5
78	2				1		2		3	1					15	1
79	2										1				6	
80	15		13		13		11		7		13		1		121	
81	17		12		10		12		8		2		3		116	
82	4		2		5		2		1		1		1		34	
83	10		19		14	1	15		10	1	9		3		150	2
84	361	2	307	2	441	1	353	1	248	1	100		144		2,867	11
85	105	2	62	1	87	2	71	1	40	1	29		45		690	8
86			1		1										11	
87	5		1		3		11		6		5		3		86	
88	42		36		49		42		50	1	13		13		321	3
89	300	52	249	41	363	47	266	54	184	44	109	9	59	2	2,071	304
90	74	1	78	3	58	1	61	2	41	1	31	2	29	1	582	14
91	1	1	4		11		12		10	1	7	2	5		85	4
92	183		78	1	54		87	5	78		44		26		750	8
93	121		52		92		43		37		58		61		911	1
94	223		202		222		174		163		228		184		2,515	
95	27		14		9		6		4		16		33	1	362	4
96									1						2	
97	13		16		10		6		12		5	1	3		114	1
98	53		45		66		44		50		52		37		648	
99	3														3	
100	20		10				1		4		1				145	
101	3		1		1		5		1		4				27	
102	39		50		38		43		27		28		10		455	
103	1		2		1		4						1		22	
	8,666	177	6,708	159	7,254	142	5,212	143	4,191	97	4,401	69	4,645	23	75,647	1,238

TABLE XLI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	21, 018.		21, 572.		31, 588.		44, 799.		45, 979.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	3, 850	25	3, 540	39	6, 260	43	12, 003	148	8, 917	173
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....							12		1	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	28		9		50		65		81	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	22		5		14		40	1	15	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	14		2		5		9		17	2
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....							2	1	1	
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	11		12		17		45		56	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	16		21	2	22		78		37	
111. Jaundice.....	29		45		212		391		608	1
112. Piles.....	14		37		79	1	98		92	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		27		12		79		18	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	4						2		3	
115. Diabetes.....	1				2		1		3	
116. Bright's Disease.....					8				1	
117. Diseases of Prostate.....									2	
118. Diseases of Testis.....					1		12		15	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	16		5		21		23		29	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		2		6		3		8	1
121. Incontinence of Urine.....					2		1		1	
122. Hydrocele.....	1				1		2		3	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....			10		9		49		3	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....	3		1		1		5		3	
125. Caries.....							1			
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	1				2				2	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....							1		1	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....									3	
129. Necrosis.....	5		5		1		4		4	
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2						2		3	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	37	2	38		81		135		73	
132. Boils.....	6		11		36		56		54	
133. Carbuncle.....	7		13		5		60		10	
134. Whitlow.....	15		10		8		16		21	
135. Skin Diseases.....	45		38		16		35		49	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....	3		1		1		10		7	
137. Contusions.....	38		38		16		67		50	
138. Concussion of Brain.....	6		4		8				3	
139. Drowning.....								3		
140. Sprains.....	7		6		4		18		35	
141. Dislocation.....	4		3		5		10		13	
142. Simple Fractures.....	10		18		7		9		13	
143. Compound Fractures.....									1	
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	45	1	130	8	78	9	90	8	88	3
145. Incised Wounds.....	22		10		10		34		12	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	57		41		13		31		24	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	3		1	1	11	6	4	2	3	
148. Poisoning.....	6	1			1		1		2	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	15	1	2		1		2		7	
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>				1				2		
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total.....	4, 350	30	4, 085	51	7, 026	59	13, 506	165	10, 392	180

TABLE XLI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
52,961.			42,922.		43,030.		32,864.		31,030.		37,808.		29,078.		36,226.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
8,666	177		6,708	159	7,254	142	5,212	143	4,191	97	4,401	69	4,645	23	75,647	1,238
104	5		3		3		5				4				33	
105	72		108		78	1	47		54		55		34		681	1
106	17	1	9	1	26	1	12	1	11	1	3		8		182	6
107	15	2	13	2	17	1	9		11	1	14	3	13		139	11
108	9	1	2	1	1		1				1		2	2	19	5
109	85	1	21		7	1	19		19		9		3		304	2
110	55		28	1	22		20	1	21		28		15		363	4
111	252	1	164	1	150		72		19	2	33		10		1,985	5
112	69		91		92		77		53		61		50		813	1
113	7	1	19		9		16		12		25		11		241	1
114	1		8		9		14		8		6		5		60	
115	2		1		3				2				2		17	
116	1		4		3		1		2		5		1		26	
117	1		3						2		1				9	
118	6	1	11		9		9		10		7		4		84	1
119	25		30		23		14		8		17		15		226	
120	5		5		7	1	1		4		2		1		45	2
121	1		3		6		6		2		2				24	
122	2		1		3		7		3		2		4		29	
123	6		4		3				1		5		1		91	
124	2		4		7		2		1		1		1		31	
125			0		2		1		1						11	
126	7		4		1		3		3		9		3		35	
127											1				3	
128			2		7		2		4		3		1		22	
129			6		2		3		3		3		1		37	
130			1		4						5				17	
131	85		46	1	46		38	2	46		26		32	1	683	6
132	54		57		61		54		42		96		86		613	
133	9		8		2		7		4		3		6		134	
134	12		20		14		23		26		17		10		192	
135	35		60		31		30		14		17		22		392	
136	11	1	10	1	15		23		12		9		8		110	2
137	63		28	1	39		42		55		82		67	1	585	2
138	3	1			1		1		1		1		1		22	1
139				1				5			1		1		11	
140	35		52		47		56		43		73		43		419	
141	28		3		7		7		9		7	1	8		104	1
142	9		5		6		8	1	9		7		9		110	1
143	2		3		2				1		1	1	1		11	1
144	1,044	85	95	52	41	8	23	4	59	15	66	18	54	9	1,813	220
145	13		17		24		16		4		14		6		182	
146	44		26	3	33	3	9		8	1	11		16		313	7
147	12		2		5		5		6		4		7		63	9
148	1						1		1		1		5		19	1
149	6		12		26	1	7	2	2	1	6	4	3	1	89	10
150										1		1				2
151		1														4
152																
10,777	273		7,703	224	8,148	159	5,903	159	4,787	119	5,144	98	5,214	38	87,035	1,555

TABLE XLII.

Abstract of Mortality in the

YEAR..... MONTH..... UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9,586.		8,988.		9,482.		16,763.		18,675.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....		124		82		122		226		308
2. Typhus Fever.....		10		16		10		7		12
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....		7		4		7		20		12
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....		14		17		23		28		33
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....				14		2		3		17
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....				14		9		9		3
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....				2				4		
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....		5		12		12		11		15
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....		12		19		33		28		34
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....		102		111		88		242		276
12. Acute Dysentery.....		5		17		22		47		21
13. Chronic Dysentery.....		12		11		22		78		44
14. Erysipelas.....		6		1		1		5		21
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....		6				2				2
16. Measles.....				1		4		36		97
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....						1		2		5
19. Mumps.....										
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....						1		1		2
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....		14		14		28		38		35
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....						1		3		2
23. Gonorrhœa.....										
24. Orchitis.....										
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....										
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....										
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....		1						1		
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....		4		2		1				4
32. Inebriation.....										
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....				1		3				2
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....		1		2		1				1
38. Anæmia.....								2		6
39. General Dropsy.....		1								
40. Cancer.....										
41. Tumors.....								1		
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2		1		4		3		3
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....		31		29		25		53		87
44. Scrofula.....		1						1		
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....										
47. Tape-worm.....										
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....		358		370		422		849		1,043

TABLE XLII.
General Hospitals of the Central Region.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
17,662.			22,844.		21,737.		22,908.		20,110.		20,179.		25,695.		17,886.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	285		264	326	345	290	152	157								2,681
2	5		4	15	17	3	2	4								105
3	5		5	21	43	39	21	33								217
4																
5	36		31	21	38	21	20	20								302
6	6		5	3	1	4	1	1								57
7	13		2	6	2	2	1	2								63
8	13															19
9	14		9	14	14	15	12	17								151
10	29		23	19	83	20	6	11								317
11	269		320	409	541	486	373	423								3,640
12	14		15	14	4	9	9	18								195
13	23		23	35	65	19	14	23								369
14	53		78	71	63	58	35	18								410
15	11		37	63	102	64	59	10								356
16	263		129	38	59	14	2									643
17				3		1										4
18	7		6	8	8	8	4	7								56
19			1	4	1		1	1								8
20	1			1	1											7
21	13		5	4	62	23	19	2								257
22	1		3		1	1		1								13
23			3				2									5
24			1			1										2
25																
26																
27																
28																
29	1		1				2	8								14
30				1	1	4	1	1								8
31	1		4	2	3	5	2	4								32
32						1										1
33	1			1												2
34			1													1
35																
36	3		2	4	4	1	3	1								24
37	1		8	3	2	6		1								26
38	5		5	5	5	3	11	17								59
39					1	4	1	1								8
40	1		1			1										3
41																1
42	3		7	5	9	3	6									46
43	106		116	127	148	90	77	61								950
44			2	2	2											8
45	1			2		1										4
46																
47																
48																
49																
	1,184		1,111	1,227	1,625	1,197	836	842								11,064

TABLE XLII.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9,586.		8,988.		9,482.		16,763.		18,675.	
MONTH.....	9,586.		8,988.		9,482.		16,763.		18,675.	
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....	9,586.		8,988.		9,482.		16,763.		18,675.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		358		370		422		849		1,043
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....		1				2		3		2
51. Epilepsy.....		3		2				1		
52. Headache.....										
53. Insanity.....				1		1				
54. Inflammation of Brain.....		5		1		4		4		12
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....		2		4		2				4
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....						1		2		2
57. Nostalgia.....										
58. Neuralgia.....										
59. Paralysis.....				1		1		2		1
60. Sun-stroke.....				2		1		1		
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1		4		1				8
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....										
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....										
65. Inflammation of Iris.....										
66. Night Blindness.....										
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....										
70. Deafness.....										
71. Otorrhœa.....										
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....								3		2
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										3
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....		1				2				1
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....								4		3
79. Inflammation of Veins.....				1						
80. Varicose Veins.....										
81. Varicocele.....										
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1				4		1		3
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....		1				1				1
84. Acute Bronchitis.....						1		1		5
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....				1				1		3
86. Dropsy of Chest.....		1						3		4
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....						1				
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....		1						1		4
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....		17		17		22		46		226
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....						1		5		7
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....						1		2		1
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2		1		1		3		50
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....										
94. Constipation.....										
95. Cholera Morbus.....		1		1		3		1		2
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....								1		
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....		5		2		1		2		4
98. Dyspepsia.....										
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....						1				
101. Fistula in Ano.....										
102. Hernia.....						1		1		
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....		400		408		475		937		1,391

TABLE XLII.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
17, 662.		22, 844.		21, 737.		22, 908.		20, 110.		20, 179.		25, 695.		17, 886.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	1, 184		1, 111		1, 227		1, 625		1, 197		836		842		11, 064	
50	1		2		3		1		4		2		4		25	
51	1		3		3		5		4				1		23	
52																
53					1		1		2						6	
54	3		9		11		18		9		14		6		96	
55	7		2		9		4		10		4		5		53	
56			5		2		2		1						15	
57					1										1	
58					2		1						2		5	
59	1		5		4		3		1		3		1		23	
60													2		6	
61	3		3						3		2		2		27	
62																
63																
64																
65																
66																
67																
68																
69																
70																
71									1						1	
72																
73							1				1		1		3	
74	7		3		4				11		3		3		36	
75	1		2		3		3		3		2		3		20	
76	2				1		1		2		4				10	
77	1		5		3		4		3		1				21	
78	3		3		1		1								15	
79															1	
80																
81																
82	2		3		2		1				2		5		24	
83	1		1		5										10	
84	15		14		9		21		10		5				81	
85	14		7		15		22		16		4		6		89	
86			3		2				2		1				16	
87									1						2	
88	6		3		3		6		4		1				29	
89	274		308		275		324		220		103		68		1, 900	
90	9		5		26		9		3		4		3		72	
91	2		2		2		3				3				16	
92	15				4		4		3		2		1		86	
93	1														1	
94													1		1	
95	1						1								10	
96															1	
97	1		3		4		2		2		1		2		29	
98					4										4	
99																
100	1				6				1						9	
101									2						2	
102	1				1		1								5	
103					2		1								3	
	1, 557		1, 502		1, 635		2, 065		1, 515		998		958		13, 841	

TABLE XLII.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9,586.		8,988.		9,482.		16,763.		18,675.	
MONTH.....										
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		400		408		475		937		1,391
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....								1		1
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....		1		1		1				2
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....		1				1		3		4
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....		2		2		3		9		7
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....				1		3		4		4
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....		1		4				2		7
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....				1		2		1		1
111. Jaundice.....		1				2		8		3
112. Piles.....								1		2
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....		4				3		2		11
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
114. Stone and Gravel.....										
115. Diabetes.....										
116. Bright's Disease.....								1		2
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....										
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....		1		1						2
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....						1		1		
121. Incontinence of Urine.....										
122. Hydrocele.....										
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
124. Anchylosis.....										
125. Caries.....										
126. Inflammation of Joints.....										
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....										
129. Necrosis.....										
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....										1
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
131. Abscess.....		2				2		1		1
132. Boils.....										
133. Carbuncle.....										
134. Whitlow.....										
135. Skin Diseases.....		1				2				
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
136. Burns.....								1		
137. Contusions.....		2				1		1		
138. Concussion of Brain.....				3		2				
139. Drowning.....										1
140. Sprains.....										
141. Dislocation.....										
142. Simple Fractures.....										1
143. Compound Fractures.....								3		1
144. Gunshot Wounds.....		19		37		38		42		41
145. Incised Wounds.....								1		
146. Lacerated Wounds.....		1		2						2
147. Punctured Wounds.....		1						1		3
148. Poisoning.....										
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....				2				2		3
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										1
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>						1				
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total.....		437		462		537		1,022		1,492

TABLE XLII.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1862.			1863.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
17,662.		22,844.		21,737.		22,908.		20,110.		20,179.		25,695.		17,886.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,557		1,502		1,635		2,065		1,515		998		958		13,841
104	1		1				2						4		10
105	1		1		4		1				1		1		14
106	6		8		4		13		5		5				50
107	8		5		8		12		3		4		4		67
108	7		4		1		7		3				5		39
109	1				3		3		6				2		29
110	3		5		7		7				5				32
111	14		3		7		6		3		4		5		56
112							1						2		6
113	4		4						4		1		14		47
114					1						1		1		3
115			1		2		2		1						6
116	2		1		3		1		1		4				15
117															
118							2								2
119	3		3		5		2		4		1		1		23
120			1		1								1		5
121															
122															
123							1						1		2
124															
125											1				1
126			1		1		1								3
127									1						1
128					2										2
129							1								1
130															1
131	3		1				4		2		6		1		23
132															
133							1								1
134															
135			1												4
136											2		2		5
137	1		1		2										8
138	1		3				4		1		1		1		16
139							1				2		2		6
140															
141															
142	1				1		2		1				1		7
143			17		4		7		2		1		2		37
144	25		390		182		88		66		82		409		1,419
145	1				1						1				4
146	2										2				9
147	1												1		7
148	1														1
149	1		1		4		3		3				4		23
150													1		2
151											2		1		4
152															
	1,644		1,954		1,878		2,237		1,621		1,124		1,424		15,832

TABLE XLIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	183,580.		169,038.		213,107.		311,780.		330,950.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XLII).....									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	842	405	735	244	723	262	1,329	405	1,500	600
2. Typhus Fever.....	27	22	35	25	18	20	39	11	31	22
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	877	26	763	12	679	11	1,011	41	750	28
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	3,491	51	3,068	48	3,920	61	5,070	74	4,183	87
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	2,930	1	3,250	20	5,857	4	9,649	10	7,551	24
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	2,369	4	2,617	14	5,186	11	8,365	9	6,715	9
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	442		255	2	705	2	760	4	739	2
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	191	56	101	35	246	68	324	83	232	84
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	10,186	54	7,979	39	12,705	65	17,364	72	15,004	53
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	2,408	223	1,699	209	2,099	200	2,524	333	2,952	411
12. Acute Dysentery.....	1,671	30	1,408	51	3,511	104	5,682	117	3,585	57
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	237	21	259	40	391	71	761	138	567	98
14. Erysipelas.....	178	9	139	5	175	5	199	7	320	29
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	21	10	15	4	17	5	16	1	26	9
16. Measles.....	143	2	38	1	120	4	1,252	47	2,912	154
17. Scarlet Fever.....	1		1				1		11	1
18. Diphtheria.....						1	35	5	135	15
19. Mumps.....	291		93		157		662	3	1,559	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	42		40		208	4	2,665	1	5,108	2
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2,100	67	1,771	52	2,016	88	1,830	114	1,548	61
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	240		269		460	2	532	5	636	4
23. Gonorrhœa.....	447		442		799		1,210		1,266	
24. Orchitis.....	101		80		100		135		217	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	15		8		13		29		38	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....							22		33	
27. Serpent Bite.....	4		4		1		1			
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10		4		4		19		15	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	347	2	198	2	249	2	105	3	84	1
30. Purpura.....							2		4	
31. Delirium Tremens.....	22	8	28	3	25	5	35	3	38	7
32. Intebriation.....	32	1	42		5		52		41	1
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....							1		9	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....					4		8		48	2
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	9		25				3		9	
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	774	2	552	2	929	5	1,570	1	1,997	7
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	1,057	3	623	2	934	1	1,611		2,187	1
38. Anæmia.....	125	5	74	2	152	2	237	3	395	12
39. General Dropsy.....	197	5	151	3	169	1	207	5	180	5
40. Cancer.....	1				3	1	8		11	
41. Tumors.....	41		8		16		22	1	17	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	80	3	56	4	76	4	135	3	93	3
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	157	46	143	47	168	40	227	75	309	106
44. Scrofula.....	54	1	41		36	1	52	1	62	1
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....								3		
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....							55		128	
47. Tape-worm.....									3	
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	15		12		10		33		25	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2			
Carried forward.....	32,175	1,057	27,026	866	42,886	1,050	65,851	1,578	63,273	1,896

TABLE XLIII.
of the Central Region.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
353, 713.			372, 898.		376, 676.		382, 583.		386, 934.		381, 534.		363, 444.		318, 853.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	1,574	594	1,751	643	1,817	804	1,737	722	1,318	594	885	354	652	312	14,863	5,939
2	62	30	58	10	48	34	86	37	24	13	43	19	15	7	466	250
3	657	24	1,061	54	1,461	111	1,272	118	1,025	104	789	74	742	64	11,087	667
4																
5	3,662	73	4,160	67	4,205	83	4,450	77	4,213	77	4,650	56	5,401	66	50,473	820
6	5,956	6	5,451	8	4,870	9	5,740	12	5,454	8	5,442	2	8,478	7	70,628	111
7	5,361	16	4,074	5	4,305	13	4,564	4	4,693	4	4,997	1	6,661	6	59,907	96
8	487	13	805		685	4	602	3	596		489	2	629		7,194	32
9	179	78	299	63	260	76	256	64	328	58	188	43	231	71	2,835	779
10	15,372	56	23,268	82	19,277	98	21,915	102	20,014	41	19,474	35	21,988	35	204,546	732
11	2,790	408	4,367	457	3,627	626	4,047	777	3,535	677	3,164	605	3,245	608	36,457	5,534
12	2,791	30	3,158	55	3,268	53	3,123	39	2,979	33	4,508	51	5,604	76	41,288	696
13	361	58	590	56	489	67	458	92	272	36	316	51	506	60	5,207	788
14	461	92	615	149	525	152	557	98	609	94	437	60	426	35	4,641	735
15	134	28	357	70	353	120	413	148	374	104	215	91	95	29	2,036	619
16	2,854	401	2,185	294	1,299	157	754	103	381	26	264	13	97	1	12,299	1,203
17	8	1	11		8	5	25	1	15	3	8		1		90	11
18	134	16	218	21	241	19	229	18	154	19	126	12	75	12	1,347	138
19	2,222		1,776	2	1,469	6	1,091	2	808		525	1	209	1	10,862	15
20	5,680	1	4,354	1	4,290	4	3,737	3	2,459		1,210	1	693		30,486	17
21	1,540	46	1,186	11	1,093	82	749	72	696	31	629	20	268	2	15,426	646
22	786	1	740	4	623		699	2	588	1	570		566	1	6,709	20
23	1,175		1,110	4	909		1,085		1,012		985	2	1,010		11,450	6
24	200		167	1	149	1	144		172	1	129		104		1,698	3
25	35		19		40		36		30		18		21		302	
26	50		92		91		129		125		150		183		875	
27					1						3		3		17	
28	2		11		18		56		22		17		19		197	
29	115	2	89	6	396	3	532	6	770	11	508	5	529	10	3,922	53
30	9		17	2	10	4	52	4	75	5	35	3	10	2	214	20
31	26	5	26	6	42	5	48	7	44	8	36	6	28	5	398	68
32	91		41		49	1	44	3	65	1	50	2	67	2	579	11
33	13	1	10		7	2	22	1	21		24		14	1	121	5
34	25		32	1	4		8		59		66		38		292	3
35	8		5		5		8		2		3		4		81	
36	2,403	6	2,455	4	2,380	14	2,296	8	1,839	6	1,428	4	1,164	1	19,787	60
37	2,157	4	2,379	10	2,273	7	2,243	3	1,634	7	1,126	1	947	2	19,171	41
38	444	11	573	19	499	10	818	14	543	9	505	17	525	18	4,890	122
39	156	7	114	5	109		168	3	92	4	49	1	59	2	1,651	41
40	3	1	6	1	4		7		8	2	2		2		55	5
41	26		24		22		37		37		15		31		296	1
42	106	3	144	9	102	18	69	10	58	3	13	6	25		957	66
43	253	139	338	156	355	194	433	223	336	141	225	117	181	89	3,125	1,373
44	85		125	3	129	2	197	3	159	2	97	1	84	4	1,121	19
45	5	1	9		25	4	39	1	10	1	4		2		94	10
46	343		647		612		568		488		457		503		3,801	
47	1		7		7		11		8		6		8		51	
48	33		34		32		44		35		39		30		342	
49			11		2		11		15		5		4		50	
	60, 835	2, 152	68, 949	2, 279	62, 485	2, 788	65, 609	2, 780	58, 194	2, 124	54, 924	1, 656	62, 177	1, 529	664, 384	21, 755

TABLE XLIII.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	183,580.		169,038.		213,107.		311,780.		330,950.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XLII).....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	32,175	1,057	27,026	866	42,886	1,050	65,851	1,578	63,273	1,896
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	20	15	8	3	13	6	17	13	18	15
51. Epilepsy.....	62	8	43	3	63	5	110	2	115	2
52. Headache.....	503		301		348		336		608	
53. Insanity.....	47	1	18	1	28	1	32		31	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	13	17	2	3	12	5	14	17	32	31
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	7	3	3	5	12	5	13	2	9	7
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....						1	65	2	157	2
57. Nostalgia.....	55		81	1	43		60		96	1
58. Neuralgia.....	472		390		522		701		949	1
59. Paralysis.....	49	2	29	2	23	2	64	5	51	7
60. Sun-stroke.....	132	8	53	4	39	2	18	6	2	1
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	102	3	77	6	89	3	55	9	114	15
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	15		9		12		13		18	
63. Cataract.....	9		6		10		5		18	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	671		644		827		1,314		1,316	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	7		14		17		14		16	
66. Night Blindness.....	41		21		41		21		18	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	22		19		60		70		61	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	164		97		149		206		260	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	113		74		75		77		94	
70. Deafness.....	14		15		9		29		12	
71. Otorrhœa.....	78		82		54		92		109	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		8		8		8		8	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	6		3				2		2	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....				1			5	5	12	3
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....									4	3
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....									1	1
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	13	7	17	3	10	4	18	4	15	6
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	17	1	7		3	1	4	7	9	4
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	3		3	1	1		5		2	
80. Varicose Veins.....	46		23		47		125		136	
81. Varicocele.....	126		107		102		167		182	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	46	9	25	4	15	9	50	2	49	9
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	75	3	71	2	85	1	134		186	1
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	1,434	1	1,266		1,317	2	1,412	2	2,722	12
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	147	1	106	2	150	1	236	1	380	8
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	4	2	10		8	1	5	3	47	6
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	20		20		30	1	69		39	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	39	1	21	1	47	2	205	7	254	6
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	318	66	211	35	309	31	816	91	1,823	418
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	213	1	116	1	178	2	351	6	531	11
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	40		28		60	1	95	3	106	2
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	41	8	51	5	111	6	371	8	988	56
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	871	1	665		990	1	1,406	1	1,065	2
94. Constipation.....	1,297		1,024		1,299		1,583		1,624	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	623	10	479	6	528	8	512	4	385	4
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....							2	1	6	
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	41	5	31	3	22	2	32	2	83	4
98. Dyspepsia.....	366		252		291	1	424		509	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	68		31		68	1	118		150	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	24		23		33		29		49	
102. Hernia.....	280		235		331	2	459	1	508	1
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	18		3		19		18		10	
Carried forward.....	40,955	1,230	33,848	958	51,394	1,157	77,838	1,782	79,262	2,535

TABLE XLIII.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
353, 713.			372, 898.		376, 676.		382, 583.		386, 934.		381, 534.		363, 444.		318, 853.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
60, 835	2, 152		68, 949	2, 279	62, 485	2, 788	65, 609	2, 780	58, 194	2, 124	54, 924	1, 656	62, 177	1, 529	664, 384	21, 755
50	28	14	17	12	26	20	31	20	23	14	17	10	14	12	232	154
51	111	4	125	6	154	11	140	7	123	9	104	2	74	2	1, 224	61
52	928		1, 022		1, 047		1, 115		1, 192		1, 037		1, 197		9, 634	
53	30	1	45	1	34	2	62	2	29	2	40		27	1	423	12
54	24	15	32	38	29	42	51	48	32	35	20	29	15	18	276	298
55	26	20	20	19	36	28	24	18	9	15	5	9	7	8	171	139
56	94	1	106	8	84	7	96	6	58	2	27		33		720	29
57	140	1	173	2	207	2	125		124		107		86		1, 297	7
58	1, 086		1, 122		1, 143	2	1, 212	1	1, 060		935		819	2	10, 411	6
59	52	2	83	9	64	9	75	9	56	3	41	3	30	3	617	56
60					3		2		29	1	146	3	133	8	557	33
61	76	6	181	11	172	4	210	6	110	3	66	3	171	4	1, 423	73
62	18		27		26		28		29		26		20		241	
63	14		26		10		22		58		10		12		200	
64	1, 379		1, 314		1, 309		1, 575		1, 548		1, 670		1, 531		15, 098	
65	41		29		46		46		31		24		18		303	
66	5		18		17		45		72		72		98		469	
67	47		73		73		68		81		55		51		680	
68	303		396		407		357		320		219		235		3, 113	
69	121		110		115		75		84		56		43		1, 037	
70	23		52		39		56		40		22		14		325	
71	187		175		174		167		117	1	72		70		1, 377	1
72	11		8		10		9		5		3		5		91	
73	1	1	2		5	1	10	3	8	1	5	2	5	1	49	9
74	32	9	45	8	77	10	87	11	69	24	60	9	43	6	430	86
75	1	1	14	3	16	4	21	4	26	4	10	9	10	4	102	32
76		2	9	2	11	2	24	3	5	5	2	4	6	2	58	21
77	29	3	32	6	37	10	26	9	27	5	23	3	24	5	271	65
78	10	4	5	5	17	2	11	2	21	4	18		14		136	30
79	5		11		7		18		7		7		2	1	71	2
80	85		154		135		163		157		136		108		1, 315	
81	136		165		158		149		142		114		95		1, 643	
82	60	5	34	4	50	10	37	6	65	4	28	3	26	6	485	71
83	129	2	179	1	146	8	192		154	2	86		68		1, 505	20
84	3, 098	24	3, 286	26	3, 540	29	2, 947	27	2, 450	15	1, 231	14	1, 064	4	25, 767	156
85	478	21	727	14	712	30	790	28	544*	26	309	9	300	17	4, 879	158
86	8		6	3	4	2	16	2	13	3	5	2	7		133	24
87	95		44		21		47		37	1	45		31		498	2
88	228	8	398	6	515	12	565	17	396	9	314	3	196	1	3, 178	73
89	2, 184	528	2, 025	621	2, 395	625	2, 133	611	1, 540	466	828	194	443	112	15, 025	3, 798
90	647	11	683	15	708	39	747	17	558	8	411	13	337	6	5, 480	130
91	79	5	154	4	98	7	172	5	115	6	99	7	61		1, 107	40
92	1, 239	20	1, 261	3	1, 145	11	1, 076	18	776	7	350	6	248	4	7, 657	152
93	1, 270	2	1, 192		1, 101	1	1, 018	1	967		1, 008	1	1, 101		12, 654	10
94	1, 835		1, 792	1	1, 678	2	1, 869	1	1, 789	1	1, 706		1, 884	1	19, 380	6
95	298	3	301		193	1	249	2	226	3	466	6	554	7	4, 814	54
96	1		7		9		5		8		24		5		67	1
97	79	2	79	5	107	5	142	5	113	5	69	6	78	2	876	46
98	453		612		649	5	641		589		614		500		5, 900	6
99	4		1				12				2				19	
100	73	1	61		70	7	41		49	1	32		28		789	10
101	59		36		47		58	1	44	3	41		35		478	4
102	425	1	513		454	2	463	1	372		294		223		4, 557	8
103	9		32	1	30	4	44	1	17		3		12		215	6
78, 629	2, 869		87, 963	3, 113	81, 845	3, 744	84, 973	3, 672	74, 708	2, 812	68, 038	2, 006	74, 388	1, 766	833, 841	27, 644

TABLE XLIII.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XLII).....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	183,580.		169,038.		213,107.		311,780.		330,950.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	40,955	1,230	33,848	958	51,394	1,157	77,838	1,782	79,262	2,535
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....				2			18	1	15	1
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	191	3	132	1	234	1	462		810	3
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	128	5	73	3	119	1	225	7	214	6
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	70	7	32	6	50	9	70	15	101	15
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	12	4	12	3	7	3	31	11	31	7
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	190	2	147	4	269		229	3	252	10
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	109	2	99	4	144	3	244	1	223	2
111. Jaundice.....	959	4	693	2	851	4	1,344	10	2,651	6
112. Piles.....	407	2	353		632	1	925	3	818	3
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	249	8	285	2	266	4	474	4	309	14
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	6		1		3	1	12		28	
115. Diabetes.....	10		5		18	1	16		39	
116. Bright's Disease.....					8		1	1	5	2
117. Diseases of Prostate.....							1		16	
118. Diseases of Testis.....					1		16		57	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	77	1	73	1	102		119		149	4
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	24	1	22		32	1	44	1	53	1
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	28	1	6		9		11		23	
122. Hydrocele.....	20		11		12		28		27	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	87		129	1	107		167		99	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
124. Anchylosis.....	6		2		8		14		16	
125. Caries.....							4		6	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	7				8		15		30	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....							4		1	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....							5		18	
129. Necrosis.....	17		16		23		17		29	2
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11		3		2		5		40	1
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
131. Abscess.....	565	6	485	1	529	4	875	2	668	3
132. Boils.....	232		269		288		414		383	
133. Carbuncle.....	100	1	108		116		163		117	
134. Whitlow.....	67		67		84		74		128	
135. Skin Diseases.....	361	1	311		655	2	257		262	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
136. Burns.....	53		43		41	1	92	3	107	
137. Contusions.....	209	3	175	1	206	1	329	2	377	1
138. Concussion of Brain.....	17	1	7	3	16	3	17	1	12	3
139. Drowning.....								3		5
140. Sprains.....	109		64		81		277		308	
141. Dislocation.....	28		26		33		42		63	
142. Simple Fractures.....	54		51		50		71	1	81	4
143. Compound Fractures.....					1		5	3	2	1
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	315	48	497	77	1,129	121	2,944	583	395	201
145. Incised Wounds.....	127		104		113	2	161	50	147	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	178	3	190	4	206	13	563	134	190	7
147. Punctured Wounds.....	27	1	41	2	64	8	98	28	55	4
148. Poisoning.....	37	3	73		18		21		20	2
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	115	7	74	8	92	11	188	20	106	8
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										2
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>				2		2		3		4
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total.....	46,157	1,344	38,527	1,085	58,021	1,354	88,930	2,672	88,743	2,857

TABLE XLIII.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
353, 713.		372, 898.		376, 676.		382, 583.		386, 934.		381, 534.		363, 444.		318, 853.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
78, 629	2, 869	87, 963	3, 113	81, 845	3, 744	84, 973	3, 672	74, 708	2, 812	68, 038	2, 006	74, 388	1, 766	833, 841	27, 644	
104	28	56	2	58	4	61	5	76	2	36	.....	61	12	409	31
105	1, 116	1, 138	2	1, 100	5	978	2	891	.....	633	2	392	1	8, 077	23
106	270	226	15	232	12	209	28	234	17	143	12	183	13	2, 256	129	
107	108	177	24	144	23	148	20	155	11	147	16	137	19	1, 339	184	
108	62	36	10	18	6	27	12	26	10	16	5	34	11	312	94	
109	314	257	2	209	10	234	4	224	8	159	6	138	4	2, 622	56	
110	270	247	6	232	8	245	11	213	.....	171	5	143	1	2, 340	51
111	1, 990	1, 613	8	1, 334	9	1, 313	8	1, 030	6	720	6	651	9	15, 149	91	
112	831	1, 011	.....	1, 051	.....	1, 075	1	988	1	891	1	908	4	9, 890	17
113	188	329	5	317	4	357	4	291	6	269	3	149	15	3, 483	79	
114	50	72	1	65	2	82	.....	49	.....	28	1	42	1	438	6
115	15	26	1	34	3	48	2	29	1	12	1	19	.....	271	10
116	14	22	2	33	6	38	1	41	1	24	4	18	.....	204	19
117	7	30	.....	8	1	11	.....	6	.....	4	.....	3	.....	86	1
118	39	63	.....	66	.....	56	2	49	.....	31	.....	25	.....	403	3
119	208	210	5	259	8	215	7	231	5	143	1	156	1	1, 942	36	
120	60	75	1	67	2	77	.....	53	1	27	.....	33	1	567	9
121	45	57	.....	60	.....	57	.....	60	.....	34	.....	41	.....	431	1
122	27	42	.....	28	.....	35	.....	16	.....	10	.....	17	.....	273	.....
123	110	97	.....	83	.....	25	1	26	1	44	.....	26	2	1, 000	6
124	17	25	.....	26	.....	31	.....	23	.....	11	.....	7	.....	186	.....
125	6	13	.....	11	.....	16	.....	10	.....	3	1	3	.....	72	1
126	51	59	1	45	1	67	1	76	.....	68	.....	55	.....	481	3
127	.....	5	.....	16	.....	5	.....	5	1	6	.....	3	.....	45	1
128	4	18	.....	28	3	27	.....	42	.....	24	.....	24	.....	190	3
129	23	32	.....	25	.....	21	2	30	.....	19	.....	11	.....	263	4
130	19	22	.....	18	.....	8	.....	21	.....	8	.....	2	.....	159	1
131	699	586	4	464	1	512	8	468	3	515	6	505	3	6, 871	47	
132	512	560	.....	531	.....	575	.....	668	.....	799	.....	990	.....	6, 221	.....
133	71	56	.....	72	.....	84	1	76	.....	67	.....	63	.....	1, 093	2
134	98	128	.....	119	.....	148	.....	163	.....	157	.....	147	.....	1, 380	.....
135	252	284	1	292	.....	238	.....	232	.....	149	.....	297	.....	3, 590	4
136	98	144	3	116	.....	137	3	110	.....	111	2	101	5	1, 153	18
137	380	388	3	336	2	392	1	512	2	502	.....	506	2	4, 312	19
138	22	18	3	3	2	14	6	9	4	20	1	19	5	174	38	
139	.....	.....	4	.....	13	.....	23	.....	9	.....	9	.....	13	.....	79
140	339	395	.....	344	.....	464	.....	477	.....	562	.....	426	.....	3, 846	.....
141	58	37	.....	41	.....	34	.....	44	.....	38	1	27	.....	471	1
142	117	85	.....	50	1	64	4	79	3	94	1	64	2	860	18
143	18	19	26	6	7	13	7	13	4	48	6	47	4	172	58	
144	4, 935	3, 158	643	376	232	429	118	790	151	7, 898	485	2, 595	684	25, 461	3, 855	
145	178	187	5	149	2	177	1	182	3	184	3	154	.....	1, 863	67
146	454	179	14	137	3	103	1	103	2	109	3	101	2	2, 513	225	
147	74	59	1	53	.....	47	.....	61	.....	158	6	59	2	796	55
148	18	29	2	24	1	35	.....	8	.....	39	4	43	.....	365	14
149	329	189	12	131	10	140	14	113	10	94	8	62	11	1, 633	141	
150	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	13
151	.....	3	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	10	.....	10	.....	4	.....
152	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
93, 153	3, 564	100, 422	3, 925	90, 656	4, 129	94, 045	3, 974	83, 711	3, 088	83, 263	2, 622	83, 875	2, 598	949, 503	33, 212	



PACIFIC REGION.

The reports from the Pacific Region have been consolidated into two tables, as follows:

1. The Department of New Mexico - - - - - Table XLIV.
2. The Department of the Pacific - - - - - Table XLV.
- To which is added—
3. A consolidated table for the Pacific Region - - - - - Table XLVI.

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—TABLE XLIV.

This table embraces all reports received from stations in New Mexico and Colorado. January 14, 1863, the district of western Arizona was added to the Department by General Orders No. 13. It has still, however, been consolidated with the Department of the Pacific.

2. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—TABLE XLV.

This table includes all reports received from stations west of the Rocky Mountains which are not embraced in the Department of New Mexico.

 CONSOLIDATED TABLE FOR THE UNITED STATES—TABLE XLVII.

This table is prepared by consolidating tables XXXIII, XLIII, and XLVI

TABLE XLIV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	4,313.		3,856.		3,143.		3,501.		3,814.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhoid Fever.....	2		2		16	3	1		17	2		
2. Typhus Fever.....			1			1						
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	10		2		5		6	1	4			
4. Yellow Fever.....												
5. Remittent Fever.....	16		25	1	55		33		42			
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	32		43		47		8		6			
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	22		47		12		11		7			
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	7		21									
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....												
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	68		145		87		75		62			
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	2		1		6		1		22	2		
12. Acute Dysentery.....	140	1	15		14		34		3			
13. Chronic Dysentery.....							3		5			
14. Erysipelas.....	3		1		1				1			
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	6		1		1		4		13			
16. Measles.....			1		9							
17. Scarlet Fever.....												
18. Diphtheria.....												
19. Mumps.....												
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....							55		79			
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	23		9		26		16		16			
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
22. Syphilis.....	20		38		31		37		48			
23. Gonorrhœa.....	38		43		69		49		56			
24. Orchitis.....	2		7		5		9		8			
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....												
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....												
27. Serpent Bite.....												
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
29. Scurvy.....	90		517		20		7		5			
30. Purpura.....												
31. Delirium Tremens.....					1				1			
32. Inebriation.....	1		2		15		5		1			
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....												
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
35. Gout.....												
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	47		40		53		37		31			
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	14		14		12		21		21			
38. Anæmia.....												
39. General Dropsy.....												
40. Cancer.....									1			
41. Tumors.....			3				2		1			
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3		1		2					
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
43. Consumption.....	4		2		1		1		1			
44. Scrofula.....			1		1							
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
46. Itch.....												
47. Tape-worm.....												
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1		3		1		1		1			
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
Carried forward.....	548	1	987	1	489	4	419	1	452	4		

TABLE XLIV.
of the Department of New Mexico.

1862.			1863.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
4,133.		4,758.		4,567.		4,294.		3,057.		3,244.		2,468.		3,762.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	4	3		2		1						1		49	5
2		1												3	1
3	26			6		4		7		7		15		92	1
4															
5	14	12		1		3		15		10		4		230	1
6	11	6		25		24		15		14		11		242	
7	6	12		2		9		7		6		8		149	
8	4	16		3		6						1		58	
9	2			3	1	1				1		1		8	1
10	57	51	1	33		54		42		77		61		812	1
11	12	5		2	1	7		8		3	1	4		73	4
12	9	16		9		4		2		20		9		275	1
13	4	7				5								24	
14	2	8						2		2		2		22	
15	4	3		5		4		1		4				46	
16														10	
17															
18		50		30										80	
19		4												4	
20	75	185		128		90		82		78		28		800	
21	27	6		8		9		11		2		7		160	
22	36	48		58		63	1	23		37		34	1	473	2
23	50	77		61		44		44		33		40		604	
24	8	6		7		10		7		10		3		82	
25	1	2		1		1				2		2		9	
26															
27															
28		8		6		2		1		1		1		19	
29	3	7		3		17		32		26		5		732	
30															
31	1	8		3		1				1				16	
32	7	11		3		9		6		2		6		68	
33						1								1	
34				1										1	
35															
36	42	61		51		35		20		41		23		481	
37	16	29		20		31		18		15		15		226	
38		4				2						2		8	
39												1		1	
40				2				1						4	
41		3										2		11	
42		1								1				8	
43	1					1				1		1	1	13	1
44		3		3		2		1		1		1		13	
45															
46		1		1										2	
47												1		1	
48	1									1				9	
49															
423		654	1	477	2	440	1	345		396	1	289	2	5,919	18

TABLE XLIV.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Continued.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	4, 313.		3, 856.		3, 143.		3, 501.		3, 814.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	548	1	987	1	489	4	419	1	452	4
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....										
51. Epilepsy.....										
52. Headache.....	8		4		10		1			
53. Insanity.....					1				1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....										
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....									1	
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....									1	
57. Nostalgia.....							2			
58. Neuralgia.....	4		7		16		5		3	
59. Paralysis.....							1			
60. Sun-stroke.....										
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2		1		1			
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....										
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	19		20		18		20		9	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....										
66. Night Blindness.....			1							
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		1		5					
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	8		3		3		1		1	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		7				1		3	
70. Deafness.....										
71. Otorrhœa.....	6		7		6		2		1	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....										
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....										
81. Varicocele.....										
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2				1		1		4	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....					1		1		1	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	31		34		25		2		3	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....										
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....			2				1			
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	1		4	1	3		3		4	1
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	1		3							
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....					2					
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		3				1			
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	5		8		6		5		2	
94. Constipation.....	65		52		48		49		16	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	6		9		6		1			
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....										
98. Dyspepsia.....	3		1		8		6		5	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....									1	
101. Fistula in Ano.....			1		1		1			
102. Hernia.....	4		1		3		5		3	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....	722	1	1, 157	2	653	4	529	1	511	5

TABLE XLIV.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Continued

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
4,133.			4,758.		4,567.		4,294.		3,057.		3,244.		2,468.		3,762.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	423		654	1	477	2	440	1	345		396	1	289	2	5,919	18
50									1				1		2	
51	1		3				1		2		1		2		10	
52	1		4		7		8		2		3		4		52	
53			1		1		1		1						6	
54					2	1	1	1							3	2
55															1	
56			1												2	
57															2	
58	3		6		4		4		5		5		3		65	
59	1												3	2	5	2
60																
61															6	
62							1								1	
63											1				1	
64	22		23		24		21		18		24		11		229	
65			4		2		2		2				1		11	
66													1		2	
67			4						1		3				18	
68			1		2		3		2				1		25	
69	6		1						1		1		3		26	
70											1		1		2	
71							1		2				1		26	
72			2		1										3	
73			1	1											1	1
74							2								2	
75																
76																
77	2					1	1				1	1			4	2
78											1				1	
79																
80											1				1	
81													1		1	
82	3	1									1				12	1
83			1												4	
84	13		6		3		6		11		17		5		156	
85	1		2								2				5	
86																
87									1				1		2	
88							1				8				12	
89	4	1	6	1	31	1	5		6	3	6		5		78	8
90			5		7	2	2		3		2		5		28	2
91							1						1		4	
92	1		13		43		41	1	4		1				109	1
93	1		1		8				6	2	4		6		52	2
94	32		43		45		72		71		83		77		653	
95			1		2										25	
96																
97																
98	6		11		4		7		6		5		4		66	
99																
100											1				2	
101															3	
102	3		8		3		1		2						33	
103			1												1	
	523	2	803	3	666	7	622	3	492	5	568	2	426	4	7,672	39

TABLE XLIV.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	4,313.		3,856.		3,143.		3,501.		3,814.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	722	1	1,157	2	653	4	529	1	511	5
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels										
105. Inflammation of Tonsils	6		7		5		1		1	
106. Inflammation of Stomach										
107. Inflammation of Bowels	1	1	1	1						
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum			1							
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver	2		1		3					
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver			2		4		4			
111. Jaundice			1		5	1	16		7	
112. Piles	8		16		6		2		2	
113. Other Diseases of this Order	6		2		1		1			
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel					1					
115. Diabetes										
116. Bright's Disease										
117. Diseases of Prostate										
118. Diseases of Testis										
119. Inflammation of Kidneys					2					
120. Inflammation of Bladder							1			
121. Incontinence of Urine										
122. Hydrocele									1	
123. Other Diseases of this Order	11		2		7		4			
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis										
125. Caries										
126. Inflammation of Joints			2							
127. Inflammation of Bones										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum										
129. Necrosis										
130. Other Diseases of this Order										
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess	6		13		17		32		14	
132. Boils	5		3				1			
133. Carbuncle			1							
134. Whitlow	7		2		1				3	
135. Skin Diseases	22		16		5		4		5	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns			1							
137. Contusions	9		17		27		14		16	
138. Concussion of Brain			1			1				
139. Drowning										
140. Sprains	2		4		3		3		3	
141. Dislocation					1		1			
142. Simple Fractures	1		2		1				3	
143. Compound Fractures										
144. Gunshot Wounds	9	3	10	1	11		21		15	1
145. Incised Wounds	1		6		10		5		3	
146. Lacerated Wounds	19		13		11		5		8	
147. Punctured Wounds	2		1		1		1		1	
148. Poisoning	2		2				2		1	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries			1				4			
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total	841	5	1,285	4	775	6	651	1	594	6

TABLE XLIV.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
4,133.		4,758.		4,567.		4,294.		3,057.		3,244.		2,468.		3,762.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
523	2	803	3	666	7	622	3	492	5	568	2	426	4	7,672	39	
104																
105	6	16		7		13		8		11		11		92		
106	2	2				2		6		4		1		17		
107		1						1		1		1		6	2	
108		1												2		
109							1			3		1		11		
110	1	1		3		1		1		1		2		19		
111	8	10		5		6		1		2				61	1	
112	6	10		7		18		5		6		3		89		
113						2				1		2		15		
114	1	1						1						4		
115		1		1										2		
116																
117																
118																
119								2		1				5		
120		2		1		1								5		
121	1													1		
122														1		
123	1			1						1				27		
124		1												1		
125																
126														2		
127																
128							1							1		
129		1						1						2		
130				1				3		1				5		
131	13	8		13		7		12		13		11		159		
132		6		3		6				4		3		31		
133		2				7				2				12		
134		2				2				1		2		20		
135	4	2		5		1		7		8		4		83		
136	1	1		3		2						2		10		
137	28	32		27		42		23		21		14		270		
138						1	1			1				3	2	
139																
140	24	20		9		20		11		10		4		113		
141	9	2		1				2				1		17		
142	2	6		2		1				1		2		21		
143																
144	7	7		7		8		3	1	6		6		110	6	
145	1	11		3		9		1		4		5		59		
146	9	22		8		12		19		14		6		146		
147	3			2		2		2		4		3	1	22	1	
148		1										4		12		
149	1	3		2		2		3						16		
150																
151											1				1	
152																
651	2	975	3	777	7	89	4	603	6	689	3	514	5	9,144	52	

TABLE XLV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	5,359.		5,166.		5,792.		6,671.		6,037.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....			16	1	12		26		3	
2. Typhus Fever.....			2						1	I
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	9		19		9		16		5	
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	7		35		79		38		14	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	36		27		61		38		41	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	23		17		35		54		48	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	1				1		5		6	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....			2	1	1				1	
10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	138		153		143		128		135	
11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	2		11		5		8		6	
12. Acute Dysentery.....	29		26		44		28	1	27	1
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	4		8		6		4		5	
14. Erysipelas.....	3		4		7		2		6	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....							1			
16. Measles.....			1							
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....										
19. Mumps.....			3				1		1	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	12									
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	48	1	45		35		16		36	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	63		62		67		77		78	
23. Gonorrhoea.....	54		64		64		89		61	
24. Orchitis.....	6		14		13		10		9	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			4		4		5		2	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....										
27. Serpent Bite.....	2						1			
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scoury.....	13		10				I	1	8	
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....	7		3		4		3		6	
32. Inebriation.....	10		9		8		6		17	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....			I							
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	60		33		55		81		97	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	32		52		43		63		71	
38. Anæmia.....										
39. General Dropsy.....			2							
40. Cancer.....	1								1	
41. Tumors.....	1		1				2		2	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2		I		5		3	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	6	1	1		3		6	2	5	
44. Serofula.....	3		9		4				2	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....										
47. Tape-worm.....										
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1		2				2		1	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	573	2	638	2	704		716	4	698	2

TABLE XLV.
of the Department of the Pacific.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
5,709.			5,437.		5,276.		5,153.		5,666.		6,757.		4,332.		5,613.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	3	1	2		2								1		65	2
2							2								5	1
3	8		2		2		3		4						77	
4																
5	13		3		6		14		20		26		18		273	
6	30		26		11		9		31		36		35		381	
7	23		23		15		16		19		14		8		294	
8	2		1				3				1		1		21	
9	2						1				5		2		14	1
10	70		43		28		34		88		56		53		1,069	
11	4		5				5		1		2		4		53	
12	9		18		3		8		15		10		8		225	2
13	3		2				1		1		2		2		38	
14	4		8		6		3		1		6	1			50	1
15															1	
16	2				1		3		4		1				12	
17											2				2	
18													1		1	
19	6		46		70		52		28		14		6		227	
20			115		106		78		75		68		23		477	
21	12		20		18	1	18		4		5		3		260	2
22	73		86	1	68		43		58		53		61		789	1
23	58		42		35		48		64		96		73		748	
24	10		7		21		8		12		10		4		124	
25	2		3	1	3		2		1		1		2		29	1
26											2		2		4	
27															3	
28											4		1		5	
29							2		1				1		36	1
30									1		1				2	
31	1		3		2		2		17	1	6		8		62	1
32	31		18		15		19		11		11		9		164	
33											1		3		4	
34																
35							3		10		1				15	
36	55		66		34		46		29		40		44		640	
37	44		37		35		34		37		41		33		522	
38											3		6		9	
39			2												4	
40															2	
41	2		1						2				1		12	
42	1		5		2		4		4						29	
43	3	1	1		1	1			6	2	6		2		40	7
44			3		2		1		3		1		3		31	
45																
46									2		1		2		5	
47									3		1		1		5	
48	1				4		1		1						13	
49																
471	2		588	2	490	2	463		553	3	527	1	421		6,842	20

TABLE XLV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	5,359.		5,166.		5,792.		6,671.		6,037.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	573	2	638	2	704	.....	716	4	698	2
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51. Epilepsy.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....
52. Headache.....	27	.....	10	.....	14	.....	16	.....	10	.....
53. Insanity.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57. Nostalgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58. Neuralgia.....	18	.....	22	.....	30	.....	18	.....	27	.....
59. Paralysis.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
60. Sun-stroke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
63. Cataract.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	33	.....	21	.....	21	.....	20	.....	18	.....
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....
66. Night Blindness.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	5	.....	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1	.....	6	.....	10	.....	3	.....	3	.....
70. Deafness.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
71. Otorrhœa.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80. Varicose Veins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81. Varicocele.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	6	.....
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	65	.....	61	.....	102	.....	107	.....	142	.....
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	4	.....	5	.....	7	.....	2	.....	1	.....
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	11	.....
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	4	.....	3	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	7	.....	4	.....	3	.....	6	.....	18	.....
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	3	.....	4	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	6	.....	7	.....	20	.....	11	.....	10	.....
94. Constipation.....	74	.....	98	.....	75	.....	75	.....	121	.....
95. Cholera Morbus.....	5	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
98. Dyspepsia.....	16	.....	13	.....	25	.....	11	.....	7	.....
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
101. Fistula in Ano.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
102. Hernia.....	3	.....	3	.....	7	.....	4	.....	5	.....
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Carried forward.....	874	4	939	2	1,073	.....	1,021	5	1,116	4

TABLE XLV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
5,709.		5,437.		5,276.		5,153.		5,666.		6,757.		4,332.		5,613.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
471	2	588	2	490	2	463	.....	553	3	527	1	421	.....	6,842	20
50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2
51	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	23	.....
52	8	8	.....	10	.....	12	.....	11	.....	8	.....	24	.....	153	.....
53	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1
54	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
57	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
58	14	18	.....	19	.....	11	.....	12	.....	21	.....	22	.....	232	.....
59	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	15	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
61	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	24	1
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
64	23	17	.....	14	.....	15	.....	21	.....	35	.....	21	.....	259	.....
65	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
67	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
68	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	27	.....
69	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	32	.....
70	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	23	.....
71	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	1
78	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
80	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
81	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
82	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1
83	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
84	182	17	.....	21	.....	11	.....	57	.....	40	.....	36	.....	841	.....
85	3	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	7	.....	9	.....	48	.....
86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....
88	20	6	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	10	.....	10	.....	1	.....	75	.....
89	9	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	8	2	9	.....	3	1	50	3
96	11	7	.....	10	.....	7	.....	7	.....	11	.....	6	.....	97	.....
91	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	23	.....
92	1	2	.....	3	.....	4	.....	37	.....	8	.....	12	.....	80	.....
93	5	6	.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....	13	.....	97	.....
94	83	50	.....	44	.....	67	.....	77	.....	74	.....	60	.....	898	.....
95	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
98	8	1	.....	7	.....	6	.....	8	.....	13	.....	17	.....	160	1
99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
102	9	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	4	.....	50	1
103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
880	3	761	2	645	3	642	.....	842	5	822	3	661	1	10,276	32

TABLE XLV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	5,359.		5,166.		5,792.		6,671.		6,037.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	874	4	939	2	1,073		1,021	5	1,116	4		
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.												
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....												
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	17		14		22		19		18			
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	11		22		16		19		8			
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....			1		8		2		2	1		
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....							1	1				
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....					3		3	1	6			
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	3		3		2		4		2			
111. Jaundice.....	1				1							
112. Piles.....	7		19		14		19		18			
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		5		1		1		7			
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .												
114. Stone and Gravel.....	1						1					
115. Diabetes.....	3		2		1				1			
116. Bright's Disease.....												
117. Diseases of Prostate.....												
118. Diseases of Testis.....												
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....					2		6		4			
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....							1					
121. Incontinence of Urine.....												
122. Hydrocele.....	1		1		2							
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	16	1	11		7		8		6			
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .												
124. Anchylosis.....			1									
125. Caries.....												
126. Inflammation of Joints.....												
127. Inflammation of Bones.....												
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....												
129. Necrosis.....												
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1											
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .												
131. Abscess.....	12		12		12		16		19			
132. Boils.....	20		12		15		19		18			
133. Carbuncle.....	2		3		6		1		1			
134. Whitlow.....	7		14		8		3		4			
135. Skin Diseases.....	22		21		21		15		10			
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .												
136. Burns.....	4		3		1		1		3			
137. Contusions.....	43		40		29		35		44			
138. Concussion of Brain.....	1						1		1			
139. Drowning.....												
140. Sprains.....	13		18		15		20		23			
141. Dislocation.....	2		3		5		1		1			
142. Simple Fractures.....	3		3		6		5		7			
143. Compound Fractures.....												
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	5		7		7	1	4		12	3		
145. Incised Wounds.....	11		10		14		16		12			
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	19	1	24		17		15		17			
147. Punctured Wounds.....	2		3		2		4		3			
148. Poisoning.....	3		11		7		2		4			
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	4		2	3	2				8			
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>												
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>												
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>												
Total.....	1,109	6	1,204	5	1,319	1	1,263	7	1,375	8		

TABLE XLV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
5,709.		5,437.		5,276.		5,153.		5,666.		6,757.		4,332.		5,613.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
880	3	761	2	645	3	642		842	5	622	3	661	1	10,276	32	
104																
105	17	18		23		15		23		22		12		220		
106	4	2		3		3		2		1				91		
107	2	2						2		1		1	1	21	2	
108	1	1								1	1			3	3	
109	7	2	8		2		2	1		4				36	3	
110	7	1	1		1		1	4		4	1	4		36	1	
111	1	3		1				5				5		17		
112	20	9	9		7		15	13		6		16		163		
113	7	8		4		4		7		3		7		55		
114	1													3		
115												1		8		
116										1		1		2		
117										2				2		
118								2						2		
119	2									3		1	1	18	1	
120	2	1		1		2		1		1		1		10		
121										1				1		
122				1		1		1		1				7		
123	7	3		5		5		1		1		3		73	1	
124						1		2		1		1		6		
125												1		1		
126								1		1		3		5		
127								1						1		
128																
129	1													1		
130								1		1		1		4		
131	13	35		21		34		14		10		17		215		
132	11	19		3		12		3		8		14		154		
133						2		1		1				17		
134	2			3		3		4		8		3		59		
135	11	9		3		6		9		9		10		146		
136	5	4		8		2				5		2		38		
137	51	44		29		36		60		63		28		502		
138		1								1		5		10		
139									1		2		1	4		
140	14	15		15		11		14		25		20		203		
141		1						1		1		3		18		
142	6	8		6		2		2		5		1		54		
143																
144	6	1	48	2	8	8	6	2	10	1	9	4	3	125	23	
145	17		9		8		12		7		7		7	130		
146	17		13		23		20		8		5		3	181	1	
147	3		4		2		3		1		2		1	30		
148	1				2		5		2		2		2	41		
149	10		81		7		5		3	1	4	1	8	134	5	
150												1			1	
151																
152																
1,126	7	1,107	4	831	11	850	2	1,047	8	1,042	13	846	5	13,119	77	

TABLE XLVI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9,672.		9,022.		8,935.		10,172.		9,851.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	2		18	1	28	3	27		20	2
2. Typhus Fever.....			3			1	1		1	1
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	19		21		14		22	1	9	
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	23		60	1	134		71		56	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	68		70		108		46		47	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	45		64		47		65		55	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	8		21		1		5		6	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....			2	1	1				1	
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	206		298		230		203		197	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	4		12		11		9		28	2
12. Acute Dysentery.....	169	1	41		58		62	1	30	1
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	4		8		6		7		10	
14. Erysipelas.....	6		5		8		2		7	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	6		1		1		5		13	
16. Measles.....			2		9					
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....										
19. Mumps.....			3				1		1	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	12						55		79	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	71	1	54		61		32		52	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	83		100		98		114		126	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	92		107		133		138		117	
24. Orchitis.....	8		21		18		19		17	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			4		4		5		2	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....										
27. Serpent Bite.....	2						1			
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	103		527		20		8	1	13	
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....	7		3		5		3		7	
32. Inebriation.....	11		11		23		11		18	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....			1							
36. Acute Rhoumatism.....	107		73		108		118		128	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	46		66		55		84		92	
38. Anæmia.....										
39. General Dropsy.....			2							
40. Cancer.....	1								2	
41. Tumors.....	1		4				4		3	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		5		2		7		3	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	10	1	3		4		7	2	6	
44. Scrofula.....	3		10		5				2	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....										
47. Tape-worm.....										
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	2		5		1		3		2	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	1,121	3	1,625	3	1,193	4	1,135	5	1,150	6

TABLE XLVI.
of the Pacific Region.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
9,842.			10,195.		9,843.		9,447.		8,723.		10,001.		6,800.		9,375.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	7	1	5		4		1						2		114	7
2			1				2								8	2
3	34		2		8		7		11		7		15		169	1
4																
5	27		15		7		17		35		36		22		503	1
6	41		32		36		33		46		50		46		623	
7	28		35		17		25		26		20		16		443	
8	6		17		3		9				1		2		79	
9	4				3	1	2				6		3		22	2
10	127		94	1	61		88		130		133		114		1,881	1
11	16		10		2	1	12		9		5	1	8		126	4
12	18		34		12		12		17		30		17		500	3
13	7		9				6		1		2		2		62	
14	6		16		6		3		3		8	1	2		72	1
15	4		3		5		4		1		4				47	
16	2				1		3		4		1				22	
17											2				2	
18			50		30								1		81	
19	6		50		70		52		28		14		6		231	
20	75		300		234		168		157		146		51		1,277	
21	39		26		26	1	27		15		7		10		420	2
22	109		134	1	126		106	1	81		90		95	1	1,262	3
23	108		119		96		92		108		129		113		1,352	
24	18		13		28		18		19		20		7		206	
25	3		5	1	4		3		1		3		4		38	1
26											2		2		4	
27															3	
28			8		6		2		1		5		2		24	
29	3		7		3		19		33		26		6		768	1
30									1		1				2	
31	2		11		5		3		17	1	7		8		78	1
32	38		29		18		28		17		13		15		232	
33							1				1		3		5	
34					1										1	
35							3		10		1				15	
36	97		127		85		81		49		81		67		1,121	
37	60		66		55		65		55		56		48		748	
38			4				2				3		8		17	
39			2										1		5	
40					2				1						6	
41	2		4						2				3		23	
42	1		6		2		4		4		1				37	
43	4	1	1		1	1	1		6	2	7		3	1	53	8
44			6		5		3		4		2		4		44	
45																
46			1		1				2		1		2		7	
47									3		1		2		6	
48	2				4		1		1		1				22	
49																
	894	2	1,242	3	967	4	903	1	898	3	923	2	710	2	12,761	38

TABLE XLVI.—PACIFIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9,672.		9,022.		8,935.		10,172.		9,851.	
MONTH.....	9,672.		9,022.		8,935.		10,172.		9,851.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	9,672.		9,022.		8,935.		10,172.		9,851.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1,121	3	1,625	3	1,193	4	1,135	5	1,150	6
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	3	1			1					
51. Epilepsy.....	1		2		2		3		2	
52. Headache.....	35		14		24		17		10	
53. Insanity.....	1		1		2				1	1
54. Inflammation of Brain.....										
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....							2		1	
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....									1	
57. Nostalgia.....							2			
58. Neuralgia.....	22		29		46		23		30	
59. Paralysis.....			2		3		2			
60. Sun-stroke.....										
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		6		3		2		5	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....			1		1		1		2	
63. Cataract.....									1	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	52		41		39		40		27	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	3		3		2		4		3	
66. Night Blindness.....			1				2			
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		2		7		1		1	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	13		6		7		2		2	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	4		13		10		4		6	
70. Deafness.....	2		1		3				4	
71. Otorrhœa.....	6		8		10		3		2	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....										
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....					1				2	1
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1				1					
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	2									
80. Varicose Veins.....					1					
81. Varicocele.....			2		1				1	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13	1	3		1		3		8	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	1		2		5		4		7	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	96		95		127		109		145	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	4		5		7		2		1	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			2							
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	1		3		2		2		11	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	5		7	1	8		4		5	1
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	8		7		3		6		18	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	3		4		5		2		3	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		8		2		3		2	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	11		15		26		16		12	
94. Constipation.....	139		150		123		124		137	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	11		17		12		1		1	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....					1		1			
98. Dyspepsia.....	19		14		33		17		12	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....							1		1	
101. Fistula in Ano.....			3		4		3		1	
102. Hernia.....	7		4		10		9		8	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1						1		4	
Carried forward.....	1,596	5	2,096	4	1,726	4	1,550	6	1,627	9

TABLE XLVI.—PACIFIC REGION—Continued.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
9,842.		10,195.		9,843.		9,447.		8,723.		10,001.		6,800.		9,375.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	894	2	1,242	3	967	4	903	1	898	3	923	2	710	2	12,761	38
50			1						1			1			7	2
51	5		4				2		4		5		3		33	
52	9		12		17		20		13		11		28		210	
53			3		1		2		3		1				15	1
54			1		2	1	1	1							4	2
55															3	
56			1		1		1				1				5	
57					1										3	
58	17		24		23		15		17		26		25		297	
59	3		2		2		1				1		4	2	20	2
60													1		1	
61	3		1		1	1			1		3		2		30	1
62							2								7	
63									1		2				4	
64	45		40		38		36		39		59		32		488	
65	1		4		4		2		4		1		1		32	
66											1		1		5	
67	3		4				3		3		6				34	
68	2		1		4		7		2		3		3		52	
69	8		5		1				1		2		4		58	
70	1				3		2		4		3		2		25	
71	2		3		1		1		2		2		1		41	
72			2		1				1						4	
73			1	1											1	1
74							2		1				1		4	
75																
76																
77	5		2		1	1	2		1		2	1			16	3
78	1										1				4	
79									1						3	
80	1		1								2				5	
81	1				1		1		2				1		10	
82	7	1	2				1				1				39	2
83	2		1		2				3		1				28	
84	195		23		24		17		68		57		41		997	
85	4		6				2		4		9		9		53	
86																
87									2		1		2		7	
88	20		6				13		10		18		1		87	
89	13	1	8	1	33	1	8		14	5	15		8	1	128	11
90	11		12		17	2	9		10		13		11		125	2
91			2		2		2		1		1		2		27	
92	2		15		46		45	1	41		9		12		189	1
93	6		7		11		4		10	2	12		19		149	2
94	115		93		89		139		148		157		137		1,551	
95	1		3		3		2				3				54	
96																
97															1	1
98	14	1	18		10		15		19		34		21		226	1
99																
100											2				4	
101															11	
102	12		13		5		4		5		2	1	4		83	1
103			1												7	
	1,403	5	1,564	5	1,311	10	1,264	3	1,334	10	1,390	5	1,087	5	17,948	71

TABLE XLVI.—PACIFIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9 672.		9,022.		8,935.		10,172.		9,851.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	1,596	5	2,096	4	1,726	4	1,550	6	1,627	9
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels										
105. Inflammation of Tonsils	23		21		27		20		19	
106. Inflammation of Stomach	11		22		16		19		8	
107. Inflammation of Bowels	1	1	2	1	8		2		2	1
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum			1				1	1		
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver	2		1		6		3	1	6	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	3		5		6		8		2	
111. Jaundice	1		1		6	1	16		7	
112. Piles	15		35		20		21		20	
113. Other Diseases of this Order	7		7		2		2		7	
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
114. Stone and Gravel	1				1		1			
115. Diabetes	3		2		1				1	
116. Bright's Disease										
117. Diseases of Prostate										
118. Diseases of Testis										
119. Inflammation of Kidneys					4		6		4	
120. Inflammation of Bladder							2			
121. Incontinence of Urine										
122. Hydrocele	1		1		2				1	
123. Other Diseases of this Order	27	1	13		14		12		6	
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
124. Anchylosis			1							
125. Caries										
126. Inflammation of Joints			2							
127. Inflammation of Bones										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum										
129. Necrosis										
130. Other Diseases of this Order	1									
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
131. Abscess	18		25		29		48		33	
132. Boils	25		15		15		20		18	
133. Carbuncle	2		4		6		1		1	
134. Whitlow	14		16		9		3		7	
135. Skin Diseases	44		37		26		19		15	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
136. Burns	4		4		1		1		3	
137. Contusions	52		57		56		49		60	
138. Concussion of Brain	1		1			1	1		1	
139. Drowning										
140. Sprains	15		22		18		23		26	
141. Dislocation	2		3		6		2		1	
142. Simple Fractures	4		5		7		5		10	
143. Compound Fractures										
144. Gunshot Wounds	14	3	17	1	18	1	25		27	4
145. Incised Wounds	12		16		24		21		15	
146. Lacerated Wounds	38	1	37		28		20		25	
147. Punctured Wounds	4		4		3		5		4	
148. Poisoning	5		13		7		4		5	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries	4		3	3	2		4		8	
150. ORDER II.—Homicide										
151. ORDER III.—Suicide										
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence										
Total	1,950	11	2,489	9	2,094	7	1,914	8	1,969	14

TABLE XLVI.--PACIFIC REGION--Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
9,842.		10,195.		9,843.		9,447.		8,723.		10,001.		6,800.		9,375.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,403	5	1,564	5	1,311	10	1,264	3	1,334	10	1,390	5	1,087	5	17,948	71	
104																
105	23	34		30		28		31		33		23		312		
106	6	4		3		5		8		5		1		108		
107	2	3						3		2		2	1	27	4	
108	1	1								1	1			5	3	
109	7	2		8		2		3		7		1		47	3	
110	8			2		4		2		4		5	1	55	1	
111	9			13		6		6		6		2		78	1	
112	26			19		14		33		18		12		252		
113	7			8		4		6		7		4		70		
114	2			1						1				7		
115				1		1							1	10		
116												1		2		
117												2		2		
118										2				2		
119	2									2		4		23	1	
120	2			3		2		3		1		1		15		
121	1											1		2		
122						1		1				1		8		
123	8			3		6		5		1		2		100	1	
124				1				1		2		1		7		
125														1		
126										1		1		7		
127										1				1		
128								1						1		
129	1			1						1				3		
130						1				4		2		9		
131	26			43		34		41		26		23		374		
132	11			25		6		18		3		12		185		
133				2				9		1		3		29		
134	2			2		3		5		4		9		79		
135	15			11		8		7		16		17		229		
136	6			5		11		4				5		48		
137	79			76		56		78		83		84		772		
138				1				1	1			2		13	2	
139															4	
140	38			35		24		31		25		35		316		
141	9			3		1				3		1		35		
142	8			14		8		3		2		6		75		
143																
144	13	1		55	2	15	8	14	2	13	2	15	4	235	29	
145	18			20		11		21		8		11		189		
146	26			35		31		32		27		19		327	1	
147	6			4		4		5		3		6		52	1	
148	1			1		2		5		2		2		53		
149	11			84		9		7		6	1	4		150	5	
150															1	
151															1	
152																
1,777	9	2,082	7	1,608	18	1,639	6	1,650	14	1,731	16	1,360	10	22,263	129	

TABLE XLVII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	420, 671.		345, 010.		451, 126.		599, 182.		630, 692.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Tables XXXII and XLII)										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	2, 695	890	1, 710	631	1, 377	579	3, 368	862	3, 633	1, 181
2. Typhus Fever.....	114	31	137	35	26	22	82	28	52	36
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	2, 283	29	1, 477	31	1, 451	68	1, 982	79	1, 867	84
4. Yellow Fever.....	2	2	153	30	147	40	70	19	10	9
5. Remittent Fever.....	8, 376	102	5, 818	81	7, 135	99	9, 763	130	7, 286	132
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	5, 213	13	5, 085	21	9, 208	6	14, 532	11	10, 682	25
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	4, 469	5	4, 295	14	7, 189	13	11, 468	13	9, 028	12
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	703	.....	393	2	1, 010	2	1, 196	4	939	2
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	301	82	175	62	339	89	571	123	321	114
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	34, 119	75	19, 402	80	32, 085	110	41, 069	115	31, 263	66
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	4, 700	270	3, 619	315	4, 549	375	6, 127	596	5, 474	704
12. Acute Dysentery.....	4, 586	62	2, 874	77	5, 461	151	8, 754	154	5, 816	105
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	695	45	481	66	650	110	1, 176	202	956	146
14. Erysipelas.....	317	13	228	7	272	10	329	15	468	36
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	32	10	17	7	26	12	27	6	51	16
16. Measles.....	191	2	99	2	206	4	1, 859	50	3, 230	170
17. Scarlet Fever.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	26	2
18. Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	14	125	29	217	32
19. Mumps.....	450	.....	124	.....	178	2	749	5	1, 803	2
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	339	.....	78	.....	314	4	4, 018	2	7, 788	3
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6, 057	103	4, 197	91	4, 239	133	3, 481	142	2, 413	82
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	717	.....	652	.....	963	2	1, 348	5	1, 418	5
23. Gonorrhœa.....	1, 126	.....	1, 017	.....	1, 956	.....	2, 630	.....	2, 446	.....
24. Orchitis.....	264	.....	198	.....	212	.....	330	.....	389	.....
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	56	.....	40	.....	37	.....	66	.....	83	.....
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	50	.....
27. Serpent Bite.....	7	.....	8	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12	.....	4	1	9	.....	52	1	36	2
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	1, 674	9	1, 122	8	447	7	265	11	268	4
30. Purpura.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	1
31. Delirium Tremens.....	58	8	58	9	66	8	91	6	69	12
32. Inebriation.....	74	2	71	.....	60	.....	116	.....	84	3
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	26	.....
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	25	2	133	4
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	14	.....	27	.....	12	.....	8	.....	11	.....
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	3, 102	3	1, 418	4	2, 406	9	4, 124	2	4, 592	11
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	2, 489	5	1, 470	4	2, 469	3	4, 156	3	4, 882	7
38. Anæmia.....	226	6	197	2	329	10	778	13	838	18
39. General Dropsy.....	294	6	218	4	217	2	266	7	236	5
40. Cancer.....	3	.....	37	.....	4	1	13	1	18	1
41. Tumors.....	74	.....	33	1	30	.....	59	1	39	.....
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	290	6	105	4	187	11	194	7	160	8
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	370	84	246	90	301	94	468	153	558	180
44. Scrofula.....	122	2	80	2	78	2	128	2	129	3
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	3	14	1
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	244	.....
47. Tape-worm.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	17	.....
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	70	.....	52	.....	68	.....	109	.....	77	.....
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	86, 685	1, 865	57, 417	1, 686	85, 722	1, 995	126, 209	2, 802	110, 149	3, 224

TABLE XLVII.
of the United States Army.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
725, 171.			743, 013.		737, 769.		744, 780.		711, 257.		675, 719.		587, 510.		614, 325.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	3,853	1,225	3,665	1,122	3,460	1,150	3,377	1,063	2,253	813	1,610	487	1,165	480	32,166	10,483
2	75	35	99	26	101	56	129	56	48	21	65	25	24	7	952	378
3	2,081	108	2,564	128	2,501	161	2,236	165	1,819	128	1,566	108	1,519	86	23,346	1,175
4															382	100
5	6,584	112	7,058	76	6,539	98	6,817	100	6,387	81	7,102	69	7,375	84	86,240	1,164
6	8,485	8	7,608	9	6,441	11	7,350	13	7,215	12	7,705	4	10,620	7	100,144	140
7	7,156	20	5,758	6	5,603	15	6,102	4	6,094	4	6,948	4	8,350	6	82,460	116
8	825	15	994		817	6	726	3	726	1	631	3	912		9,872	38
9	280	91	416	103	347	88	315	79	377	64	255	50	262	77	3,959	1,022
10	31,740	70	37,981	87	30,668	107	31,815	107	27,456	45	32,342	38	31,939	41	381,879	941
11	6,253	785	8,156	725	6,270	816	5,988	896	4,818	761	4,207	654	4,370	659	64,531	7,556
12	5,232	58	5,258	62	4,952	62	4,719	49	4,272	36	7,084	56	7,482	95	66,490	967
13	853	94	1,135	90	797	76	694	103	437	37	427	51	678	70	8,979	1,090
14	735	103	880	157	765	164	799	106	814	100	592	64	529	37	6,728	812
15	261	72	518	133	476	182	557	209	537	155	265	112	126	36	2,893	950
16	3,449	412	3,133	317	2,186	175	1,606	122	953	36	492	19	156	5	17,560	1,314
17	38	3	35	2	21	6	39	1	20	3	11	1	6		207	18
18	388	40	435	42	375	34	364	31	246	25	194	21	125	16	2,469	288
19	2,703	6	2,309	2	1,949	6	1,544	4	1,247		800	1	279	1	14,135	29
20	10,421	1	9,001	1	7,862	4	8,076	4	5,241		2,334	1	1,094		56,566	20
21	2,678	69	1,646	25	1,654	86	1,351	75	1,254	33	946	22	528	4	30,444	865
22	1,640	2	1,584	6	1,382		1,352	3	1,123	1	1,080		1,019	3	14,278	27
23	2,471		2,058	4	1,672		1,939		1,789		1,673	2	1,642		22,419	6
24	385		385	1	320	1	285		285	1	233		176		3,462	3
25	89		83	1	91	1	85		59		46	1	48		783	3
26	77		140		126		154		150		174		194		1,104	
27					2						3		4		29	
28	36		70		48	2	72	1	43		25		26		433	7
29	293	5	277	6	569	5	660	6	900	11	601	5	653	11	7,729	88
30	19	4	28	4	25	8	68	5	91	7	41	3	14	2	301	34
31	59	10	64	13	78	9	69	9	83	12	62	8	58	6	815	110
32	184	2	121	2	112	3	113	3	122	1	118	3	114	3	1,289	22
33	28	2	24		17	2	33	1	29	1	38		24	2	226	8
34	75	4	59	4	62	4	19		63		73		56		569	20
35	12		18		8		17		16		8		7		158	
36	5,878	12	6,437	7	5,329	16	4,917	8	3,719	8	2,983	6	1,998	1	46,903	87
37	5,792	9	6,743	12	5,500	9	5,142	3	3,546	8	2,500	2	1,715	2	46,404	67
38	1,037	18	1,203	26	1,048	18	1,252	21	900	11	941	17	788	20	9,537	180
39	239	8	186	11	185		234	4	142	6	77	1	89	2	2,383	56
40	6	1	15	2	15	1	19		15	2	5		3		153	9
41	60	1	58		49		71		73		38		45		629	3
42	203	7	266	12	193	24	178	11	114	3	45	7	51		1,986	100
43	612	232	667	245	648	245	769	269	508	182	347	142	268	98	5,762	2,014
44	189	1	243	4	265	2	328	3	253	3	182	1	128	4	2,135	29
45	19	3	17		33	4	54	1	18	2	11		5		185	16
46	673		958		1,037		1,080		773		702		647		6,263	
47	12		16		19		29		13		11		14		142	
48	80		96	1	91		93		71		61		45		913	1
49	20		17		3		14		17		5		5		84	
	114,278	3,648	120,482	3,474	102,711	3,657	103,660	3,538	87,129	2,614	87,659	1,988	87,375	1,865	1,169,476	32,356

TABLE XLVII.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

YEAR.....	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	420, 671.		345, 010.		451, 126.		599, 182.		630, 692.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Tables XXXII and XLII)										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	86, 685	1, 865	57, 417	1, 686	85, 722	1, 995	126, 209	2, 802	110, 149	3, 224
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	33	20	13	16	20	11	30	28	29	31
51. Epilepsy.....	148	11	89	9	152	10	259	4	246	9
52. Headache.....	1, 436		709		960		1, 123		1, 410	
53. Insanity.....	85	3	33	1	72	2	86	1	58	2
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	25	19	5	7	16	10	33	25	45	41
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	18	6	16	12	20	10	33	4	25	14
56. Inflammation of Spinal Chord.....						1	96	2	216	3
57. Nostalgia.....	96		85	1	67		141		211	1
58. Neuralgia.....	1, 034		717		960		1, 477		1, 783	1
59. Paralysis.....	92	5	58	6	63	3	130	10	116	13
60. Sun-stroke.....	286	10	162	13	98	3	57	9	2	1
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	225	8	145	13	212	6	279	14	244	21
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	36		22		28		34		38	
63. Cataract.....	15		13		15		23		25	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	1, 081		876		1, 135		1, 718		1, 866	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	26		36		38		40		40	
66. Night Blindness.....	67		49		80		76		55	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	89		55		91		163		122	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	300		197		233		397		486	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	210		126		114		116		141	
70. Deafness.....	47		25		34		50		51	
71. Otorrhœa.....	159		136		111		189		189	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19		13		13		54		17	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	13		3		9	1	9	2	4	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....				1		5	47	19	87	18
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....						1	7		9	5
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....							2	1	5	2
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	25	7	26	6	30	7	38	8	29	8
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	30	3	13	1	15	3	20	9	23	6
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	6	1	12	1	5		7	2	3	
80. Varicose Veins.....	172	1	76		140		306		346	
81. Varicocelo.....	318		207		206		402		391	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	153	22	77	25	95	25	134	10	88	11
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	176	3	122	2	177	1	270	1	358	2
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	3, 697	2	2, 493	3	3, 230	8	3, 010	3	6, 080	14
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	290	2	183	3	246	5	460	1	737	11
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	5	2	10		9	1	9	3	49	6
87. Hæmorrhage from Noso.....	62		49		50	1	108		98	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	118	3	64	3	101	4	308	9	527	12
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	483	91	291	60	424	43	1, 221	124	2, 256	487
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	500	1	278	3	408	4	706	10	1, 002	16
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	91		73	1	115	2	181	5	200	4
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	148	11	98	15	282	19	927	17	1, 678	57
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	2, 459	2	1, 644		2, 304	1	2, 914	1	2, 150	3
94. Constipation.....	3, 351		2, 221		2, 511		3, 666		3, 749	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	1, 302	17	1, 054	13	1, 313	22	1, 114	11	686	5
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....							2	1	7	
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	84	6	47	6	35	3	78	7	140	6
98. Dyspepsia.....	1, 095		665		801	2	1, 071		1, 245	1
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....									3	
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	88		47		80	1	139		160	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	50		42		65		72		83	
102. Hernia.....	773	2	533		701	2	1, 150	3	1, 046	2
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	30		16		32	1	32	1	34	
Carried forward.....	107, 731	2, 123	71, 346	1, 907	103, 638	2, 213	151, 223	3, 147	140, 837	4, 037

TABLE XLVII.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

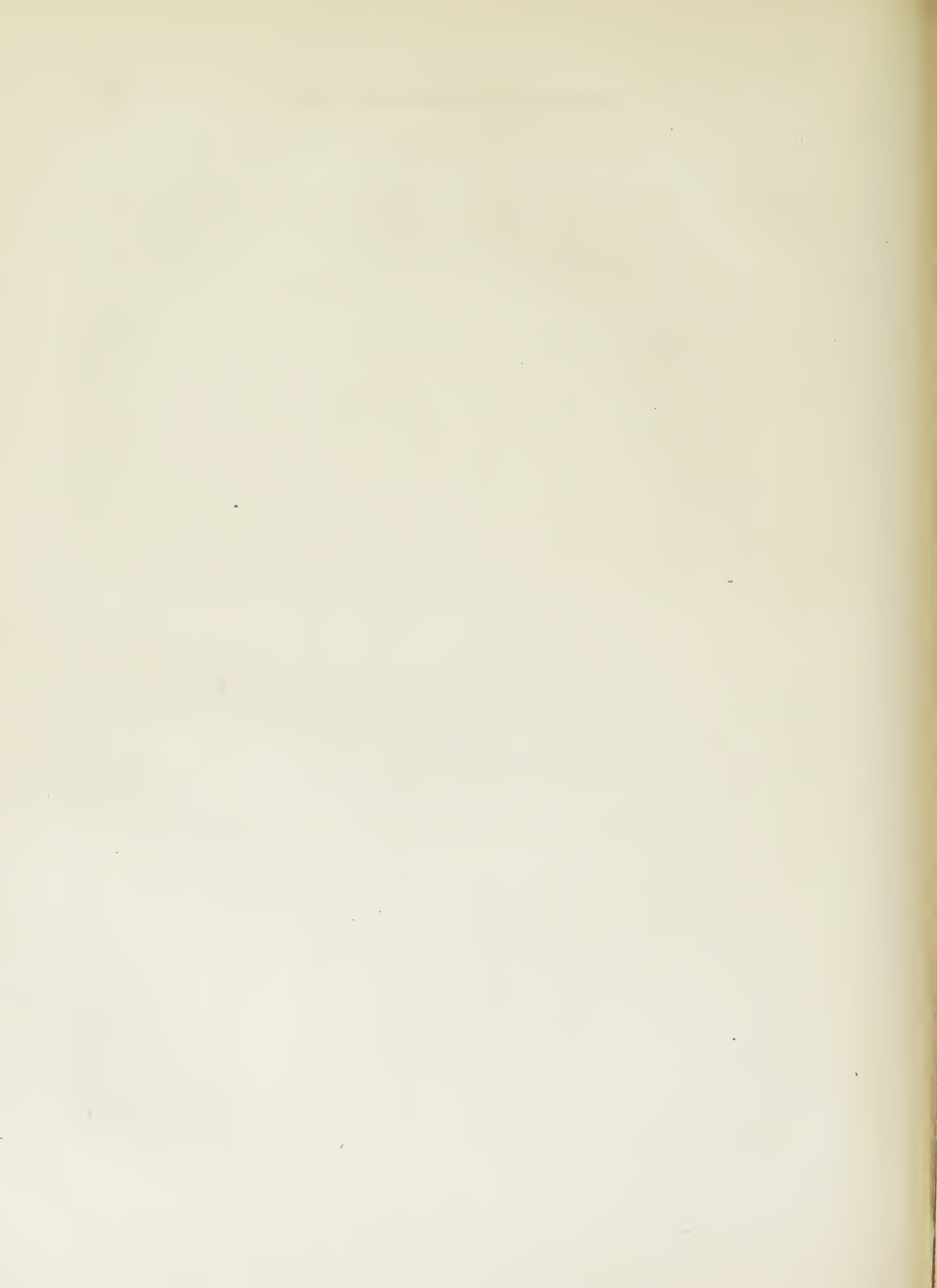
1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
725, 171.		743, 013.		737, 769.		744, 780.		711, 257.		675, 719.		587, 510.		614, 325.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
114, 278	3, 648	120, 482	3, 474	102, 711	3, 657	103, 660	3, 538	87, 129	2, 614	87, 659	1, 988	87, 375	1, 865	1, 169, 476	32, 356	
50	48	23	48	23	41	33	51	30	31	19	30	15	30	17	409	266
51	277	11	309	10	297	17	293	11	228	10	214	2	140	2	2, 652	106
52	2, 030	-----	2, 227	-----	2, 179	-----	2, 421	-----	2, 277	-----	2, 049	-----	2, 037	-----	20, 858	-----
53	73	3	92	1	71	2	111	2	55	3	69	-----	47	1	852	21
54	44	36	58	65	56	57	69	62	52	47	32	42	20	25	455	436
55	32	21	36	26	48	41	36	25	14	27	17	12	11	12	306	210
56	135	3	156	8	120	13	134	6	77	3	38	-----	37	-----	1, 009	39
57	237	2	282	4	315	3	226	1	163	-----	132	-----	102	-----	2, 057	12
58	2, 109	1	2, 251	1	2, 006	2	2, 074	1	1, 796	-----	1, 536	-----	1, 198	2	18, 941	8
59	122	8	142	11	121	14	131	10	88	6	68	4	59	7	1, 190	97
60	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	2	-----	33	1	185	3	393	8	1, 221	48
61	234	17	344	18	239	9	293	13	158	7	112	4	210	4	2, 695	134
62	49	-----	73	-----	58	-----	67	-----	48	-----	45	-----	25	-----	523	-----
63	20	-----	44	-----	18	-----	38	-----	73	-----	15	-----	12	-----	311	-----
64	2, 135	-----	2, 039	-----	1, 945	-----	2, 188	-----	2, 126	-----	2, 184	-----	1, 905	-----	21, 198	-----
65	86	-----	60	-----	86	-----	80	-----	61	-----	42	-----	35	-----	630	-----
66	60	-----	68	-----	60	-----	92	-----	151	-----	197	-----	204	-----	1, 159	-----
67	109	-----	139	-----	139	-----	119	-----	99	-----	85	-----	73	-----	1, 283	-----
68	630	-----	674	-----	697	-----	672	-----	569	-----	384	-----	385	-----	5, 624	-----
69	199	-----	174	-----	171	-----	118	-----	119	-----	75	-----	64	-----	1, 627	-----
70	90	-----	120	-----	114	-----	98	-----	77	-----	45	-----	32	-----	783	-----
71	304	-----	321	-----	305	-----	304	1	217	1	128	-----	108	-----	2, 471	2
72	19	-----	25	-----	20	-----	19	-----	9	-----	5	-----	6	-----	219	-----
73	7	2	7	2	8	1	14	6	12	3	9	2	5	1	100	20
74	129	27	170	21	209	20	211	23	178	29	115	12	81	10	1, 227	185
75	23	7	39	6	41	7	39	5	44	4	17	9	10	4	229	48
76	10	7	24	4	19	3	35	5	12	5	5	5	7	3	119	35
77	65	4	79	8	72	14	69	10	59	8	42	5	32	5	566	90
78	37	9	20	6	26	3	20	2	25	5	20	-----	15	-----	264	47
79	16	-----	15	1	14	-----	21	-----	16	-----	8	-----	9	1	132	6
80	348	-----	451	-----	365	-----	356	-----	313	-----	304	-----	236	-----	3, 413	1
81	381	-----	397	-----	341	-----	306	-----	257	-----	216	-----	182	-----	3, 604	-----
82	113	15	81	10	116	13	66	9	78	6	54	4	38	9	1, 093	159
83	411	2	534	4	366	11	447	-----	329	3	179	-----	154	-----	3, 523	29
84	8, 244	34	7, 892	38	7, 550	35	8, 221	31	5, 680	18	2, 873	14	1, 822	4	60, 792	204
85	1, 072	27	1, 524	21	1, 391	34	1, 639	31	1, 158	26	531	10	420	18	9, 651	189
86	22	4	13	3	14	3	30	4	19	3	8	2	9	-----	197	31
87	187	-----	101	-----	73	-----	90	1	78	1	89	-----	47	-----	1, 032	3
88	621	10	842	12	932	15	1, 115	19	696	9	494	5	267	1	6, 085	102
89	3, 086	692	3, 000	782	3, 313	790	3, 131	754	2, 156	577	1, 130	241	590	128	21, 081	4, 769
90	1, 254	18	1, 504	20	1, 285	42	1, 391	19	1, 038	11	736	13	522	9	10, 624	166
91	197	9	272	6	188	7	294	11	207	6	157	10	91	2	2, 066	63
92	3, 183	35	2, 925	9	2, 600	13	2, 636	24	2, 087	12	917	6	375	7	17, 856	225
93	2, 413	2	2, 303	-----	1, 945	1	1, 756	2	1, 659	2	1, 762	1	1, 802	2	25, 111	17
94	4, 209	-----	4, 095	1	3, 650	2	4, 165	1	3, 585	1	3, 541	1	3, 132	1	41, 875	7
95	526	4	477	1	288	1	338	2	333	5	701	7	838	8	8, 989	96
96	5	-----	28	1	12	-----	7	-----	10	-----	28	2	10	-----	109	4
97	147	5	164	8	186	7	226	8	162	5	93	6	105	2	1, 467	69
98	1, 243	2	1, 421	1	1, 408	5	1, 461	-----	1, 169	-----	1, 187	-----	879	-----	13, 626	11
99	10	-----	6	-----	1	-----	19	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	41	-----
100	94	1	92	-----	87	7	44	-----	55	3	41	-----	29	-----	956	12
101	100	-----	84	-----	89	-----	93	1	79	3	76	-----	64	-----	897	4
102	1, 175	2	1, 214	1	1, 021	2	964	1	686	-----	522	1	414	-----	10, 209	16
103	28	-----	49	1	45	5	57	1	22	-----	8	-----	17	-----	370	9
152, 676	4, 691	159, 987	4, 608	139, 475	4, 889	142, 557	4, 670	117, 852	3, 483	111, 221	2, 426	106, 710	2, 158	1, 505, 253	40, 352	

TABLE XLVII.—ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

YEAR	1862.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	420, 671.		345, 010.		451, 126.		599, 182.		630, 692.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Tables XXXII and XLII)										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	107, 731	2, 123	71, 346	1, 907	103, 638	2, 213	151, 223	3, 147	140, 837	4, 037
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....				2			31	3	78	1
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	596	3	361	1	553	3	1, 025	3	1, 749	8
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	300	7	184	7	305	5	474	12	347	12
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	144	12	67	13	110	13	158	34	171	29
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	22	12	18	10	15	10	46	18	41	15
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	417	4	278	7	384	4	361	5	346	12
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	207	5	170	5	289	5	371	4	421	3
111. Jaundice.....	2, 027	7	1, 682	3	1, 656	7	2, 859	13	6, 506	7
112. Piles.....	1, 058	2	867		1, 265	1	1, 939	3	1, 818	5
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	678	10	505	11	571	9	995	9	568	24
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	14		1		18	1	52		61	
115. Diabetes.....	32		18	1	27	1	37	2	53	
116. Bright's Disease.....					8	1	12	2	35	7
117. Diseases of Prostate.....							4		25	
118. Diseases of Testis.....					1		39		124	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	174	2	129	4	198	1	312	1	360	8
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	73	2	53		71	2	119	2	108	2
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	45	1	23		22		65		131	
122. Hydrocele.....	52		22		25		47		52	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	293	4	245	1	228		373	1	210	1
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....	15		14		13		30		26	
125. Caries.....							13		15	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	12		2		8		57		113	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....							9		3	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....							19		35	
129. Necrosis.....	28		24		30		40		60	2
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	14		4	1	7		13	1	62	1
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	1, 163	7	1, 015	4	1, 071	6	2, 004	2	1, 428	4
132. Boils.....	657		509		716		1, 072		1, 280	
133. Carbuncle.....	240	1	221		225		253		216	
134. Whitlow.....	190		149		190		175		290	
135. Skin Diseases.....	1, 116	1	742		1, 109	2	571		580	1
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....	103		71		80	1	216	3	244	
137. Contusions.....	675	5	604	2	602	3	783	2	860	1
138. Concussion of Brain.....	30	2	9	5	25	6	23	4	25	5
139. Drowning.....								8		7
140. Sprains.....	271		182		173		659		844	
141. Dislocation.....	67		46		63		64		97	
142. Simple Fractures.....	107	1	114	7	127	4	125	3	152	4
143. Compound Fractures.....					1	6	8	27	11	22
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	2, 309	373	4, 960	535	9, 285	1, 473	3, 524	1, 083	839	391
145. Incised Wounds.....	428		258	1	323	2	409	50	460	2
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	412	8	496	11	472	21	710	136	318	8
147. Punctured Wounds.....	94	8	87	5	244	37	186	36	104	6
148. Poisoning.....	106	3	112		46		64		39	2
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	298	20	133	22	442	80	344	30	297	13
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>								1		3
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		3		4		4		8		8
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>								1		
Total.....	122, 198	2, 626	85, 721	2, 569	124, 636	3, 921	171, 913	4, 654	162, 439	4, 651

TABLE XLVII.—ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

1862.			1863.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
725, 171.			743, 013.		737, 769.		744, 780.		711, 257.		675, 719.		587, 510.		614, 325.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	152, 676	4, 691	159, 987	4, 608	139, 475	4, 889	142, 557	4, 670	117, 852	3, 483	111, 221	2, 426	106, 710	2, 158	1, 505, 253	40, 352
104	80	8	115	3	106	4	100	6	104	4	60	.....	71	13	745	44
105	2, 529	7	2, 702	2	2, 390	6	2, 467	3	1, 919	.....	1, 156	2	736	2	18, 183	40
106	405	14	380	21	360	14	313	28	327	19	248	18	258	14	3, 901	171
107	177	28	275	31	217	30	253	30	211	17	275	21	175	22	2, 233	280
108	81	18	62	15	34	11	41	15	38	14	25	9	36	12	459	159
109	461	9	414	4	338	10	363	6	311	8	269	8	199	5	4, 141	82
110	421	8	362	7	352	8	352	12	303	.....	260	6	194	2	3, 702	65
111	4, 832	25	3, 798	12	2, 612	14	2, 414	9	1, 679	6	1, 185	6	904	10	32, 154	119
112	2, 143	1	2, 359	.....	2, 188	.....	2, 031	1	1, 784	1	1, 546	1	1, 446	4	20, 444	19
113	374	25	671	7	503	7	602	8	406	6	435	6	264	16	6, 572	138
114	99	.....	158	1	123	2	132	.....	92	.....	64	1	63	1	877	6
115	33	2	50	1	49	4	69	4	39	2	16	1	22	.....	445	18
116	60	5	73	5	79	8	89	1	73	2	48	4	28	2	505	37
117	13	.....	36	.....	11	1	18	.....	7	.....	11	.....	3	.....	128	1
118	136	1	147	.....	139	.....	109	2	95	.....	65	.....	37	.....	892	3
119	389	7	467	7	460	8	405	7	355	7	242	1	224	2	3, 715	55
120	133	2	148	1	133	2	138	1	107	1	54	.....	47	1	1, 184	16
121	177	.....	185	.....	180	.....	168	.....	144	.....	75	.....	74	.....	1, 289	1
122	52	.....	73	.....	61	1	64	.....	40	.....	17	.....	26	.....	531	1
123	189	2	172	2	129	1	80	2	63	3	76	.....	40	2	2, 098	19
124	36	.....	47	.....	43	.....	54	.....	38	.....	24	.....	14	.....	354	.....
125	27	.....	54	1	33	.....	48	.....	23	.....	17	1	7	.....	237	2
126	160	.....	171	2	157	1	169	1	169	.....	118	.....	108	.....	1, 244	4
127	8	.....	16	.....	22	.....	12	.....	9	1	10	.....	3	.....	92	1
128	40	.....	60	.....	74	3	63	.....	73	.....	38	.....	41	.....	443	3
129	50	.....	61	.....	53	.....	47	2	47	.....	31	.....	17	.....	488	4
130	24	.....	32	.....	32	.....	18	.....	42	.....	25	.....	5	.....	278	3
131	1, 503	6	1, 242	4	1, 001	5	1, 133	10	1, 059	5	1, 088	7	1, 030	3	14, 737	63
132	1, 574	.....	1, 597	.....	1, 466	.....	1, 557	.....	1, 412	.....	1, 713	.....	1, 684	.....	15, 237	.....
133	188	.....	165	.....	157	1	182	1	136	.....	132	.....	111	.....	2, 226	3
134	381	.....	406	.....	348	.....	403	.....	354	.....	291	.....	265	.....	3, 442	.....
135	695	.....	719	1	647	.....	639	.....	473	1	441	.....	461	.....	8, 193	6
136	314	3	392	4	273	.....	328	3	277	1	224	3	192	6	2, 714	24
137	1, 138	5	1, 189	3	902	2	1, 098	1	1, 081	2	1, 219	3	982	6	11, 133	35
138	38	6	37	8	11	2	26	10	16	4	29	2	26	8	295	62
139	.....	5	.....	10	.....	17	.....	24	.....	11	.....	23	.....	19	.....	124
140	1, 093	.....	1, 189	.....	1, 030	.....	1, 243	.....	1, 347	.....	1, 292	.....	860	.....	10, 183	.....
141	113	.....	98	.....	91	1	81	.....	83	1	74	1	48	.....	925	3
142	207	2	190	.....	111	1	140	4	142	3	169	2	107	4	1, 691	35
143	52	9	28	33	9	8	19	7	22	6	74	9	53	8	277	135
144	13, 496	1, 292	3, 647	1, 000	635	314	790	172	1, 381	220	13, 301	1, 049	3, 228	871	57, 395	8, 773
145	581	2	713	5	526	2	621	1	521	4	437	3	375	1	5, 652	73
146	715	49	347	16	282	4	232	1	205	5	201	7	183	3	4, 573	269
147	143	3	122	1	92	.....	112	2	114	.....	234	7	111	5	1, 643	110
148	63	5	57	4	61	4	76	.....	45	.....	107	5	108	1	884	24
149	575	38	407	37	370	17	331	28	260	17	210	15	201	40	3, 853	357
150	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	8	.....	2	.....	26
151	.....	10	.....	6	.....	6	.....	11	.....	13	.....	14	.....	5	.....	92
152	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	13
	188, 674	6, 294	185, 620	5, 864	158, 365	5, 411	162, 177	5, 087	135, 278	3, 871	138, 847	3, 670	121, 777	3, 252	1, 757, 645	51, 870



SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF WHITE TROOPS DURING THE THIRD FISCAL YEAR.

(FROM JULY 1, 1863, TO JUNE 30, 1864.)

ATLANTIC REGION.

The reports received from troops in this region are consolidated into statistical tables for seven armies or departments, as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. The Department of the East - - - - - | Table XLVIII. |
| 2. The Middle Department - - - - - | Table XLIX. |
| 3. The Department of Washington - - - - - | Table L. |
| 4. The Army of the Potomac - - - - - | Table LI. |
| 5. The Department of Virginia - - - - - | Table LII. |
| 6. The Department of North Carolina - - - - - | Table LIII. |
| 7. The Department of the South - - - - - | Table LIV. |
| To these tables are added— | |
| 8. A table showing the mortality in the general hospitals of
the Atlantic Region - - - - - | Table LV. |
| 9. A consolidated table for the Atlantic Region - - - - - | Table LVI. |

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—TABLE XLVIII.

In this table are included the reports received from troops within the boundaries indicated in the remarks on Table XXV, viz: The New England States and the Middle States, excepting the State of Delaware.

Officially the Department of the East continued throughout the year, to consist of the New England States, the State of New York, and the State of New Jersey. General J. A. Dix was assigned to command July 15, 1863. The State of Pennsylvania, which is also here included, was divided between the Department of the Susquehanna and the Department of the Monongahela, as has already been shown. By General Orders No. 152, April 6, 1864, the Department of the Monongahela was merged into the Department of the Susquehanna. It has not been considered necessary to represent these departments by separate tables.

2. THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—TABLE XLIX.

As during the previous year this table includes the reports received from troops in the State of Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and those portions of the State of Maryland east of Hancock, which are not embraced in the Department of Washington.

These boundaries are essentially those fixed by General Orders No. 186, June 24, 1863. (See remarks on Table XXVI.)

By General Orders No. 226, July 23, 1863, the county of St. Mary's, Maryland, was detached from the Middle Department to form a separate military district. December 21, 1863, the District of St. Mary's and the Eastern Shore of Virginia were annexed to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and March 12, 1864, Fort Delaware, Delaware, was detached. These changes have, however, been disregarded in constructing the tables. General H. H. Lockwood assumed command of the department December 5, 1863, and March 12, 1864, General Lew Wallace was assigned to command.

3. THE DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—TABLE L.

Here are embraced the reports from the garrison of Washington and the troops in its immediate vicinity. The boundaries of the department continue to be those fixed February 2, 1863. (See remarks on Table XXVII.) General C. C. Augur was assigned to command October 14, 1863. By General Orders No. 214, June 21, 1864, the Department was extended to embrace that portion of Maryland between the Patuxent, Chesapeake bay, and the Potomac river, including the Prisoners' Camp at Point Lookout. This change has been disregarded in the construction of the table.

4. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—TABLE LI.

Subsequently to the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade, crossed into Virginia and moved towards the Rappahannock; fell back subsequently to the line of the Bull Run—the Second Corps being involved in the action of Bristoe Station on the way—after which, again advancing, the passage of the Rappahannock was forced November 7th, and the Mine Run movement made towards the close of the month; no considerable operations occurred subsequently until the following spring.

March 10, 1864, Lieutenant General Grant made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, which, on the 3d of May, crossed the Rappahannock and made the campaign by way of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, and Cool Arbor, to Petersburg. The chief engagements were in the Wilderness, May 5th, 6th, and 7th; at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 9th, 10th, 12th, and 14th; at Bethesda church, May 30th, and at Cool Arbor, June 1st and 2d. June 14th and 15th the Army crossed the James

river, and on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, assaulted the works of Petersburg. The close of the year found the army still besieging that place.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were detached from the Army of the Potomac September 24, 1863, and ordered to the Department of the Cumberland. The reports of these corps for September are consolidated with the Army of the Potomac, for October with the Department of the Cumberland. The Ninth Corps was brought from the Department of the Ohio and effected a junction with the Army of the Potomac in April, 1864. It remained a separate command until May 24, 1864, when it was consolidated with the Army of the Potomac. In these tables the reports from the Ninth Corps for March are consolidated with the Department of the Ohio; those for April, May, and June, with the Army of the Potomac.

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—TABLE LII.

The boundaries of this Department continue the same as during the previous year. (See remarks on Table XXIX.)

General Orders No. 217, July 15, 1863, consolidated the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina, assigning General J. G. Foster to command. October 28, 1863, he was succeeded by General B. F. Butler. In these tables, however, the reports from troops in North Carolina have been kept separate.

May 5, 1864, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were moved from Gloucester and Yorktown on transports down the York and up the James river to Bermuda Hundred, participated in the battle of Cool Arbor, and after the arrival of the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg, in the operations against that place.

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—TABLE LIII.

As during previous years this table embraces the reports from troops operating in North Carolina.

7. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—TABLE LIV.

As during previous years this table includes the troops operating on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, and on the east coast of Florida, including Fort Jefferson and Key West.

July 16, 1863, General Q. A. Gillmore was assigned to command; May 5, 1864, he was succeeded by General J. G. Foster.

Besides the operations against Charleston, which were protracted throughout the year, the most important movement was the Florida expedition in February, 1864, which led to the battle of Olustee, February 20th.

TABLE XLVIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	14, 107.		25, 818.		18, 387.		16, 505.		12, 221.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	48	3	87	9	53	14	44	5	28	3
2. Typhus Fever.....	1	1					1		1	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	55		14		16		19	1		
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	60		241		121	1	109		37	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	99		166		292		129		73	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	25		221		318		221		90	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	12		16		18		2		1	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	1		1		3		2			
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	775		1, 387		638		312		136	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	92	1	122		98	3	122	5	69	2
12. Acute Dysentery.....	86		95		75		36	1	22	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	16		16		3		19	2	4	
14. Erysipelas.....	19	1	17		6		3		6	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	1		1		1		2			
16. Measles.....	3						1			
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	2		3				3		8	
19. Mumps.....	8		8		16		7		34	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	71		30		33		80		119	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	44		37		31		12		24	
ORDER II.— <i>Ethetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	105		138		173		182		125	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	110		205		209		198		183	
24. Orchitis.....	11		6		20		36		22	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	1				2		5		8	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	2		5		6		3		3	
27. Serpents Bite.....	1									
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....			4		1		5		10	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	18		3		1		1			
30. Purpura.....			7				3		2	
31. Delirium Tremens.....	20	3	21	2	31		29		20	2
32. Inebriation.....	11		14	1	10		13	1	10	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	1		10		6		9		2	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....									5	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....					1				1	
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	51		78		84		75		85	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	70		45		56		74		60	
38. Anæmia.....	13		24		11		9		8	
39. General Dropsy.....					3					
40. Cancer.....	1						1		1	
41. Tumors.....	3		1							
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2		2		13		3	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	11		13	1	24	4	26	2	15	1
44. Scrofula.....	4		9		5		5		1	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....							4			
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	15		10		21		27		32	
47. Tape-worm.....					1		1			
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....					1					
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	1, 867	9	3, 057	13	2, 390	22	1, 843	17	1, 248	8

TABLE XLVIII.
of the Department of the East.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
14, 397.			19, 070.		25, 739.		23, 018.		19, 521.		11, 035.		12, 143.		18, 080.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	22	3	31	4	40	9	68	17	26	5	7		7	2	461	74
2							6	2							9	3
3	3		2		1	1	3		6	2	8	1	14	2	141	7
4																
5	46		46		59	2	65		67	2	32		31		914	5
6	31		40		64		88		65		56		39		1,142	
7	38		62		46		71		102		106		97		1,397	
8	3		9		8		14		9		13		10		115	
9			1		1	1									9	1
10	111		310		325		351	1	233		178		281		5,037	1
11	50	1	46	1	38	3	83	2	66		21		44		851	18
12	17		21		29		33		31		17		54		516	1
13	2						8		7		10		2		87	2
14	8		29	2	35		55		54	1	18		13		263	4
15	1		13		13	2	21	1	48	5	28	3	12	2	141	13
16			8		279	4	499	17	208	6	54	1	10	1	1,062	29
17	2		1		5		5		5		1		1		20	
18	4		58		28	1	15		12		4				137	1
19	19		64		172		152		155		48		53		736	
20	105		220		270		283		276		64		38		1,589	
21	8		45	1	56		100	1	49	1	31	1	67		504	4
22	95		184		169		270		229	1	216		175		2,061	1
23	153		208		266		306		261		157		148		2,384	
24	21		29		31		38		49		18		26		307	
25	3		4		4		4		5		3		7		46	
26	12		8		5		11		2		2		4		63	
27															1	
28	1		7				2		11				4		45	
29			2		1		1		9		1		3		40	
30									6						18	
31	12	2	25	2	38	3	35	2	26	2	18		20		295	18
32	13		17	2	30		48		34		28		24		251	4
33	6		8	1	7		7		5		10		21		92	1
34	6						2								13	
35							9				1				12	
36	80	1	148		146		187		162		63		64		1,223	1
37	86		89		88		81		136		92		91		968	
38	12		12		19		18		22		12		7		167	
39															3	
40	1		1				1		1		1				8	
41	2		3		4		4		1		2		1		21	
42	3						1								25	
43	10	2	20	3	9	4	18	4	13	1	17	4	11	2	187	28
44	9		8		11		9		11		10		12		94	
45							1				1				6	
46	26		56		85		71		39		29		49		460	
47					1		1		1						5	
48	1				5		35		1						43	
49			1		3		1		3		1		3		12	
	1, 001	9	1, 836	16	2, 391	30	3, 081	47	2, 446	26	1, 378	10	1, 443	9	23, 981	216

TABLE XLVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	14, 107.		25, 818.		18, 387.		16, 505.		12, 221.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1, 867	9	3, 057	13	2, 390	22	1, 843	17	1, 248	8
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....			1	1	1	1	1	1		
51. Epilepsy.....	13	1	26		14		24	1	11	
52. Headache.....	80		47		41		13		16	
53. Insanity.....	1				2		2		1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	1	1	3	2			1	2		
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....			2							
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....					2		2			
57. Nostalgia.....			4		4		5		1	
58. Neuralgia.....	29		58		29		28		19	
59. Paralysis.....	5		6		5				3	1
60. Sun-stroke.....	19		35	1			1		1	
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2		2		5		5	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....							5		2	
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	21		20		32		18		18	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....							6			
66. Night Blindness.....	1		3		3		1			
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1						2			
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....					12					
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		7		2		3			
70. Deafness.....	2		3		2		2			
71. Otorrhœa.....	8		3		14		7		6	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		19				4		12	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....			1				1		1	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	5		3		15		8	2	3	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....			1				1			
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....							1		1	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	2		5				1		1	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1						1		2	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....					1					
80. Varicose Veins.....	7		3		1		7		6	
81. Varicocele.....	6		7		4		5		3	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		4				4	2	2	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	4		4		7		9		2	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	40		74		80		94		245	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	13		17		11		25		23	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....			2	1	1					
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	2		2	1	1		2			
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	12		6		1		5		13	1
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	17		20	3	17	2	40		50	3
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	10		12		12		14		16	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	3		5		5		1		2	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		5		3		53		23	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	77		106		44		27		10	
94. Constipation.....	71		101		68		76		54	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	33		27		8		7			
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....							1			
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	8		4		13		1			
98. Dyspepsia.....	23		38		30		45		30	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....										
101. Fistula in Ano.....	1		3		1				3	
102. Hernia.....	27		18		24		17		21	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....			1							
Carried forward.....	2, 427	11	3, 765	22	2, 902	25	2, 419	25	1, 854	13

TABLE XLVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
14,397.		19,070.		25,739.		28,018.		19,521.		11,035.		12,143.		18,080.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	1,001	9	1,836	16	2,391	30	3,081	47	2,446	26	1,378	10	1,443	9	23,981	216
50					1	1	1	1	2				2	1	9	6
51	16	1	13		19		26	1	15		5		17		199	4
52	28		78		86		94		56		33		61		633	
53	2		2		5	1			2		1		1		19	1
54		1	1	1			1	1							7	8
55	2		2	1	2	2	3	3	4	3					15	9
56		1	1				2				1	1			8	2
57	3		2		2		11		1		3		9		45	
58	45		34		67		70		37		27		33		476	
59	3		2		1		3		1		1		3		33	1
60									1				8		65	1
61	1		3	1	7	1	7	2	4		2		3		42	4
62			3		2								1		13	
63	2		1		1		1		1		1		3		10	
64	24		63		40		72		64		47		40		459	
65			2		3		3		1		2				17	
66	1				3		1		1		1		1		16	
67	2		10		2		2		6		6		4		35	
68															12	
69	7		14		10		7		9				5		67	
70	1		3		1		6		13				2		35	
71	6		18		34		33		22		14		11		176	
72	15		12		4								1		69	
73	1						1		1						6	
74	4	1	5	2	9		12	1	10	3	14	1	15		103	10
75					2							1			4	1
76															2	
77	3		2		3	3	1		1		1		1		21	3
78	1								1	1			1		7	1
79									1						2	
80	3		8		17		14		6		17		11		100	
81	6				6		8		5		1		4		55	
82			1		2	1	2	1	2				3		25	4
83	4		12		12		8		6		5		19		92	
84	252		629	2	538	3	513	2	296	2	117		64	1	2,942	10
85	25		75		70		57	1	92		69		53		530	1
86	2														5	1
87	5		3		3		10		7		2		1		38	1
88	7		179	2	22	2	40		39		7				331	5
89	47	1	163	13	169	19	151	20	110	24	31	5	30	2	845	92
90	22		57		46		41	2	34		14		13		291	2
91	5		2		2		5	1	5		5		7		47	1
92	23		27	1	43		52	38	49		27		6		317	39
93	17		68		46		39		26		34		49		543	
94	51		149		124		238		206		77		104		1,319	
95	16		2		1		9		2				24		129	
96															1	
97	2		1				2		1		1				33	
98	35		42		77		67		52		58		42		539	
99	2														2	
100	3										1				4	
101	1		3		3		1		2		2		1		21	
102	10		27		14		36		23		9		19		245	
103			1		1		2		1				1		7	
	1,706	14	3,556	39	3,891	63	4,733	121	3,664	59	2,014	18	2,116	13	35,047	423

TABLE XLVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	14, 107.		25, 818.		18, 387.		16, 505.		12, 221.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2, 427	11	3, 765	22	2, 902	25	2, 419	25	1, 854	13
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhago from Bowels.....			6				1		3	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	49		23		37		47		64	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	1		5		7		7		2	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	8		2		2		2		1	
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	2				1		2	1		
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	1		2		21		10		2	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	3		8		2		5		1	
111. Jaundice.....	16		44		25		15		14	
112. Piles.....	29		45		41		20		27	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		9		20		5		27	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	3		3		1				1	
115. Diabetes.....	1		1		1					
116. Bright's Disease.....			2							
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....	5				3				2	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	8		11		1		2		1	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	5		1						2	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	3		6		2		3		3	
122. Hydrocele.....			2		1		3		2	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3				1		3			1
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....									1	
125. Caries.....									1	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	4		4		2		7		1	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....									3	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	2									
129. Necrosis.....	2						3			
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1							
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	35		88		50		57		52	
132. Boils.....	20		170		76		31		43	
133. Carbuncle.....	9		18		10		8		1	
134. Whitlow.....	9		36		7		8		8	
135. Skin Diseases.....	24		15		4		23		21	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....	6		14		7		11		5	
137. Contusions.....	45		71		52		42		43	
138. Concussion of Brain.....	1		1				1			
139. Drowning.....		1		3		1				
140. Sprains.....	24		45		30		28		34	
141. Dislocation.....	2		4		1		6		2	
142. Simple Fractures.....	47		9		3		8		7	
143. Compound Fractures.....			1		5		1			
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	266	3	44	2	124	1	135	3	26	2
145. Incised Wounds.....	15		22		13		18		19	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	15		6		2		9		17	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	11		2		1		8		2	
148. Poisoning.....			2		1		1			
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	5	1	4	1	22		8		3	1
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total.....	3, 115	16	4, 492	28	3, 478	27	2, 957	29	2, 295	17

TABLE XLVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
14,397.		19,070.		25,739.		28,018.		19,521.		11,035.		12,143.		18,080.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,706	14	3,556	39	3,891	63	4,733	121	3,664	59	2,014	18	2,116	13	35,047	423	
104	3	1				1		1						16		
105	103	223		238		256		159		75		45		1,319		
106	3	3		9	1	1		1				2		41	1	
107	1	2				1		1		3	2	3		26	2	
108	1		1	1				2	2				1	9	5	
109	3			1		6		1				2		49		
110						1				4		2		26		
111	9	6		14		15		5		12		7		182		
112	22	37		27		63		36		44		38		429		
113	1	74		53		42		68		10		20		338		
114		4		1		2		5		2		1		23		
115	3	4		1				1						12		
116	1	4		2						2		2		13		
117						8		2						10		
118	2			9		6		1				1		29		
119	4	4		10		3	1	4		4		2		54	1	
120	3	1		1		3		3		4		1		24		
121	2	2		12		16		9		7		4		69		
122		1		3		2				1		2		17		
123		23		4		4		2		3		1		44	1	
124	1	1		1		1		1				2		8		
125				4				1				1		7		
126	1	3		3		6		5		3		4		43		
127				1										4		
128	2	1								2				7		
129	1	2		4		5		1		1		1		20		
130	2	5				1		3						12		
131	64	24		25	1	46		32		40		18		531	1	
132	46	64		78		82		56		33		53		752		
133	2			6		16		10		8		6		94		
134	13	29		29		29		10		20		14		212		
135	25	67		113		86		107		71		54		610		
136	12	11		12		4		8		6		5		101		
137	67	89		108		90		77		58		64		806		
138	1	4			1			1		2				10	2	
139					3			1		1		1		11		
140	43	96		65		71		79		75		76		666		
141	1	4		2		4		10				2		38		
142	7	5		7		11		9		5		4		122		
143		1		1		4								13		
144	44	1	35	1	23	3	37	2	27	34		122		917	18	
145	20	12	12	1	29	1	41	2	25	23		22		259	3	
146	17	26	26	24	22	9	22	9	20	20		5		172		
147	10	2	7	6	1	8	1	8	2	2		5		64	1	
148		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2		6		15	3	
149	7	43	30	1	4	1	5	5	1	1	4			136	6	
150																
151		2					1		1				1		5	
152									2						2	
2,253	17	4,469	42	4,849	74	5,730	130	4,450	67	2,591	22	2,717	16	43,396	485	

TABLE XLIX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	7,529.		6,560.		6,002.		6,509.		10,497.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	23		18	3	14	4	12	1	9	1
2. Typhus Fever.....	11						1	1		
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	1		2		30		22		29	1
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	42		59	2	56	2	15		50	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	43		76		112		113	1	67	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	31		21		39		81		71	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....			19				5		1	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	8								1	
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	184		326	2	230		98		131	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	16	5	51	2	23	2	28		26	2
12. Acute Dysentery.....	27	1	42	1	26	1	16		9	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....			2		6		7		3	
14. Erysipelas.....	7		9		5		17		16	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....							10	2	17	1
16. Measles.....	3		3		3		3		2	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	11	1			2		2		3	
19. Mumps.....	7		6		3		4		6	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....							28		97	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4								9	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	39		36		37		56		79	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	49		53		48		59		77	
24. Orchitis.....	7		5		3		5		12	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....							2		1	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....							2			
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....									3	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	29		7		12		4		1	
30. Purpura.....					1					
31. Delirium Tremens.....	3		4		3				3	
32. Inebriation.....	4		1		1		3		8	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....			3		4		1		1	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....									3	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	51		36		22		19		43	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	36		24		15		54		39	
38. Anæmia.....	6		17		8		17		14	
39. General Dropsy.....					2				1	
40. Cancer.....										
41. Tumors.....										
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1				2			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	3		2		2		8		5	
44. Scrofula.....	2						2		8	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	50		7		24		17		31	
47. Tape-worm.....									1	
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	697	7	830	10	731	9	713	5	877	5

TABLE XLIX.
of the Middle Department.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
11, 191.			10, 797.		10, 005.		15, 819.		7, 726.		6, 860.		7, 800.		8, 941.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	11	4	15	1	7	2	19	3	1	5	16	1	150	20		
2										1	1	1	14	2		
3	15		8	1	7		8		7	7	14		150	2		
4																
5	72		50		61		85		47	40	60		637	4		
6	56		60		36		90		89	20	50		812	1		
7	38		37		25		75		40	70	76		604			
8	7		3		17		1		2	1			56			
9	5		8	1	2					1			25	1		
10	199	1	154		174		137		93	142	583		2, 451	3		
11	16		13	1	13		21		14	11	19		251	12		
12	18		11		8		4		13	52	187	4	413	7		
13	1		1							1	3		24			
14	23		21		14		30		26	25	12	1	205	1		
15	39	4	34	5	12	1	28	1	24	2	5		169	16		
16			11		65		94		25	2	11	1	278	3		
17					2				1				3			
18	1		2		5	1			2	9	8		45	2		
19	7		5		17		96		55	22	33		261			
20	101		122		139		110		42	40	30		709			
21	2		122		107		131		33	12	1	16	436	1		
22	99		82		66		129		80	58	24		785			
23	135		77		36		140		65	55	27		821			
24	26		14		15		11		10	11	6		125			
25	3		2		3				1	1			13			
26	1		1				6			3			13			
27																
28					1		1						5			
29	2		1										56			
30	2												3			
31	2		3	2	4		7		9	4	1		43	2		
32	3		12		7		16		6	4	2		67			
33	1		1	1	2					3	3		19	1		
34													3			
35												1	1			
36	92		79		100		57		68	44	36		647			
37	57		44		44		49		48	10	33		453			
38	14		6		3		4		1	5	6		101			
39	2												5			
40					1								1			
41					1		2		2				5			
42	1		1		1				2				8			
43	5		7	2	8		4		4		3	1	49	5		
44	5		2				5			3	2		29			
45																
46	47		47		23		44		27	10	19		346			
47	2												3			
48											1		1			
49																
	1, 110	9	1, 056	14	1, 026	4	1, 404	4	837	4	686	5	1, 328	7	11, 295	83

TABLE XLIX.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	7,529.		6,560.		6,002.		6,509.		10,497.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	697	7	830	10	731	9	713	5	877	5
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....				1	1	1				
51. Epilepsy.....	7				2				7	
52. Headache.....	32		36		14		7		18	
53. Insanity.....	1		1						1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	7									
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....										
57. Nostalgia.....	1		3	1	3					
58. Neuralgia.....	26		9		15		12		22	
59. Paralysis.....	3	1								
60. Sun-stroke.....	10									
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1						1			
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....										
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	18		17		15		18		8	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....									1	
66. Night Blindness.....			2						1	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	19				9		1		6	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....			4		1				2	
70. Deafness.....	6									
71. Otorrhœa.....	3				1				2	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....			5							
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....									1	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	1						1		3	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	5									
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	6						1			
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....							1	1	1	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	5		2							
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	8						6		4	
81. Varicocele.....	6				2		2		5	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1					
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	2		1		1		2		12	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	19		37		35		31		126	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	1		7		10		16		17	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....									1	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....					1		1		2	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	1		2		3		2		4	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	4	2	2		5	2	7		17	2
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	5		13		1		5	1	13	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	3		3		2		1		1	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	27		11		13		10		10	
94. Constipation.....	108		61		19		55		57	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	39		5		14		1			
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....					1					
98. Dyspepsia.....	40		17		9		2		16	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....										
101. Fistula in Ano.....	1		1						1	
102. Hernia.....	6		2		2		2		9	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....	1,118	10	1,071	12	911	12	898	7	1,245	7

TABLE XLIX.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
11, 191.		10, 797.		10, 005.		15, 819.		7, 726.		6, 860.		7, 800.		8, 941.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1, 110	9	1, 056	14	1, 026	4	1, 404	4	837	4	686	5	1, 328	7	11, 295	83
50										1					1	3
51	2		10		3		4		3		4		5		47	
52	25		28		20		28		29		33		42		312	
53	3		1		1		1		2		2		1		14	
54							1	1			3	1		1	11	3
55																
56	1		1												2	
57			1		1										9	1
58	28		18		11		24		20		14		18		217	
59			3	1	2		1		1		2		1		13	2
60													2		12	
61			1				2		1	1					6	1
62					1		2		2				2		7	
63																
64	17		27		15		28		21		22		23		229	
65	2		1						1		1				6	
66	1		2				1		2				1		10	
67	2												2		4	
68	3														38	
69			5		2		7		4		1		3		29	
70			1		4		3		1		2				17	
71	5		13		13		11		7		1		1		57	
72			6		8		2		1						22	
73	1														2	
74			2		3	1					3	1			13	2
75			1		1	1									7	1
76	1	1													8	1
77			1												3	1
78												1			7	1
79																
80	10		4		4				2				3		41	
81	9		5		2										31	
82							2								3	
83	5		2		3		2		2				2		34	
84	162		137		172	1	124		103		45		45		1, 036	1
85	13		19		26		36		27		2		1		175	
86			1										1		3	
87	1						7								12	
88	13		11		14		12		4		1	1			67	1
89	13	4	29	4	45	6	49	10	28	2	12	2	8		219	34
90	14	1	15		24		30		19		9		8		156	2
91	1		4				3		4	1	1		3		26	1
92	4		12		5		42		10		3		20		96	
93	9		10		17		11		17		15		29		179	
94	88		109		117		84		61		56		107		922	
95	1	1	4		2				5		6		31		108	1
96																
97	2														3	
98	18		18		18		8		9		17		21		193	
99																
100			1												1	
101	1		1		1		1						2		9	
102	10		7		6		2		5		4		11		66	
103																
	1, 575	16	1, 567	19	1, 567	13	1, 932	15	1, 228	9	945	11	1, 721	8	15, 778	139

TABLE XLIX.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	7,529.		6,560.		6,002.		6,509.		10,497.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,118	10	1,071	12	911	12	898	7	1,245	7				
Brought forward.....														
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.														
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	1												2	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	13		11		25		59		51					
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	2		3		2		1	1						
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	1	1	1	1								2	1	
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....			1		1	1								
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....			7									1		
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....														
111. Jaundice.....	31		12		8		9		16					
112. Piles.....	42		9		18		15		22					
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....					7									
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .														
114. Stone and Gravel.....	1							1						
115. Diabetes.....								1						
116. Bright's Disease.....								1						
117. Diseases of Prostate.....														
118. Diseases of Testis.....														
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....			7				1		2					
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....							2							
121. Incontinence of Urine.....							2		3					
122. Hydrocele.....							1		3					
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1						1					
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .														
124. Anchylosis.....	1				1				5					
125. Caries.....			1		1		1							
126. Inflammation of Joints.....									3					
127. Inflammation of Bones.....														
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....							1							
129. Necrosis.....							1		1					
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....														
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .														
131. Abscess.....	19		17		20		16		39					
132. Boils.....	33		35		31		17		26					
133. Carbuncle.....	2		1		1		4		4					
134. Whitlow.....	3		2		6				6					
135. Skin Diseases.....	1				1		11		10					
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.														
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .														
136. Burns.....	8		4				1		9					
137. Contusions.....	16		5		7		17		13					
138. Concussion of Brain.....									1					
139. Drowning.....		1		1										
140. Sprains.....	10		5		7		11		27					
141. Dislocation.....	1		2											
142. Simple Fractures.....	2		2				2		7					
143. Compound Fractures.....			1		1		1	1						
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	280	43	9	1	2	1	1	1	10					
145. Incised Wounds.....	1		4		6		10		6					
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	2				3		1		4					
147. Punctured Wounds.....	1		2		1		2		4					
148. Poisoning.....					2	2								
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....			1											
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>							1							
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>														
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>														
Total.....	1,589	55	1,214	15	1,062	17	1,088	10	1,523	8				

TABLE XLIX.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
11, 191.			10, 797.		10, 005.		15, 819.		7, 726.		6, 860.		7, 800.		8, 941.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1,575	16		1,567	19	1,567	13	1,932	15	1,228	9	945	11	1,721	8	15,778	139
104			2												5	
105	102		86		113		113		75		42		16		706	
106			3	1	1						1		2		15	2
107											1		8		13	3
108											1	1			3	2
109	1		2								2		1		14	
110	3		1		3	1	1		1		1				10	1
111	9		4		2		5		3		5		1		105	
112	30		29		14		30		18		12		19		258	
113			2				1				2		15		27	
114			1		2		1						3		9	
115															1	
116															1	
117							1								1	
118											2		1		3	
119	3		1		1		3		1		2		3		24	
120			4				1		1						8	
121	3		3		4		4								19	
122	1		1				2								8	
123			2										3		7	
124	1														8	
125			1				1								5	
126			4		3		2						2		14	
127																
128	1														2	
129	1				1								1		5	
130					1				1						2	
131	20		8		14		6		20		7		10		205	
132	43		45		29		39		43		35		37		413	
133			2		3		2		2		1		1		23	
134	2		9		8		9		6		5		2		58	
135	10		9		18		27		29		15		22		153	
136	7		4		5		3		4		1		1		47	
137	35		16		13		39		32		30		31		254	
138			1								1				3	
139				3						1			1			7
140	40		35		39		36		27		21		21		279	
141	3		2				1		1		2		3		15	
142	5		3		1		2		2		6				32	
143	1				1										5	1
144	4	1	8	1	7	1	7	1	4		6	2	2		340	52
145	23		13		11		13		4		5		7		103	
146	5		6						4		1		1		27	
147	8										1				19	
148											3		1		6	2
149	3	2	3	1			3				1	2			11	5
150		1														2
151										1		1				2
152																
1,948	20		1,877	25	1,861	15	2,284	16	1,506	11	1,157	17	1,935	9	19,044	218

TABLE I.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	27, 657.		31, 788.		30, 902.		28, 998.		33, 964.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhoid Fever.....	138	22	187	20	181	29	87	20	62	10		
2. Typhus Fever.....	2		2	1								
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	115		245	7	127	13	189	6	41	2		
4. Yellow Fever.....												
5. Remittent Fever.....	153		473	2	586	2	251		183	2		
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	166		718		724		508		489			
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	193		477		659		650		947			
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	15		17		15		127		57			
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....			5	1	11	1	17	1	5			
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	1,330	1	1,914		1,541		829		1,113			
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	78		116	1	140	2	63		111	2		
12. Acute Dysentery.....	352	9	399		325	5	183	6	209			
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	12		30	2	52	1	28	3	26	3		
14. Erysipelas.....	17	1	14	1	7	1	3		35			
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	2				5		4		4			
16. Measles.....	4				2				4			
17. Scarlet Fever.....									3			
18. Diphtheria.....	8		22	1	25	6	22	2	21	3		
19. Mumps.....	20		19		17		13	1	10			
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	24		31		17		83		298			
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	27		71		74	1	46		24	1		
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
22. Syphilis.....	99		152		168		142		241			
23. Gonorrhœa.....	138		175		136		145		244			
24. Orchitis.....	24		17		17		32		28			
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	6		4		5		3		9			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	4		2				4					
27. Serpent Bite.....	1											
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....			6						4			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
29. Scurvy.....	4		8		1		4		1			
30. Purpura.....	3											
31. Delirium Tremens.....	19	1	3	1	7	1	11	2	12			
32. Inebriation.....	11		28		7		6		7			
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	2		1		3							
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1								1			
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diatetic Diseases.</i>												
35. Gout.....												
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	151		172		150		236		211			
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	86		125		57		95		166	1		
38. Anæmia.....	13		53		13		45		25			
39. General Dropsy.....	1		1		26		1	1				
40. Cancer.....	1											
41. Tumors.....			4		2		1		5			
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12		2		9		8		15	1		
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
43. Consumption.....	9		17		14	1	16		10			
44. Scrofula.....	7		7		8		7		3			
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6				2		5					
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
46. Itch.....	30		7		6		31		49			
47. Tape-worm.....												
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1				4		1		10			
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....									2			
Carried forward.....	3,285	34	5,524	37	5,143	63	3,896	42	4,685	25		

TABLE L.
of the Department of Washington.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
33,923.			32,163.		32,946.		36,292.		37,400.		21,536.		19,027.		30,550.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	44	14	64	18	66	20	34	12	70	14	8	4	37	24	978	207
2	5	5	3		5	1		1					3		20	8
3	24		44		23		34	4	28	1	15	2	68	6	953	41
4																
5	148		134	1	171		198		185		94		329		2,905	7
6	411		206		212		341	1	426		320		348		4,869	1
7	229		189		205		360		429		104		151		4,593	
8	7		15		42		13		10		6				324	
9	1		10	6	7		5	2	4		5	2	13		83	13
10	656		384		329		522		582		762		1,846	1	11,808	2
11	172	10	55	7	36	1	69	3	41		46	2	65	4	992	32
12	80		37		29		57	2	71		137		221		2,100	22
13	10	2	17	1	3	1	2				3		13	1	196	14
14	24		37	3	76	2	100	4	66	2	22	1	21		422	15
15	15		89	2	51	1	57	1	34	2	3	1		3	264	10
16	33	1	170		311	3	365	6	190	3	27		148		1,254	13
17	2		6	1	13		11	2	1						36	3
18	15	1	45		61	5	61	3	27		12		53	1	372	22
19	31		153		191		512	1	447		72		89		1,574	2
20	302		262		326		944		335		76		40		2,738	
21	114	1	179	1	167		162		102		102		163		1,231	4
22	217	1	142		180	1	272		236		133		121		2,103	2
23	209		169		151		340		269		130		125		2,231	
24	35		21		39		35		37		14		12		311	
25	7		8		11		5		6				1		65	
26	2		17						2		4		3		38	
27															1	
28	15		29		1		1	1	2						58	1
29			1				6		2		4		4		35	
30							4								7	
31	10		5	1	8	3	3	1	11	1	4		5		98	11
32	13		16		7		12		12		3		11		133	
33			3		3				1		1				14	
34															2	
35									1						1	
36	201		185		258	1	302		233		68		78		2,245	1
37	168		165		125		149	1	174	1	55		72		1,437	3
38	64	1	18		38		21		58		11		43		402	1
39															29	1
40			2												3	
41			4		9		3		3		4				35	
42	40		5		24		24		36		11				186	1
43	15	2	16	1	31	2	18	6	23	4	12	2	18	3	199	21
44	8		5		6		6		11		8		10		86	
45													9		22	
46	37		38		53		101		93		35		49		529	
47			1		5						1				7	
48	1				1		3		1				4		26	
49													1		3	
	3,365	38	2,949	42	3,274	41	5,152	51	4,259	28	2,312	14	4,174	43	48,018	458

TABLE L.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Continued.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	27, 657.		31, 788.		30, 902.		28, 998.		33, 964.	
MONTH.....	27, 657.		31, 788.		30, 902.		28, 998.		33, 964.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	27, 657.		31, 788.		30, 902.		28, 998.		33, 964.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	3, 285	34	5, 524	37	5, 143	63	3, 896	42	4, 685	25
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
50. Apoplexy.....			1		1		1	2	2	2
51. Epilepsy.....	9		14		5		12		9	
52. Headache.....	116		156		100		106		100	
53. Insanity.....	3		1		2				2	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....			2	1	2				2	
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	2				2		4		1	1
57. Nostalgia.....	4		3		9		3		8	
58. Neuralgia.....	56		78		61		40		48	
59. Paralysis.....	1		8		3		5	1	1	
60. Sun-stroke.....	20		39	4	1					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		13	1	2		2		5	
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
62. Amaurosis.....	2		1		1				1	
63. Cataract.....			1						1	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	52		70		54		30		49	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....					1		2		1	
66. Night Blindness.....	3		14		11		2		2	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1						5		5	
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
68. Earache.....	36		43		22		12			
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	8		2		1		1		4	
70. Deafness.....	2		2		3		3		1	
71. Otorrhœa.....	14		30		7		6		10	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1				1		24	
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
73. Aneurism.....			1							
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	5	1	17		3		5	2	6	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....							2		2	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....							1			
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....							1			
79. Inflammation of Veins.....			1							
80. Varicose Veins.....	10		6		10		7		31	
81. Varicocele.....	19		20		9		5		3	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3	1	1	1	1		1	
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
83. Asthma.....	18		41		22		10		20	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	123		167		172		222		278	1
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	11		15		36		18		27	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	1								7	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			9		5				7	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	11		8		11		12		26	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	18		15	1	19		20		27	
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	18		45		18		17		34	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	7		11		10		5			
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	20		9	1	16		78		57	
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
93. Colic.....	159		164		140		89		86	
94. Constipation.....	178		239		145		146		185	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	73		72		42	2	14		5	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			2	1						
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	1		5				4		8	
98. Dyspepsia.....	54		149		59		43		48	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....					2					
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	1		1						2	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	8		2		3		3		2	
102. Hernia.....	41		38		26		18		80	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1		1		1		1			
Carried forward.....	4, 395	35	7, 044	47	6, 181	66	4, 853	47	5, 903	29

TABLE L.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
33,923.			32,163.		32,946.		36,292.		37,400.		21,536.		19,027.		30,559.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
3,365	38		2,949	42	3,274	41	5,152	51	4,259	28	2,312	14	4,174	43	48,018	458
50	1				2	2			2		1		3	1	14	8
51	17		9		14	1	21		18	1	16		21		165	3
52	73		112		93		103		84		52		113		1,208	
53	3		2		1		5	1	4		3	1	3		29	2
54	2	1	2		3	1		1	1		1	1	4	1	19	6
55			1	1	1	2	1		2	2			1		6	5
56	1		2		1			1					3	1	16	3
57	1		7		7		5		3				50		100	
58	61		81		76		76		79		19		50		725	
59	2		2		2		3	1	3		1		1		32	2
60											13		34		107	4
61	11	1	4		3		14	1	6		6		1	1	71	4
62	1		1		1		8						2		18	
63	2				2		3						4		13	
64	74		66		107		98		99		32		43		774	
65	2		2				4		4		2				18	
66			1		3		3		6		2				47	
67			5				1		2						19	
68															113	
69	4		13		45		37		6		2		3		126	
70	3		1		6		10		5		10		4		50	
71	13		21		38		33		34		5		3		214	
72	37		42		16		3		18		1		2		145	
73					1								1		3	
74	7	3	21	2	15		7		25	2	17	1	14	2	142	13
75	1		1				2						2		10	
76			1												2	
77			2	1			1	1	4				2		9	2
78															1	
79				1	1				1				5		8	1
80	21		27		15		11		15		8		12		173	
81	4		10		13		15		15		4		6		123	
82			1		4	2	1		5	2					17	6
83	17	1	21		13		21		10		6		23		222	1
84	469		468		636	2	485	2	345	1	64		84		3,513	6
85	72		33		34	1	48		62	1	10		16		382	2
86	2														10	
87	6		9		7		3		2		1		8		57	
88	26		22		31		13	1	28		7		7		202	1
89	75	10	188	29	200	59	174	52	101	47	40	10	32	1	916	209
90	43		60	1	93		57		59	1	17		33		494	2
91	8		3		6		9	1	5		13		20		97	1
92	83		201	5	239	3	221	1	261		7		8		1,200	10
93	46		40		67		72		65		45		78		1,051	
94	128		138		168		215		207		61		156		1,966	
95	3		3		2				3		22		80	1	319	3
96	1														3	1
97	3		3		1	1			5		2		3		35	1
98	70		46		48		46		30		20		48		661	
99															2	
100															4	
101	3		1		3		1		6		2		1		35	
102	52		24		26		37		44		23		41		450	
103	3	1	2				1		3				1		14	1
	4,816	57	4,648	82	5,318	115	7,020	114	5,936	85	2,847	27	5,207	51	64,168	755

TABLE L.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	27, 657.		31, 788.		30, 902.		28, 998.		33, 964.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	4,395	35	7,044	47	6,181	66	4,853	47	5,903	29
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
164. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....			5		5		1			
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	78		60		69		81		161	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	13	2	13		16		4		5	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	14	1	25	1	10	2	4		6	
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	1	1			2	2			2	
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	7		20		7		4		3	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	1		4		2		2		2	
111. Jaundice.....	38		47		89		92		73	
112. Piles.....	79		102		92		71		118	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	40	1	5		7	1	4	2	2	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	3		2		6		2		3	
115. Diabetes.....									2	
116. Bright's Disease.....			1		2	1	1		3	
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....	3		6		1		3		2	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	14		15		16		5		6	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		2						8	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	3		7		11		4		9	
122. Hydrocele.....	1		3		1				2	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		8		1		3		4	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....									2	
125. Caries.....			8		15		1			
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	2		6		10		3		3	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....	3				1				4	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	1		10		3				3	
129. Necrosis.....	1						1		1	
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		3						1	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	112		304		161		86		127	
132. Boils.....	152		295		143		97		100	
133. Carbuncle.....	19		11		6		6		8	
134. Whitlow.....	10		29		25		6		22	
135. Skin Diseases.....	18		55		30		22		26	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....	13		61	1	10		9		20	
137. Contusions.....	75		136		133		99		112	
138. Concussion of Brain.....	2		1	1	1					
139. Drowning.....		5		1						
140. Sprains.....	78		106		59		62		85	
141. Dislocation.....	3		4		2		6		4	
142. Simple Fractures.....	8		2		9		9		14	
143. Compound Fractures.....	1		1		1		2		2	
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	112	29	98	4	8		19	1	18	2
145. Incised Wounds.....	35	1	29		52		26	1	26	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	9		9		10		2		7	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	5		6		8		5	1	4	
148. Poisoning.....	11		18		3		7		3	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	4		1	1	3	1	4		7	
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		1								
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		2								
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>							1			
Total.....	5,370	78	8,562	56	7,211	73	5,606	53	6,913	31

TABLE L.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
33,923.		32,163.		32,946.		36,292.		37,400.		21,536.		19,027.		30,550.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
4,816	57	4,648	82	5,318	115	7,020	114	5,936	85	2,847	27	5,207	51	64,168	755	
104		8	1	1			1	6				3		29	2	
105	310	351		472		359	1	325	1	36		37		2,339	2	
106	6	7	1	5	1	8		4		1		4		86	4	
107	1	6		7	1	7		3	1	1		3	1	87	7	
108				2	1	1						1		9	4	
109	4	11	1	8		5		3		2		2		76	1	
110		2				8		2	1	2		13		38	1	
111	62	27		31		37		45		10		29		580		
112	88	105		97		105		77		36		79		1,049		
113	7	43	1	8		5		35		4		1		161	5	
114	6	3		5		5		8		7		9		59		
115	1			3		3		7		1		5		22		
116	3	2	1					1				2		15	2	
117																
118		5		4		24		17		16		13		94		
119	5	6		21		12		9	1	5		2		116	1	
120	1	4		6		2		3				3		30		
121	6	9		11		14		7		1		4		86		
122	3	2		5		2		2		2		1		24		
123	5	1		3	1	2								31	1	
124	2	1		1				2		3				11		
125	12	6		9		1		3				1		56		
126	3	3		19		7		9		3		1		69		
127	1	4						2						15		
128	4	7		2		2		4				3		39		
129	4	1				3		3		2				17		
130	1			1						1		1		9		
131	135	88		121		85		56		22		39		1,336		
132	143	131		140		144		112		83		104		1,644		
133	9	3		9		15		2		1		6		95		
134	20	16		36		42		32		7		8		253		
135	30	96		117		73		127		46		73		713		
136	18	24		27		29		9		6		4		230	1	
137	121	107		180		140		123		68		65		1,359		
138		1		1				1		1		1		8	2	
139					1				1		1				9	
140	147	72		131		125		122		44		38		1,069		
141	6	3		6		4		5		5				48		
142	11	8		8		9		16		4		9		107		
143	2			2	1	1		2				2		16	1	
144	24	5	17	1	21	1	20	3	30	1	20	1	22	2	409	50
145	38		46	1	56		35		48		15		20		426	3
146	20		11		9		9		9		3		3		101	
147	3		4		2	1	4		5		4		1		51	2
148	3	3		1	1			1		15		3		65	4	
149	5	1	26		5		4		4	1		7	2	70	6	
150					1										2	
151											2				4	
152															1	
6,086	66	5,915	89	6,911	125	8,371	119	7,217	92	3,325	31	5,828	57	77,315	870	

TABLE LI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	104,395.		102,489.		107,541.		97,402.		100,430.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	246	6	216	32	174	17	146	11	172	22
2. Typhus Fever.....	2									
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	286		322	3	190	1	191	2	222	15
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	916	5	1,347	6	1,233	8	988	4	936	3
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	480		642		862		818		606	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	400		421		512		581		421	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	28		67	1	61		42		82	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	7		26	1	12	1	10	1	17	3
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	4,668		7,001	3	5,843	4	3,654	2	4,043	1
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	553		577	5	491	8	517	2	626	20
12. Acute Dysentery.....	601	2	645	3	975	4	648	4	478	4
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	68		31		58	2	35	1	54	2
14. Erysipelas.....	50		57	1	37		38		32	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	3	1							2	1
16. Measles.....	4		13		24		19		8	
17. Scarlet Fever.....			1							
18. Diphtheria.....	7	1	4	1	7	1	20		15	1
19. Mumps.....	12		7		11		9		36	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	81		104		279		243		235	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	117		104		62	1	39		89	3
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	92		138		324		276		183	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	121		171		490		260		130	
24. Orchitis.....	18		13		36		21		24	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	5		5		5		6		7	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	2				10		2		3	
27. Serpent Bite.....	1									
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		12		5		3		4	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	45		102		51		36		41	
30. Purpura.....	1		4				1		1	
31. Delirium Tremens.....					2	1	3		3	1
32. Inebriation.....	4		5		5		13	1	9	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	1		2		2		3		7	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12								1	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....							5		16	
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	305		382		427		517	1	441	1
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	282		245		250		234		263	
38. Anæmia.....	100	1	134		108		44		55	1
39. General Dropsy.....										
40. Cancer.....					1		1			
41. Tumors.....	3		4		1		1		2	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10		22		23		19		17	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	23		47		39	2	24	1	24	2
44. Serofula.....	5		23		15		20		21	1
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2				8		5	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	62		25		21		35		46	
47. Tape-worm.....	3		2		1		4		1	
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	2		4		7		6		1	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		2		1			
Carried forward.....	9,628	16	12,929	56	12,656	50	9,541	30	9,379	81

TABLE LI.
of the Army of the Potomac.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
99,625.			89,241.		98,127.		104,916.		136,115.		115,385.		98,384.		104,504.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	147	28	124	34	44	10	68	10	111	19	109	2	136	29	1,693	220
2					1	1			1	1	3				7	2
3	171	8	179	11	92	2	96	5	142	7	182		361	11	2,434	65
4																
5	594	5	418	7	389	1	640	3	920	4	693	5	1,073	1	10,147	52
6	436		320	2	288		457		751		637		650	1	6,947	3
7	373		207	1	174		260		678		516		577		5,120	1
8	35		15	1	9		8		97		34		27		505	2
9	9		11	2	4		13	2	30	2	1	1	17	1	157	14
10	3,594	1	2,362	5	1,367	1	1,242		2,840	1	4,142		5,466	7	46,222	25
11	584	58	512	63	333	4	249	10	416	4	362	1	594	5	5,814	180
12	380	11	184	6	100	3	108	1	420	3	467		803	4	5,809	45
13	42	3	33	5	17	3	15		16		21		33		423	16
14	38		52	1	59		94	1	118	2	54		35		664	5
15	13	2	36	7	44	6	56	8	99	4	24			1	277	30
16	6	1	83	1	273	15	509	30	686	14	145	1	36		1,806	62
17					3		4	1	5		1				14	1
18	28	2	21	2	17	2	33	2	49	3	9		8	1	218	16
19	13		27		75		397		763		215		73	1	1,638	1
20	460		499		435		860		584		322		63		4,165	
21	95		144	1	176		234		300	2	230	1	251	29	1,841	37
22	179	1	108		283		495		712		262		226		3,278	1
23	107		116		353		527		721		263		170		3,429	
24	29		17		44		73		142		56		30		503	
25	4		7		10		14		16		6		4		89	
26			6		3		2		12		1				41	
27									1						2	
28	2		3		6		6		14				4		61	
29	37		34	1	24		22		11		3		22		428	1
30	2		4		4		2		1		1				21	
31	2		5		16	1	18	4	14	1		1			63	9
32	2		6	3	13	1	8	3	13	2	2		1		81	10
33	7		4	1	3		2		8		2				41	1
34	9		7		1		2		3		1				36	
35	2						1		2						26	
36	540		411		383	2	565		636		227		196		5,030	4
37	256		256		285	1	289		434		180		140		3,114	1
38	60	1	52		25		54	1	99		70		45		846	4
39																
40	1						2				2		1		8	
41	2		11		8		10		9		3		2		56	
42	23		15		35		6	1	8		7		6		191	1
43	34	4	36	11	26	2	43	5	64	2	17	1	11		388	30
44	12		20		14		21		23		6		14		194	1
45							1		2						18	
46	58		63		47		61		168		34		46		666	
47	3		2		1		2		3				3		25	
48	1		4		3		4		11		5		8		56	
49			2				1		6		2				16	
	8,390	125	6,416	165	5,487	55	7,574	87	12,159	71	9,317	13	11,132	91	114,608	840

TABLE LI.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Continued.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	104,395.		102,489.		107,541.		97,402.		100,430.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	9,628	16	12,929	56	12,656	50	9,541	30	9,379	81
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	2	1	2	2	4	2	3	1	2	2
51. Epilepsy.....	20		38	1	41		32	1	44	2
52. Headache.....	392		358		243		180		132	
53. Insanity.....	7		10		7		4		11	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	3	1	2		4	1				
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....							1		1	1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1		2		3		1		1	
57. Nostalgia.....	3		11		7		15		6	1
58. Neuralgia.....	140		161		147		143		120	
59. Paralysis.....	4		11		11		6		6	1
60. Sun-stroke.....	215	1	90	1	18		5			
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		15		4		2	1	7	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	2		6		3		3		2	
63. Cataract.....			3		1		1			
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	70		84		98		72		100	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	4		2		4		3		4	
66. Night Blindness.....	45		52		37		22		19	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		5		5		4		2	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	16		9		4		5			
70. Deafness.....	2		3		1		6		1	
71. Otorrhœa.....	12		44		32		10		15	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	44		97		82		56		39	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	1				1		2	1		
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	9		11	1	19		18	3	12	2
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1	1	3		2		1		2	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	1				1		3	1	1	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1		2		6		1		2	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....			2		1		2		2	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	1				2					
80. Varicose Veins.....	62		32		18		28		21	
81. Varicocœle.....	26		27		19		15		16	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		5	1	9	1	1		2	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	24		11		32		35		29	1
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	180		239		361		518		477	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	39		48		42		70		53	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....							3		1	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	10		6		2		1		3	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	9		20		27		31		38	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	24	1	32	2	48	1	74	1	68	5
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	53		91		76		77	1	72	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	23		10		5		11		7	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	38		75		35		60	2	45	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	389		390		319		246		240	
94. Constipation.....	301		444		457		265		333	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	138		159	2	101	1	43		17	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			2		1		1		3	
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	2		8		6		13		9	
98. Dyspepsia.....	114		205		155		118		83	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....										
101. Fistula in Ano.....	11		10		8		7		6	
102. Hernia.....	66		59		67		67		44	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Carried forward.....	12,155	21	15,826	66	15,233	56	11,827	42	11,478	96

TABLE LI.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
99,625.		89,241.		98,127.		104,916.		136,115.		115,385.		98,384.		104,504.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	8,390	125	6,416	165	5,487	55	7,574	87	12,159	71	9,317	13	11,132	91	114,608	840
50	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	27	20
51	29	1	21	1	37		46	2	68	1	24		20		420	9
52	133		103		137		192		285		100		137		2,392	
53	8		3	1	8		17		11		2		4		92	1
54	5	4	3	2	3	2	7	4	1	1	2		1	1	31	16
55					1		2	1	4	4	1				10	6
56	2		5	2	4	2	3		5				1		28	4
57	10	1	11	1	14		16		10		9		3		115	3
58	149		125		158		172		219		69		82		1,685	
59	4		6		12		10	1	10	1	9		12		101	3
60									8	1	320	3	246	12	902	18
61	12	1	9		9		4	1	48	1	10		8		133	4
62	2		3		1		5		11		2		2		42	
63	1		4				2		2		1		2		17	
64	106		82		99		180		276		69		65		1,301	
65	4		17		3		10		8		4				63	
66	16		13		7		14		24		35		61		345	
67	2		4		3		2		5		3		2		44	
68																
69	6		10		10		17		21		5		6		109	
70	8		2		4		8		15		5		11		66	
71	22		23		33		41		52		15		5		304	
72	32		4		2		7				1				364	
73			2	2			1								7	3
74	10	2	17	3	16	2	21		41	1	10		7	1	191	15
75	2		1		5		4		3		1				25	1
76	2	2	1		1		1								11	3
77	6		4		4		7	1	17				1		51	1
78					3		2		3						15	
79			3		1		2		2						11	
80	18		13		25		27		57		35		36		372	
81	8		10		14		9		26		25		16		211	
82	1		8	1	8	2	4	1	16				2		65	6
83	67		28	1	17		70		55		9		12		389	2
84	708		648	1	704	4	909	2	910	2	150		127		5,931	9
85	128		66		52		94		97	1	50		15		754	1
86			2	2	7		1						3		17	2
87	6		2		3		1		5		8		9		56	
88	64	1	40	1	69	1	136		119		19		8		580	3
89	141	26	143	17	171	16	246	29	289	28	67	1	43	4	1,346	131
90	84	1	91	1	74		137		163	2	53		30		1,001	5
91	9		10		9		9		20		9		15	1	137	1
92	91	1	96		239		324		351	2	7	2	3		1,364	7
93	239		111		90		106		207		231		261	1	2,829	1
94	262		236		270		326		505		227		187		3,813	
95	19		8		11		10		12	1	23		38		579	4
96	5				1						2				15	
97	14	1	16	1	10		2		11		4		4		99	2
98	103		93		77		113		122		79		43		1,305	
99	1		1				2								4	
100	1				1		1		2				1		6	
101	2		3		9		4		16		5		3		84	
102	38	1	59		61		58		80		72		83		754	1
103	2		5				1		2		3		3		21	
	10,975	170	8,584	205	7,985	85	10,958	130	16,374	118	11,095	21	12,752	112	145,242	1,122

TABLE LI.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Concluded.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	104,395.		102,489.		107,541.		97,402.		100,430.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	12,155	21	15,826	66	15,233	56	11,827	42	11,478	96
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	15		6	1	7	1	3			
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	54		85		85		94		84	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	6		15	1	13	2	17	1	15	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	10		22	3	5		4		10	2
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	1		3		3		2	1	1	1
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	30		35		22		30		42	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	1		25		22		13		16	
111. Jaundice.....	81		119		104		91		105	
112. Piles.....	249		257		229		226		204	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	16		40		30		18		16	2
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	10		11		9		5		13	
115. Diabetes.....			1		3		8		1	
116. Bright's Disease.....	8		7		3		8		7	
117. Diseases of Prostate.....	1		1		1				2	
118. Diseases of Testis.....	5		10		7		4		5	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	13		21		27		33		28	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	2		6		8		9		8	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	18		20		6		11		6	
122. Hydrocele.....	2		3		6		1		7	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		4		4		5		7	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
124. Anchylosis.....	2		2		2		2		1	
125. Caries.....	1		1		1		3		1	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	15		8		10		11		10	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....			1		1				2	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	3		13		4		4		8	
129. Neerosis.....	1		1		2		2		3	
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3		2		6		1	
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
131. Abscesses.....	174		263		353		212		223	
132. Boils.....	429		1,096		733		437		451	
133. Carbuncle.....	35		67		48		23		30	
134. Whitlow.....	44		171		78		47		76	
135. Skin Diseases.....	76		89		33		61		36	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
136. Burns.....	44		43		38		29		59	
137. Contusions.....	172		166		152		137		133	
138. Concussion of Brain.....	5		3	1	5					
139. Drowning.....		4		3		2				
140. Sprains.....	120		122		160		152		173	
141. Dislocation.....	12		3		10		2		4	
142. Simple Fractures.....	22		16		19		23		16	
143. Compound Fractures.....	68	2	4		2		3	1	2	
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	10,569	441	86	6	230	15	806	51	1,209	49
145. Incised Wounds.....	102		97		73		104		179	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	66		17		20		19		26	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	14		18		12		12		14	1
148. Poisoning.....	39		62		27		10		7	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	38		34		29	4	35		34	
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		2		1				1		
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>				1						
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>				9		3				
Total.....	24,732	470	19,003	92	17,871	83	14,549	97	14,753	151

TABLE LI.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Concluded.

1863.			1864.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
99,625.		89,241.		98,127.		104,916.		136,115.		115,385.		98,384.		104,504.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
10,975	170	8,584	205	7,985	85	10,958	130	16,374	118	11,095	21	12,752	112	145,242	1,122
104	2	2		7		8		3	1	1		3		57	3
105	117	113		180		313		383	1	113		35		1,656	1
106	19	18		13		17		18		6		6		163	4
107	8	9	4	9	2	6		8	1			2		93	14
108	2	2	1	3		1		3						21	4
109	23	11		14	1	14		37	1	3		12	1	273	3
110	19	25	1	9		13		18		3		4		168	1
111	76	97		107		64		101	1	79		80		1,104	1
112	162	116		111		143		236		197		211		2,341	
113	9	25		8	2	15		83		4		11		275	4
114	8	3		10		9		3		7		9		97	
115	5	1		4		1	1	3		2				29	2
116	11	13	2	10		14		15		3		4		103	2
117	3			1										9	
118	5	8		6		14		36		5		5		110	
119	14	24		26		26		29		12		17		270	
120	7	14		9		13		16		7		5		104	
121	14	9		8		23		18		3		6		142	
122	4	3		2		1		4		5		3		41	
123	4	8		3		11		12		1		4		67	
124	2	1		1		5		9		4		2		33	
125	1	1		6		9		4				1		29	
126	6	8		13		9		27		5		7		129	
127		1		3		1		4		1				14	
128	3	8		4		2		17		3		9		78	
129	2	7		3		4		5		1		2		33	
130		1		1		2		8		2		1		27	
131	250	234		245		350		402		113		90		3,009	
132	408	282		284		353		503		231		262		5,469	
133	25	15		17		18		30		9		21		338	
134	87	82		61		99		86		43		46		920	
135	43	33		56		50		91		95		90		753	
136	68	1	55	1	43		76	113		43		24		635	2
137	194		182		224	1	302	321	1	256	2	182	2	2,421	6
138	3	1	1		1		1	5	2	5		2	2	31	6
139			1						2		2		1		15
140	187		167		231		238	405		96		85		2,186	
141	7		13		9		15	23		5		4		107	
142	16		17		21		27	40		9		29		255	
143	2		4		1		5	7	1	60	1	23		181	6
144	80	15	54	6	226	17	87	123	9	22,596	322	13,173	549	49,239	1,488
145	249		298	1	242		287	275	1	52	1	39		1,997	3
146	20		36		31	1	33	50		111	5	42		471	6
147	14		6		13		23	38		13		13		190	1
148	7	1	5		4		6	10		17		22		216	1
149	24	3	53	3	48	2	41	29	1	34	1	23		422	17
150		1				1									6
151						1					2		1		5
152		3							1						16
13,185	199	10,649	225	10,313	113	13,757	144	20,025	140	35,350	357	27,361	668	221,548	2,739

TABLE LII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	16,634.		13,148.		13,567.		16,666.		17,588.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever	33	13	19	9	57	12	17	8	9	1
2. Typhus Fever	1				5					
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	248	1	7	3	12	2	17	1	18	1
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever	373	5	267	2	217	4	259	3	63	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	470		759		1,189		1,246	3	743	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	665	2	1,264		899		1,111		1,254	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....			20		404		33		11	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....			5	3	6	2	3		27	1
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	992	1	965	1	974	2	633		640	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	49	4	46		95	6	99	2	109	1
12. Acute Dysentery.....	143		149	5	132	7	175	6	157	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	3		5	1	7	1	26	3	35	3
14. Erysipelas.....	6		5		3		11		8	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....							1		1	
16. Measles.....	15		1		2		1			
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	24		120	13	115	4	28	2	26	
19. Mumps.....	2		1						9	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	61		43		42		78		89	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19	1	28		4		12		7	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	47		16		29		60		73	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	67		37		55		98		115	
24. Orchitis.....	1		8		4		11		20	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	1				1				2	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	1				1					
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1						2	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	8		13				20		7	
30. Purpura.....	16		13		35					
31. Delirium Tremens.....							1			
32. Inebriation.....									3	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....									2	
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	58		34		35		76		96	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	49		34		67		66		70	
38. Anæmia.....	12	1	9		16		16		3	
39. General Dropsy.....	1		9				2			
40. Cancer.....					1					
41. Tumors.....	2						1			
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	11		9	2	11		4		9	3
44. Scrofula.....	3		10		3		2		3	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	11		6		1		10		44	
47. Tape-worm.....			2				1			
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	4		1		3		2		1	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	3,396	28	3,906	39	4,428	40	4,120	28	3,656	10

TABLE LII.
of the Department of Virginia.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
19,484.			18,335.		19,032.		22,362.		47,257.		44,747.		50,436.		24,938.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	17	3	10	1	12	4	33	5	40	8	41	3	55	10	343	77
2	3				1		1		2	1					13	1
3	18		16	3	5	3			42		38		117	2	538	16
4																
5	29		21		23		24		159	1	175	1	439		2,049	16
6	471		376		400		382		882		911		987		8,816	3
7	673		422		355		582		1,444		913		860		10,442	2
8	39		18		20		1		53		28		108		735	
9	41		19		3		24		47	2	23	1	34	2	232	11
10	367		290		304		292		1,507		2,673		6,007	3	15,644	7
11	56	1	83	1	43		42		106	1	147		293		1,168	16
12	72	2	44		74		38		217		456		1,253		2,890	20
13	15	1	10		9		6		6		108		58		288	9
14	7		14		19		23		25		28	1	27		176	1
15	3		17	3	56	2	11		24	1	15		4		132	6
16			3		82	1	208	5	137	2	52		304	4	805	12
17									10						10	
18	15	1	9		12	1	18	1	28		13		12		420	22
19	11		1		18		100		228		102		120		592	
20	109				97		234		557		83		42		1,435	
21	10		130		31		18		29	1	212		235		735	2
22	62		65		100		135		226		133		114		1,060	
23	91		89		107		159		390		209		111		1,508	
24	18		7		20		38		54		48		27		256	
25			5		2		7		4		1		5		28	
26					4				8		1		5		20	
27									2				2		4	
28	5		30		2		8		7						55	
29	1						1		19		25		14		108	
30	5		1						2		3		3		78	
31	2		1	1	2				2						8	1
32	1								2		1		2		9	
33													3		3	
34					1										1	
35							1		4						7	
36	128		107		110		137	1	325		221		165		1,492	1
37	80		67		37		147		191		132		161		1,101	
38	16		17		5	1	10		20		27		20		171	2
39	3														15	
40							1								2	
41	3				1		4		5		4		2		22	
42					3				14						17	
43	2		6		8		19	3	20	2	18		9	1	129	11
44	5		4		1		5		7		2		12		57	
45			1												1	
46	17		30		35		29		88		69		100		440	
47							2		3		2		2		12	
48	1						2		3				14		31	
49											1				1	
	2,396	8	1,913	9	2,002	12	2,722	15	6,939	19	6,915	6	11,706	22	54,099	236

TABLE LII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	16,634.		13,148.		13,567.		16,666.		17,588.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	3,396	28	3,906	39	4,428	40	4,120	28	3,656	10
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....			1	1	2	2				
51. Epilepsy.....	9		11	1	13		6		5	
52. Headache.....	48		75		38		55		59	
53. Insanity.....			1		4		2		1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	2	2	3							
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....			1	1						
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....					1					
57. Nostalgia.....			5		1		2		2	
58. Neuralgia.....	33		18		39		41		38	
59. Paralysis.....	3		1		1		3			
60. Sun-stroke.....	20		11	1	1					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		1							
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....										
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	16		14		15		15		18	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....					1					
66. Night Blindness.....	7		6		13		5		2	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		1		1				1	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	16		14		3		5		13	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....					5		4			
70. Deafness.....	3		4		7		2			
71. Otorrhœa.....	8		2				2		5	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2				4			
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....			3	1						
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	7		1		2		7	1	2	1
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....									2	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			1		2		2	1		
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	5									
80. Varicose Veins.....	13		13		13		20		12	
81. Varicocœle.....	8		7		12		11		9	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....					3	1			1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	8		7		18		17		12	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	48		20		61		139	1	192	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	7		6		11		9		26	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....							1		1	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			2		2		2			
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	8						3		3	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	1		1		13	2	9	1	21	
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	7		4		11		11		19	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	1				1		2	2		
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	92		68		80		70		38	
94. Constipation.....	114		65		53	2	81		98	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	41	1	50		21		11		1	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			1							
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....							1		2	
98. Dyspepsia.....	42		20		8		15		52	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	1						7			
101. Fistula in Ano.....	2		2		3				3	
102. Hernia.....	31		21		20		27		20	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....							1		1	
Carried forward.....	4,006	31	4,369	44	4,907	47	4,712	34	4,315	11

TABLE LII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
19,484.		18,335.		19,032.		22,362.		47,257.		44,747.		50,436.		24,938.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	2,396	8	1,913	9	2,002	12	2,722	15	6,939	19	6,915	6	11,706	22	54,099	236
50	1				1				1		1	1			7	4
51	9		5		10		20		22		12		21		143	1
52	52		65		18		51		142		148		191		942	
53	2		2		1		1		8		2		1		25	
54					1		1	1	2	1	1	2			10	6
55					1	1			1		1		1		5	2
56															1	
57	1		2		2		1		12		5		28		61	
58	39		52		22		31		68		67		96		544	
59	2		2		3		2	1	3		5	1	6		31	2
60											104	1	69		205	2
61	4				6		6	1	4		24		11		61	1
62							1		5		2		1		9	
63	1								1		1				3	
64	23		31		18		21		63		77		85		396	
65	2		1		3				3		2		3		15	
66			4				5		6		20		54		122	
67	2						1				5		1		15	
68	7														58	
69			1		6		2		18		6		5		47	
70	1				1		1		5		2		8		34	
71	4		10		2		3		11		10		14		71	
72			12		6		7		5		3				40	
73											1		1		5	1
74	1		1		4		1		15	2	11	2	19	2	71	8
75	3		1		2								1		9	
76			1		1										2	
77			1				1		1						8	1
78							1	1			1				2	1
79													3		8	
80	15		11		9		14		16		13		11		160	
81	6		5		7		11		17		12		6		111	
82	2		8						2		1		1	1	18	2
83	12		9		6		9	1	15		13		7		133	1
84	205		188		164		173		355		237		122		1,904	1
85	30		11		45		24		31		18		25		243	
86			1						1				2		6	
87			2		2		2		1		5		12		30	
88	6		2		14		45		56		101		14		252	
89	24	2	31	1	34	2	73	11	89	8	30	4	18		344	31
90	4		6		16		34		45		26		23		206	
91	2		4	1	3		7		5		1		12		38	3
92	43		56				41		57		10		17	1	224	1
93	54		28		28		32		81		87		210		868	
94	106		103		96		125		259		214		341		1,655	2
95	1						2		3		18		85		233	1
96											1		2		4	
97	1				1								1		6	
98	29		9		14		35		44		24		76		368	
99																
100															8	
101	1		1				2		4		4		2		24	
102	19		5		26		25		41		30		74		339	
103													1		3	
	3,110	10	2,584	11	2,575	15	3,533	31	8,457	30	8,271	17	13,387	26	64,226	307

TABLE LII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	16,634.		13,148.		13,567.		16,666.		17,588.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	4,006	31	4,369	44	4,907	47	4,712	34	4,315	11
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....			3		1				1	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	13		14		24		32		59	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....			3		5		3		2	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....		1	3		2	1			2	
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....					1					
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	7		5		4		3		7	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	1				3				2	
111. Jaundice.....	35		40		53		36		38	
112. Piles.....	57		18		31		59		44	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11		2							
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	5						1		3	
115. Diabetes.....									1	
116. Bright's Disease.....		1	2		1		3		1	
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....	2		2				3		1	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	8		1		11		1		3	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	2		3				2		4	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....			3		17		9		11	
122. Hydrocele.....									1	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1						1	
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
124. Anchylosis.....					5				2	
125. Caries.....									1	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	3		2		5				3	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	1									
129. Necrosis.....	1				1					
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
131. Abscesses.....	146		233		50		58		61	
132. Boils.....	140		170		133		105		133	
133. Carbuncle.....	6		3		1		3		7	
134. Whitlow.....	14		31		16		16		11	
135. Skin Diseases.....	55		17		18		56		24	
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
136. Burns.....	9		2		1		3		5	
137. Contusions.....	36		30		18		31		62	
138. Concussion of Brain.....										
139. Drowning.....								1		
140. Sprains.....	22		21		28		34		52	
141. Dislocation.....	1		1		2				1	
142. Simple Fractures.....	6		7		1		2		5	
143. Compound Fractures.....					1		1		1	
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	30	6	11	2	7	2	11	2	5	1
145. Incised Wounds.....	19		11		5		11		11	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	4		5		5		5		9	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	3		5				1		1	
148. Poisoning.....	4							1		
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	9	1	3				1		1	1
150. ORDER II.—Homicide.....										
151. ORDER III.—Suicide.....										
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....						1				
Total.....	4,656	40	5,021	46	5,357	51	5,202	38	4,892	13

TABLE LII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
19,484.		18,335.		19,032.		22,362.		47,257.		44,747.		50,436.		24,938.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
3,110	10	2,584	11	2,575	15	3,533	31	8,457	30	8,271	17	13,387	26	64,226	307	
104				1										6		
105	53	55		74		117		233		102		66		842		
106	5	10		2		2		7		2		5		46		
107	2	1		5		2		8		4		6	1	34	4	
108		1		1		1		1		1		1		4		
109	6	3		5		9		3		11		6		69		
110	4			2				1		3		2		18		
111	37	36		11		21		61		66		33		467		
112	41	38		36		35		78		96		143		676		
113	5			6				8		4		6		42		
114				1		3		6		1		14		34		
115						1								2		
116										1				8	1	
117								2						2		
118		1		1				12		1		4		27		
119	8	3		7		2		7		6		9		66		
120	2			4				8		1		1		27		
121	3	4				2		9		9		10		77		
122	1	1				1						4		8		
123								3		1	1			6	1	
124		1				1		2				1		12		
125				1		1		3		2		2		10		
126	5	1		4		1		11				5		40		
127												11		11		
128		1		1		1		2				2		8		
129	1							2		2		1		8		
130						2		2				1		6		
131	43	29		23		33		99		77		82		934		
132	148	119		92		89		279		182		174		1,764		
133	3	4		1		3		5		6		11		53		
134	20	21		16		26		56		31		34		292		
135	33	24		45		44		133		56		75		580		
136	9	4		3		9		7		10		21		83		
137	79	74		77		53		100	1	126	1	147		833	2	
138						1			1	1		1		3	1	
139											1				2	
140	50	40		23		48		125		87		88		618		
141	3					2		4		1		4		19		
142	4	2		3		1		12		11		6		60		
143	1	1		1		2		2	1	24		21		55	1	
144	11	2	11	1	8	19	1	23		3,008	10	3,158	21	6,302	48	
145	25	5		12		15		35		34		36		219		
146	17	11		15	1	7		6		20		24		128	1	
147	13	2		2		6		23		7		9		72		
148										5		7		16	1	
149	1	1		2	1	7		6		9		2		41	4	
150																
151													1		1	
152							1		7						9	
3,743	14	3,086	12	3,059	17	4,099	33	9,840	40	12,279	30	17,620	49	78,854	383	

TABLE LIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	10,844.		11,651.		12,607.		9,986.		9,336.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	18	1	30	3	18	2	48	7	17	.....
2. Typhus Fever.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	12	1	.....	.....
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	53	7	92	3	31	1	19	2	10	1
4. Yellow Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Remittent Fever.....	415	.....	1,007	2	741	2	314	1	144	.....
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	463	.....	1,549	.....	2,152	.....	1,315	.....	1,449	.....
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	358	.....	1,448	.....	1,621	.....	1,329	.....	806	.....
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	24	.....	108	.....	57	.....	231	.....	13	.....
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	8	1	15	4	9	2	15	6	4	2
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	409	1	520	.....	514	.....	374	.....	307	.....
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	45	1	68	1	54	2	42	1	45	1
12. Acute Dysentery.....	93	.....	62	.....	164	1	110	3	104	2
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	21	.....	7	2	25	1	8	1	4	1
14. Erysipelas.....	7	.....	12	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Measles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Scarlet Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
19. Mumps.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	43	.....	35	.....	44	.....	44	.....	46	.....
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	95	.....	95	1	75	.....	62	.....	27	1
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	13	.....	21	.....	19	.....	18	.....	12	.....
23. Gonorrhœa.....	41	.....	58	.....	30	.....	38	.....	27	.....
24. Orchitis.....	4	.....	8	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Serpent Bite.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	7	.....	16	.....	11	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
30. Purpura.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Delirium Tremens.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
32. Inebriation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	30	.....	33	.....	32	.....	31	.....	42	.....
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	41	.....	43	.....	36	.....	17	.....	17	.....
38. Anæmia.....	20	.....	41	.....	63	.....	60	.....	90	.....
39. General Dropsy.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40. Cancer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41. Tumors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	1	5	1	2	.....
44. Scrofula.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.—FARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....
47. Tape-worm.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	2,238	12	5,283	17	5,724	12	4,114	23	3,180	9

TABLE LIII.
of the Department of North Carolina.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
9,414.			11,030.		12,953.		12,446.		8,027.		7,288.		7,126.		10,226.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	1		7	1	16	4	23	1	3	2	11	1	19	4	211	26
2					4										18	2
3	1		2						4	2	1				213	16
4																
5	41		55		64	1	47		52	1	31		78		2,989	7
6	716		564		703		809		612		472		389		11,193	
7	639		588		570		789		424		253		250		9,075	
8	15		17		14		3		18		6		13		519	
9	5	1	4	1	1		6		5	2					72	19
10	162		165		163		163		177		722		685		4,361	1
11	57	2	25	2	22	2	22		25		15	1	31	1	451	14
12	60	1	46		34		21		41		108		55		898	7
13	3		2		4		1		10						85	5
14	7		4		11		14		9		3		3		79	
15			4		4		4		2		1				15	
16			21		41		78	1	13		5		9		167	1
17					1						1				2	
18			2		17	1	4						3		27	2
19	1		5		3		15		3		14		3		51	
20	38		72		45		7		2				8		384	
21	1		1		2		1	1	11	1	23		46	1	439	5
22	12		17		31		22		15		21		19		220	
23	24		32		25		41		31		16		29		392	
24	1		2		10		8		2		5		2		51	
25	2		1				3				1				8	
26															2	
27									1						1	
28	1				4		16						1		24	
29					1				1		1		1		48	
30																
31	1								1						11	1
32	1								1						3	
33															1	
34															13	
35		1													1	1
36	26		24		48		47		78		28		27		446	
37	21		27		25		23		26		17		18		311	
38	22		23		22	1	16		11	1	12		1		381	2
39															4	
40																
41					1		2		2		1				6	
42	1								1						7	
43	3	1	5		5	1	7		4	1	5	2	2		48	7
44			1				4		2		7		8		23	
45																
46	2		38		15		18		14		28		17		145	
47							1								1	
48	1		2								2				8	
49																
	1,865	6	1,756	4	1,906	10	2,215	3	1,601	10	1,810	4	1,717	6	33,409	116

TABLE LIII.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	10,844.		11,651.		12,607.		9,986.		9,336.	
MONTH.....	10,844.		11,651.		12,607.		9,986.		9,336.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	10,844.		11,651.		12,607.		9,986.		9,336.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2,238	12	5,283	17	5,724	12	4,114	23	3,180	9
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
50. Apoplexy.....					1	1	5			
51. Epilepsy.....	5		13		3		1		8	
52. Headache.....	81		85		67		22		28	
53. Insanity.....	1				1		1			
54. Inflammation of Brain.....							1	1		
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....							1			
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....										
57. Nostalgia.....	5		2		1					
58. Neuralgia.....	16		22		16		10		22	
59. Paralysis.....	1		2				1		2	
60. Sun-stroke.....	16		25		1					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
62. Amaurosis.....					2					
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	13		13		15		8		4	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....					1		2			
66. Night Blindness.....	6		7		4		1		1	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		3		2			
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
68. Earache.....	14		11		9					
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		3		2		1			
70. Deafness.....					1					
71. Otorrhœa.....	3		1		5				2	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1				1		5	
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
73. Ancurism.....									1	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	3		3		4		5		4	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....							1			
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1		1						1	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	7		9		4		5		5	
81. Varicocele.....	3		5		1				1	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....					4		5	1	3	
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
83. Asthma.....	5		6		7		3		4	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	43		72		62		168		130	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	1		7		21		2		11	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	1		3		6		2			
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....			7		2		15		16	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	18	1	9		7	1	12	1	10	4
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	3		6		8		9		5	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....			4		1				1	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2						12	
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
93. Colic.....	31		47		44		25		14	
94. Constipation.....	123		129		89		58		71	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	6		3		3				1	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....							2			
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	11		3	1	5		10		4	
98. Dyspepsia.....	20		17		35		7		11	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	2		3		7		8		5	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	3		1				1		1	
102. Hernia.....	7		10		11		12		10	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1									
Carried forward.....	2,693	13	5,817	18	6,177	14	4,521	26	3,573	13

TABLE LIII.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

1863.			1864.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
9,414.		11,030.		12,953.		12,446.		8,027.		7,238.		7,126.		10,226.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1,865	6	1,756	4	1,906	10	2,215	3	1,601	10	1,810	4	1,717	6	33,409	116
50	1			1	1					1	1			9	5
51	3	3		2		1		4		3		3		49	
52	40	42		33		46		34		27		35		540	
53	1	2		2		1								9	
54						2	1							3	2
55						4	2	2		1				8	2
56								1						1	
57														8	
58	10	8		21		25		13		15		19		197	
59	2			2		2				3		2		17	
60										1		9		52	
61										1				1	
62										1		1		4	
63		1		1										2	
64	12	10		15		21		17		6		5		139	
65		1						2		2				8	
66	1							4		4		1		29	
67						1								8	
68	2													36	
69	1					3		3		3		3		22	
70		2		3				1		4		2		13	
71	1	1		2		1		3		2		2		23	
72		6		9		8								30	
73	1							1				1		4	
74	5	4		5	1	6		1				2		42	1
75	2					1		1				1		6	
76		1												1	
77	3	2	1											7	1
78	1									1				3	
79				1						1				2	
80	2	3		12		3		2		1		2		55	
81		2		2				2		2		1		19	
82				2	1	1	1							15	3
83	7	1	12		7	4		1		4		2		62	1
84	75		121	1	193	105		30		39		21		1,059	1
85	7		5		9	13		23		6		6		111	
86															
87				1		1				2				16	
88	25		6		15	9		2		5				102	
89	13	1	21	2	30	1	27	4	49	6	10	1	4	210	24
90	11		9		13		18		13		12		6	113	
91	1		2		2		1			2				14	
92	14		17		77		114		60		44		16	358	
93	15		10		14		17		21		24		28	290	
94	30		24		47		71		46		77		75	840	
95										7		15	1	35	1
96														2	
97	5		2		4		2					1		47	1
98	16		9		11		12		4		9		8	159	
99															
100	1		3		3		5		3					40	
101			1		2		1		2		1			13	
102	5		3		12		5		5		6		4	90	
103	1		1				2		1		2			8	
2,179	10	2,090	8	2,459	14	2,748	11	1,952	16	2,139	6	1,992	9	38,340	158

TABLE LIII.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	10,844.		11,651.		12,607.		9,986.		9,336.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
			Brought forward.....	2,693	13	5,817	18	6,177	14	4,521	26	3,573	13	
			ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.											
			104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....											
			105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	17		14		16		37		38		
			106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	7		4	2	1		1		1		
			107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	1		2		1						
			108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....			2		1					1	
			109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....			2		3		7		3		
			110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	2		1		14		4		4		
			111. Jaundice.....	36		50		34	1	28		10		
			112. Piles.....	24		40		22		21		20		
			113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	14		18		10		13		2		
			ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .											
			114. Stone and Gravel.....			1								
			115. Diabetes.....											
			116. Bright's Disease.....							1		3		
			117. Diseases of Prostate.....											
			118. Diseases of Testis.....			2						1		
			119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	7		8		3		1		1		
			120. Inflammation of Bladder.....			2		3		4				
			121. Incontinence of Urine.....	1		2		1		1		1		
			122. Hydrocele.....	1				2		1				
			123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2						1		1		
			ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .											
			124. Anchylosis.....			1								
			125. Caries.....											
			126. Inflammation of Joints.....	29		4		5		2		1		
			127. Inflammation of Bones.....											
			128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	1										
			129. Necrosis.....	1		1		1		1		1		
			130. Other Diseases of this Order.....											
			ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .											
			131. Abscess.....	31		29		35		20		23		
			132. Boils.....	97		139		78		53		27		
			133. Carbuncle.....	4		8		5		3				
			134. Whitlow.....	11		32		17		13		6		
			135. Skin Diseases.....	20		9		16		6		9		
			CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.											
			ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .											
			136. Burns.....			1		2		9		2		
			137. Contusions.....	32		32		28		23		13		
			138. Concussion of Brain.....					1						
			139. Drowning.....		2		1				1			
			140. Sprains.....	55		19		22		11		9		
			141. Dislocation.....					1		1				
			142. Simple Fractures.....	2		1		3						
			143. Compound Fractures.....									1		
			144. Gunshot Wounds.....	21	1	12	2	6	2	5		5	1	
			145. Incised Wounds.....	5	1	5	1	4				2		
			146. Lacerated Wounds.....	3						1		1		
			147. Punctured Wounds.....			3						1		
			148. Poisoning.....	5		1		1		1				
			149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	6		7	1	1		1		1	1	
			150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>											
			151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>						1					
			152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>											
			Total.....	3,128	17	6,269	25	6,514	18	4,791	27	3,760	16	

TABLE LIII.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
9,414.			11,030.		12,953.		12,446.		8,027.		7,288.		7,126.		10,226.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	2,179	10	2,090	8	2,459	14	2,748	11	1,952	16	2,139	6	1,992	9	38,340	158
104	2				1		1		1		2		2		9	
105	21		41		60		60		25		19		14		362	
106	4		1		2		9		1		4		3		38	2
107	1		1		1		1		1			1	5	1	14	2
108			1		2		2				1				9	1
109	2						2				5		6		30	
110	5		2		5		5		10		7		5		64	
111	9		1		4		10		14		7		3		206	1
112	9		15		14		14		13		19		12		223	
113	1		1				3		2		1		3		68	
114	1				2										4	
115																
116	2				1				1		1		1		10	
117																
118	1		1				1		1		2		2		11	
119	1		3		2		6		3		1		1		37	
120							1						1		11	
121	2		1		5		2		2				1		19	
122			1				1								6	
123					3										7	
124									1						2	
125											1				1	
126			1		2		1				1		2		48	
127																
128													1		2	
129	1				1		2						1		10	
130			2				1		1				1		5	
131	41		27		41		28		12		9		14		310	
132	43		37		58		53		45		48		71		749	
133	3		3		1				3		1		1		32	
134	4		11		8		16		8		4		2		132	
135	6		45		43		41		19		17		32		263	
136	9		3		12		2						5		45	
137	20		37		33		34		32		23		13		320	
138							1	1							2	1
139				5				2		1				1		13
140	22		25		19		41		23		7		14		267	
141	1		1		2		2		2						10	
142			3		6		4						1		20	
143					1		1								3	
144	6	2	3		28	6	5	1	9		2		3		105	15
145	2		21		12		14		13		10		7		95	2
146	1				5		4		2		5		2		24	
147	1	1	2		1		2		2		1		5		18	1
148					3								10		21	
149	2	1	4		4						21	2	1	1	48	6
150																
151																1
152																
	2,402	14	2,384	13	2,841	20	3,118	15	2,198	17	2,358	9	2,237	12	42,000	203

TABLE LIV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	21, 917.		28, 160.		28, 339.		28, 948.		30, 503.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		MEAN STRENGTH.....		MEAN STRENGTH.....		MEAN STRENGTH.....		MEAN STRENGTH.....	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	66	13	96	11	97	19	39	12	28	5
2. Typhus Fever.....	1	1	5	2	1				2	2
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	132	4	238	5	247	9	126	7	76	5
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	326		480	3	381	7	376	2	242	4
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	937		836		596		508	1	481	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1, 059		803		662		649		531	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	104		116		47		52		40	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	19	4	3	2	15	4	10	6	45	
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	2, 249		4, 450	5	4, 942	9	3, 168	4	2, 039	1
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	122	3	268	4	560	16	410	47	268	28
12. Acute Dysentery.....	460	3	477	5	788	14	485	12	274	11
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	11	1	32		51	7	50	6	55	3
14. Erysipelas.....	4		6	1	5		3		8	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										
16. Measles.....			10		28	1	29		13	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	6				4	1	4	2	9	4
19. Mumps.....					6		2		2	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	95		112		80		293		252	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		2		6		13		24	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	17		38		4		16		51	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	28		36		10		12		81	
24. Orchitis.....	3		3		6		4		7	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	1		5		2		1		1	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....			1				1		2	
27. Serpent Bite.....			2						1	
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....									4	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scoury.....	4		47		94	2	34	1	40	
30. Purpura.....							1			
31. Delirium Tremens.....							3			
32. Inebriation.....	1						1			
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....							1			
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1					1				
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	3				3					
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	96		155		146		149		168	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	38		79		90	1	75		59	
38. Anæmia.....	105		77		68		82		53	5
39. General Dropsy.....	21									
40. Cancer.....										
41. Tumors.....			4		2		5		4	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....			9		14		10		3	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	14	2	12	1	15	2	9	2	9	4
44. Scrofula.....	2		4				1		3	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	55		1				1		10	
47. Tape-worm.....	1						2			
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	10		6		3		1		4	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	5, 995	31	8, 413	39	8, 973	93	6, 626	102	4, 889	72

TABLE LIV.
of the Department of the South.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
32,307.			26,033.		29,442.		27,738.		9,589.		9,788.		10,125.		23,574.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	18	3	7	1	6		5	1	4		9	1	21	2	396	68
2															9	5
3	43	4	19	2	26		28				10	1	66	1	1,011	38
4																
5	129	1	57		72		78		33		44		187	2	2,405	19
6	338		333		278		344		114		158		147		5,070	1
7	509		407		380		431		85		150		160		5,826	
8	58		71		31		26		4				4		553	
9	2	1	8		2		14	3			13	1	8		139	21
10	1,255		661	1	549	2	750		285		525		657		21,530	22
11	294	28	138	7	69	1	103	4	9		19		55	1	2,315	139
12	194	3	74		116	1	96	1	60	1	127		114	2	3,265	53
13	18	2	8				3						4	1	232	20
14	17		12		10	3	24		9		6		4		108	4
15	7		16		8		34	10	2		1		2		70	10
16	9				75		75	3	4		3				246	4
17					1		1								2	
18	11	2	27	1	7		4	1	5		3				80	11
19			4		27		43		48		8		1		141	
20	329		262		190		213		30		31		31		1,918	
21	11		90		15		14		16		20				215	
22	54		30		20		43		24		33	1	24		354	1
23	109		29		24		99		26		18		25		497	
24	12		10		13		8		7		7		6		86	
25	1						1		1		1		1		15	
26	1		3		3		2								13	
27			1												4	
28	2		16				2				5				29	
29	17		12		10		4				6		1		269	3
30			1												2	
31	2						1		2						8	
32		1							1		1		1		5	1
33							2		1						4	
34					4		11								16	1
35															6	
36	261		193		109		144		75		49		51		1,596	
37	116		112		80		76		30		32		33		820	1
38	60		21		1		4		8		3		14		496	5
39															21	
40			1												1	
41	4								1		4		2		26	
42	19		3		5		5		3						71	
43	7		9		6	1	11	1		1	5		5		102	14
44	5		7		5		2		2		2				33	
45																
46	24		43		25		31		3		5		4		202	
47					1		2		3						9	
48											1		1		26	
49																
	3,936	45	2,685	12	2,168	8	2,734	24	895	2	1,299	4	1,629	9	50,242	441

TABLE LIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Continued

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	21, 917.		28, 160.		28, 339.		28, 948.		30, 503.	
MONTH.....	21, 917.		28, 160.		28, 339.		28, 948.		30, 503.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	21, 917.		28, 160.		28, 339.		28, 948.		30, 503.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	5, 995	31	8, 413	39	8, 973	93	6, 626	102	4, 889	72
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....					2	2				
51. Epilepsy.....	3		1		3		2	1	4	
52. Headache.....	153		132		91		83		68	
53. Insanity.....	1		4		2		1		1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	2	1	1						1	1
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1	1								
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....										
57. Nostalgia.....			9				3		3	
58. Neuralgia.....	26		49		44		41		61	
59. Paralysis.....	3		8		1		3		1	
60. Sun-stroke.....	25	1	22		2		1		1	
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2				51	1	30		45	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	20						1			
63. Cataract.....			1						1	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	38		64		27		31		50	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....					1		5		1	
66. Night Blindness.....	67		55		42		12		4	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		4		1		2		1	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	19									
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		3		3		2		1	
70. Deafness.....	3				1		1		1	
71. Otorrhœa.....	3		11		3		8		4	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		28		13		8		22	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	6		19	2	11	3	4		6	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....					2		1			1
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....							2	2		
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			1		2	2			2	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
79. Inflammation of Veins.....			2							
80. Varicose Veins.....	6		10		8		4		12	
81. Varicocele.....	13		16		10		7		4	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1				2	3	1	1		
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	10		13		11		21		9	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	80		120		179		340		230	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	12		22		9		13	1	15	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	7		11		14		7		12	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	7	1	19		22	1	10	3	13	1
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	4		21		7		21		17	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	3		4		2	1	2		4	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12		5		33		181		64	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	150		170	1	119		129		113	
94. Constipation.....	194		139		146		97		75	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	38		51	1	22		23		6	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	1		5		19		13		3	
98. Dyspepsia.....	31		109		120		55		62	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....	1									
100. Diseases of Spleen.....									1	
101. Fistula in Ano.....					3		2		2	
102. Hernia.....	15		21		27		11		12	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....							2			
Carried forward.....	6, 958	35	9, 563	43	10, 028	106	7, 806	110	5, 821	75

TABLE LIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
32,307.		26,033.		29,442.		27,738.		9,589.		9,788.		10,125.		23,574.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
3,936	45	2,685	12	2,168	8	2,734	24	895	2	1,209	4	1,629	9	50,242	441	
50	1	2	2	1		8	1					1	1	15	8	
51	7	7		10		43		4		6		2		92	1	
52	87	75		48		30		23		32		40		862		
53	4	4				2				1				20		
54										3				7	2	
55						1	1							2	2	
56																
57	2	3		1						1		1		23		
58	69	55		40		46		8		12		15		466		
59	1	1						2		1		3	1	24	1	
60												11		62	1	
61	15	2		4		1				3				153	1	
62	2					1		1		1				26		
63														2		
64	64	45		50		54		36		39		32		530		
65						5						1		13		
66	3			3		5		4		5		3		203		
67	2	1		2		6		1		1				22		
68														19		
69	1	8		1		4				2				28		
70		4		2				2				3		17		
71	6	3		8		10		4		2				62		
72	18	8		6		2		5		4		5		121		
73																
74	5	7		6		3						7		74	5	
75	1			1								1		6	1	
76												1		3	2	
77		1				2		1						9	2	
78										1				3		
79																
80	12	12		12		7				1		1		85		
81	2	5		3		5				1		2		68		
82		1				1	1							6	5	
83	20	18		9		14		1		4		2		132		
84	278	301		177	1	177		97		53		79		2,111	1	
85	6	20		25		15		6		3		8		154	1	
86												2		2		
87	1			1		2				1		1		6		
88	29	78		10		5		11		7		9		200		
89	27	3	1	28	5	38	3	4		36	1	14		238	19	
90	19	25		15		10		8		14		11		172		
91	2			2		2				5		4		30	1	
92	31	39		28		10		12		14		2		431		
93	83	42		26		39		19		31		26		947	1	
94	98	59		71		85		50		50		79		1,143		
95	4			5		7	1	5		4		14		179	2	
96																
97	3	1				1		1		2		1		50		
98	42	42		24		36		27		36		33		617		
99														1		
100														1		
101	2	3		2		1				1				16		
102	12	9		17		11		2		7		10		154		
103	1													3		
4,896	50	3,586	15	2,806	14	3,423	31	1,230	2	1,682	5	2,053	11	59,852	497	

TABLE LIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	21, 917.		28, 160.		28, 330.		28, 948.		30, 503.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	6, 958	35	9, 563	43	10, 028	106	7, 806	110	5, 821	75
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....			5		3				2	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	18		26		50		42		43	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	6		3		13		14		4	1
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	13	2	17	1	17	1	5	1	2	
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....			2	1	3		1	1		
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	4		8		7		4		5	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	5				2		2			
111. Jaundice.....	28	1	67		54		35		42	
112. Piles.....	56		91		100		72		46	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....			6	1	2	1	4		6	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	5		3		3		1			
115. Diabetes.....			1							
116. Bright's Disease.....			4		7		3		6	
117. Diseases of Prostate.....			1		1		3			
118. Diseases of Testis.....	1		6		6		2		1	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	11	1	12		6		3		6	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	5		4		5		3		1	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	5		6		14		2		4	
122. Hydrocele.....	1				1					
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3		3				1	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....	1						1		1	
125. Caries.....			1		4		7		3	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	6		3		3				3	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....					1					
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....			4		3		1		1	
129. Necrosis.....	1								3	
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1			
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	75		195		172		103		126	
132. Boils.....	171		350		221		124		130	
133. Carbuncle.....	19		13		10		7		4	
134. Whitlow.....	26		68		27		39		29	
135. Skin Diseases.....	24		66		27		38		25	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....	8		16		8		11		7	
137. Contusions.....	81		56		38		16		25	
138. Concussion of Brain.....					2		1		1	
139. Drowning.....		2		1						
140. Sprains.....	45		20		43		25		41	
141. Dislocation.....	1		1		1		2		1	
142. Simple Fractures.....	1		1		4				4	
143. Compound Fractures.....	1				1					
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	540	40	202	48	124	34	40	5	9	
145. Incised Wounds.....	23		26		15		15		21	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	22		7		5		6		2	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	6		4		1		1		3	
148. Poisoning.....	1		1						1	1
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	21		3	1	5					
150. ORDER II.—Homicide.....										
151. ORDER III.—Suicide.....										
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....				1						
Total.....	8, 189	81	10, 865	97	11, 040	142	8, 440	117	6, 430	77

TABLE LIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
32,307.		26,033.		29,442.		27,738.		9,589.		9,788.		10,125.		23,574.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
4,896	50	3,586	15	2,806	14	3,423	31	1,230	2	1,682	5	2,053	11	59,852	497	
104														10		
105	58	57		55		57		21		16		13		456		
106	1	1		2	1	8				1		3		56	3	
107	2	2		2		5	1					1		66	6	
108		2	1							1		1	2	10	5	
109	2	1		3	1	4	1	5		2		1		46	3	
110	3	3				1				1				17		
111	36	21		16		14		10		21		11		355	1	
112	62	38		49		46		10		11		21		602		
113	2	4		1				1						26	2	
114	1							2						15		
115	2	1												4		
116	3	1		3								1		28		
117		2												7		
118	3					1				1				21		
119	4	4		2		6		4		3		6		67	1	
120	1	1		1		1				1		2		25		
121	4	2		3		2				1		2		45		
122	1	2		2										7		
123	5	2		2	1	2								18	1	
124		2		1		1								7		
125	3	6		1		3		1		3		4		36		
126	3	2		3		2		3		4		8		40		
127						1								2		
128	2	1		1										13		
129				1		1		1						7		
130	2			3		1								7		
131	149	67		89		68		28		23		22		1,117		
132	226	181		142		167		51		59		101		1,923		
133	15	8		4		10		5		3		4		102		
134	29	26		33		54		16		16		11		374		
135	46	90		57		89		28		35		29		554		
136	11	5		2		8		3		7		2		88		
137	49	43		55		74		21		17		22		497		
138						1		1						6		
139								1				2		6		
140	66	42		32		49		20		17		13		413		
141	4					4		2		3		1		20		
142	1	4		4		2		3				1		25		
143	1					1								4		
144	20	3		12	2	679	10	13	2	11	14	1	4	1,668	145	
145	27	20	1	19		22		11		10		10		219	1	
146	7	8		3		1			1	4		4		69	1	
147	1	2		2		2		3		2		6		33		
148	1	1	1											5	2	
149	3	4		31	2	1	1			1				69	4	
150																
151							1		1						2	
152		1			3								1		6	
5,752	56	4,254	20	4,109	32	4,145	37	1,491	5	1,959	6	2,357	16	69,031	686	

TABLE LV.

Abstract of Mortality in the

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	37,096.		34,183.		30,790.		25,758.		26,186.	
MONTH.....										
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....		221		171		89		79		53
2. Typhus Fever.....		1								
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....		3		11		7		9		10
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....		20		19		13		3		
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....						2		3		2
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....		2								
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....										
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....		7		3		1		4		4
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....		7		2		1		2		3
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....		58		94		98		182		166
12. Acute Dysentery.....		10		9		12		8		3
13. Chronic Dysentery.....		3		8		15		16		10
14. Erysipelas.....		2		1		1		2		4
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....		8		2		3		2		6
16. Measles.....		2								
17. Scarlet Fever.....				1						
18. Diphtheria.....		1		10		7		9		4
19. Mumps.....										
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....						1				
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....		7		4				2		
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....				2		3				1
23. Gonorrhœa.....										
24. Orchitis.....										
25. Stricture of the Urothra.....										
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....										
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....				1				4		6
30. Purpura.....										2
31. Delirium Tremens.....		1		4		2		1		2
32. Inebriation.....										
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....				3						8
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rhoumatism.....		1				1				
37. Chronic Rhoumatism.....								2		
38. Anæmia.....		1		2				4		
39. General Dropsy.....										
40. Cancer.....				1						
41. Tumors.....				1						1
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....		3		1				1		
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....		12		19		16		17		15
44. Scrofula.....		1						1		
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										2
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....										
47. Tape-worm.....										
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....		371		369		272		351		302

TABLE LV.
General Hospitals of the Atlantic Region.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
21,749.			17,550.		18,332.		18,490.		20,518.		43,284.		49,391.		28,611.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	27		19		30		29		55		60		155		988	
2	1		1				1						2		6	
3	5		3				7				4		13		72	
4																
5	3		1		2				10		4		10		85	
6	1				1				1						10	
7	2						1		1				2		8	
8			1						1						2	
9			1						3		3		5		31	
10	6		5				1		24				9		60	
11	112		69		53		57		53		66		100		1,108	
12	3		1		1		2		2		3		5		59	
13	7		6		10				1		4		10		90	
14	4		3		5		5		4		7		6		44	
15	28		68		65		68		60		40		11		361	
16			1		12		44		36		11		11		117	
17					1		2		1				1		6	
18	3		5		5				3		4		13		64	
19									1		1				2	
20	1														2	
21			1				14		7		4		4		43	
22	1															
23																
24																
25	1														1	
26																
27																
28																
29											1				12	
30			1								1				4	
31	3		3		6		7		10		4		2		45	
32									2		1				3	
33																
34							11		3		5				30	
35																
36									1		1				4	
37					1						1				4	
38			1				1				1		4		14	
39													1		2	
40															3	
41	1														8	
42											1		2			
43	20		16		21		24		29		35		33		257	
44															2	
45									1		1		2		6	
46																
47																
48							1								1	
49																
	229		206		213		275		309		263		401		3,561	

TABLE LV.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	37,096.		34,183.		30,790.		25,758.		26,186.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		371		369		272		351		302
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....		2		2		2		3		3
51. Epilepsy.....		1		1		2		2		
52. Headache.....										
53. Insanity.....		2								
54. Inflammation of Brain.....		1		9		3		1		1
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....		4				3		1		
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....										1
57. Nostalgia.....										
58. Neuralgia.....										
59. Paralysis.....		2				2		1		
60. Sun-stroke.....		1		3						
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1		4						1
ORDER II.— <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....										
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....										
65. Inflammation of Iris.....										
66. Night Blindness.....										
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....										
70. Deafness.....										
71. Otorrhoea.....										
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IV.— <i>Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....				2						
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....				1		2		3		2
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....				2						1
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....		1		1						
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....				1						1
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....										
81. Varicocele.....										
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2								1
ORDER V.— <i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....										
84. Acute Bronchitis.....								1		1
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....								1		4
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....		1								
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....		15		15		12		19		21
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....		2		2				3		
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....		2		1		2				1
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1						3		
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....										
94. Constipation.....										2
95. Cholera Morbus.....				1						
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....				1		1				1
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....				1				1		1
98. Dyspepsia.....								1		
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....										
101. Fistula in Ano.....				1						
102. Hernia.....										
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....						1				
Carried forward.....		409		417		302		391		344

TABLE LV.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
21,749.		17,550.		18,332.		18,490.		20,518.		43,284.		49,331.		28,611.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	229		206		213		275		309		263		401		3,561	
50	1		1		1		5		2				2		24	
51			2		1		3		3		1		2		18	
52																
53													1		3	
54	2		2		5		7		8		4		9		52	
55	1		10				10		1		2		2		34	
56			1		1										3	
57																
58			1												1	
59	1						4		1		1		2		14	
60											1		4		9	
61			1		2				7		5		5		26	
62																
63																
64																
65																
66																
67																
68																
69																
70																
71																
72																
73			1				1								4	
74	2		2		4		4		1		2		1		24	
75					1		1		1				1		7	
76													1		3	
77			2		1		1		2				1		9	
78							1				1				2	
79													1		1	
80																
81																
82			2		1		2								8	
83					2						1				3	
84			4		5		6		7		2		1		27	
85	3		3				2		2		3		1		19	
86																
87																
88	1		2		2		2		2				1		11	
89	10		29		62		129		144		64		39		559	
90			6		1		4		3		4		1		26	
91					1				2		1		1		11	
92	2		2		1						1		2		12	
93																
94															2	
95	1								1		1				4	
96	1														4	
97					1		2		1		1		2		10	
98															1	
99																
100																
101															1	
102											1				1	
103													1		2	
	254		277		305		459		497		359		482		4,496	

TABLE LV.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	37,096.		34,183.		30,790.		25,758.		26,186.	
MONTH.....										
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		409		417		302		391		344
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....										
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....										1
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....		1		3		1				1
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....				5						2
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....		6		1		4		2		
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....				1						2
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....				1		1				
111. Jaundice.....		1								
112. Piles.....										
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....		3				2				
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....										
115. Diabetes.....										
116. Bright's Disease.....				1				2		
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										1
118. Diseases of Testis.....										
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....				3		1		1		
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....										
121. Incontinence of Urine.....										
122. Hydrocele.....										
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....								1		1
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....										
125. Caries.....										
126. Inflammation of Joints.....										
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periostum.....						1				
129. Necrosis.....										
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....		1				1				
132. Boils.....										
133. Carbuncle.....										
134. Whitlow.....										
135. Skin Diseases.....										
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....										
137. Contusions.....		2		3						
138. Concussion of Brain.....		1				2		1		
139. Drowning.....		3		1						3
140. Sprains.....										
141. Dislocation.....										
142. Simple Fractures.....				2				2		
143. Compound Fractures.....		7		9		2				3
144. Gunshot Wounds.....		236		283		81		88		63
145. Incised Wounds.....		1		1		2				
146. Lacerated Wounds.....		2		2				1		1
147. Punctured Wounds.....										
148. Poisoning.....										2
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....		4		4		1		1		3
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>				1						1
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>						1		1		
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total.....		677		738		402		491		428

TABLE LV.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
21,749.		17,550.		18,332.		18,490.		20,518.		43,284.		49,391.		28,611.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	254		277		305		459		497		359		482		4,496	
104									1				3		4	
105			1				1		1		1		3		8	
106	1		2						4		2				15	
107	1				3		4		1		4		4		24	
108	3		1		2		3		3		3		4		32	
109			1				1						1		6	
110	1		1				3		2						9	
111	1				1						2		1		6	
112													4		4	
113							1						1		7	
114																
115																
116	1				1				1		1		1		8	
117															1	
118																
119							2				1				8	
120					1										1	
121																
122																
123			2		1				1		1				7	
124																
125					1										1	
126									1						1	
127																
128							1								2	
129																
130																
131							1		2		1		4		10	
132																
133																
134																
135																
136					1										1	
137	1				1				1						8	
138							3		1		3		1		12	
139					1								2		10	
140																
141																
142											2				6	
143	3		2		1		1		1		42		18		89	
144	81		19		16		19		13		706		1,833		3,438	
145	3								1		1		12		21	
146					1		2								9	
147			2				1				1		2		6	
148							1				1				4	
149	4		3		1		1		3		14		28		67	
150							1								3	
151	1		1												4	
152																
	355		312		337		505		534		1,145		2,404		8,328	

TABLE LVI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	203,083.		219,614.		217,345.		205,014.		214,539.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table LV).....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	572	279	653	258	504	186	393	143	325	95
2. Typhus Fever.....	18	3	8	4	7	14	2	3	2	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	890	15	920	32	653	33	583	28	396	35
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	2,285	30	3,874	36	3,335	39	2,312	13	1,655	9
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	2,658		4,746		5,927	2	4,637	8	3,908	2
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	2,731	4	4,655		4,710		4,622		4,120	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	183		363	1	602		492		205	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	43	12	55	14	56	11	57	18	99	10
10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	10,607	10	16,563	13	14,682	16	9,068	8	8,409	5
11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	955	72	1,248	107	1,461	137	1,281	239	1,254	222
12. Acute Dysentery.....	1,762	25	1,869	23	2,485	44	1,653	40	1,253	20
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	131	4	123	13	202	27	173	32	181	22
14. Erysipelas.....	110	4	120	4	70	2	76	2	106	4
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	6	9	1	2	6	3	17	4	24	8
16. Measles.....	29	2	27		59	1	53		27	
17. Scarlet Fever.....			1	1					3	
18. Diphtheria.....	58	3	149	25	153	19	79	15	83	13
19. Mumps.....	50		42		54		35	1	101	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	375		355		495	1	849		1,136	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	310	8	337	5	252	2	184	2	204	5
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	412		539	2	754	3	750		764	1
23. Gonorrhoea.....	554		735		978		810		857	
24. Orchitis.....	68		60		92		112		113	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	14		15		15		17		28	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	9		9		18		12		8	
27. Serpent Bite.....	3		2						1	
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		25		6		8		27	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	115		196	1	170	2	109	5	90	6
30. Purpura.....	20		24		36		5		3	2
31. Delirium Tremens.....	47	6	29	7	43	4	50	3	38	5
32. Inebriation.....	31		48	1	23		37	2	37	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	4		17		15		14		10	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	27			3		1			10	8
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	3				5		5		19	
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	742	1	890		896	1	1,103	1	1,086	1
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	602		595		571	1	615	2	674	1
38. Anæmia.....	269	3	355	2	287		273	4	248	6
39. General Dropsy.....	23		11		34		3	1	1	
40. Cancer.....	2			1	2		2		1	
41. Tumors.....	8		13	1	5		8		11	1
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	28	3	36	1	48		52	1	38	1
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	75	14	103	23	111	26	92	23	74	25
44. Scrofula.....	24	1	53		31		40	1	41	1
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		2		2		17		5	2
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	223		57		78		122		218	
47. Tape-worm.....	4		4		2		8		2	
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	18		13		18		10		16	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		2		1		2	
Carried forward.....	27,106	508	39,942	580	40,045	561	30,853	598	27,914	512

TABLE LVI.
of the Atlantic Region.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
220, 341.			206, 669.		228, 244.		247, 591.		265, 635.		216, 639.		205, 041.		220, 813.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	260	82	258	79	191	79	250	78	255	103	190	71	291	227	4, 232	1, 680
2	8	6	3	1	11	2	7	4	3	2	4	.....	4	3	90	29
3	275	17	270	20	154	6	169	16	229	12	261	8	640	35	5, 440	257
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1, 059	9	781	9	839	6	1, 137	3	1, 463	18	1, 109	10	2, 197	13	22, 046	195
6	2, 459	1	1, 899	2	1, 981	1	2, 511	1	2, 939	1	2, 574	.....	2, 610	1	38, 849	19
7	2, 499	2	1, 912	1	1, 755	.....	2, 568	1	3, 202	1	2, 112	.....	2, 171	2	37, 057	11
8	164	.....	148	2	141	.....	66	.....	193	1	88	.....	162	.....	2, 807	4
9	63	2	61	11	20	1	62	7	86	9	43	8	72	8	717	111
10	6, 344	8	4, 326	11	3, 211	3	3, 457	2	5, 717	25	9, 144	.....	15, 525	20	107, 053	121
11	1, 229	212	872	151	554	64	589	76	677	58	621	70	1, 101	111	11, 842	1, 519
12	821	20	417	7	390	5	357	6	853	6	1, 364	3	2, 667	15	15, 891	214
13	91	15	71	12	33	14	35	.....	39	1	143	4	113	12	1, 335	156
14	124	4	169	9	224	10	340	10	307	9	156	9	115	7	1, 917	74
15	78	34	209	85	188	77	211	89	233	74	77	44	18	17	1, 068	446
16	48	2	296	2	1, 126	35	1, 828	106	1, 263	63	297	14	565	16	5, 618	241
17	4	.....	7	1	25	1	21	5	22	1	3	.....	1	1	87	10
18	74	9	164	8	147	16	135	7	123	6	50	4	84	15	1, 299	140
19	82	.....	259	.....	503	.....	1, 315	1	1, 699	1	481	1	372	1	4, 993	5
20	1, 444	1	1, 437	.....	1, 502	.....	2, 651	.....	1, 826	.....	616	.....	252	.....	12, 938	2
21	241	1	711	4	554	.....	660	16	540	12	630	7	778	34	5, 401	96
22	718	3	628	.....	849	1	1, 366	.....	1, 522	1	856	1	703	.....	9, 861	12
23	808	.....	720	.....	962	.....	1, 592	.....	1, 763	.....	848	.....	635	.....	11, 262	.....
24	142	.....	100	.....	172	.....	211	.....	301	.....	159	.....	169	.....	1, 639	.....
25	20	1	27	.....	30	.....	34	.....	33	.....	13	.....	18	.....	264	1
26	16	.....	35	.....	15	.....	21	.....	24	.....	11	.....	12	.....	190	.....
27	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....
28	26	.....	85	.....	14	.....	36	1	34	.....	5	.....	9	.....	277	1
29	57	.....	50	1	36	.....	34	.....	42	.....	40	1	45	.....	984	16
30	9	.....	6	1	4	.....	6	.....	9	.....	4	1	3	.....	129	4
31	31	5	39	9	68	13	64	14	65	14	26	5	26	2	526	87
32	32	1	51	5	57	1	84	3	69	4	39	1	41	.....	549	18
33	14	.....	16	3	15	.....	11	.....	15	.....	16	.....	27	.....	174	3
34	15	.....	7	.....	6	.....	15	11	3	3	1	5	.....	.....	84	31
35	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	54	1
36	1, 328	1	1, 147	.....	1, 154	3	1, 439	1	1, 577	1	700	1	617	.....	12, 679	11
37	784	.....	760	.....	684	2	814	1	1, 039	1	518	1	548	.....	8, 204	9
38	248	2	149	1	113	2	127	2	219	1	140	1	136	4	2, 564	28
39	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	1
40	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	23	2
41	11	1	18	.....	24	.....	25	.....	23	.....	18	.....	7	.....	171	3
42	87	.....	24	.....	68	.....	36	1	64	.....	18	1	6	2	505	10
43	76	29	99	33	93	31	120	43	128	40	74	47	57	39	1, 102	373
44	44	.....	47	.....	37	.....	52	.....	56	.....	38	.....	58	.....	521	3
45	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1	9	2	47	6
46	211	.....	315	.....	283	.....	355	.....	432	.....	210	.....	284	.....	2, 788	.....
47	5	.....	3	.....	8	.....	8	.....	10	.....	3	.....	5	.....	62	.....
48	5	.....	6	.....	9	.....	44	1	16	.....	8	.....	28	.....	191	1
49	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	9	.....	4	.....	4	.....	32	.....
	22, 063	469	18, 611	468	18, 254	373	24, 882	506	29, 136	469	23, 717	319	33, 129	588	335, 652	5, 951

TABLE LVI.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	203,083.		219,614.		217,345.		205,014.		214,539.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table LV).....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	27,106	508	39,942	580	40,045	561	30,853	598	27,914	512
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	2	3	5	7	12	11	10	7	4	7
51. Epilepsy.....	66	2	103	3	81	2	77	5	88	2
52. Headache.....	902		889		594		466		421	
53. Insanity.....	14	2	17		18		10		17	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	15	6	11	12	6	4	2	4	3	2
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1	5	3	1		3	2	1	1	1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	3		2		8		7		2	2
57. Nostalgia.....	13		37	1	25		28		20	1
58. Neuralgia.....	326		395		351		315		330	
59. Paralysis.....	20	3	36		21	2	18	2	13	2
60. Sun-stroke.....	325	3	222	10	23		7		2	
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	18	1	31	5	59	1	40	1	62	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	24		7		6		9		5	
63. Cataract.....			5		1		1		2	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	228		282		256		192		247	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	4		2		8		18		7	
66. Night Blindness.....	129		139		110		43		29	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13		12		10		15		9	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	104		68		55		18		19	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	33		28		18		16		7	
70. Deafness.....	18		12		15		14		3	
71. Otorrhoea.....	51		91		62		33		44	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	49		153		95		74		102	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	1		5	3	1		3	1	3	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	36	1	54	4	54	5	48	11	36	5
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	6	1	4	2	4		6		6	2
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	7	1		1	1		8	3	2	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	4		10	1	10	2	5	2	6	1
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	6		4		1		4		5	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	6		3		3					
80. Varicose Veins.....	113		73		54		77		91	
81. Varicocele.....	81		82		57		45		41	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	15	2	12	2	20	6	12	4	9	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	71		83		98		97		88	1
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	533		729		950		1,512	2	1,678	2
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	84		122		140		153	2	172	4
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	1		2	1	1		4		10	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	13		22	1	17		8		12	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	48	1	54		58		75		112	1
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	89	20	98	21	131	21	172	25	206	36
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	100	2	192	2	133		154	5	176	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	40	2	37	1	26	3	22	2	15	1
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	78	1	96	1	87		372	5	201	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	925		956	1	759		596		511	
94. Constipation.....	1,089		1,178		977	2	778		873	2
95. Cholera Morbus.....	368	1	367	4	211	3	99		30	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			5	2	1	1	4		3	1
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	23		25	2	44		42	1	26	1
98. Dyspepsia.....	324		555		416		285	1	302	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....	1				2					
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	4		4		7		15		8	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	26		19	1	18		13		18	
102. Hernia.....	193		169		177		154		196	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	3		3		2	1	5		2	
Carried forward.....	33,752	565	47,455	669	46,339	628	37,036	682	34,189	588

TABLE LVI.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
220, 341.			206, 669.		228, 244.		247, 591.		265, 635.		216, 630.		205, 041.		220, 813.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	22, 063	469	18, 611	468	18, 254	373	24, 882	506	29, 136	469	23, 717	319	33, 129	588	335, 652	5, 951
50	7	9	5	6	7	6	10	8	6	4	6	4	8	6	82	78
51	83	3	68	3	95	2	161	6	134	5	70	1	89	2	1, 115	36
52	438	.....	503	.....	435	.....	544	.....	653	.....	425	.....	619	.....	6, 889	.....
53	23	.....	16	1	18	1	27	1	27	.....	11	1	10	1	208	7
54	7	8	6	5	7	8	12	16	4	10	10	8	5	12	88	95
55	2	1	3	12	5	5	11	17	13	10	3	2	2	2	46	60
56	4	1	9	3	5	3	5	1	6	.....	1	1	4	1	56	12
57	17	1	26	1	27	.....	33	.....	26	.....	18	.....	91	.....	361	4
58	401	.....	373	1	395	.....	444	.....	444	.....	223	.....	313	.....	4, 310	1
59	14	1	16	1	22	.....	21	7	20	2	22	2	28	3	251	25
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	438	5	379	16	1, 405	35
61	43	2	19	2	29	3	34	5	63	9	46	5	23	6	467	41
62	5	.....	7	.....	5	.....	17	.....	19	.....	6	.....	9	.....	119	.....
63	6	.....	6	.....	4	.....	6	.....	4	.....	3	.....	9	.....	47	.....
64	320	.....	324	.....	344	.....	474	.....	576	.....	292	.....	293	.....	3, 828	.....
65	10	.....	24	.....	9	.....	22	.....	19	.....	13	.....	4	.....	140	.....
66	22	.....	20	.....	16	.....	29	.....	47	.....	67	.....	121	.....	772	.....
67	10	.....	20	.....	7	.....	13	.....	14	.....	15	.....	9	.....	147	.....
68	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	.....
69	19	.....	51	.....	74	.....	77	.....	61	.....	19	.....	25	.....	428	.....
70	13	.....	13	.....	21	.....	28	.....	42	.....	23	.....	30	.....	232	.....
71	57	.....	89	.....	130	.....	132	.....	133	.....	49	.....	36	.....	907	.....
72	102	.....	90	.....	51	.....	29	.....	29	.....	9	.....	8	.....	791	.....
73	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	27	8
74	32	8	57	9	58	8	50	5	92	9	55	7	64	6	636	78
75	9	.....	4	.....	11	2	7	1	4	1	1	1	5	1	67	11
76	3	3	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	29	9
77	12	.....	13	4	7	4	12	3	24	2	1	.....	4	1	108	20
78	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	4	1	2	2	1	.....	35	5
79	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	8	1	34	2
80	81	.....	78	.....	94	.....	76	.....	98	.....	75	.....	76	.....	986	.....
81	35	.....	37	.....	47	.....	48	.....	65	.....	45	.....	35	.....	618	.....
82	3	.....	19	3	16	7	11	6	25	2	1	.....	6	1	149	34
83	132	2	102	1	67	2	128	1	90	.....	41	1	67	.....	1, 064	8
84	2, 149	.....	2, 492	8	2, 524	16	2, 486	12	2, 136	12	705	2	542	2	18, 496	56
85	281	3	229	3	261	1	287	3	338	4	158	3	124	1	2, 349	24
86	4	.....	4	2	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	43	3
87	19	.....	16	.....	17	.....	26	.....	15	.....	19	.....	31	.....	215	1
88	170	2	338	5	175	5	260	3	259	2	147	1	38	1	1, 734	21
89	340	57	595	96	677	170	758	258	670	259	226	88	156	48	4, 118	1, 099
90	197	2	263	8	281	1	327	6	341	6	145	4	124	1	2, 433	37
91	28	.....	25	1	24	1	36	2	39	3	36	1	61	2	389	19
92	289	3	448	8	631	4	804	39	800	2	112	3	72	3	3, 990	69
93	463	.....	309	.....	288	.....	316	.....	436	.....	467	.....	681	1	6, 707	2
94	763	.....	818	.....	893	.....	1, 144	.....	1, 331	.....	762	.....	1, 049	.....	11, 658	4
95	44	2	17	.....	21	.....	28	1	30	2	80	1	287	2	1, 522	16
96	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	25	5
97	30	1	23	1	16	2	7	2	18	1	9	1	10	2	273	14
98	315	.....	259	.....	269	.....	317	.....	288	.....	243	.....	271	.....	3, 842	1
99	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
100	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	64	.....
101	10	.....	13	.....	20	.....	11	.....	30	.....	15	.....	9	.....	202	1
102	146	1	134	.....	162	.....	174	.....	200	.....	151	1	242	.....	2, 098	2
103	7	1	9	.....	1	.....	6	.....	7	.....	5	.....	6	1	56	3
	29, 257	581	26, 615	656	26, 601	624	34, 347	912	38, 841	816	28, 993	464	39, 228	712	422, 653	7, 897

TABLE LVI.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.											
	MONTH.....		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table LV).....		203,083.		219,614.		217,345.		205,014.		214,539.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	33,752	565	47,455	669	46,339	628	37,036	682	34,189	588		
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>												
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	16		25	1	16	1	5		8			
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	242		233		306		392		500	1		
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	35	3	46	6	57	3	47	2	29	2		
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	47	5	72	11	37	4	15	1	23	5		
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	4	7	8	2	12	7	5	5	3	2		
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	49		79	1	64		58		63	2		
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	13		38	1	45	1	26		25			
111. Jaundice.....	265	2	379		367	1	306		298			
112. Piles.....	536		562		533		484		481			
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	90	4	80	1	76	4	44	2	53	2		
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>												
114. Stone and Gravel.....	27		20		19		10		20			
115. Diabetes.....	1		3		4		9		4			
116. Bright's Disease.....	8	1	16	1	13	1	17	2	20			
117. Diseases of Prostate.....	1		2		2		3		2	1		
118. Diseases of Testis.....	16		26		17		12		12			
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	61	1	75	3	64	1	46	1	47			
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	15		18		16		20		23			
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	30		44		51		32		37			
122. Hydrocele.....	5		8		11		6		15			
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13		17		9		12	1	15	2		
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>												
124. Anchylosis.....	4		3		8		3		12			
125. Caries.....	1		11		21		12		6			
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	59		27		35		23		24			
127. Inflammation of Bones.....	3		1		3				9			
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	8		27		10	1	6		12			
129. Necrosis.....	7		2		4		8		9			
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		7		2		7		3			
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>												
131. Abscess.....	592	1	1,229		841	1	552		651			
132. Boils.....	1,042		2,255		1,415		864		910			
133. Carbuncle.....	94		121		81		54		54			
134. Whitlow.....	117		369		176		129		158			
135. Skin Diseases.....	218		251		129		217		151			
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.												
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>												
136. Burns.....	88		141	1	66		73		107			
137. Contusions.....	457	2	496	3	428		365		401			
138. Concussion of Brain.....	8	1	5	2	9	2	2	1	2			
139. Drowning.....		18		11		3		2		3		
140. Sprains.....	354		338		349		323		421			
141. Dislocation.....	20		15		17		17		12			
142. Simple Fractures.....	88		38	2	39		44	2	53			
143. Compound Fractures.....	70	9	7	9	11	2	8	2	6	3		
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	11,818	799	462	348	501	136	1,017	151	1,282	118		
145. Incised Wounds.....	200	3	194	2	168	2	184	1	264			
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	121	2	44	2	45		43	1	66	1		
147. Punctured Wounds.....	40		40		23		29	1	29	1		
148. Poisoning.....	60		84		34	2	19	1	11	3		
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	83	6	53	8	60	6	49	1	46	6		
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		3		2		1		1		1		
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		2		1		2		1				
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>				10		4		1				
Total.....	50,779	1,434	55,426	1,097	52,533	813	42,633	862	40,566	741		

TABLE LVI.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
220, 341.			206, 669.		228, 244.		247, 591.		265, 635.		216, 639.		205, 041.		220, 813.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	29, 257	581	26, 615	656	26, 601	624	34, 347	912	38, 841	816	28, 993	464	39, 228	712	422, 653	7, 897
104	7	.....	13	1	10	.....	10	1	11	2	3	.....	8	3	132	9
105	764	.....	926	1	1, 192	.....	1, 275	2	1, 221	3	403	1	226	3	7, 680	11
106	38	2	43	4	34	3	45	.....	31	4	15	2	25	.....	445	31
107	15	4	20	4	24	6	22	5	21	3	9	7	28	7	333	62
108	3	4	6	4	8	3	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	7	65	53
109	41	1	28	2	31	2	40	2	49	1	25	.....	30	2	557	13
110	34	1	33	2	19	1	29	3	32	3	21	.....	26	.....	341	12
111	238	1	192	.....	185	1	166	.....	239	1	200	2	164	1	2, 999	9
112	414	.....	378	.....	348	.....	436	.....	468	.....	415	.....	523	4	5, 578	4
113	25	.....	149	1	76	2	66	1	197	.....	25	.....	56	1	937	18
114	16	.....	11	.....	21	.....	20	.....	24	.....	17	.....	36	.....	241	.....
115	11	1	6	.....	8	.....	5	1	11	.....	3	.....	5	.....	70	2
116	20	1	20	3	16	1	14	.....	17	1	7	1	10	1	178	13
117	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1
118	11	.....	15	.....	20	.....	46	.....	67	.....	27	.....	26	.....	295	.....
119	39	.....	45	.....	69	.....	58	3	57	1	33	1	40	.....	634	11
120	14	.....	24	.....	21	1	21	.....	31	.....	13	.....	13	.....	229	1
121	34	.....	30	.....	43	.....	63	.....	45	.....	21	.....	27	.....	457	.....
122	10	.....	11	.....	12	.....	9	.....	6	.....	8	.....	10	.....	111	.....
123	14	.....	36	2	15	3	19	.....	17	1	5	2	8	.....	180	11
124	6	.....	6	.....	4	.....	8	.....	15	.....	7	.....	5	.....	81	.....
125	16	.....	14	.....	21	1	15	.....	12	.....	6	.....	9	.....	144	1
126	18	.....	22	.....	47	.....	28	.....	55	1	16	.....	29	.....	383	1
127	1	.....	5	.....	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	1	.....	11	.....	46	.....
128	12	.....	18	.....	8	.....	5	1	23	.....	5	.....	15	.....	149	2
129	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	15	.....	12	.....	7	.....	6	.....	100	.....
130	5	.....	8	.....	6	.....	7	.....	15	.....	3	.....	4	.....	68	.....
131	711	.....	477	.....	558	1	616	1	649	2	291	1	275	4	7, 442	11
132	1, 057	.....	859	.....	823	.....	927	.....	1, 089	.....	671	.....	802	.....	12, 714	.....
133	57	.....	35	.....	41	.....	64	.....	57	.....	29	.....	50	.....	737	.....
134	175	.....	194	.....	191	.....	275	.....	214	.....	126	.....	117	.....	2, 241	.....
135	193	.....	364	.....	449	.....	410	.....	534	.....	335	.....	375	.....	3, 626	.....
136	134	1	106	1	104	1	131	.....	144	.....	73	.....	62	.....	1, 229	4
137	565	1	548	.....	690	2	732	.....	706	3	578	3	524	2	6, 490	16
138	4	1	7	.....	2	1	4	4	7	5	10	3	3	4	63	24
139	.....	.....	9	.....	5	.....	2	.....	7	.....	5	.....	8	.....	73	.....
140	555	.....	477	.....	540	.....	658	.....	801	.....	347	.....	335	.....	5, 498	.....
141	25	.....	23	.....	19	.....	32	.....	47	.....	16	.....	14	.....	257	.....
142	41	.....	42	.....	50	.....	56	.....	82	.....	35	2	50	.....	621	6
143	7	3	6	2	7	2	14	2	11	3	84	43	46	18	277	98
144	189	110	140	31	992	54	188	37	227	23	25, 680	1, 042	16, 484	2, 405	58, 980	5, 254
145	384	3	415	3	381	1	427	3	411	1	149	2	141	12	3, 318	33
146	87	.....	98	.....	87	3	76	2	80	1	164	5	81	.....	992	17
147	50	1	18	2	27	1	43	2	79	.....	30	1	39	2	417	11
148	11	4	6	2	8	1	7	2	13	1	42	1	49	.....	344	17
149	45	12	133	7	120	7	60	6	44	5	67	20	37	31	797	115
150	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
151	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	24
152	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34
	35, 369	741	32, 634	738	33, 943	733	41, 504	999	46, 727	906	59, 019	1, 617	60, 055	3, 231	551, 188	13, 912

CENTRAL REGION.

The reports from troops in the Central Region are consolidated into statistical tables for nine departments, as follows:

1. The Department of West Virginia	-	-	-	-	Table	LVII.
2. The Northern Department	-	-	-	-	Table	LVIII.
3. The Department of the Ohio	-	-	-	-	Table	LIX.
4. The Department of the Cumberland	-	-	-	-	Table	LX.
5. The Department of the Tennessee	-	-	-	-	Table	LXI.
6. The Department of the Gulf	-	-	-	-	Table	LXII.
7. The Department of the Northwest	-	-	-	-	Table	LXIII.
8. The Department of the Missouri	-	-	-	-	Table	LXIV.
9. The Department of Arkansas	-	-	-	-	Table	LXV.

To these tables are added—

10. A table showing the mortality in the general hospitals of the Central Region	-	-	-	-	Table	LXVI.
11. A consolidated table for the Central Region	-	-	-	-	Table	LXVII.

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA—TABLE LVII.

This table embraces for July the reports from troops in the State of West Virginia and in Maryland west of Hancock; subsequently the reports from West Virginia and Maryland west of the Monocacy.

The boundaries for July are those fixed by General Orders No. 186, June 24, 1863. (See remarks on Table XXXIV.) They were extended by General Orders No. 266, August 3, 1863, to include all of the State of Maryland west of the Monocacy, and that part of Virginia in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

General F. Sigel was assigned to command February 29, 1864, and General D. Hunter May 19, 1864.

The most important movements during the year were the advance of General Sigel up the Shenandoah valley in May, and the movement of General Hunter against Lynchburg in June.

2. THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—TABLE LVIII.

As for the previous year this designation is here applied to the region north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,

Michigan, and Wisconsin. The department was created by General Orders, No. 17, January 12, 1864, to consist of the above States, excepting the State of Wisconsin, which officially formed part of the Department of the Northwest, General S. P. Heintzelman was placed in command.

3. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO—TABLE LIX.

This table embraces the reports received from troops in Kentucky east of the Tennessee river, and from the Army of the Ohio in East Tennessee. The boundaries are those fixed by General Orders, No. 369, November 16, 1863, by which the department was declared to consist of the State of Kentucky east of the Tennessee river, and such parts of the State of Tennessee as might be occupied by the troops of that army.

In August, 1863, General A. E. Burnside moved with the Army of the Ohio into East Tennessee, occupying Knoxville September 1st.

In November, Knoxville was besieged by a rebel force under General Longstreet, who arrived before the place November 17th. The siege was raised December 4th on the arrival of a force from the Armies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland, under command of General Sherman.

November 16th General J. G. Foster was assigned to the command of this department, and January 23, 1864, General J. M. Schofield.

The Army of the Ohio, or Twenty-third Army Corps, subsequently moved southward, formed a junction, during April, with the Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and accompanied them in the campaign against Atlanta.

The term Department of the Ohio was understood to embrace this Army of the Ohio, as well as the garrisons and detachments left in portions of Kentucky and Tennessee embraced within the boundaries above indicated. The Ninth Corps is consolidated with this table from August to March, inclusive; during April, May, and June, it is consolidated with the Army of the Potomac.

4. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—TABLE LX.

This table includes the reports from troops in Tennessee east of the Tennessee river, and west of the Cumberland mountains, and from the Army of the Cumberland.

The Army of the Cumberland, under General W. S. Rosecrans, had occupied Chattanooga and advanced into Georgia, when the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, compelled its retreat to Chattanooga.

On the 24th of September the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps were detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland. October 16, 1863, the Military Division of the Mississippi was created by General Orders No. 337,

to consist of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee; General U. S. Grant was placed in command. The same order assigned General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Army of the Cumberland.

General Sherman with a part of the Army of the Tennessee was now brought across to form a junction with the Army of the Cumberland, and the combined force fought the battle of Chattanooga, November 23d, 24th, and 25th.

After the battle of Chattanooga General Sherman was sent with a force to the relief of Knoxville, as already mentioned. The siege of that place having been raised he returned to his position on the right of the Army of the Cumberland.

March 12, 1864, General Grant was assigned to the command of the Armies of the United States, and General W. T. Sherman to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which was extended to embrace the Department of Arkansas. May 7th the Department of Arkansas was transferred to the Military Division of West Mississippi.

At the beginning of May the Army of the Cumberland lay in the neighborhood of Ringgold, Georgia; the Army of the Tennessee, under General McPherson, was a few miles to the right, while the Army of the Ohio, under General Schofield, had been brought from East Tennessee and lay a short distance to the left.

Simultaneously with the movement of the Army of the Potomac these armies also moved and made the campaign which resulted in the occupation of Atlanta September 2d.

The close of the year represented in the table finds the combined army in the neighborhood of Kenesaw mountain. The most important engagements up to this time had been the battle of Resaca, May 14th and 15th, the battles around Dallas, and the battles in the neighborhood of Kenesaw mountain, including the assaults of June 27th.

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—TABLE LXI.

The boundaries of the Department of the Tennessee continue the same as during the previous years; portions of the Army of the Tennessee were, however, moved long distances beyond these boundaries during the year.

The first of July, 1863, found the Army of the Tennessee, under General U. S. Grant, engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, which surrendered July 4th. After the fall of that place a portion of the troops were transferred to other departments. During the latter part of July General Steele was detached on the Arkansas expedition; August 3d the Ninth Corps commenced leaving for the Department of the Ohio; August 10th the Thirteenth Corps began to embark for the Department of the Gulf, with which its reports are consolidated for September and subsequent months.

Early in October General Sherman, with the Fifteenth Corps, which had been brought on transports to Memphis, marched eastward and effected a junction with the Army of the Cumberland.

After the Military Division of the Mississippi was created, October 16th, General Sherman, who was now placed in command of the Department of the Tennessee, continued his march, arriving in time to participate in the battles before Chattanooga, November 23d, 24th, and 25th, and subsequently moved to the relief of Knoxville, returning during the month of December to Northern Alabama.

March 12, 1864, General J. B. McPherson was assigned to the command of the department—General Sherman being placed in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Towards the close of April the Seventeenth Corps was sent from Vicksburg on transports, by way of Cairo, to join the Fifteenth Corps on the right of the Army of the Cumberland. The Army of the Tennessee, as this force was designated, accompanied the Armies of the Cumberland and the Ohio on the campaign against Atlanta, as already stated. (See remarks on Table LX.)

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—TABLE LXII.

The boundaries of this department remain unchanged.

The beginning of the year represented in this table found General Banks still engaged in the siege of Port Hudson, which surrendered July 8th. During August the Thirteenth Corps was transferred from the Department of the Tennessee. September 4th the expedition to Sabine Pass under General Franklin set out from New Orleans. October 26th a force was sent from New Orleans to Brownsville, Texas, occupying that place November 6th.

In March General Banks made an expedition to Alexandria, and thence up the Red river; a force from the Department of the Tennessee, under General A. J. Smith, being sent on transports up the Red river with the fleet to coöperate. After the engagement near Sabine Cross-roads, April 8th, and that near Pleasant Hill, April 9th, the expedition retired, General Banks returning to New Orleans and General Smith to Vicksburg.

7. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—TABLE LXIII.

As during previous years this table embraces the reports received from troops within the States of Iowa and Minnesota and the Territories of Nebraska and Dakota. The most important military event was the Indian expedition of Generals Sibley and Sully during the summer of 1863.

8. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—TABLE LXIV.

This table embraces the reports received from troops within the limits of the States of Missouri and Kansas. The reports from troops in the neighborhood of Fort Smith,

Arkansas, and the adjacent Indian Territory for the month of July, 1863, are also embraced; but for August and subsequent months they are consolidated with the Department of Arkansas.

Officially the limits of the department continued as fixed by General Orders No. 155, (see remarks on Table XLI,) until January 1, 1864, when the Department of Kansas was created by General Orders No. 1, to consist of the State of Kansas, the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado, and the Indian Territory, including the military post of Fort Smith.

January 22, 1864, General W. S. Rosecrans was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

9. THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS—TABLE LXV.

This table embraces, after the month of July, 1863, the reports from troops in the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory. The Department was created by General Orders No. 14, January 6, 1864, to consist of the State of Arkansas, except the military post of Fort Smith; General F. Steele was assigned to command.

April 17, 1864, the Indian Territory and the military post of Fort Smith were added. The boundaries thus established are those employed for the table.

After the fall of Vicksburg an expedition under General Steele was organized, which occupied Little Rock September 10th. This expedition and the troops at Helena belonged officially to the Department of the Tennessee until the Department of Arkansas was created by General Orders No. 14.

General Orders No. 192, May 7, 1864, united the Departments of Arkansas and of the Gulf into the Military Division of West Mississippi, General E. R. S. Canby to command. In these tables, however, the departments have been kept separate.

TABLE LVII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	17, 137.		25, 296.		24, 801.		26, 058.		27, 587.			
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
MEAN STRENGTH.....												
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.											
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>											
	1.	Typhoid Fever	78	1	138	16	102	6	130	7	67	5
	2.	Typhus Fever			1						19	1
	3.	Typho-Malarial Fever	4		115		49	1	59	1	33	
	4.	Yellow Fever										
	5.	Romittont Fever	28		151		122		120	3	85	
	6.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever	33		132		146		230		109	
	7.	Tertian Intermittent Fever	169		189		165		233		148	
	8.	Quartan Intermittent Fever	6				2		2		2	
	9.	Congestive Intermittent Fever			1		6	1			3	
	10.	Acute Diarrhœa	325		753	1	483		551	1	379	
	11.	Chronic Diarrhœa	68	1	99		76		62		38	1
	12.	Acute Dysentery	159	2	288	2	177	2	146	1	127	2
	13.	Chronic Dysentery	31		52		33		22		12	
	14.	Erysipelas	8		12		8		13		17	
	15.	Small-pox and Varioloid	1	1	4				1	1	1	
	16.	Measles	3				4				4	
	17.	Scarlet Fever					3					
	18.	Diphtheria	8		9	1	11		14		10	
	19.	Mumps	1		2		11		4		4	
	20.	Epidemic Catarrh	13		1		32		124		298	
	21.	Other Diseases of this Order	14		50		7		2		15	
		ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22.	Syphilis	33		86		63		44	1	44	
	23.	Gonorrhœa	54		155		128		93		66	
	24.	Orchitis	10		15		11		13		6	
	25.	Stricture of the Urethra					1		2			
	26.	Purulent Ophthalmia	5		1		1		9		2	
	27.	Serpent Bite										
	28.	Other Diseases of this Order	1									
		ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29.	Scurvy	10		10				2			
	30.	Purpura			1		1				1	
	31.	Dolirium Tremens	3		3						1	1
	32.	Inebriation			6		1		1		2	
	33.	Chronic Alcoholism			4							
	34.	Other Diseases of this Order										
		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
		ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35.	Gout										
	36.	Acute Rheumatism	58		95		67		85		65	
	37.	Chronic Rheumatism	32		85		71		82		76	
	38.	Angæmia	29		44		5		5		19	
	39.	General Dropsy					7		1		2	
	40.	Cancer			3				1			
	41.	Tumors			2				1		1	
	42.	Other Diseases of this Order							1			
		ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	43.	Consumption	2		6		7		8		7	1
	44.	Scrofula	4		6		9		5		4	
	45.	Other Diseases of this Order	1									
		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	46.	Itch	3		26		31		26		43	
	47.	Tape-worm							1			
	48.	Other Intestinal Worms			2		3		3		3	
	49.	Other Diseases of this Order							1			
		Carried forward	1, 194	5	2, 547	20	1, 843	10	2, 097	15	1, 713	11

TABLE LVII.
of the Department of Western Virginia.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
30,385.			25,377.		34,403.		31,405.		26,142.		36,802.		20,073.		27,122.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	49	7	72	10	27	1	32	6	49	15	46	9	22		812	83
2	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	4		30	6
3	34		8		7		17		14		31		18		389	2
4																
5	47	1	62		34		70	1	86		135		45		985	5
6	40		86	1	48		113		175		276		93		1,481	1
7	82		79		67		109		87		166		81		1,575	
8	8		5		17		5		8		6		6		67	
9	2		1		2				2		5	3	1		23	4
10	225		282		254		237		421		1,036		1,324		6,270	2
11	37	1	33	1	36		44	1	55	1	50	1	103	1	701	8
12	56		53		69	1	75		91	2	208		127		1,576	12
13	9		14	1	7		11		6		8		21	1	226	2
14	22		13		21		24	1	17		19		6		180	1
15	12		28	7	17	3	22	4	15	2	16	4	5		122	22
16			10		73	1	345	2	296	2	201	1	44		980	6
17	1		3		3		1								11	
18	12		18	1	23		23		30		15		2		175	2
19	6		6		43		176		137		76		19		485	
20	178		107		121		359		195		62		10		1,500	
21	30		52		10	1	19		17	1	73	1	21		310	3
22	60		72		71		93		91		95		43		795	1
23	93		99		84		137		132		122		25		1,188	
24	8		10		19		12		18		9		3		134	
25	1		1		1				1		6		3		16	
26	5						8		3		4		2		40	
27			1								1				2	
28	1		3												5	
29	2		6		4		8		7		7		2		58	
30	2				1					1					6	1
31	3	1	3		3		1		8		3		1		28	3
32	4	1			7	1			9		5		3		38	2
33				1			5		6						15	1
34									1						1	
35							1								1	
36	95		110		74		108		105		101		76		1,039	
37	80		67		112		69		64		103		27		868	
38	6		10		10		10		18		12	1	5		173	1
39	2														12	
40			1												5	
41									1		3		1		9	
42			3		1		1		1		3		28		38	
43	2		4		3		13		9	1	12	1	1		73	4
44	8		3		8	1	15		9		8		1		80	1
45															1	
46	61		61		43		49		50		70		34		497	
47	1														2	
48	3		1				5		2		1		3		26	
49															1	
	1,288	12	1,387	23	1,321	9	2,218	16	2,237	26	2,996	22	2,208	4	23,049	173

TABLE LVII.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Continued.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	17, 137.		25, 296.		24, 801.		26, 053.		27, 587.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1, 194	5	2, 547	20	1, 843	10	2, 097	15	1, 713	11
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....					1	1				
51. Epilepsy.....	1		5		7		10		8	
52. Headache.....	62		144		94		60		59	
53. Insanity.....			3	1	1		1		1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	2		2		2				1	
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....			3		1		3		1	
57. Nostalgia.....	2		7		2		4		7	
58. Neuralgia.....	21		52		41		51		50	
59. Paralysis.....			1		1		1		1	
60. Sun-stroke.....	5		24		2					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1						2	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....										
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	24		79		52		45		45	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....			3				2		2	
66. Night Blindness.....	1		7		3		1		3	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....			4							
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	4				14		11		7	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1		2		3		2		4	
70. Deafness.....					1		1			
71. Otorrhoea.....			6		3		2		6	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....			23							
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	2		6		1		3		3	1
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....			2				2			
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....							1			
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			6				2		2	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....			1						1	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	5		17		9		7		2	
81. Varicocele.....	6		13		2		5		4	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....					2					
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	2		8		3		10		8	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	15		37		48		115		135	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	2		15		14		26		23	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....					1					
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	2		1		4		1		2	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	6		5		14		10		18	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	17		20	2	12		16	1	24	1
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	14		12		17		32		42	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	3	1	2		3		5	1	3	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		9		17		43		22	1
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	34		73		51		35		23	
94. Constipation.....	55		89		65		51		79	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	20		61		25		6		6	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	2				6		5		4	
98. Dyspepsia.....	12		28		17		18		23	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	1						2			
101. Fistula in Ano.....			1		1					
102. Hernia.....	5		7		14		23		15	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....					1					
Carried forward.....	1, 528	6	3, 306	23	2, 398	11	2, 709	17	2, 349	14

TABLE LVII.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
30,385.		25,377.		34,403.		31,405.		26,142.		36,802.		20,073.		27,122.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,288	12	1,387	23	1,321	9	2,218	16	2,237	26	2,996	22	2,208	4	23,049	173	
50								1	1					2	2	
51	3	6		3		5		5		10	1	5		68	1	
52	70	25		53		77		88		139		70		941		
53		5				1		1		3		2		18	1	
54			1	1		2	1							10	2	
55	1	1						1	1	4	3	1		7	5	
56				1		2		1						12		
57	6	1		2		8		3		2				44		
58	37	55		46		54		53		58		30		528		
59	2	1						1		1		2		11		
60		4				1				13		22		71		
61	2	1		1				1				1		9		
62				1		1				1				3		
63								1		2				3		
64	27	42		69		71		61		71		36		622		
65	1			1		2				2		1		14		
66	1	3		5		1		10		22		14		71		
67		1				2								7		
68	11													47		
69	7	3		4		2		3		12		5		48		
70				1		2		2		4		1		12		
71	4	5		9		7		18		5				65		
72		14		18		29		7		2				93		
73																
74	8			2	1	7		4	1	4		4		44	3	
75								1						5		
76														1		
77				3		4	2	1		2	1			20	3	
78		1		2										5		
79																
80	6	5		6		12		8		6		6		89		
81	4	3		1		3		6		15				62		
82	1													3		
83	10	11		8	1	8		6		5		2		81	1	
84	135	205		232		222		163		94		28		1,519		
85	48	22		12		94		31		14		4		305		
86										1				2		
87		2		4		1		4		4		4		29		
88	27	37		57		39		13		15		1		242		
89	27	1	45	1	60	4	81	13	59	11	75	10	4	440	47	
90	20	34		42		40	1	32	3	38		8		331	4	
91	5	4		8		5		11	1	10		2		61	3	
92	46	79		35		42	1	18	3	31		1		351	5	
93	20	25		27		36		28		75		97		524		
94	50	61		72		105		61		153		53		894		
95	6	5		4		2		6		19		25		185		
96																
97	2			2		7		2		3				33		
98	16	11		17		29		13		52		11		247		
99																
100						1								4		
101	2	2		1		2		3		2		3		17		
102	8	17		16		13		18		25		7		168		
103		1			1	1				1		1		5	1	
1,901	14	2,213	25	2,147	16	3,239	34	2,982	47	3,991	37	2,659	7	31,422	251	

TABLE LVII.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	17,137.		25,296.		24,801.		26,058.		27,587.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1,528	6	3,306	23	2,398	11	2,709	17	2,349	14
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....					1		1			
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	20		45		28		68		71	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....			2		4		2		1	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	1		1		3		3			
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....					2					
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....					1		12		1	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	6		2		9		3		6	
111. Jaundice.....	15		12		34		59	1	29	
112. Piles.....	28		36		33		51		37	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....			12		4		41	1	13	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	1		2		1				1	
115. Diabetes.....	1						2			
116. Bright's Disease.....							1		2	
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....					2				3	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	4		8	1	15	1	8		4	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....			1		1				1	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	2		1				2		1	
122. Hydrocele.....			1				6			
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2						1	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
124. Anchylosis.....					1				1	
125. Caries.....			1						2	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	1		6		1		1		1	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....									1	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....			1		2		3			
129. Necrosis.....			1		1				1	
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
131. Abscess.....	20		49		40		71		39	
132. Boils.....	24		52		44		72		41	
133. Carbuncle.....	5		6				2		3	
134. Whitlow.....	4		3		7		9		8	
135. Skin Diseases.....	1		18		21		23		27	
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
136. Burns.....			7		1		8		5	
137. Contusions.....	46		27		39		40		27	
138. Concussion of Brain.....	1				1				2	
139. Drowning.....				2				2		
140. Sprains.....	23		28		18		57		33	
141. Dislocation.....	2		2		1		3		2	
142. Simple Fractures.....	4		4		4		7		6	
143. Compound Fractures.....			1				2		1	
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	54	9	143	12	39	10	47	12	113	8
145. Incised Wounds.....	7		5		9		26		7	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	5	1	8	1	2		2		1	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	2				2				3	1
148. Poisoning.....	1		2		2					
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	3			1	1		2			
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		1								
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										1
Total.....	1,809	17	3,795	40	2,772	22	3,343	33	2,844	24

TABLE LVII.—DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
30,385.		25,377.		34,403.		31,405.		26,142.		36,802.		20,073.		27,122.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,901	14	2,213	25	2,147	16	3,239	34	2,982	47	3,991	37	2,659	7	31,422	251
104			1		2		1		1		1		3		11	
105	97		74		76		125		135		79		22		840	
106	2		5		4		3		11		7				41	
107	1		3	1	1	1			1		5	1	1		20	3
108					1				1			1	1		5	1
109	6		1		2		10		3		3		1		40	
110	2				7		13		3		9		1		61	
111	13		5		9		18		20		22		7		243	1
112	33		34		33		42		42		71		46		486	
113	19		1		2		1		2		12		4		111	1
114	2				3		4		4		3		1		22	
115			1						1		1				6	
116	1		1								1				6	
117									3		1				4	
118	2						3		6		5				21	
119	1		3		4		11		10		4		4		76	2
120			1				2		1		2		3		12	
121	3		2		3		5		5		6		1		31	
122					1		1				1				10	
123	2		2				3		1				1		11	1
124							1								3	
125	5		1		1						1				11	
126	4		1		4		4		4		2				29	
127					1										2	
128	2		1		4		8		2				1		24	
129			1		1		3				1		1		10	
130			1		1								3		5	
131	23		35		24		25		30		41		14		411	
132	32		53		62		87		66		48		31		612	
133	3		8		6		9		8		1				51	
134	6		19		9		25		19		13		4		126	
135	13		22		28		57		37		40		15		302	
136	3		6		11		10		2		6		10		69	
137	55		30		26		40		33		90	1	24		477	1
138		1									3				7	1
139		7				2			1		6		2			22
140	37		66		60		68		44		77		32		543	
141	1				4		3		3		1				22	
142	7		1		7				3		6				51	
143			5		2		1	2			6		20	1	38	3
144	35	3	61	8	44	6	38	12	18	3	921	10	749	4	2,262	97
145	15		20		9		13		10		17		8		146	
146			4		7		4		1		5	1	19		58	3
147	3		4		1		2				4		2		23	1
148			2		3	3			11		1		4		26	3
149	86	1	100	1	15	1	6	2			23	2	23	1	259	9
150																1
151									1		1					2
152				1							1					3
	2,415	26	2,788	36	2,625	29	3,885	50	3,523	52	5,531	61	3,716	16	39,046	406

TABLE LVIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	6,550.		6,733.		6,787.		6,044.		5,949.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	2	2	7		14		9	4	7	2
2. Typhus Fever.....									3	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	1		2	2	1				10	2
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	68		271		152	1	65	2	78	1
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	71		223		276		287		226	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	100		356		502		243		169	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	17		6		9		12		16	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....			1		2	1	1	1	6	2
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	425		1,000	2	210		275		293	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	40		25	4	409		138	3	120	
12. Acute Dysentery.....	100		320	3	19		25		36	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	15		5		144		6		10	
14. Erysipelas.....	5		17		7		8		22	1
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	5	1	5	1		3	8	1	9	1
16. Measles.....					2		7		43	1
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	1				1	1	6		1	
19. Mumps.....	7		17		13		42		5	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	62		65		48		130		171	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	18		1		3		31		70	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	9		15		70		75		23	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	34		39		54		112		42	
24. Orchitis.....	9		3		5					
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			1							
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....					3		6		2	
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	3				1				1	
30. Purpura.....	1						1			
31. Delirium Tremens.....			1	1	1				1	
32. Inebriation.....	1		7							
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....			3				1		1	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1							
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	22		55		37		72		66	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	16		10		17		38		32	
38. Anæmia.....	2		2		8				22	
39. General Dropsy.....									1	
40. Cancer.....										
41. Tumors.....									2	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	7		12		6		7		12	
44. Scrofula.....	8		5	1	2		15		10	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	5		14		24		48		80	
47. Tape-worm.....										
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	1,055	3	2,489	14	2,040	6	1,668	11	1,590	10

TABLE LVIII.
of the Northern Department.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
7,721.			21,869.		22,649.		30,135.		24,834.		17,268.		19,527.		14,672.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	11	2	69	10	20	5	54	14	35	6	26	2	38	4	292	51
2	1	1	2		5	5	8	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	27	12
3		1	12	1	3		33	3	12	1	6		24		104	10
4																
5	55		114		137		234	4	270		134	1	167		1,745	9
6	122		178		321		213		271		195		127		2,510	
7	125		301		231	1	311		373		189		210		3,110	1
8	18		242		50		34		42		35		20		501	
9	3		64	1	10	2	3	2	7	6	8	1	7	1	112	17
10	194		318	1	531		356	3	395		609		758	4	5,364	10
11	119		287	3	68	2	96	7	84	1	39	1	59		1,484	21
12	15		54	3	50		35	1	42		174		77	1	947	8
13	11		81				4	1	2		1	1			279	2
14	15	1	60		47	3	145	6	109	7	47	1	31		513	19
15	4	2	56	5	64	19	132	23	87	13	14	2	10		394	71
16	19	3	208	1	443	14	995	26	251	10	54	4	138	3	2,160	62
17			1	1	3		11	1	5						20	2
18	11		44		24	1	34	3	25	1	8		13		168	6
19	4		246		204	1	350	1	267		54		41		1,250	2
20	185		621		560		572		391	1	107		110		3,022	1
21	97		11		16		16	2	38		31		46		378	2
22	19		162		75		90		107		59		61		765	
23	61		330		197		289		216		89		117		1,580	
24	11		33		24		22		16		13		12		148	
25			5		2		5		3		1				17	
26	5				1		21		17		25		12		92	
27																
28							10	1							10	1
29	2				1		2		1				3		14	
30						1			1		1				4	1
31	3		8		17	5	22	1	19	1	11		16		99	8
32	5		11		1		33	2	33				5		96	2
33			23		2		30		8						68	
34					1										2	
35							1								1	
36	104		113		94		149	1	135		74		87		1,008	1
37	35		41		88		79	1	94	1	83		82		615	2
38	19		28		39		26		16		17		13		192	
39	4														5	
40											1				1	
41	1		1		3		2		1		1				11	
42					1										2	
43	8	3	14	2	13	3	12	2	14	6	13	1	15		133	17
44	1		16		5		3	1	12		4		3		84	2
45							12								12	
46	19		129		155		146		164		54		36		874	
47													1		1	
48							3		9						12	
49																
	1,206	13	3,883	28	3,506	62	4,593	109	3,575	55	2,178	15	2,343	14	30,226	310

TABLE LVIII.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Continued.

YEAR	1863.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	6,550.		6,733.		6,787.		6,044.		5,949.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
			Brought forward.....	1,055	3	2,489	14	2,040	6	1,668	11	1,590	10	
			CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.											
			ORDER I.— <i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>											
			50. Apoplexy.....				1					1		
			51. Epilepsy.....	2				2		6				
			52. Headache.....	45		22		22		15		27		
			53. Insanity.....	3		4				1				
			54. Inflammation of Brain.....		1							1	2	
			55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....											
			56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1		4		1		2		1		
			57. Nostalgia.....			2		3		5		16		
			58. Neuralgia.....	39		66		54		35		31		
			59. Paralysis.....	1										
			60. Sun-stroke.....					2		1				
			61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2										
			ORDER II.— <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>											
			62. Amaurosis.....	1										
			63. Cataract.....											
			64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	39		66		45		68		66		
			65. Inflammation of Iris.....	1										
			66. Night Blindness.....					1						
			67. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		1						
			ORDER III.— <i>Diseases of Ear.</i>											
			68. Earache.....			7				5				
			69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....					5				2		
			70. Deafness.....											
			71. Otorrhœa.....	1		7		8		4		1		
			72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		11		9				3		
			ORDER IV.— <i>Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>											
			73. Aneurism.....											
			74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	4		2				1		1		
			75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....											
			76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	1		2						1		
			77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1				2		1		5		
			78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....					1						
			79. Inflammation of Veins.....											
			80. Varicose Veins.....	1				4				1		
			81. Varicocele.....			2		2						
			82. Other Diseases of this Order.....											
			ORDER V.— <i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>											
			83. Asthma.....	1		3		7		5		27		
			84. Acute Bronchitis.....	10		92		62		94		55		
			85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	2		6		3		20		2		
			86. Dropsy of Chest.....	2										
			87. Hæmorrhage from Noso.....					1						
			88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	4		5		13		18		16		
			89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	9		15	1	16	1	33	1	60	8	
			90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	16		22		3		13		11		
			91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	5		4		1		3		4		
			92. Other Diseases of this Order.....					4						
			ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>											
			93. Colic.....	9		60		32		18		15		
			94. Constipation.....	47		68		41		25		62		
			95. Cholera Morbus.....	14		13		7		3		5		
			96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....											
			97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	2		1	1	1		5	1			
			98. Dyspepsia.....	35		11		8		19		10		
			99. Diseases of Pancreas.....											
			100. Diseases of Spleen.....					5				1		
			101. Fistula in Ano.....											
			102. Hernia.....	5		7		9		7		19		
			103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1								1		
			Carried forward.....	1,360	4	2,992	17	2,415	7	2,075	13	2,035	20	

TABLE LVIII.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
7,721.			21,869.		22,649.		30,135.		24,834.		17,268.		19,527.		14,672.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1,306	13		3,883	28	3,506	62	4,593	109	3,575	55	2,178	15	2,343	14	30,226	340
50			2	1	1	2	2	2					1		7	6
51	3		18		9	1	13		8		15		16		92	1
52	10		79		63		73		50		29		68		503	
53			1		2		1		1		4		1		18	
54			4		7	4	3	3	1		1		1		18	10
55					1	7	6	4	6	4			8	1	21	16
56	3		2	1	7	1	6	4	1				3		31	6
57	2		6		21		33		24		3		3		118	
58	55		91		61		71		84		55		57		699	
59	2		1		4	2	4		4		2	1	5		23	3
60											1		2		6	
61			1		3		1				3		7		17	
62	2		6								1		4		14	
63			2		1						1		3		7	
64	65		141		160		122		109		92		91		1,064	
65	6		7		4		3						2		23	
66											3		1		5	
67			6												8	
68	9														21	
69			1		8		12		12		1		9		50	
70	1		6		3		6		10		6		8		40	
71	8		27		15		34		16		12		6		139	
72	3		46		13		18		1		3				108	
73			1												1	
74	1		4	1	3		5		5		18		20		64	1
75							1						2		3	
76					1								2		7	
77	1				1		5	1			4		3		23	1
78			1	1			1	1	1		2		4		10	2
79																
80	2		12		9		27		28		9		6		99	
81			1		1		11		5		17		5		44	
82							1								1	
83			12		4		5		5		9		5		83	
84	77		174		313	1	384	2	99		58		53		1,471	3
85	18		31		102	1	4		25		4		8		225	1
86	1														3	
87			5		3		6		5		1				21	
88	13		24		17		52		25		18		7		212	
89	50	5	368	8	247	56	504	108	179	40	88	20	71	8	1,640	256
90	16		63		69	1	86	2	58		20	1	30		407	4
91	1		22		12		16		8		8		5		89	
92			9		7		13	1	41		3				77	1
93	8		64		41	1	33		32		52		27		391	1
94	85		145		166		311		169		96		189		1,404	
95	2		2		3		4		6		17		15		91	
96																
97			4		5				4		10		2		34	2
98	38		75		34		79		34		39		51		433	
99																
100			6		1		3								16	
101			2		1		7		7		1		4		22	
102	8		22		22		21	1	38		36		26		220	1
103	3														5	
1,799	18		5,377	40	4,951	139	6,580	258	4,676	99	2,920	37	3,174	23	40,354	655

TABLE LVIII.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	6,550.		6,733.		6,787.		6,044.		5,949.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....											
	Brought forward.....	1,360	4	2,992	17	2,415	7	2,075	13	2,035	20
	ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
	104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	2		3							
	105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	11		5		24		25		63	
	106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	2		2	1	9		6		7	
	107. Inflammation of Bowels.....			4		1				1	
	108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....									3	
	109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	4		8		6		6		9	1
	110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	3		1		2		12		7	
	111. Jaundice.....	5		45		43		79	1	64	
	112. Piles.....	11		23		14		23		11	
	113. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
	114. Stone and Gravel.....	1		2		2		3		6	
	115. Diabetes.....			2				1			
	116. Bright's Disease.....			2				1			
	117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
	118. Diseases of Testis.....										
	119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	5		8		7		9		7	
	120. Inflammation of Bladder.....			7		1		7		7	
	121. Incontinence of Urine.....							5		3	
	122. Hydrocele.....	1		2							
	123. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
	124. Anchylosis.....									3	
	125. Caries.....										
	126. Inflammation of Joints.....	1		8		4		3			
	127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
	128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....			1		1				2	
	129. Necrosis.....	1									
	130. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
	131. Abscess.....	12		7		21		48		23	
	132. Boils.....	7		42		33		13		29	
	133. Carbuncle.....	4		3		8		4		1	
	134. Whitlow.....	3		6		4		3		23	
	135. Skin Diseases.....	9		15		1				16	
	CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
	136. Burns.....	1		1		9		4		2	
	137. Contusions.....	6		34		24		7		5	
	138. Concussion of Brain.....										
	139. Drowning.....		2								
	140. Sprains.....	5		18		12		15		19	
	141. Dislocation.....	3		2		1				1	
	142. Simple Fractures.....			1		2				2	
	143. Compound Fractures.....										
	144. Gunshot Wounds.....	24	1	10		30				2	
	145. Incised Wounds.....	1		5		1		2			
	146. Lacerated Wounds.....			1		3					
	147. Punctured Wounds.....									1	
	148. Poisoning.....										
	149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....						3				
	150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		1								
	151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>						1				
	152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>						1				
	Total.....	1,482	8	3,260	18	2,678	12	2,351	14	2,352	21

TABLE LVIII.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
7,721.		21,869.		22,649.		30,135.		24,834.		17,268.		19,527.		14,672.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,799	18	5,377	40	4,951	139	6,580	238	4,676	99	2,920	37	3,174	23	40,354	655	
104														5		
105	67	115		170		307		155		48		56		1,046		
106	3	19	4	22	1	19		7	1	15	1	11	1	122	9	
107		7		4	1	8		3	2			5	1	33	4	
108		1		9	1	8	2	1		1		1		24	3	
109	5	29		51		14		13		24		21		190	1	
110		4		12		7		7		4		7		66		
111	21	30		22		24		24		15		9		381	1	
112	10	42		31		51		33		17		23		289		
113		18		10						3				31		
114	3	7		10		2		4		2		1		43		
115		1		7		3						1		15		
116				6				3				2		14		
117				1										1		
118						7								7		
119	10	13		6		9	1	17		11		5		107	1	
120		9		10		7		1		1		3		53		
121	1	20		7		13		4						53		
122		4				1		1		3		2		14		
123		1		2						1				4		
124		4						4		1		1		13		
125		4										1		5		
126	2			5						2		3		28		
127																
128	3	4		4										15		
129	1	1		1				1		1		2		8		
130																
131	15	39		26		35		48		13		22		309		
132	24	71		69		71		72		32		42		505		
133	6	15		12		9		13		5		8		88		
134	6	9		9		12		11				5		91		
135	115	49		93		57		90		32		48		525		
136	9	33		25		22		7		3		6		122		
137	21	57		54		40		51		36		31		366		
138		2				1		2				1		6		
139					1								1	4		
140	13	51		45		52		46		30		35		341		
141		9		11		1		2		3		2		35		
142	4	5		7		7		5		3		4		40		
143				1										1		
144	6	1		46	1	34	1	23	1	31		213	2	428	7	
145	2	18		18		13		11		9		9		89		
146	2	5		1		6		7		7		4	1	36	1	
147		2		4				4		2		2		15		
148				1								1		2		
149		138		9		4			1	2		9	1	162	5	
150															1	
151									1						2	
152			1												2	
2,148	19	6,222	45	5,772	144	7,421	242	5,346	105	3,277	38	3,770	30	46,082	696	

TABLE LIX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	23, 134.		37, 684.		39, 942.		44, 669.		41, 112.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	41	4	110	11	90	14	65	14	92	13
2. Typhus Fever.....			2							
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	20	3	204	18	49	5	43	4	88	5
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	183		629	4	460		306		215	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	226		975		619		514		419	1
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	144		760		657		558		347	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	10		97		51		36		47	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....			58	13	14	7	11		3	1
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	807		1,960		1,609		1,511	1	1,025	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	90	1	236	3	142	1	192	1	157	6
12. Acute Dysentery.....	138		411	1	356	4	402	2	215	1
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	8	3	96		19	1	29	3	22	2
14. Erysipelas.....	15		19		17	2	29		28	1
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	2	1	1		2		1		12	2
16. Measles.....	1		16		215	2	358	2	68	1
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	3	1	6		7	1	8	3	29	2
19. Mumps.....	16		13		10		114		35	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	33		99		147		235		282	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		14		1	1	42		36	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	55		83		119		121		86	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	121		155		197		208		170	
24. Orchitis.....	5		8		13		26		11	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			2				2			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	3		7		9		5		10	
27. Serpent Bite.....			1							
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		1					
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	16		22		1		12		7	
30. Purpura.....					1		1			
31. Delirium Tremens.....	6	1	10	5	5	1			2	
32. Inebriation.....	5		7		3		6		7	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....			1		4		1	1	1	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	57		93		96		145		156	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	21		63		51		93		78	
38. Anæmia.....	10		112		33		25		39	
39. General Dropsy.....			2				6		1	
40. Cancer.....	1						1		1	
41. Tumors.....			2		1		2		1	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		1		5				2	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	11	1	17	1	8		5	3	19	1
44. Scrofula.....	3		7		8		6		13	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	40		40		49		73		274	
47. Tape-worm.....			2		1					
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....			7		3		7		3	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1					
Carried forward.....	2,099	15	6,349	56	5,074	39	5,199	34	4,001	36

TABLE LIX.

of the Department of the Ohio.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
45,345.			48,047.		49,007.		46,820.		38,990.		34,914.		37,552.		40,601.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	122	22	70	16	72	19	83	19	134	11	89	6	91	5	1,059	154
2	1		2		10	2		2			4				19	4
3	33	1	28	1	46	7	35	4	52	4	47		84		729	52
4																
5	248	1	252		243		288	1	338	1	408		543	2	4,113	9
6	345		266		406		536	1	476		466		524		5,772	2
7	277		340		471		455		436		437		466		5,348	
8	40		32		44		37		77		37		25		533	
9	13	1	4	3	9		10	4	13	2	10	2	8	3	153	36
10	1,355		1,392	1	1,168	1	1,159		991		1,342		2,147		16,466	3
11	168	4	165	8	160	6	177	3	103		142	1	385	2	2,117	36
12	181	1	185	1	229	2	244		249		604		651		3,865	12
13	8	1	14		10		17		2	1	22	1	47		294	12
14	46	3	47	2	48	1	38		51	1	51		66	1	455	11
15	25		57	10	57	3	44	2	21	3	50		4		276	21
16	51	2	100	2	218	5	649	2	490	4	96	2	41	2	2,303	24
17			1												1	
18	39	1	20		16		23		17	1	17		6	1	191	10
19	12		87		165		231		229		143		98		1,153	
20	279		499		555		518		185		105		76		3,013	
21	19	1	48		52	2	104		48		75	2	203	1	646	7
22	70		89		92		84		68		111		105		1,083	
23	107		121		158		170		131		199		212		1,949	
24	13		21		19		20		17		23		17		193	
25			3				2				4		2		15	
26	6		11		6		4		2		11		1		75	
27													2		3	
28	2				1		58		3				5		71	
29	26		17		37	1	50		91		65		100		444	1
30					2		1	1							5	1
31	6	2	3		2		4		4		2				44	9
32	1		3		6		5		2	1			3		48	1
33	3		3		3		3				1				20	1
34		2			5		5						6		16	2
35											2				2	
36	172		219		219		272	3	216		170		166		1,981	3
37	66		67		85		100		80		96		105		905	
38	23		26		18		16		9		38		54		403	
39															9	
40					1										4	
41					2		4				1		7		20	
42	6	1	3		2		1				8				32	1
43	15	3	14	3	17	5	9	2	13	2	12	1	30	3	170	25
44	2		8		13		12		8		10		1		91	
45					1										1	
46	161		241		167		248		150		157		124		1,724	
47							1		1				2		7	
48	10		3		1		16		3		3		4		60	
49															1	
	3,951	46	4,461	47	4,836	54	5,733	44	4,710	31	5,058	15	6,411	20	57,882	437

TABLE LIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO—Continued.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	23, 134.		37, 684.		39, 942.		44, 669.		41, 112.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2, 099	15	6, 349	56	5, 074	39	5, 199	34	4, 001	36
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1	1					
51. Epilepsy.....	6		14		8		11		16	
52. Headache.....	57		124		101		68		75	
53. Insanity.....	3								2	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....					3	2			3	1
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....					1	1			3	1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1				3					
57. Nostalgia.....	1		4		3		8		9	
58. Neuralgia.....	25		82		66		79		87	
59. Paralysis.....	1	1	2		2		1		3	
60. Sun-stroke.....	3		22		1					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		3		4		2		1	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....			1		2					
63. Cataract.....			1							
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	89		92		112		129		114	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	1		2		1		1		3	
66. Night Blindness.....			6							
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		10				1			
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....			27				30		32	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....			4		3		2		5	
70. Deafness.....	3		3				5		6	
71. Otorrhœa.....	6		11		4		8			
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11				22					
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....			1							
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	1		2	1	6		2	1	5	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....					1	1			1	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....									2	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....					2				1	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	7		11		10		4		11	
81. Varicocele.....			4		4		4		6	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		1		2		1		1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	1		5		9		13		10	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	31		50		63		82		143	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	11		18		16		14		21	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....			3							
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	1		2	1			1		1	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	3	1	16		31		10		51	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	18	1	33	1	51	5	59	10	118	5
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	17		22	1	43		48		62	1
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	4		10		5		7		5	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		55		69	2	81		115	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	61		100		120		151		72	
94. Constipation.....	43		128		121		69		147	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	34	1	81		35		24		18	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			12							
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	2		4				3		1	
98. Dyspepsia.....	12		32		44		36		33	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....							1			
101. Fistula in Ano.....	1		5		5		2		4	
102. Hernia.....	8		29		29		23		27	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....			1		1				1	
Carried forward.....	2, 578	20	7, 383	61	6, 078	50	6, 179	45	5, 216	45

TABLE LIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
45,345.		48,047.		49,007.		46,820.		38,990.		34,914.		37,552.		40,601.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
3,951	46	4,461	47	4,836	54	5,733	44	4,710	31	5,058	15	6,411	20	57,882	437	
50	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	10	10	10	10	
51	10	16	2	6	20	16	20	16	20	12	155	2	155	2	2	
52	79	97	52	108	79	165	163	163	163	1,168	1	17	1	17	1	
53	1	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	21	18	21	18	
54	2	3	1	4	3	2	1	4	4	1	1	13	6	13	6	
55	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	17	1	17	1	
56	2	1	1	5	3	9	5	9	5	5	5	65	1	65	1	
57	4	9	1	109	109	108	75	75	124	139	1,077	28	1	1,077	1	
58	75	108	1	1	5	1	2	1	2	3	28	1	28	1	1	
59	5	2	1	1	2	8	22	56	18	1	18	1	18	1	1	
60	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	12	2	2	12	2	12	2	2	
61	1	1	1	110	110	100	122	99	1,308	23	27	15	89	90	41	
62	1	1	5	2	1	3	2	9	23	27	15	89	90	41	2	
63	82	116	143	110	100	122	99	1,308	23	27	15	89	90	41	2	
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
68	12	19	4	26	8	6	1	90	41	2	126	108	1	90	41	
69	2	4	3	4	10	1	41	2	126	108	1	90	41	2	126	
70	9	26	14	23	9	14	2	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
71	29	17	8	13	2	4	2	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
72	1	6	2	2	4	1	7	50	3	7	2	50	3	7	2	
73	1	6	2	2	4	1	7	50	3	7	2	50	3	7	2	
74	1	6	2	2	4	1	7	50	3	7	2	50	3	7	2	
75	1	6	2	2	4	1	7	50	3	7	2	50	3	7	2	
76	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	16	7	3	16	7	3	16	7	
77	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	
79	9	10	5	4	9	17	10	107	54	3	107	54	3	107	54	
80	6	6	6	3	2	10	3	54	3	3	54	3	3	54	3	
81	6	6	6	3	2	10	3	54	3	3	54	3	3	54	3	
82	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
83	4	14	2	12	8	10	2	92	2	4	92	2	4	92	2	
84	152	321	275	1	361	3	199	1,832	4	64	1,832	4	64	1,832	4	
85	27	20	34	57	33	35	21	307	8	21	307	8	21	307	8	
86	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
87	6	6	1	5	3	1	4	25	1	4	25	1	4	25	1	
88	29	37	23	35	25	10	22	29	2	1	29	2	1	29	2	
89	186	19	238	33	184	23	306	49	171	26	101	7	67	6	1,532	
90	45	64	64	1	72	54	53	582	3	38	582	3	38	582	3	
91	10	4	3	15	3	8	6	80	6	6	80	6	6	80	6	
92	89	1	109	92	1	111	1	880	5	24	880	5	24	880	5	
93	79	70	1	79	1	53	49	1,042	3	135	1,042	3	135	1,042	3	
94	103	156	245	147	118	159	228	1,664	4	228	1,664	4	228	1,664	4	
95	37	16	7	4	7	16	1	337	4	58	337	4	58	337	4	
96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	
97	3	6	4	5	3	2	1	33	1	5	33	1	5	33	1	
98	31	54	34	32	16	13	15	352	1	15	352	1	15	352	1	
99	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	
100	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	
101	4	2	4	5	5	5	5	47	5	5	47	5	5	47	5	
102	25	25	21	29	27	31	47	321	1	47	321	1	47	321	1	
103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	
5,114	73	6,063	89	6,312	86	7,424	101	5,879	65	6,221	26	7,646	32	72,093	693	

TABLE LIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	23,134.		37,684.		39,942.		44,669.		41,112.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES. .	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2,578	20	7,383	61	6,078	50	6,179	45	5,216	45
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	4		7		2		1			
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	21		39		49		56		80	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	4		16		6		2	1	2	1
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	2		9		8	1			4	
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	1		3	1	2		1	1		
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	8		27		23		8		11	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....			6		9		16		1	
111. Jaundice.....	31	1	54	1	103		138		172	
112. Piles.....	26		83		96		70		67	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		29		26		6		6	
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	2				6		1		6	
115. Diabetes.....					3				1	
116. Bright's Disease.....	3		1				3		1	
117. Diseases of Prostate.....			1		2					
118. Diseases of Testis.....			5		3				2	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	3		13		5		6		4	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		7						1	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	1		7		1		3		3	
122. Hydrocele.....			1						2	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		2		2			
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
124. Anchylosis.....	1		1							
125. Caries.....			2		1					
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	6		3		2		3		1	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....			1							
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	1									
129. Necrosis.....	1	1	1							
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1				3			
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
131. Abscess.....	23		117		68		73		60	
132. Boils.....	40		196		134		110		76	
133. Carbuncle.....	4		14		11		6		6	
134. Whitlow.....	4		36		18		10		5	
135. Skin Diseases.....	18		49		17		16		9	
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
136. Burns.....	4		14		6		9		12	
137. Contusions.....	31		52		35		36	1	27	
138. Concussion of Brain.....	1		2	1	1				1	
139. Drowning.....		3		4		2		1		
140. Sprains.....	23		37		32		38		22	
141. Dislocation.....	3		3		2				2	
142. Simple Fractures.....	5		3		5		4			
143. Compound Fractures.....	3		3	1			4		4	
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	80	13	19	3	60	11	132	13	612	61
145. Incised Wounds.....	5		41	1	8		19		7	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	3		8		2		1		7	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	2		4		4		4		5	1
148. Poisoning.....			5						1	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	6		15		10		3		2	
150. ORDER II.—Homicide.....										
151. ORDER III.—Suicide.....										
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....										
Total.....	2,951	38	8,320	73	6,840	64	6,963	62	6,438	108

TABLE LIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
45,345.		48,047.		49,007.		46,820.		38,990.		34,914.		37,552.		40,601.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
5,114	73	6,063	89	6,312	86	7,424	101	5,879	65	6,221	26	7,646	32	72,093	693	
104	4	14		1		6				14		3		56		
105	70	74		134		121		58		65		33		800		
106	2	3		6		5		11		1		3		61	2	
107	3	2		5		4	1	2		3		6		46	4	
108	1													8	2	
109	5	6		6		6		9		4		16		129		
110	6	6		10		11		15		6		18		104		
111	202	1	137	119	136	90	122	48	1,352	3					3	
112	68	72	67	47	75	56	59		786							
113		12	3	6	1	3			94							
114	10	3	10	8	1	6	3		56							
115	1	3	1	2	2	1			14							
116	2		6			1			19							
117	1								5							
118	2	1	8		5	2			29							
119	7	13	27	11	10	16	24		139							
120	2		3	1	2	1			19							
121	2	4	4	4	1	1			34							
122	2	1	2	4	1	1			19							
123		5			2	2			15							
124	1	1	1	1					6							
125		2		5					10							
126		2	3	2		5			27							
127		1	1						3							
128	3	3							12							
129		1	2						6					1		
130	1								5							
131	69	25	47	39	1	35		34	1	43				633	2	
132	72	76	70	90		47		58		63				1,032		
133	7	3	15	4		7		8		9				94		
134	8	5	12	9		13		14		4				138		
135	7	85	39	40		80		118		81				559		
136	6	20	6	8		8		7		11				111		
137	24	28	31	42		28		35		55				424	1	
138		1	4	1	3	1				1				15	3	
139		1	10			2						2			26	
140	17	21	36	44		39		34		29				372		
141	4	6	1	3		6		1		3				34		
142	4	10	7	5		5		6		2				56		
143	2	2	1	1		1		1	1	1				22	5	
144	165	27	115	30	7	18	2	16	2	928	14	638	6	2,822	179	
145	16	10	11	12		10		4		5				148	2	
146	5	2	5	3		1		4		1				42		
147	4	1	2	1	1	3		2		5				38	3	
148	4		1	1		1		1		6				21		
149	6	1	95	4	20	11		5		26	3	6		205	8	
150																
151																
152																
5,929	106	6,933	127	7,076	95	8,141	108	6,468	68	7,821	45	8,833	40	82,713	934	

TABLE LX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	98,806.		103,234.		95,108.		110,177.		107,898.			
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
MEAN STRENGTH.....												
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.											
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>											
	1.	Typhoid Fever.....	142	24	98	18	59	10	52	13	53	4
	2.	Typhus Fever.....					1					
	3.	Typho-Malarial Fever.....	100	3	62	2	30		82		91	3
	4.	Yellow Fever.....										
	5.	Remittent Fever.....	1,379	2	1,218	4	834	3	912	2	713	6
	6.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	1,108		1,539		1,275		1,456	3	1,178	
	7.	Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1,056		1,064	1	1,163	2	1,521		1,192	1
	8.	Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	86		162		122		172		142	
	9.	Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	36	2	17	3	35		14	2	36	4
	10.	Acute Diarrhoea.....	6,186	2	5,399	5	3,095		4,910	4	3,785	3
	11.	Chronic Diarrhoea.....	631	17	773	25	438	12	947	49	905	105
	12.	Acute Dysentery.....	1,567	20	1,463	23	889	11	1,389	12	935	18
	13.	Chronic Dysentery.....	117	8	112	7	61	3	133	8	136	5
	14.	Erysipelas.....	91	1	73		28		62		43	2
	15.	Small-pox and Varioloid.....	4		3				21	1	18	
	16.	Measles.....	8		1		1		8			
	17.	Scarlet Fever.....										
	18.	Diphtheria.....	15		14		9	1	23		31	1
	19.	Mumps.....	17		10		87		10		11	
	20.	Epidemic Catarrh.....	99		136		63		256		280	
	21.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	88	1	55		30	1	130	1	113	
		ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22.	Syphilis.....	116	1	144		83		136		110	
	23.	Gonorrhoea.....	177		183		124		154		202	
	24.	Orchitis.....	13		9		18		27		19	
	25.	Stricture of the Urethra.....	4		2		2		3		6	
	26.	Purulent Ophthalmia.....	30		57		36		15		17	
	27.	Serpent Bite.....	4		1		3	1				
	28.	Other Diseases of this Order.....			3		1		18		1	
		ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29.	Scurvy.....	41	1	17		13		21		13	
	30.	Purpura.....	6		3		1		3		4	
	31.	Delirium Tremens.....	4		7	1	1		3		1	
	32.	Inebriation.....	5		10						4	
	33.	Chronic Alcoholism.....			1							
	34.	Other Diseases of this Order.....			21				4			
		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
		ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35.	Gout.....			4							
	36.	Acute Rheumatism.....	239		305	1	247		434	1	522	1
	37.	Chronic Rheumatism.....	192		189		80		251		242	
	38.	Anæmia.....	106		88		32		54	2	54	
	39.	General Dropsy.....										
	40.	Cancer.....	1	1	1				1			
	41.	Tumors.....	3		2				1		6	
	42.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		9		3		10		11	
		ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	43.	Consumption.....	23		32	2	10	2	20	1	17	3
	44.	Scrofula.....	5		14		8		5		7	
	45.	Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	46.	Itch.....	26		41		4		30		56	
	47.	Tapeworm.....	1		1							
	48.	Other Intestinal Worms.....	4		7		1		6		4	
	49.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	1								8	
		Carried forward.....	13,740	83	13,350	92	8,887	46	13,285	99	10,967	156

TABLE LX.
of the Department of the Cumberland.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
114,746.			95,860.		93,772.		110,150.		127,328.		123,359.		115,315.		107,979.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	64	7	82	11	29	10	62	19	51	13	70	30	89	59	851	218
2			6		1	1	1		1	1	5				15	2
3	91		41	5	43	4	58	2	70	3	109	1	175	1	952	24
4																
5	543	2	465		438		780	2	1,055	1	1,328	1	1,619	12	11,284	35
6	862		656		583		925		1,279	1	1,336		1,563		13,760	4
7	919	2	686		489		1,028		1,334		1,352	1	1,202		13,006	7
8	75		100		65		119		84		118		269		1,514	
9	18	3	6		6	1	31	6	12	1	20	1	48	5	279	28
10	3,421		2,412	2	1,292		2,233	1	2,984	1	4,406	3	6,265	8	46,388	29
11	874	98	526	38	302	14	394	14	426	8	585	17	740	29	7,541	426
12	656	4	518	2	358	1	532	1	804	4	1,667	6	1,873	11	12,642	113
13	124	8	91	3	64	4	54		74	2	87	12	131	3	1,184	63
14	42		50		48	1	101	1	143	5	114	5	95	13	890	28
15	62	4	91	11	99	6	194	29	256	24	110	39	29	9	887	123
16	2		54	2	290	36	783	53	413	23	217	9	79	5	1,856	128
17					1		6				5				12	
18	42	1	61		37		44		71		10	1	14		371	4
19	22		70		250	1	559		656		285		146		2,123	1
20	422		521		434		772		735		218		131		4,067	
21	120		136		116	1	258		233		389		274	2	1,942	6
22	175		118		123		370		386		376		205	3	2,342	4
23	234		221		223		651		603		445		276		3,493	
24	23		19		29		62		64		38		25		346	
25	25		1		1		7		9		7		3		70	
26	28		32		8		21		36		44		34		358	
27	1				2						1		2		14	1
28	9		1		1		1		52		80		10		177	
29	38		88		109		165	1	256		395		549		1,705	2
30			15		2		11	1	20	1	15		41		121	2
31	1		4	1	11	4	17	1	9		10		2		70	7
32	2		3		1		9		8		5		2		49	
33	1		1		1				4	1	4				12	1
34			12				1		10		6				54	
35			1						1				1		7	
36	599		419		337		467		624		446		389		5,028	3
37	239		224		210		308		385		266	1	180		2,766	1
38	40	1	22		35		19		29		46		38		563	3
39																
40											1				4	1
41	5		4		4		3		8		7		9		52	
42	19		1				9				1				72	
43	32	1	26	2	18	1	23	7	30		31	3	20	4	288	26
44	17		17		16		22		18		11		20		160	
45			1	1											2	1
46	64		101		92		156		195		454		308		1,527	
47							4		3						9	
48			4		3		4		5				8		46	
49	2								1						12	
	9,919	131	7,907	78	6,171	85	11,264	138	13,437	89	15,120	130	16,864	164	140,911	1,291

TABLE LX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Continued.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	98, 806.		103, 234.		95, 108.		110, 177.		107, 898.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	13, 740	83	13, 350	92	8, 887	46	13, 285	99	10, 967	156
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	3	1	2	2	1		2	5	2	1
51. Epilepsy.....	10		15		20		17		21	
52. Headache.....	294		244		108		226		168	
53. Insanity.....	2		7		2		5		16	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3		
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	2	1	2	1	1	2			1	2
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	3		6	2			3		5	
57. Nostalgia.....	37		11		13		7		12	
58. Neuralgia.....	240		294		173		256		234	
59. Paralysis.....	6		6		3		7		9	
60. Sun-stroke.....	29		31		11					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		20		3		11		4	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	4		1		1		3		3	
63. Cataract.....			1		7		3		2	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	303		330		184		191		286	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	4		13		3		4		2	
66. Night Blindness.....	26		31		23		27		14	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		6		1		2		4	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	23		36		5		19		7	
70. Deafness.....	1		6				2		1	
71. Otorrhœa.....	29		37		12		17		16	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	77		145		70		64		56	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....									1	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	6	2	13	2	1		8	2	14	1
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1	1					1			
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	1								1	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1		3		1		1		7	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	2						1		1	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....							1			
80. Varicose Veins.....	17		17		8		10		7	
81. Varicocele.....	15		21		6		4		11	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....			4						1	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	13		33		24		27		19	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	207		198		157		273		406	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	52		45		9		37		32	1
86. Dropsy of Chest.....									1	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	5		6		5		3		4	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	45		40		29		14		48	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	83	5	49	1	35	12	99	11	122	9
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	80		82		51		71	1	81	1
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	12		10		8		10		8	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	40		19		19		63		107	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	377		432		293		302		231	
94. Constipation.....	325		310		141		258		364	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	190	1	316	4	119		88		51	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	2						2		4	
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	9		13		4		8		23	
98. Dyspepsia.....	126		93		59		99		72	1
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	2		4				5			
101. Fistula in Ano.....	11		12		6		3		8	
102. Hernia.....	30		42		27		38		58	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1		2		1		2		1	
Carried forward.....	16, 504	97	16, 359	105	10, 532	61	15, 580	121	13, 513	173

TABLE LX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
114,746.		95,860.		93,772.		110,150.		127,328.		123,359.		115,315.		107,979.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
9,919	131	7,907	78	6,171	85	11,264	138	13,437	89	15,120	130	16,864	164	140,911	1,291	
50	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	4	25	22	
51	19	22	22	23	1	28	28	31	2	28	1	24	1	258	5	
52	177	153	153	146	230	279	299	299	338	338	2,662	73	27	27	27	
53	4	2	2	2	2	4	5	6	2	2	2	6	3	27	27	
54	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	20	16	
55	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	35	7	
56	3	1	2	2	2	5	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	229	1	
57	16	16	16	10	18	42	14	1	33	33	2,870	263	263	2,870	1	
58	246	209	170	230	303	252	263	263	263	263	73	1	181	2	1	
59	9	7	1	7	7	6	4	1	8	8	73	1	73	1	1	
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	1	53	1	181	2	2	
61	14	10	8	4	2	11	1	1	5	1	96	4	96	4	4	
62	2	1	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	34	2	34	2	2	
63	2	5	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	28	2	28	2	2	
64	189	227	233	303	439	288	258	258	258	258	3,231	75	75	75	75	
65	4	7	1	14	2	17	4	4	4	4	508	3	3	508	3	
66	5	11	23	27	59	142	120	120	120	120	64	3	3	64	3	
67	5	5	7	11	10	10	3	3	3	3	64	3	3	64	3	
68																
69	11	21	18	26	33	15	22	22	236	236	236	236	236	236	236	236
70	2	5	7	8	13	5	7	7	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
71	19	23	26	56	36	19	33	33	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323
72	55	7	4	15	4	4	3	3	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504
73	1	1			1				3	3	3	1	1	3	1	1
74	8	1	13	6	1	7	2	15	1	15	9	2	115	14	14	
75	4			1	1	1	1	1	2		3		12	4	4	
76	1	1		1	1	1		2			7		7	1	1	
77	3		3	2	1	4		9	3	1	1		36	5	5	
78			2			1			9		1		15	2	2	
79								2					3			
80	12	18	9	8	31	25	22	22	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
81	9	15	7	10	17	12	9	9	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
82	12	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
83	19	28	13	21	26	27	20	20	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
84	727	1	533	384	760	523	208	208	4,592	4,592	4,592	4,592	4,592	4,592	4,592	4,592
85	106	72	45	60	101	38	31	31	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628
86		2	1	1	3	2	2	2	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
87	3	6	6	7	4	5		5	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
88	70	81	81	132	67	43	22	22	672	672	672	672	672	672	672	672
89	217	16	220	16	188	19	515	62	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,101
90	177	1	250	1	82	1	119	3	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343
91	25	33	6	18	19	1	14	1	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
92	230	357	213	2	215	5	120	7	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424
93	196	174	108	1	153		214		3,129	3,129	3,129	3,129	3,129	3,129	3,129	3,129
94	422	322	259	430	526	453	566	566	4,376	4,376	4,376	4,376	4,376	4,376	4,376	4,376
95	27	14	1	9	22	75	124	124	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
96		1	2		1				12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
97	7	1	13	8	10	26	5	5	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
98	79	1	73	45	74	85	1	114	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058
99																
100	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
101	9	7	6	5	10	6	5	5	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
102	62	41	32	43	56	52	68	68	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549
103	1	1	5	2	1	4	2	2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
13,137	163	10,922	100	8,380	116	14,889	219	17,063	168	18,003	185	19,926	218	174,608	1,726	

TABLE LX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	98,806.		103,234.		95,108.		110,177.		107,898.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	16,504	97	16,359	105	10,532	61	15,580	121	13,513	173
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhago from Bowels	10	1	6	1	7		7	1	2	2
105. Inflammation of Tonsils	55		58		36		69		110	
106. Inflammation of Stomach	28		17		7		11		5	
107. Inflammation of Bowels	20	4	12	2	6	1	14	1	7	3
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum	1		2		6		3	3	1	1
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver	31		31		27	1	31		23	1
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	26		25		32		23	1	16	
111. Jaundice	151		143		89		77	1	50	
112. Piles	202		210		157		199		187	
113. Other Diseases of this Order	14		28		18		4		4	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel	6		8		2		8		4	
115. Diabetes	4		2				2		3	
116. Bright's Disease	2		6		1		11		2	
117. Diseases of Prostate	1		1				1		1	
118. Diseases of Testis	1		2				3		2	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys	33		16		20		17		34	
120. Inflammation of Bladder	5		6		1		6		5	
121. Incontinence of Urine	10		4		7		12		7	
122. Hydrocele	1		1				1		3	
123. Other Diseases of this Order	2		6		6		3		2	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis	1				1		4			
125. Caries	2		1		1		1		1	
126. Inflammation of Joints	10		12		7		7		12	
127. Inflammation of Bones			5				2			
128. Inflammation of Periosteum	6		2				3		6	
129. Necrosis	2				2		3		7	1
130. Other Diseases of this Order			1		1				2	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess	200		214	1	143		171		140	
132. Boils	385		491		256		280		236	
133. Carbuncle	40		35		18		20		16	
134. Whitlow	54		54		25		36		41	
135. Skin Diseases	41		39		11		30		20	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns	28		45	4	32		31		39	
137. Contusions	94		96	1	157		85	1	141	
138. Concussion of Brain	2		12		3	2	1	1	6	
139. Drowning		2		4		9				1
140. Sprains	104		141		74		91		107	
141. Dislocation	11		15		3		5		2	
142. Simple Fractures	9		16	1	17		5		4	
143. Compound Fractures			1		20		1		9	2
144. Gunshot Wounds	91	21	54	9	8,030	184	374	148	2,990	168
145. Incised Wounds	39		43		11		49		56	
146. Lacerated Wounds	17		35	1	85	1	13		16	
147. Punctured Wounds	11	1	19		7		9		9	
148. Poisoning	5		20		3		1		2	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries	10	1	26	1	10	1	12	4	10	
150. ORDER II.—Homicide										
151. ORDER III.—Suicide		2		1						
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence				1						1
Total	18,269	129	18,318	132	19,871	260	17,316	282	17,853	353

TABLE LX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
114,746.		95,860.		93,772.		110,150.		127,328.		123,359.		115,315.		107,979.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
13,137	163	10,922	100	8,380	116	14,889	219	17,063	168	18,003	185	19,926	218	174,808	1,726	
104	1	10	1	3		1		6		13		6		72	6	
105	119	125		126		232		240		145		84		1,339		
106	27	17		3	1	1		9		11		8	1	144	3	
107	2	1		3	3	3	1	16	3	23	3	20	2	127	24	
108	2	1		1			1	1	2	3	2	3	1	24	10	
109	21	9	1	14	1	16	1	29		43		24	1	299	6	
110	18	17		10		21		28		21		12		247	1	
111	51	31		33		47		64		118	1	106		960	2	
112	201	135		86		121		201		215		201		2,115		
113	10	13	1	4		14		50		4		30		193	1	
114	8	9		5		2		14		15		8		89		
115	1	2	1	3		1		3		4		3		28	1	
116	5	5		4		6		1		2		3		48		
117				1		1				2				8		
118	3	6		3		3		12		7		6		48		
119	22	53	2	20		26		52	2	21	2	54		368	6	
120	5	10		4		11		9		11		4		77		
121	5	12		4		8		14		17		10		110		
122	3	2		4		3	1	2		1		5		26	1	
123	1			2		6		2		3		9		42		
124	5	2				3		6				1		22		
125	1	6		1		4		2				2		22		
126	13	11		6		11		11		7		5		112		
127	1	1		1								1		11		
128	5	4		6		3		2		2		2		41		
129	7	1				3		2		2		1		30	1	
130	1			1		1								7		
131	159	91		78		140		152		153		178	1	1,819	2	
132	230	190		141		176		283		221		338		3,227		
133	20	14		6		20		25		9		36		259	1	
134	37	47		33		64		55		37		32		515		
135	23	110		74		141		347		248		204		1,288		
136	50	53		44		38		42		48		25		475	4	
137	76	67		49		73		138		164	1	181		1,321	3	
138	3			3		1	1	3		15	1	11		60	5	
139			1		1		5		4		1		4		32	
140	145	108		106		194		261		132		127		1,590		
141	3	9		5		10		22		9		6		100		
142	3	7		11		14		12		9		9		116	1	
143	5	2		2	2	4	2	4		43	1	81	1	172	8	
144	170	142	132	28	266	9	70	5	104	8	6,064	143	4,219	176	22,564	1,041
145	66	50	1	39		70	1	83		76		42		624	2	
146	11	9		15		11		11		39		53		515	4	
147	14	5		5		19	1	14		13		13		138	2	
148	10	4		1		4		2	1	6		16		74	1	
149	13	6	46		38	4	49	2	16	2	8	5	6	244	28	
150						1					1				2	
151						1					2				6	
152															2	
14,713	316	12,349	136	9,644	139	16,535	240	19,413	190	25,987	348	26,111	407	216,379	2,932	

TABLE LXI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	148,167.		99,642.		80,566.		87,807.		85,944.	
MONTH.....	148,167.		99,642.		80,566.		87,807.		85,944.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	148,167.		99,642.		80,566.		87,807.		85,944.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	324	140	215	70	158	50	79	21	37	7
2. Typhus Fever.....	1	5	1	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	664	102	315	67	203	64	88	6	44	3
4. Yellow Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Remittent Fever.....	4,370	98	2,947	54	1,912	30	1,026	13	581	1
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	9,441	2	7,152	11	5,401	2	4,330	1	2,438	1
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	6,447	25	5,443	3	4,452	.....	3,467	1	2,714	.....
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	790	2	636	1	502	.....	420	1	258	.....
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	454	140	335	97	192	49	60	21	19	4
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	7,798	40	5,487	18	3,580	10	2,656	13	2,089	9
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1,920	186	1,468	127	1,188	88	926	30	779	32
12. Acute Dysentery.....	2,566	88	2,286	83	2,320	81	1,477	29	956	14
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	354	31	261	40	267	33	230	19	198	5
14. Erysipelas.....	145	8	74	4	56	1	30	.....	60	1
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	33	2	22	1	13	4	30	1	48	.....
16. Measles.....	24	.....	52	12	8	.....	11	.....	3	.....
17. Scarlet Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Diphtheria.....	17	2	17	3	9	1	5	2	8	.....
19. Mumps.....	26	1	35	.....	11	.....	6	.....	6	.....
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	150	.....	123	1	115	.....	134	.....	314	.....
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	106	11	52	4	66	45	12	.....	35	.....
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	129	.....	122	1	109	.....	94	1	138	.....
23. Gonorrhœa.....	280	.....	205	.....	213	.....	206	.....	214	.....
24. Orchitis.....	25	.....	29	.....	20	.....	20	.....	18	1
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	8	.....	8	.....	12	.....	3	.....	9	.....
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	77	.....	34	1	51	.....	24	.....	34	.....
27. Serpent Bite.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	111	3	112	5	38	.....	43	.....	34	.....
30. Purpura.....	2	2	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Delirium Tremens.....	5	2	4	1	14	2	2	.....	6	.....
32. Inebriation.....	3	2	6	1	3	.....	11	.....	12	.....
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	3	.....
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	320	1	191	.....	245	.....	307	.....	303	1
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	253	.....	179	.....	150	.....	189	.....	244	.....
38. Anæmia.....	272	9	318	4	183	2	165	2	103	1
39. General Dropsy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40. Cancer.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
41. Tumors.....	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	7	.....	1	.....
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	44	1	24	1	15	.....	33	.....	9	.....
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	80	10	96	11	59	9	32	1	28	3
44. Scrofula.....	26	1	18	.....	14	1	14	.....	5	.....
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	95	.....	46	.....	57	.....	39	.....	126	.....
47. Tape-worm.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	6	.....	21	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	37,398	914	28,361	622	21,671	474	16,190	162	11,882	83

TABLE LXI.
of the Department of the Tennessee.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
96,010.			88,165.		86,999.		91,649.		86,199.		90,510.		93,836.		94,625.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	36	9	77	11	36	12	75	17	49	14	48	10	109	22	1,243	383
2						1		2	1	19	14	1	1	11	44	32
3	25	3	29	2	20	1	39	4	44	1	94	5	90	3	1,655	261
4																
5	467	3	427	2	797	3	596		583	3	837	2	1,327	8	15,870	217
6	2,081	1	1,566		1,583		2,016		2,043		1,875		2,210	1	42,136	19
7	1,952		1,826		1,438		2,118		1,516		2,057		1,732		35,162	29
8	264		145		197		192		140		172		211		3,927	4
9	13	2	20	6	20	5	35	10	24	4	19	4	52	7	1,243	349
10	1,980	1	1,746	3	1,928	3	2,513	2	2,185		4,717	4	7,932	5	44,611	108
11	560	24	506	31	413	27	410	9	372	9	468	5	758	9	9,768	577
12	602	6	543	5	512		585	5	594	8	1,397	12	2,084	21	15,922	352
13	151	12	112	6	69	3	89	2	39		93	3	118	6	1,981	160
14	68	1	73	2	75	2	128	4	150	5	104	4	144		1,107	32
15	88	2	240	2	143	8	221	31	179	9	250	4	49	3	1,296	67
16	42	3	51	2	261	8	457	25	255	31	119	9	109	1	1,392	91
17			1	1	4		2					1			7	2
18	21		14		13	1	28		22	1	20		18		192	10
19	42		63		618		447		343		180		124		1,901	1
20	408		325		254		260		338		115		164		2,700	1
21	13		10	1	105	1	159	9	185		167		254	1	1,164	72
22	167		93		80		161		152		204		276		1,725	2
23	223		172		216		381		356		373		443		3,282	
24	31		29		17		18		42		38		21		308	1
25	3		3		2		5		2				4		59	
26	38		22		22		63		32		37		40		474	1
27															5	
28	14		6		11				2		27		55		127	
29	25		44	1	53		78	3	88		57	1	110		793	13
30	1		2				1		1		1		1		17	3
31	13	1	6		4		6	3	4		8		4	1	76	10
32	3		5	1	1		3		12		6		3		68	4
33	4				1		1				1				18	
34							7								32	
35	1		1	1							2		4		19	1
36	361		351		566		350		261	2	306		384		3,945	4
37	275		171	1	142		159		172		122		209		2,265	1
38	85	3	64		42		17		35	1	55		93		1,432	22
39																
40	2				1		1				1				14	
41	1		1		2		3				4		1		29	
42	16		13		5		3		1		1				164	2
43	35	3	34	8	20	7	21	4	22	5	22	5	39	4	488	70
44	17		14	1	12		17		12		11		8		168	3
45							15		1						20	1
46	99		149		112		131		109		129		128		1,220	
47	1		1				1				5		1		20	
48	1						4		1				1		40	
49											1				1	
10,229	74		8,955	87	9,796	81	11,818	129	10,385	107	14,124	70	19,321	92	200,130	2,895

TABLE LXI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	148,167.		99,642.		80,566.		87,807.		85,944.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	37,398	914	28,361	622	21,671	474	16,190	162	11,882	83
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
50. Apoplexy.....	17	6	6	4	3	3	3	1	4	3
51. Epilepsy.....	24	1	25	1	19	4	11		13	
52. Headache.....	398		215		151		104		105	
53. Insanity.....	7		10	1	9		2		6	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	8	3	9	4	10	5	4	4	1	1
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	6	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	9		2		5		5		8	
57. Nostalgia.....	59		19		23	1	18		6	
58. Neuralgia.....	366		211		187		157		158	
59. Paralysis.....	11		14		13		7		10	
60. Sun-stroke.....	208	9	36	1	21		2			
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19	3	11	2	1		8			
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
62. Amaurosis.....	4		6		3		3		4	
63. Cataract.....	1		3		5				1	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	651		443		446		424		400	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	8		6		10		13		5	
66. Night Blindness.....	41		32		18		9		6	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12		9		17		17		8	
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	29		33		28		10		2	
70. Deafness.....	8		4		3		3		5	
71. Otorrhoea.....	33		31		15		11		9	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	123		105		71		53		62	
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
73. Aneurism.....					2		1			
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	22	3	17	3	4		13	2	2	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....		1	3	1	3		1		1	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	5	4	1		1	2				
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	6	1	5		2			1	2	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1									
79. Inflammation of Veins.....					1					
80. Varicose Veins.....	30		25		11		19		25	
81. Varicocele.....	21		19		12		15		6	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3	1	5	1	3		5		8	
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
83. Asthma.....	27		32		21		16		20	1
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	263		172	1	205		334		474	1
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	109	4	84		74		107		132	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	3		3		1					
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	21		10		13		10		5	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	41	1	20		19	1	39		79	2
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	137	20	93	15	81	10	126	10	190	21
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	76	1	57	1	57		54	1	76	1
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	25	1	16		22		14		25	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	50	1	27		18		93	1	218	1
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
93. Colic.....	472	1	301		230	1	135		119	
94. Constipation.....	797		527		385		269		264	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	365	5	212	1	123		31		19	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	5		1		2					
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	57		45	2	35		22		18	
98. Dyspepsia.....	167		133		104		77		71	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....	1									
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	10		25	1	23		10		17	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	11		8		10		10		5	
102. Hernia.....	83		54		43		36		36	1
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	2		7		4	1	6		1	
Carried forward.....	42,250	982	31,496	662	24,242	500	18,498	183	14,509	116

TABLE LXI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
96,010.		88,165.		86,999.		91,649.		86,199.		90,510.		93,836.		94,625.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
10,229	74	8,955	87	9,796	81	11,818	129	10,385	107	14,124	70	19,321	92	200,130	2,895	
50	2							2	1	2	2	2	2	41	21	
51	13	11		13		17	1	17		23		24	1	210	9	
52	96	120		95		84		88		169		238		1,863		
53	4	7		4		4		3		4		8		68	1	
54	6	4		3	4	5	6	2	3	5	2	3	3	60	39	
55		2	2			3	2		1	1	2	2	1	23	14	
56	8	3		3		1		2		2		4		52	1	
57	11	4		2		10		6		12		14		184	1	
58	169	145		110		172		177		137		213		2,202		
59	7	6	1	3		4		6		6		8		95	1	
60								2		34		120	2	423	12	
61	11	8		2		4		3				11		78	7	
62	2	4		2						1		1		30		
63	4	4		3				2		4		1		28		
64	401	377		282		343		321		430		496		5,014		
65	13	3				7		5		3		9		82		
66	1	9		14		8		15		32		16		201		
67	9	16		1				5		2		4		100		
68																
69	8	9		9		17		16		10		28		199		
70	1	2		1		1		1		3		4		36		
71	26	19		19		25		29		25		27		269		
72	32	30		14		5		5		20		5		525		
73								1	1	1				5	1	
74	8	8	1			5		6		4		10	1	99	10	
75	1			3		1		2		1				16	3	
76	1	1								3				12	6	
77	5	1	3	1	1			3		1		1		29	4	
78	1							2						4		
79	2	1												4		
80	26	10		14		11		18		14		18		221		
81	12	4		5		4		5		3		10		116		
82	2			1		1		10		1	2	1	1	40	5	
83	15	13		11		13		6		11		13	1	198	2	
84	456	631	2	398		562		265		253		243		4,256	4	
85	115	90	1	40		94		48		39		96		1,028	7	
86	1	1				1				2		2		14		
87	5	6		2		6		4		19		14		115		
88	55	58		38		77		49		38		35		548	4	
89	233	280	36	407	21	344	53	242	53	202	13	114	7	2,449	284	
90	101	107	1	133	4	137	1	72		93		104		1,067	11	
91	9	8		9		13		8	1	8		18		175	3	
92	165	135		82	3	153	1	151	3	23	1	19		1,134	11	
93	119	117	1	92		117		102	1	227		287		2,318	5	
94	260	256		192		283		257		359		579		4,428		
95	32	18		19		21		15		67	1	123	1	1,045	9	
96	1	1				1				1		3		15		
97	11	9		11		9		12	1	8		12		249	3	
98	81	103		52		56		55		58		112		1,069		
99		1												2		
100	18	1	1	7		3		5		5		3		127	2	
101	6	14		10		5		10		8		6		103		
102	45	43		31		36		48		43		53		551	1	
103	1			1		1		3			1	4		30	2	
12,840	117	11,657	134	11,935	113	14,482	193	12,491	172	16,541	94	22,439	112	233,380	3,378	

TABLE LXI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	148,167.		99,642.		80,566.		87,807.		85,944.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	42,250	982	31,496	663	24,242	500	18,498	183	14,509	116
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels	32	3	51	3	17	1	35		2	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils	139		59	3	73		59		105	
106. Inflammation of Stomach	57	1	33	5	26		25	5	10	
107. Inflammation of Bowels	66	9	19	4	15	4	9	1	10	2
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum	6	4	4		7	1	3	1	2	1
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver	78	5	70	3	39		32	2	18	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	92	2	70	1	35		25		31	1
111. Jaundice	310	7	177		206	1	127		77	
112. Piles	371		270		253		213		186	
113. Other Diseases of this Order	20	3	16	2	5		8		7	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel	14		9		9		5		3	
115. Diabetes	5	1	4		2		2		8	
116. Bright's Disease	11		5		5		8		1	
117. Diseases of Prostate	1									
118. Diseases of Testis	7				6		2		5	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys	57	2	36		22		20		21	
120. Inflammation of Bladder	27		14		17		8		11	
121. Incontinence of Urine	15		7		5		3		6	
122. Hydrocele	5		6		6		3		5	
123. Other Diseases of this Order	4		8		3		1		1	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis	5		2		3		1		6	
125. Caries	2		15		10		9		1	
126. Inflammation of Joints	19		11		9		6		7	
127. Inflammation of Bones	1		1						1	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum	2		4		8		11		3	
129. Necrosis	5		6		4		3		3	
130. Other Diseases of this Order			1				2			
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess	298	2	307		148		114		144	
132. Boils	664		317		329		218		232	
133. Carbuncle	61		20		24		18		21	
134. Whitlow	96		97		42		40		50	
135. Skin Diseases	72		56		36		29		24	
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns	74		44		21		12		29	
137. Contusions	142		89		87		117		64	1
138. Concussion of Brain	4	1	3	1	1		2		2	
139. Drowning		3		9		5		2		2
140. Sprains	98		77		91		89		146	
141. Dislocation	8		6		2		6		5	
142. Simple Fractures	17		17		14		14		20	
143. Compound Fractures	4				2		2		4	1
144. Gunshot Wounds	826	112	67	15	34	7	180	19	1,132	73
145. Incised Wounds	59		31		19		31		40	
146. Lacerated Wounds	28	1	20		13		12	1	8	
147. Punctured Wounds	18	2	8		13		15		13	
148. Poisoning	22		18		9		7		3	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries	16	6	6	2	8	1	5	1	4	1
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>				2						
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		2		2						
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>		1								
Total	46,108	1,149	33,577	714	25,920	520	20,029	215	16,980	198

TABLE LXI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—Concluded.

1863.			1864.												TOTAL.	
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
96,010.		88,165.		86,999.		91,649.		86,199.		90,510.		93,836.		94,625.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
12,840	117	11,657	134	11,935	113	14,482	193	12,491	172	16,541	94	22,439	112	233,380	3,378	
104	2	8	1	8		6		3	1	4		8		176	9	
105	143	153	1	129		220		125		95		91		1,391	4	
106	15	16		5		7		9		8	2	9	1	220	14	
107	17	12	2	6		7		6	1	5	1	15	1	187	27	
108		3		7	1	2		3	4	1	1	1		39	13	
109	37	25		26	3	24		29		28	1	43		449	14	
110	29	1		21	1	13		14		17		26		389	6	
111	75	1		48		27	1	36		22		90		1,230	10	
112	170			118		88		102		138		213		2,250		
113	8	11		10		7		4		24		30		150	5	
114	11	7		7		8		7	1	5		18		103	1	
115	6	5		6		3		3				1		45	1	
116	1	2		1		4		5		2		4		49		
117				1		2								4		
118	6	3		4		3		1		2		8		47		
119	29	19		21		11		29		17		52		334	2	
120	9	14		7		4		3		3		8		125		
121	12	6		6		7		4		3		13		87		
122	3	3		2		6		2		3				44		
123	3	1		4		3		2		7		2		39		
124	7	4		3		1		1		3		2		38		
125	13			9		1		3	1	5		11		79	1	
126	19	6		3		6		2		4		3		95		
127		1		1		1				2		2		10		
128	4	5		1		4		5						47		
129	4	2		3		4		4		1	1	2		41	1	
130	1	1										29		34		
131	128	93	1	71	1	73		78		91		112		1,657	4	
132	211	161		112		109		154		178		246		2,991		
133	21	36		15		5		10		17		27		275		
134	49	52		23		38		28		30		32		577		
135	27	66		70		68		72		100		149		769		
136	25	24		43	1	28	1	22		29		34		385	2	
137	83	90		66		85		84		112		147		1,166	1	
138	4	3		1				1	1	5	1	6		32	5	
139			1		5		3		2		3		2		39	
140	143	134		114		114		100		141		130		1,377		
141	8	3		5		9		3		3		5		63		
142	12	18		10		10		12		12		15		171		
143	1	3	1	6			1			8	1	2	1	32	5	
144	84	24	52	10	188	16	122	17	501	11	1,622	45	1,461	132	6,269	481
145	48	59		32		47		53		32		51		502		
146	12	16		31		13		11	1	36		15		215	3	
147	13	16		7		12		10		14		13		152	2	
148	10	1		3		4		3		3		22	1	105	1	
149	7	2	157	6	43	2	10		10	7	18	3	34	2	318	33
150		1		1								1			7	
151								1		1		2			8	
152															1	
14,350	151	13,135	158	13,176	143	15,806	218	14,045	203	19,391	156	25,621	253	258,138	4,078	

TABLE LXII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	25,763.		48,059.		47,384.		42,686.		45,507.	
MONTH.....	25,763.		48,059.		47,384.		42,686.		45,507.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	25,763.		48,059.		47,384.		42,686.		45,507.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	83	11	124	38	78	20	54	8	48	10
2. Typhus Fever.....	9		4		4				2	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	238	9	412	55	246	18	183	15	168	10
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	487	7	1,174	22	825	14	608	1	379	3
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	1,330		3,423	1	2,088		1,717	1	1,411	5
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1,040		3,330		2,330		1,898		1,158	1
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	56		174		191		244		139	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	49	12	192	79	101	19	75	11	34	4
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	1,683	4	4,460	27	2,956	5	2,228	3	1,853	2
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	355	10	1,168	81	942	43	586	66	446	78
12. Acute Dysentery.....	207	4	1,216	20	812	6	476	25	294	5
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	37	1	132	8	100	7	64	7	60	6
14. Erysipelas.....	14		29		21		16	2	23	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										
16. Measles.....	9		4		4				2	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	33	4	35	7	34	1	10	1	21	1
19. Mumps.....	14		13				1		6	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	68						68			
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	51		207	1	130		1		162	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	62		100		188		201		193	1
23. Gonorrhœa.....	76		199		305		221		239	
24. Orehitis.....	5		20		20		15		17	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	4		8		8		3		1	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	6		12		21		20		19	
27. Serpent Bite.....									2	
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1				1		1	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	75		223		270	2	45	1	29	
30. Purpura.....	2		8		9		7		3	
31. Delirium Tremens.....	12		20	3	3		4		4	
32. Inebriation.....	1		9	1	3		2		6	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....							1			
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		3						2	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	4		2		1					
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	95		164		190		224		224	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	100		172		136		147		163	
38. Anæmia.....	53	2	154	5	79		48		47	1
39. General Dropsy.....										
40. Cancer.....			13		4		4			
41. Tumors.....			1		5		2			
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3	2	18		23	1	12	2
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	15	3	36	4	27	4	17	1	19	4
44. Scrofula.....	19		14		21		2		5	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1			
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	7		6		10		13		31	
47. Tape-worm.....			3		2		1			
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	2		6		4		3		1	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	6,302	67	17,274	354	12,186	139	9,234	143	7,224	133

TABLE LXII.
of the Department of the Gulf.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
47,049.			47,253.		52,278.		48,999.		51,360.		54,797.		53,287.		47,035.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	21	8	20	5	21	1	19	3	37	15	63	24	115	46	683	189
2							1		4	1	5		22	2	51	3
3	85	4	83	5	67	3	86	7	63	4	90	11	137	14	1,858	155
4																
5	303	2	298	1	288		322	2	462	2	678	4	809	9	6,633	67
6	1,076		821	1	1,095		1,151		1,239		1,232	2	1,682	1	18,265	11
7	995		1,155		1,440		1,648		1,547		1,565		1,521	1	19,627	2
8	117		136		183		193		160		161		144		1,898	
9	17	6	14		7	2	15	3	16	3	17	6	39	9	576	154
10	1,526	5	1,212	1	1,295		2,040		3,014	1	4,849	12	4,696	8	31,812	68
11	369	57	362	34	295	15	271	10	265	19	530	15	711	23	6,370	451
12	275	2	240	10	286	1	553	3	526	5	665	8	819	10	6,369	99
13	36	10	40	8	31	1	39	2	44	4	82	1	128	17	793	72
14	17	1	27	1	23		28	1	34		58	1	52	2	342	8
15	20	2	53	5	59	7	35	4	28	1	30	1	13	1	238	21
16	8		5		110		322	2	132	1	95	1	18	1	709	5
17			1		1										2	
18	12		21		12	1	6		16		15		14		229	15
19	3		4		72		134		67		105		29		448	
20			271		143		137		80		86		59		912	
21	309		10		12	1	6		23		9		68		988	2
22	177		222		351		220		288		281		272	1	2,555	2
23	205		283		360		207		279		309		250		2,933	
24	30		32		17		31		32		37		35		291	
25	3		6		8		4		4		12		6		67	
26	7		4		21		9		12		22		13		166	
27							2		2				1		7	
28	1		3		2				3		17		8		37	
29	23		17		14		35		35		44	1	128		938	4
30									1		3	1	3		36	1
31	4		7		6		7	1	4	1	10		7	1	88	6
32	9		6		10		22		3		12		11	1	94	2
33							2		1		3		1		8	
34			3		5				2		6		1		23	
35	1								1		2		1		12	
36	196		279		211		204		249		274		264		2,574	
37	132		139		104		104		77		81		101		1,456	
38	21		27	1	11		23		79		55		94	2	692	11
39																
40	6												1		28	
41	1		2				5				4		2		22	
42	2		6	1	1				5		6	1	4		80	7
43	12	4	14	5	16	2	22	2	26	4	24	1	17	3	245	37
44	6		10		15		19		13		31		15		170	
45													1		2	
46	39		50		60		227		161		137		59		800	
47			1		1						9		1		18	
48	2		6				3		4		6		11		50	
49	1										1				2	
	6,067	101	5,890	78	6,653	34	8,152	40	9,038	61	11,724	90	12,383	152	112,127	1,392

TABLE LXII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Continued.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	25,763.		48,059.		47,384.		42,686.		45,507.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	6,302	67	17,274	354	12,186	139	9,234	143	7,224	133
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	6	2	1				1			
51. Epilepsy.....	5		11		10		6		17	1
52. Headache.....	140		160		119		81		41	
53. Insanity.....	2	1	5		4				2	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	2		6	4	5	3	1			
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....			1		1	1	1	1	1	1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....					1				1	
57. Nostalgia.....	1		11		13		2		11	
58. Neuralgia.....	40		97		84		85		63	
59. Paralysis.....	3		7		14		7	1	6	
60. Sun-stroke.....	49	2	38	1	11	1	2			
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	23	2	6		18		33	3	5	
ORDER II.— <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....			6		8					
63. Cataract.....	1		1		3		3		1	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	34		98		84		78		96	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....			9		5		6		3	
66. Night Blindness.....	27		32		25		4		11	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		1		4		3		5	
ORDER III.— <i>Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	6		16		7		4		3	
70. Deafness.....	5		1		4		3		1	
71. Otorrhœa.....	8		7		8		5		7	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	35		72		38		29		26	
ORDER IV.— <i>Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	12	5	10	2	10	1	4	1	8	2
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1		1	1			4		1	1
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....					2				1	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			5		1		1		1	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....					1				2	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	2		6		3		2			
80. Varicose Veins.....	23		45		38		22		19	
81. Varicocele.....	13		15		13		11		6	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2		1	1				2
ORDER V.— <i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	7		16		22		13		13	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	87		107		134	1	134	1	177	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	23		39	1	59		15		15	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....			1						1	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	1		7		4		3		3	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	5		13		12		21		9	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	13	1	31	1	39	1	28	1	34	1
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	17		24		30	1	30		33	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	2		10	1	8		5		5	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....			11	1	4		4		20	
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	104		197	1	124		128		116	
94. Constipation.....	142		214		146		98		95	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	53		75	3	27		15		33	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....					2		1			
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	19		57	1	28		7		12	2
98. Dyspepsia.....	35		80		46		24		25	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	15		4		5				3	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	3		7		10		6		5	
102. Hernia.....	42		61		60		40		40	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....			2		1		2			
Carried forward.....	7,312	80	18,900	371	13,482	149	10,206	151	8,201	143

TABLE LXII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
47,049.		47,253.		52,278.		48,999.		51,360.		54,797.		53,287.		47,035.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
6,067	101	5,890	78	6,653	34	8,152	40	9,038	61	11,724	90	12,383	152	112,127	1,302	
50	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	1	2		3	1	24	9	
51	10	14		21	1	16		12		20		10	1	152	3	
52	51	59		59		87		90		158		210		1,255		
53	4	3		4		5		2		4		8		43	1	
54	1	2	1			2				8	4	4	1	31	14	
55		1	1							1		1		7	4	
56	2	1	1			1	1	2	1	1	1	2		11	4	
57	3	11		10		5		3		7		14	1	91	1	
58	80	72		92		75		75		139		113		1,015		
59	5	9		4	1	7		5		9		7	1	83	6	
60		1				1		4	1	38	1	29	2	173	8	
61		4		3						1		31		124	5	
62	7	3		5		7		5		5		1		47		
63	1	2		1				2		2				17		
64	88	116		151		181		199		256		218		1,599		
65	1	4		4		7		9		4		10		62		
66	11	12		16		14		12		21		22		207		
67	2	6		1		3		5		5		1		39		
68																
69	8	6		4		4		9		13		7		87		
70	2	2		2		2		4		7		1		34		
71	3	17		15		10		8		8		20		116		
72	29	18		31		38		26		29		38		409		
73		1				1						1	1	3	1	
74	8	13	1	17		9	1	8	1	5		10	2	114	16	
75	1	4		1				2						15	2	
76				1						1				5		
77	1	6	1	1		2	1	4	1	1		2		25	3	
78								1		2	1			6	1	
79	1					2				1				17		
80	20	12		32		28		13		19		15		286		
81	4	4		6		7		5		10		7		101		
82	2			1	1	2		2		1		2	1	14	5	
83	14	17		21		21		18		20		20		202		
84	279	314		281		234		171		175		191		2,284	2	
85	13	21	1	24		30		19		9		12		279	3	
86	3							1		2				8	1	
87	5	1		2		4				1		4		35		
88	20	20	1	14		14		19		13	1	13		173	2	
89	67	92	6	101	4	91	5	47	8	78	6	56	4	677	48	
90	36	40	1	34	1	26		31		43		25		369	3	
91	3	13		8		5		1		10		9		79	1	
92	18	41	1	8		25		27		1			1	159	3	
93	87	59		63		87		101		183		214		1,463	1	
94	105	97		178		161		191		289		303		2,019		
95	31	10		5		12		33	2	46		67	4	407	9	
96	1			1		2	1							7	1	
97	11	10		7		3		3	1	1		23		181	4	
98	27	28		33		34		47		39		99		517		
99																
100	2	7		2		2		9		9		6		64		
101	7	8		9		4		1		8		3		71		
102	31	40		42		36		26		55		47		520		
103								2						7		
7,173	118	7,114	95	7,969	43	9,461	50	10,296	77	13,484	104	14,262	172	127,860	1,553	

TABLE LXII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	25,763.		48,059.		47,384.		42,686.		45,507.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	7,312	80	18,900	371	13,482	149	10,206	151	8,201	143
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels	21	1	14	2	11	1	4		9	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils	28		45		45	1	30	1	42	
106. Inflammation of Stomach	2		20		27	2	6		6	2
107. Inflammation of Bowels	8	1	20	3	19	2	12	4	8	2
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum			4	1	11		1		1	1
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver	32	1	47	4	41		6		26	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	7		27		32	2	11		17	
111. Jaundice	132	1	112		82	1	52		59	
112. Piles	117		166		160		126		107	
113. Other Diseases of this Order	6	2	10		12		2		4	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel	6		4		4		2		3	
115. Diabetes	2		3		3		1			
116. Bright's Disease	4		5		2		6		3	
117. Diseases of Prostate	8		1		1		1			
118. Diseases of Testis	5		6		2		3		5	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys	12		22		31		19		18	
120. Inflammation of Bladder	4		16		10		3		5	
121. Incontinence of Urine	5		17		20		15		10	
122. Hydrocele	4		7		5		3		2	
123. Other Diseases of this Order	6		4				5		4	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis			6		5				1	
125. Caries			1							
126. Inflammation of Joints	4		4		7		1		13	
127. Inflammation of Bones					2				2	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum	5		7		2		1		1	
129. Necrosis			2		1		1		1	
130. Other Diseases of this Order					1				1	
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess	99		164		118		54	1	71	
132. Boils	248		394		192		185		154	
133. Carbuncle	5		19		20		14	1	7	
134. Whitlow	19		48		36		25		18	
135. Skin Diseases	20		34		28		22		39	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns	8		15		9		14		74	11
137. Contusions	17		47		45		29		82	
138. Concussion of Brain	2						1	1	3	
139. Drowning		1		4		4				4
140. Sprains	27		56		50		55		61	
141. Dislocation	1		4		1		3		4	
142. Simple Fractures	1		2		3		7		14	
143. Compound Fractures					2	1	1		4	
144. Gunshot Wounds	119	11	72	3	80	5	38	7	162	14
145. Incised Wounds	7		18		20		15		18	
146. Lacerated Wounds	5		14	1	5		10	2	7	
147. Punctured Wounds	6		8		12		12		8	
148. Poisoning	4		11		1		4	1	5	
149. Other Accidents and Injuries	3	1	3	1	5	2	18		6	1
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>				1						1
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>				1						
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total	8,321	99	20,379	392	14,645	170	11,024	169	9,286	179

TABLE LXII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
47,049.			47,253.		52,278.		48,999.		51,360.		54,797.		53,287.		47,035.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
7,173	118		7,114	95	7,969	43	9,461	50	10,296	77	13,484	104	14,262	172	127,860	1,553
104			4				1		1		9		6	1	80	5
105	47		78		101		75		49		69		64		673	2
106	8	2	12		15		11		8		25	1	21		161	7
107	13	2	6		4		11	1	11		13	2	14	2	139	19
108	3		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	5	2	2		31	7
109	10		17		17		14		21		31		25		287	5
110	13	1	11		13		4		2		17		15	1	169	4
111	37		23	1	22		29		35		74		165		822	3
112	124		109		108		129		125		172		176		1,619	
113	9	2	6		6		11		20		12		15		113	4
114	1		3		4		1		3		3		12		46	
115			2				1								12	
116	1		2		2	1	2		4		1		3		35	1
117					2				1						14	
118	9		10		8		11		9		10		3		81	
119	15		12		10		18		17		21		19		214	
120	4		3		2		7	1	8		6		4		72	1
121	11		8		7		9		12		9		6		129	
122	1		4		1		3		3		3		2		32	
123	2		2				1		2		4		4	1	34	1
124	1		1		1										15	
125	1		3		1		7		5		1				19	
126	7		5		6		20		5		11		6		89	
127			1		1		1		2		4				13	
128	3		2		1		1		1		3		2		29	
129	1				2		3		4		1				16	
130	1		6		2		1				1		1		14	
131	89		72		63		51		91		139		106		1,117	1
132	148		140		198		170		202		213		271		2,515	
133	22		8		20		14		12		15		15		171	1
134	33		37		36		25		40		32		45		304	
135	34		42		52		41		36		50		57		455	
136	9		13		11		7		14		16		19		209	11
137	87	1	93		113		82		121		97	1	119		932	2
138	2				2		1		1		1	1	1		14	2
139				5		2		24		3		3		13		63
140	75		84		117		116		91		114		76		922	
141	7		7		9		4		8		8		5		61	
142	4		4		11		7		7		8		8		76	
143					1		2	1			2				12	2
144	14	5	24	4	24	3	43	4	967	44	228	38	39	3	1,810	141
145	25		24		31	1	36		25		9		48		276	1
146	24		33		18		13		13		15		22		179	3
147	5		12		11		14	1	6		8		26		123	1
148	8		23	1					3		26		26		111	2
149	8		12		4	1	8	1	19		7		21		114	7
150		1		2				1		1		1		2		10
151				1						1						3
152																
8,089	132		8,073	110	9,027	52	10,467	84	12,301	127	14,977	153	15,731	195	142,320	1,862

TABLE LXIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	8,808.		7,756.		6,086.		4,030.		6,152.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	11	3	43	1	53	8	39	1	23	5
2. Typhus Fever.....					2	1	1		1	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	5	1	8	2	10		2		4	1
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	72		53		40	1	53		44	1
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	107		54		81		28		44	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	27		13		23		49		29	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	5		1		13		2		1	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....					1		1	1		
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	724		396		179		129		143	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	47		16		10		33		27	
12. Acute Dysentery.....	265	1	84		82		34	1	14	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	9		7		5		3	1		
14. Erysipelas.....	7		7		3		4		5	1
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	5	1								
16. Measles.....	8									
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	3	1			1		2		11	
19. Mumps.....	31		1		1		6		11	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	28		27		14		12		61	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10		3	1			2		2	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	18		2		2		5		12	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	76		25		16		41		30	
24. Orchitis.....	11				2		1		1	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	1									
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	50		11		3		1		4	
27. Serpent Bite.....	1									
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	4		3		3		10		6	
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....	2						2		2	
32. Inebriation.....	7				1		1			
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....							1			
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13		20		13					
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....							2			
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	62		52		33		23		46	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	88		41		30		23		31	
38. Anæmia.....	6		10		4	1	1		4	
39. General Dropsy.....										
40. Cancer.....										
41. Tumors.....									1	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		1							
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	4		1		1		5		3	
44. Scrofula.....	7		1				1		2	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3		9		12		10	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	29		8		4		16		15	
47. Tape-worm.....					1					
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	1,747	7	891	4	640	11	545	4	587	8

TABLE LXIII.
of the Department of the Northwest.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
5,242.		6,706.		5,791.		5,118.		6,350.		4,626.		5,104.		5,981.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1	8	4		2		5	2	11	4	4	3	5	1	208	28	
2		1												5	1	
3	2	8	1	2				1						42	5	
4																
5	21	16		5		23		15		9		35		386	2	
6	4	22		32		13		36		26		44		431		
7	6	29		6		13		19		25		15		254		
8		5		1								1		29		
9		1												3	1	
10	52	46		34		41		37		51		176		2,008		
11	8	18	1	8			1	1	2	5		4		177	4	
12	14	12		4				7		10		32		558	2	
13	3	2						1		3		1		34	1	
14	4	7		1		5		11	1	14		9		77	2	
15		2		6	1	5		34	8	26	1	7	2	85	13	
16				2		13		13	1	10				46	1	
17								1						1		
18	5	2		2		3		3		2		7		41	1	
19	4	32		48		23		58		17		10		242		
20	65	66		128		78		83		33		13		608		
21	2					16		4		3		3		45	1	
22	2	3		4		3		8		7		15		81		
23	17	10		14		24		18		20		31		322		
24	2	1		2				3		5		2		30		
25										1				2		
26	2					2						2		75		
27														1		
28	1											6		7		
29	3	15		42		20		50	2	44		6		206	2	
30																
31	3	1				4	1	4				1		19	1	
32		2			1	1								12	1	
33				1										2		
34	1													47		
35														2		
36	23	27		23		23		50		39		64		465		
37	19	24		16		33	1	38		36		19		398	1	
38	2	4		1								1		33	1	
39																
40				1			2					1		2	2	
41														1		
42	2	2		1				1		2		6		19		
43	2	1	2	4		3		3		1		8		37	1	
44			1							2		2		16		
45														34		
46	9	14		21		15		10		16		11		168		
47														1		
48	1													1		
49																
	287	1	378	2	412	2	366	7	520	13	411	4	537	3	7,321	71

TABLE LXIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	8, 808.		7, 756.		6, 086.		4, 030.		6, 152.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1, 747	7	891	4	640	11	545	4	587	8
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	1									
51. Epilepsy.....	19		8	1	1		4		3	
52. Headache.....	97		34		38		38		15	
53. Insanity.....	2		1		2		1			
54. Inflammation of Brain.....							1	1		
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	6		1							
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	2		3							
57. Nostalgia.....	1		1				9			
58. Neuralgia.....	17		9		7		8		5	
59. Paralysis.....	2		1				1		3	
60. Sun-stroke.....	5		2							
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		3		2	1	1	1		
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	1		1							1
63. Cataract.....							1		1	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	145		102		48		23		36	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	3						1			
66. Night Blindness.....					1					
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1				2		1	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	9				1		2		3	
70. Deafness.....	3									
71. Otorrhœa.....	10		2		1				3	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19				1		3		5	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....				1						
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	2		2		3		1		2	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....									1	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....									1	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	3		3				2		2	
81. Varicocle.....	6		1		1		1			
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2				1		1			
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	2		1				4		3	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	39		27		9		19		71	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	28		21		13		17		25	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	6						3		1	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....			1				4		5	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	13		7	1	8	1	16	2	15	2
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	6	1	2		1		3		8	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	4		1				1		3	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....					2		20	1	47	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	25		11		12		11		11	
94. Constipation.....	204		91		59		50		36	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	13		5		4		2			
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....										
98. Dyspepsia.....	35		22		9		14		26	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....										
101. Fistula in Ano.....			2							
102. Hernia.....	12		3		6		7		5	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....	2, 490	8	1, 260	7	870	13	816	9	925	10

TABLE LXIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Continued.

1863.		1864.														
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
5,242.		6,706.		5,791.		5,118.		6,350.		4,626.		5,104.		5,981.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	287	1	378	2	412	2	366	7	520	18	411	4	537	3	7,321	71
50				1											1	1
51	4		2		5				3		1		1		51	1
52	5		12		15		12		27		3		18		314	
53	1	1	1		1				1						10	1
54										1					1	2
55													1		7	1
56	1				1						1				8	
57	1												1		13	
58	4		8		7		13		14		8		9		109	
59	2				2								3		14	
60															7	
61	1		6	2			1		2						17	4
62					2				1						6	
63	1														3	
64	15		28		25		16		16		34		67		555	
65									1						5	
66							3						1		5	
67							1		4				1		10	
68																
69							1		1		2		3		22	
70									1						4	
71			1		3				3				1		24	
72	2		6		4		1		2						43	
73																1
74			3		2		1		2	1	3		2		23	1
75													2	1	3	1
76															1	
77					1				1	1					2	1
78																
79																
80	2				2		2		2				3		21	
81	2				1		1		1		1		3		18	
82					1		1	1	1				2		9	1
83	1		2		1				1		2		3		20	
84	50		45		50		26		40		18	1	31		425	1
85	14		3		12		9		14		24		7		187	
86															10	
87															48	
88	6		3		6		9		8		6				235	70
89	24		49	5	19		17	2	41	54	13	3	13		94	4
90	11		19		7		8		13	3	11		5		15	
91			1		1				1		1		2		250	1
92	32		22		18		32		54		23				109	
93	1		5		8		2		11		1		11		677	
94	34		21		48		15		55		37		27		29	
95			1				1		1		1		1		1	1
96					1										1	1
97						1							1		1	1
98	8		7		13		3		9		8		13		167	
99																
100			1				1						1		3	
101	1														3	
102	4		1		3		3		4		4		6		58	
103																
	514	2	625	10	671	3	545	10	855	78	613	8	775	5	10,959	163

TABLE LXIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	8,808.		7,756.		6,086.		4,030.		6,152.	
MONTH.....	8,808.		7,756.		6,086.		4,030.		6,152.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	8,808.		7,756.		6,086.		4,030.		6,152.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2,490	8	1,260	7	870	13	816	9	925	10
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	2						1			
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	26		11		6		21		71	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	3		5		2		4		1	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	6									
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....										
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	2		1		1	1			3	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	6		4				1		1	
111. Jaundice.....	11		2		2		13		14	
112. Piles.....	21		13		7		3		13	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	34		28		10		2			
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
114. Stone and Gravel.....			2		5		2			
115. Diabetes.....										
116. Bright's Disease.....	2		2							
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....	3		1				1			
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	5		5	1	11		2			
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....									1	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	2		2		1		1		3	
122. Hydrocele.....	1									
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2		2		1			
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
124. Anchylosis.....									1	
125. Caries.....										
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	1								4	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....							1			
129. Necrosis.....										
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
131. Abscess.....	11		13		2		6		11	
132. Boils.....	26		19		7		11		9	
133. Carbuncle.....	5								2	
134. Whitlow.....	12		2		3				2	
135. Skin Diseases.....	10		8		9		1		9	
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
136. Burns.....	2		2						5	
137. Contusions.....	12		12		18		34		16	
138. Concussion of Brain.....									1	
139. Drowning.....								1		
140. Sprains.....	22		7		6		7		8	
141. Dislocation.....	2						1		1	
142. Simple Fractures.....	5				2		3			
143. Compound Fractures.....										
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	26	2	11	1	35	4	5	1	5	
145. Incised Wounds.....	5		7		3		6		9	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....			4		1		2	1	2	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	3		4				4			
148. Poisoning.....	10		13		2					
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	11		11	1	8				7	
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		1								
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total.....	2,778	11	1,451	10	1,013	18	949	12	1,124	10

TABLE LXIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
5,242.			6,706.		5,791.		5,118.		6,350.		4,626.		5,104.		5,981.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
514	2		625	10	671	3	545	10	855	78	613	8	775	5	10,959	163
104									1						4	
105	30		34		29		28		35		14		28		333	
106	4		1		8		2		2		7		18	1	57	1
107			2		1		2	1	1		2	1			14	2
108	1		1	1	5		1		1	1					9	2
109	3				5		1		3		1				20	1
110	2		1				1		4				1		21	
111	5		4		8		2		1		2		5		69	
112	11		6		5		4		3		1		7		94	
113	15		9		2		8		2		2		3		115	
114	2		1										1		13	
115													1		1	
116											1				5	
117																
118	1		1		2		3		2		2				16	
119					5								1		29	1
120	2														3	
121									1				1		11	
122					1		1				2		1		6	
123							1		2		1				10	
124															1	
125	1								2						3	
126			3		1				2		3		3		17	
127	1														1	
128							1		1						3	
129											1				1	
130					1						1				2	
131	11		4		3		11		2		3		7		84	
132	12		8		7		2		5		5		15		126	
133	1				2		1						1		12	
134	3		4		2		2				3		7		40	
135	1		9		3		2		5		24		11		92	
136	2		4		4		1		2		3		4		29	
137	10		8		10		12		14		18		18		182	
138			2				1						1		5	
139																1
140	13		4		14		8		17		12		12		130	
141	2		3		1		1		1		2		1		15	
142	2				3						2		3		20	
143									2		5		3		10	
144	4	1	1				3	2	6	1	1		6		103	12
145	11		6		2		3		9		6		4		71	
146			1		2		2		7		3				24	1
147	1				1		4								17	
148											1		2		28	
149	16	2	36		5		1	1	1		1		1		98	4
150																
151									1							2
152																
681	5		778	11	803	3	654	14	989	81	742	9	941	6	12,903	190

TABLE LXIV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	27, 144.		24, 475.		24, 134.		25, 388.		23, 429.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	17	1	19	12	36	5	23	5	40	9
2. Typhus Fever.....	1								1	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	16	1	6		9		6		2	1
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	282	5	312	2	350	2	258	1	332	1
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	390		473		669		429		445	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	328		438		506		359		436	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	41		56		70		46		123	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	11	2	7		32	2	45	1	35	3
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	1,512	1	646		633	1	532		449	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	170	3	148	4	164	5	107	4	80	7
12. Acute Dysentery.....	300	5	222	2	273	2	222	1	100	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	26	3	78	5	50	3	76		40	1
14. Erysipelas.....	40		17		30		24		26	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	15	2	1	1	3		2		3	1
16. Measles.....	7		1		2				1	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	2		1		3		9		1	
19. Mumps.....	32		8		10		5		12	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	77		16		31		186		641	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19		24		9		2		7	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	63		80		83		82		56	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	128		139		192		210		245	
24. Orchitis.....	7		7		3		10		6	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....					1		1			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	8		12		37		46		31	
27. Serpent Bite.....	2									
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		2		1			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	43		27		5		2		9	
30. Purpura.....					7		1			
31. Delirium Tremens.....	7		10		2		6		3	
32. Inebriation.....	7	1	1		2				5	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	5		7	1	7		4	1	10	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....							5			
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	80		40		60		70		145	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	58		48		43		54		51	
38. Anæmia.....	78		35		26		28		29	
39. General Dropsy.....										
40. Cancer.....	1								1	
41. Tumors.....			1						1	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		5						2	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	11		2		7	2	6		21	2
44. Scrofula.....	4		8		21		16		23	
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
CLASS III.—FARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	65		28		45		28		82	
47. Tape-worm.....	1									
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1		2							
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	3, 861	24	2, 926	27	3, 483	22	2, 901	13	3, 495	25

TABLE LXIV.
of the Department of the Missouri.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
23, 138.			22, 762.		22, 801.		34, 573.		28, 706.		17, 606.		19, 470.		24, 469.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	55	2	54	10	21	6	46	5	25	8	17	7	16	5	369	75
2			2	1			24		1		1				30	1
3	49	2	5		1		3		21	3	9	1			127	8
4																
5	125		124	1	115		153		201		130	2	250		2, 632	14
6	317		226		205		391		388		215		183		4, 331	
7	367		213		148		261		445		198	1	226		3, 985	1
8	71		108		58		19		42		37		9		680	
9	35	2	5		8	3	21	1	29	2	11	4	7	1	246	21
10	424		384		275		392		395		361		637	2	6, 640	4
11	67	2	89	2	80	2	98	3	72	3	44	5	52	4	1, 171	44
12	86		87		65		90	1	152		136	3	274	4	2, 007	18
13	17	1	29	1	17	1	19		45		25		17	1	439	16
14	51		47	1	42		65		95	4	43	1	35		515	6
15	32	5	96	3	38	4	77	3	143	3	37	2	7		454	24
16	155		301	8	132	6	227	5	343	18	96	13	181	16	1, 446	66
17			5		1		1				2	1	2		11	1
18			10		6		7		8	1	4		1		52	1
19	114		225		101		192		265		54		23		1, 041	
20	516		558		249		333		250		171		37		3, 065	
21	11		3		3		1		45		18		20		162	
22	92		60		58		109		214	1	48	1	124		1, 069	2
23	182		158		115		230		203		74		157		2, 033	
24	11		13		9		10		8		7		8		99	
25			2		2				1		1		2		10	
26	28		25		10		14		28		12		16		267	
27			1												3	
28	1		2		39		23		8		4		21		103	
29	3		6		8		4		15		18		7		147	
30	1														9	
31	6	1	5		4		6		9		3	1	1	1	62	3
32	2		3	1	5	1	4		7		7	1	5		48	4
33	1		3	1	2		1								40	3
34															5	
35																
36	135		114		91		129		122	1	73		80		1, 139	1
37	66		77		56	1	95		69		51		65		733	1
38	11		31		18		18		29		15	1	29		347	1
39																
40			1				2		1				1		7	
41	2		1		1		3		1				2		12	
42	6		4		3		3		6	2	22		6	1	62	3
43	14	3	10	1	8	3	16	2	11		9		9	3	124	16
44	33		34		10		9		9		10		6		183	
45			2												3	
46	146		123		237		262		134		86		98		1, 334	
47							2		1		1		1		6	
48			1								1				5	
49											1				1	
	3, 232	18	3, 247	30	2, 241	27	3, 360	20	3, 841	46	2, 052	44	2, 615	38	37, 254	334

TABLE LXIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	27, 144.		24, 475.		24, 134.		25, 388.		23, 429.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	3,861	24	2,926	27	3,483	22	2,901	13	3,495	25
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	1		1							
51. Epilepsy.....	8		4		6		4		5	
52. Headache.....	90		56		30		20		36	
53. Insanity.....	1		2		2					
54. Inflammation of Brain.....			1	1	1		1		1	
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1	3						1		
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	9						1			
57. Nostalgia.....	3				14		5		6	
58. Neuralgia.....	50		36		43		38		64	
59. Paralysis.....	3		1		2		5		2	
60. Sun-stroke.....	6	1	7	1						
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6				2		3			
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	5		1						1	
63. Cataract.....			1						1	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	194		187		228		192		199	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	1		13		13		7		1	
66. Night Blindness.....	1		1							
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....					9		1		8	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	9		2		1		3		4	
70. Deafness.....									3	
71. Otorrhœa.....	3		7		9		3		7	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	21		19		8		7		22	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	1									
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	3		5		4		5		6	1
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....			3		2		1		1	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	1								1	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1		3	1	1					
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										1
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	3		3		2		2		4	
81. Varicocele.....	1		1		2				3	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	3		7		6		8		4	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	95		49		50		243		346	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	22		39		12		32	1	46	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	2		4							
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			1				1		6	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	9		5		11		22		38	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	30	1	32		66	4	89	2	203	9
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	28	1	16		13		23	1	38	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	5		1		4	1	6		11	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	16		4		4		12	2	72	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	80		31		40		33		34	
94. Constipation.....	137		101		118		139		155	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	34		19		27		4		13	1
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			1							
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	1	1			1		3		2	
98. Dyspepsia.....	35		29		31		16		31	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	2		1		4		2		3	
101. Fistula in Ano.....			1		1				3	
102. Hernia.....	20		11		14		11	1	18	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1		1						1	
Carried forward.....	4,804	31	3,633	30	4,273	27	3,843	21	4,894	37

TABLE LXIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
23, 138.			22, 762.		22, 801.		34, 573.		28, 706.		17, 606.		19, 470.		24, 469.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	3, 232	18	3, 247	30	2, 241	27	3, 360	20	3, 841	46	2, 052	44	2, 615	38	37, 254	334
50			6		1		2		1						12	
51	6		7		11		7	1	12		3		5		78	1
52	13		31		37		41		21		41		49		465	
53	1		1		2				1		2		1		13	
54	4	4	2		1		2		1	1	2				16	6
55			2	1				1	2	1			4	2	9	9
56	1	1	4				1		4						20	1
57	2				1				5		4				40	
58	90		41		65		80		96		57		75		735	
59					1		2	1	2		1		3		22	1
60					1								3		17	2
61	3		3		9	2	9	2	5	2	5		7		52	6
62	2		1		1				1						12	
63			2		1		2		1		2		1		11	
64	182		165		164		232		227		244		231		2, 445	
65	7		2		9		9		2		6		4		74	
66									2		2				6	
67	7				3		1		2		7		31		69	
68																
69	20		2		1		5		3		3		3		56	
70			1				1		1		2				8	
71	4		20		10		9		20		6		8		106	
72	20		13		18		17		28		15		5		193	
73			1												2	
74	4		5		4		5		4		1	1	3		49	2
75	3								2						12	
76			1				4								7	
77			4		4				1				1		15	1
78					1	1			2	1					3	3
79	1														1	
80	1		8		11		5		3		6		5		53	
81	4		2		4		2		5		2		1		27	
82	1				2				1						5	
83	8		6		7		5		2				3		59	
84	296		301	1	268		283	1	242	2	64		75		2, 321	4
85	59		92		52		112		73	1	23		17		579	2
86	2								1				1		10	
87	1		2		1		6				2				20	
88	51		27		22		46		49		9		14		303	
89	219	14	308	15	207	13	256	15	192	29	56	8	34	8	1, 692	118
90	46		56	1	44		47	3	104	2	37	1	22		474	9
91	8		3		3		2		3		4		4		54	1
92	31		30	1	24		37		12		7		2		251	3
93	29		27		11		32		38		33		20		408	
94	112		226		122		195		192		135		285		1, 917	
95	3		3		1		8		3		4		11		130	1
96					4				1		1				7	
97	3		2		3		2		2						19	1
98	11		30		33		29		38		17		21		321	
99																
100	1		1		3						2		3		22	
101	1		3				4		2		2				17	
102	14		8		9		13		11		12		21		162	1
103					1										4	
	4, 503	37	4, 696	49	3, 418	43	4, 873	44	5, 261	85	2, 871	54	3, 588	48	50, 657	506

TABLE LXIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	27, 144.		24, 475.		24, 134.		25, 388.		23, 429.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
			Brought forward.....		4, 804	31	3, 633	30	4, 273	27	3, 843	21	4, 894	37
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>														
104.	Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....		1											
105.	Inflammation of Tonsils.....		18		34				19		29		56	
106.	Inflammation of Stomach.....		6		4	3		4		3	2		2	
107.	Inflammation of Bowels.....		1		8	1		4	2	3			5	
108.	Inflammation of Peritonæum.....							1					1	
109.	Acute Inflammation of Liver.....		11		6			4		12			27	
110.	Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....		13		6	1		22		13			2	
111.	Jaundice.....		9		27			36		31			79	
112.	Piles.....		65		29			48		50			38	
113.	Other Diseases of this Order.....		7		5			1		9			21	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>														
114.	Stone and Gravel.....		2		4			1					1	
115.	Diabetes.....									1			18	
116.	Bright's Disease.....		1					2					3	
117.	Diseases of Prostate.....												1	
118.	Diseases of Testis.....		3		3			2					2	
119.	Inflammation of Kidneys.....		6		24			12		17			7	
120.	Inflammation of Bladder.....		3					2		1			3	
121.	Incontinence of Urine.....				1			4		1				
122.	Hydrocele.....		1											
123.	Other Diseases of this Order.....							2		1				
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>														
124.	Anchylolysis.....							1		1			1	
125.	Caries.....		2		2			1		1			1	
126.	Inflammation of Joints.....		1		1			4		5			3	
127.	Inflammation of Bones.....													
128.	Inflammation of Periosteum.....		1		1					2			4	
129.	Necrosis.....		3										2	
130.	Other Diseases of this Order.....							6					1	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>														
131.	Abscess.....		32		29			33		34			48	
132.	Boils.....		115		86			114		64			65	
133.	Carbuncle.....		6		3			3		7			16	
134.	Whitlow.....		9		11			7		9			6	
135.	Skin Diseases.....		16		14			10		13			49	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.														
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>														
136.	Burns.....		9		7			2		20			10	
137.	Contusions.....		52		47			53		60			60	
138.	Concussion of Brain.....		4		1			2		2	2		2	
139.	Drowning.....													
140.	Sprains.....		57		37			23		23			51	
141.	Dislocation.....		4		2			4		4			3	
142.	Simple Fractures.....		6		11			11		9			3	
143.	Compound Fractures.....		2	1	1	1		1	1					
144.	Gunshot Wounds.....		50	4	36	6		50	3	53	7		42	4
145.	Incised Wounds.....		5		13			8		15	1		18	
146.	Lacerated Wounds.....		10	2	6			16		4			22	
147.	Punctured Wounds.....		7		7			9		14			5	
148.	Poisoning.....		5		3			2						
149.	Other Accidents and Injuries.....		2	2	3			1		18	1		2	
150.	<i>ORDER II.—Homicide.....</i>					2			1		1			
151.	<i>ORDER III.—Suicide.....</i>			2										
152.	<i>ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....</i>													1
Total.....		5, 349	42	4, 105	44	4, 798	34	4, 372	35	5, 574	42			

TABLE LXIV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
23, 138.		22, 762.		22, 801.		34, 573.		28, 706.		17, 606.		19, 470.		24, 469.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	4, 503	37	4, 696	49	3, 418	43	4, 873	44	5, 261	85	2, 871	54	3, 588	48	50, 657	506
104					1		4		1				1		8	
105	91		99		83		71		74		33		29		636	
106	1		7	1	2		21		16	2	4		6		76	8
107	15	2	5	1	3		3	1	6	3	1		8		62	10
108			2		1		2				1	1			8	1
109	26		8		4		40		6		4	1	10	1	158	2
110	12	1	10		17	1	5	1	31		4	1	6		141	5
111	72		49		32		18		17		12		4		386	
112	44		37		32		49		30		35		41		498	
113	3		3		5		1		1		18		16		90	
114			1		2		7		2		7		1		28	
115	3						1				2				25	
116	3		4		3								2		18	
117									1						2	
118	3		2		1		3		4		3		2		28	
119	11		15		10		15		4	1	7		10		138	1
120	5		1		2				2		1		1		21	
121	2		1		1				1		4		4		19	
122			1		3		3		2		2				12	
123			1		2		2				2		4		14	
124	1		5		1		1				1		2		14	
125			3		1				1				2		14	
126	1		4		4		5		7		1				36	
127					1										1	
128	2		6		1		1				1				19	
129			1				1				1		2		10	
130			1												8	
131	33		46		37		34		75		40		34		475	
132	58		63		49		90		105		60		88		957	
133	3		2		4		3		3		5		4		59	
134	8		9		5		11		10		8		7		100	
135	7		12		9		7		26		48		96		307	
136	13		12		8		3		10		3		3		100	
137	46	1	64		52		64		66		68		90		722	1
138	1				1				1				2		16	2
139												2		1		3
140	41		65		39		44		32		44		43		499	
141	2		6		2		1		3		2		5		38	
142	2		3		5		11		5		4		3		73	
143	3				1				2	1	2	2	2		14	6
144	23	2	9	1	21	2	21	6	47	7	56	5	31	5	439	52
145	7		20		19		24		16		12		9		166	1
146	6		3		2		12		12		8		12		113	2
147	5	1	1		7		5		1		6		2		69	1
148	1						1		2	1					14	1
149	10		123	1	1		2		5		6		11	1	184	5
150																4
151																2
152									1							2
	5, 067	41	5, 400	53	3, 892	46	5, 459	52	5, 888	101	3, 387	66	4, 181	56	57, 472	615

TABLE LXV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	MEAN STRENGTH.....		21,368.		24,034.		27,606.		28,117.	
MONTH.....	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
LIST OF DISEASES.										
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....			56	9	57	8	27	7	15	5
2. Typhus Fever.....			2						2	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....			62	7	74	16	55	3	24	1
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....			1,093	10	784	18	390	3	227	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....			2,691		2,663		1,764		1,284	2
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....			1,341		1,253		1,263		926	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....			175		259		256		267	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....			161	39	117	25	45	8	16	2
10. Acute Diarrhoea.....			1,262	1	1,057		1,231		900	1
11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....			277	5	328	17	281	8	236	21
12. Acute Dysentery.....			360	5	357	21	418	10	303	8
13. Chronic Dysentery.....			64	2	48	12	58	10	84	8
14. Erysipelas.....			19		36	1	16		32	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....			1		3		14	3		
16. Measles.....							1		1	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....			1	1			4		2	
19. Mumps.....			15				7		8	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....			17		14		68		181	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....			30		10		14		19	1
ORDER II.— <i>Ethetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....			11		39		27		253	
23. Gonorrhoea.....			23		33		86		73	
24. Orchitis.....			4		1		8		7	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			1		1		4		3	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....			4		3		18		12	
27. Serpent Bite.....			2		1		2			
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1				1			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....			20		3		7		10	
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....					1		2	1	3	2
32. Inebriation.....							1		1	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....			1							
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....			68	1	64		93		108	1
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....			32		35		47		46	
38. Anæmia.....			39	2	125		93		74	1
39. General Dropsy.....							2			
40. Cancer.....					1		1		2	
41. Tumors.....					3				1	
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....			6		2				2	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....			3	1	5	1	8	1	4	2
44. Scrofula.....			6				2			
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....			10		4		18		41	
47. Tape-worm.....									2	
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....			2				2		2	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....			7,866	83	7,381	119	6,334	54	5,171	55

TABLE LXV.
of the Department of Arkansas.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
30,683.			30,558.		28,475.		22,717.		28,973.		33,647.		34,934.		28,283.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	11	2	17	3	12	3	16	2	15	3	30	9	65	22	321	73
2			6		2		9				12		1		34	
3	15	1	16		24	1	18	2	6		22	4	86	2	402	37
4																
5	163	1	185	2	133	1	195		205		412		593	2	4,380	37
6	860		861		764		602		686		980		1,022		14,177	2
7	887		689		656	1	777		961		995		1,014		10,762	1
8	163		158		207		146		158		137		214		2,140	
9	12	7	9	2	8	2	12	4	38	3	11	3	19	10	448	105
10	839		642		502		475		742	1	2,030	1	3,049	3	12,735	7
11	204	12	135	14	81	4	92	3	90	3	183	4	345	12	2,252	103
12	243		190	2	148	1	208	1	362	4	773	3	821	14	4,183	69
13	54	11	32	1	24		24		34		68	1	76	2	566	47
14	44		32	1	32		39	2	42	3	73	4	89	2	454	13
15	5		13	1	15	1	9		20		90	5	16	10	186	20
16	10		14		53	2	115	5	178	11	209	8	212	16	793	42
17	2														2	
18	3		4		5		14		3		16		5		57	1
19	12		59		69		80		117		77		63		507	
20	238		319		327		161		75		50		40		1,490	
21	22		16		61		14		45		132		222		585	1
22	57	1	34		28		39		44		52		114		698	1
23	112		103		66		117		152		128		113		1,006	
24	8		17		9		17		13		21		8		113	
25	1		2		1				2				2		17	
26	20		20		20		18		12		17		15		159	
27									1		1		2		9	
28					1				27		192		104		326	
29	2		32		33		57		64		167		150		545	
30	2				2						8		1		13	
31	3		1		2		1		1	1	2		3		19	4
32	4						1						2		9	
33	1								5						7	
34											1	1	1		2	1
35																
36	175		138		135		121		152		166		194		1,414	2
37	79		67		41		46		73		87		76	1	629	1
38	55	1	43		22		14		9		26		72		572	4
39															2	
40							1				1				6	
41	1		2				1						6		14	
42	4		1		2		6				3		2		28	
43	12	3	11	3	10		8	1	6	1	14		10		91	13
44	6		10		6		3		9		7		22		71	
45																
46	57		179		164		97		127		118		66		881	
47					1		2		1				1		7	
48	1		1		1								2		11	
49																
4,387	39		4,058	29	3,667	16	3,555	20	4,475	30	7,311	43	8,918	96	63,123	584

TABLE LXV.—DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
			21,368.		24,034.		27,606.		28,117.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....			7,866	83	7,381	119	6,334	54	5,171	55
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....			1	1		1	2	1	2	1
51. Epilepsy.....			8		3		9		4	
52. Headache.....			68		44		27		64	
53. Insanity.....			1		1		1		1	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....			2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....			1	1						
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....			3				1		3	1
57. Nostalgia.....			5		2		2		7	
58. Neuralgia.....			88		69		47		76	
59. Paralysis.....						1	1		1	
60. Sun-stroke.....			20	3	7					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....			8		75		31		22	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....			1				3		1	
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....			90		86		109		171	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....			2		2		1		6	
66. Night Blindness.....			5		2		1		2	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....							3		1	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....							10			
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....			4		1		2		5	
70. Deafness.....			3		1		3			
71. Otorrhœa.....			4		2		5		5	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....			18		15				18	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....			2	1			1		3	1
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			1						1	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....			3	2						
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....			9		6		6		3	
81. Varicocele.....			1				2		5	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....								1		
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....					2		4		2	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....			51	1	57		70		208	1
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....			7		15	1	14		44	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....							2			
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			3		2				5	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....			3		8		7		15	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....			18		26	7	71	3	89	5
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....			20		23		36		55	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....			4		2		2		8	1
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		8				3	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....			57		81		55	1	60	
94. Constipation.....			140		170		122		127	
95. Cholera Morbus.....			39	1	36		17		13	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			1	1					1	
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....			1		9		11	1	8	
98. Dyspepsia.....			5		42		34		18	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....					1					
100. Diseases of Spleen.....			1		28		7		5	
101. Fistula in Ano.....			3		3		1			
102. Hernia.....			11		5		13		18	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....							1		3	
Carried forward.....			8,580	96	8,217	131	7,071	63	6,257	67

TABLE LXV.—DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
30, 683.		30, 558.		28, 475.		22, 717.		28, 973.		33, 647.		34, 934.		28, 283.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	4, 387	39	4, 058	29	3, 667	16	3, 555	20	4, 475	30	7, 311	43	8, 918	96	63, 123	584
50	1	1					2		1	1	1		1		11	6
51	8		4	1	5	2	2		5		7		8		63	3
52	67		110		59		56		68		110		135		808	
53	1								1		3		1		10	
54	5	3	4	4	7	5	2	3	1	1			2	1	31	25
55	4	4			2	1	1		1	1	1		3	1	13	8
56	2						1								10	1
57	9		10		5		2		6		3		5		56	
58	90		119		92		58		101		112		103		955	
59	3		1		1		1						4		12	1
60											4		13		44	3
61	1								1				1		139	
62			1		1		7		2		4		18		38	
63			1										2		3	
64	164		178		171		144		150		231		248		1, 742	
65	1		3		4		5		6		7		1		38	
66			5				2		10		8		9		44	
67	4		7		1		1		2		1				20	
68															10	
69	2		5		4		13		6		13		22		77	
70	1		2				5		1		4		4		24	
71	3		12		1		11		8		16		10		77	
72	27		31		19		9		14		9		3		163	
73	1														1	
74	3				2	1			4		3		6		24	3
75													1	1	1	1
76	1														1	
77					5	1	1	1					1	1	9	3
78															3	2
79							5								5	
80	5		3		3		3		5		13		7		63	
81	9		2		2		2		2		4		5		34	
82							2	1					1		3	2
83	6		12		6		3		7		4		5		51	
84	280	1	305		238		202		179		222		124		1, 936	3
85	25	1	38		34		25		19		25		34		280	2
86									1		1		3		7	
87	2				3		5	1	2		11		10		43	1
88	18		34		37		18		12		21		20		193	
89	156	10	200	15	103	6	109	10	140	21	88	15	48	3	1, 048	95
90	57		100	2	43		47	8	40		62	1	50		533	11
91	5		4		6		6		5		5	1	25		72	2
92			32	2	7		31	1	1				1		85	3
93	48		44		29		40		55		91		116		676	1
94	126		142		131		102		121		206		271		1, 658	
95	4		12		7				10		37		42		217	1
96			2												4	1
97	7		4		3		2		4		8		5		62	1
98	16		27		24		16		24		27		43		276	
99									1						2	
100	6		15		2		6		10		8		1		89	
101	2		3								1		2		15	
102	29		12		13		22		19		25		26		193	
103							1						1		6	
	5, 586	59	5, 542	53	4, 737	32	4, 525	45	5, 520	54	8, 707	60	10, 359	103	75, 101	763

TABLE LXV.—DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	MEAN STRENGTH.....		21,368.		24,034.		27,606.		28,117.	
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
		Brought forward.....	8,580	96	8,217	131	7,071	63	6,257	67
		ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>								
		104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	3		3		1		1	
		105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	11		10		11		51	
		106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	3	1	10	3	6		3	
		107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	10	3	10	4	7	1	7	
		108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....			3				1	
		109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	6		12	1	8		18	
		110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	8		5		10		10	
		111. Jaundice.....	65		76		83		48	2
		112. Piles.....	52		85		83		71	
		113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1				2			
		ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>								
		114. Stone and Gravel.....	4		10		3		2	
		115. Diabetes.....			1				1	
		116. Bright's Disease.....					1			
		117. Diseases of Prostate.....							1	
		118. Diseases of Testis.....	4				2		1	
		119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	6		12		6		11	
		120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	2		5	1	4		5	
		121. Incontinence of Urine.....	3		3		6			
		122. Hydrocoele.....	1						4	
		123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1				1	1		
		ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>								
		124. Anchylosis.....			1		1		1	
		125. Caries.....					1		1	
		126. Inflammation of Joints.....	1		2		3		7	
		127. Inflammation of Bones.....								
		128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	2		2		3			
		129. Necrosis.....	2		1		4			
		130. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1		2	
		ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>								
		131. Abscess.....	31		35		47		40	1
		132. Boils.....	116		150		135		164	
		133. Carbunclo.....	5		3		8		4	
		134. Whitlow.....	9		13		16		13	
		135. Skin Diseases.....	3				10		22	
		CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.								
		ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>								
		136. Burns.....	1		5		10		9	
		137. Contusions.....	12		12		28		14	
		138. Concussion of Brain.....					2		1	
		139. Drowning.....				2				
		140. Sprains.....	15		30		30		32	
		141. Dislocation.....	1		2				2	
		142. Simple Fractures.....	1		1		2		11	
		143. Compound Fractures.....			2		2			
		144. Gunshot Wounds.....	42	1	38	4	37	7	32	4
		145. Incised Wounds.....	6		10		6		8	
		146. Lacerated Wounds.....	1		4		4		1	
		147. Punctured Wounds.....	1		1				2	
		148. Poisoning.....	8		1				2	
		149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....			7	1	5	2	6	
		150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide.</i>								
		151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide.</i>								
		152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence.</i>								
		Total.....	9,017	101	8,782	147	7,660	74	6,866	74

TABLE LXV.—DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
30,683.		30,558.		28,475.		22,717.		28,973.		33,647.		34,904.		28,283.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
5,586	59	5,542	53	4,737	32	4,525	45	5,520	54	8,707	60	10,359	103	75,101	763	
104	1	1								4		3		17		
105	60	85		57		56		51		59		38	1	489	1	
106	1	7	1	10		16		13	1	7	1	21		97	7	
107	4	5		11		11		7		7		14	1	93	9	
108				1		4		1				4		14		
109	10	6		6		12	1	3	1	3		2		86	3	
110	6	1	5		7		11		7		12		19	100	1	
111	48		40		27		36		33		21		38	515	2	
112	86		60		54		46		49		80		98	764		
113				2		6					2		10	23		
114	3		1		3		5		3		5		4	43		
115	1			2				2				1		8		
116	4	1				1						2		8	1	
117	1													2		
118			3		3		4		2			2		21		
119	21		9		9		14		6		8		16	118	1	
120	1		2		3		6		6		3		4	41	1	
121	1		4		2		3		2		5		3	32		
122					3		1				1		1	11		
123	1				1						1		1	6	1	
124	1		1		1		1							7		
125	2		1		1							2		8		
126	1		3		3		1		4		1	1	1	27	1	
127																
128			1		1									9		
129	1		1		2		2		1		1			15		
130			1		1				2					7		
131	22		21		7		14		35		71		58	381	1	
132	141		138		86		94		66		133		173	1,396		
133	4		6		2		5		8		7		8	60		
134	16		14		15		15		14		13		20	158		
135	38		47		41		10		23		62		101	357		
136	13		17		3		2		4		9		10	83		
137	34		38		25		33		30		52		40	318		
138							1		2		1		3	10		
139							1					4		1	9	
140	72		49		51		55		34		63		41	472		
141	5		2		1		2		2		3		5	25	1	
142	8		4		4		4		1		3		4	43		
143									1					5		
144	37	6	15	1	20	1	22	3	807	25	36	8	65	1,151	63	
145	13		12		14		12		6		11		15	113		
146	6		3		1		4		1		5		4	34		
147			2		1		3				2		6	18		
148	1								1		2		24	39		
149	3		51		8		1			1		1	1	82	6	
150						1						1			3	
151													1		1	
152																
6,253	67	6,197	55	5,226	35	5,038	50	6,747	83	9,400	76	11,221	113	82,407	875	

TABLE LXVI.

Abstract of the Mortality in the

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	26, 419.		27, 013.		28, 561.		29, 320.		25, 757.	
MONTH.....	26, 419.		27, 013.		28, 561.		29, 320.		25, 757.	
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....	26, 419.		27, 013.		28, 561.		29, 320.		25, 757.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....		218		257		160		106		76
2. Typhus Fever.....		3		3		2				11
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....		31		60		57		34		23
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....		23		54		46		32		15
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....		11		6		3		4		3
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....		15		20		9		7		1
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....		1		3		1		2		1
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....		10		37		20		19		15
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....		31		44		18		36		30
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....		541		743		608		467		447
12. Acute Dysentery.....		56		61		46		47		29
13. Chronic Dysentery.....		28		47		55		74		48
14. Erysipelas.....		8		8		7		4		8
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....		16		10		5		13		30
16. Measles.....		3		5						7
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....		12		5		7		2		5
19. Mumps.....		1		1		2				
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....										
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....		8		22		10		14		5
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....		2		1						
23. Gonorrhœa.....										
24. Orchitis.....										
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....										
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....				1						
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....		2		4						1
30. Purpura.....		1								
31. Delirium Tremens.....				3		2		2		2
32. Inebriation.....								1		
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										1
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1								1
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....		4		1		1		1		2
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....		7		1		1		2		3
38. Anæmia.....		7		6		8		15		9
39. General Dropsy.....										
40. Cancer.....		1								1
41. Tumors.....										
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....		3		1				4		3
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....		75		49		36		41		45
44. Scrofula.....		2		3		2				
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										1
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....										
47. Tape-worm.....										
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....		1, 121		1, 456		1, 106		927		823

TABLE LXVI.
General Hospitals of the Central Region.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
25, 109.			25, 382.		25, 278.		23, 237.		23, 826.		32, 175.		33, 115.		27, 099.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1		90		83		73		86		105		115		164		1, 533
2				7		3		8				2		4		43
3		8		14		15		13		14		21		55		345
4																
5		7		5		8		12		14		27		26		269
6		2		3		1		5		6		6		6		56
7		1		3		3		5		3		4		7		78
8		1										1		2		12
9		5		25		6		25		16		12		10		200
10		8		6		8		14		10		20		42		267
11		362		314		209		194		165		223		401		4, 674
12		16		12		6		5		10		21		33		342
13		21		39		15		13		14		28		18		400
14		17		14		30		35		39		30		17		217
15		84		118		243		290		269		195		70		1, 343
16		7		22		124		179		165		62		28		602
17		1		2		1		1		4		1				10
18		4		3		7		5		4		2		7		63
19								2				1				7
20		1		1		1				1						4
21				1		5		2		2		3		7		79
22				2		5		1		1		1		1		14
23																
24						1										1
25																
26																1
27																
28																
29				1				1				3		4		16
30		1		2		2				1				1		8
31		2		6		5		6		6		2				36
32						1		1								3
33		1						1								3
34																2
35																
36		2		1		5		4		4		2		6		33
37		1				5		4		2		4		3		33
38		4		6		4		2		9		2		6		78
39																
40		1				1		1								5
41										1						1
42		3		1		2								1		18
43		40		40		48		64		68		44		52		602
44		1		6		2		1		1		2		2		22
45												1				2
46																
47																
48						1		1								2
49																
		691		737		840		981		934		835		973		11, 424

TABLE LXVI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	26,419.		27,013.		28,561.		29,320.		25,757.	
MONTH.....	26,419.		27,013.		28,561.		29,320.		25,757.	
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....	26,419.		27,013.		28,561.		29,320.		25,757.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		1,121		1,456		1,106		927		823
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....		2		3		2		2		2
51. Epilepsy.....		1		1		2		1		
52. Headache.....										
53. Insanity.....		2		2				3		
54. Inflammation of Brain.....		10		10		7		4		4
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....				3		6		1		1
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....		1		2		1				1
57. Nostalgia.....										3
58. Neuralgia.....										
59. Paralysis.....		1		2		1				
60. Sun-stroke.....		1		5		4				
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1		2		2		5		4
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....										
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....										
65. Inflammation of Iris.....										
66. Night Blindness.....										
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....										
70. Deafness.....										
71. Otorrhœa.....										
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....						1		1		
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....		9		6		4		6		3
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....		2		1				2		2
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....		2		1						
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....		1		1						
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....										
81. Varicocele.....										
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....		4		3		1		2		
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....										
84. Acute Bronchitis.....		3		3		2				7
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....		7		9		4		3		2
86. Dropsy of Chest.....						2				1
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....		1		1				1		1
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....		42		29		28		42		85
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....		3				1				3
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....		1		2		1		1		1
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....				4						1
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....				1						
94. Constipation.....										
95. Cholera Morbus.....		2		1		1				
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....								1		
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....		1		5		3		1		5
98. Dyspepsia.....				1		1		1		
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....										
101. Fistula in Ano.....										
102. Hernia.....		1						1		
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....		1,219		1,554		1,180		1,005		949

TABLE LXVI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
25,109.		25,382.		25,278.		23,237.		23,826.		32,175.		33,115.		27,099.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	691		737		840		981		934		835		973		11,424	
50			1		2		1		4				3		22	
51	1				1		1		4		5		3		20	
52																
53											1		1		9	
54	6		23		16		11		12		14		11		128	
55	1		15		10		21		5		10		8		81	
56	5		3		3		2		3		1				22	
57	2		3												8	
58			1		1								1		3	
59	5		1				1		2						13	
60													1		11	
61	1		1		1		12		4		1		5		39	
62																
63																
64																
65																
66																
67																
68																
69	1														1	
70																
71																
72																
73	1														3	
74	3		5		3		4		3		6		5		57	
75	1				3		1		2				3		17	
76	1								1		1		1		7	
77			2				6		3		4		1		18	
78							3		4		1		1		9	
79							1				1				2	
80																
81																
82					1		2		1		3		2		19	
83			1								1				2	
84	5		6		13		34		17		6		5		101	
85	8		8		10		13		7		10		11		92	
86	1				2				1				1		8	
87			1												1	
88	1		2		4		3		3		2		2		21	
89	97		103		230		335		276		152		84		1,563	
90	4		7		11		16		9		14		6		74	
91	3		1		3		8		2		4		2		29	
92	2		1		8		15		5		3		2		41	
93											1				2	
94													1		1	
95											1		4		9	
96	1														2	
97	1		1		2		3		3		3		2		30	
98	1		1		1		1								7	
99																
100					1										1	
101																
102			1						1						4	
103									1						1	
	843		985		1,166		1,475		1,307		1,080		1,139		13,802	

TABLE LXVI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	26, 419.		27, 013.		28, 561.		29, 320.		25, 757.	
MONTH.....										
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		1, 219		1, 554		1, 180		1, 005		949
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....		1		3		3		1		2
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....		3				2				
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....		8		5		7		5		3
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....		8		14		10		7		3
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....		2		2		1		2		2
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....		1		5		2				2
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....		5		1		7		3		
111. Jaundice.....		8		9		5		3		
112. Piles.....										
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2				1				3
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....										
115. Diabetes.....						1				
116. Bright's Disease.....		3		1		1		2		5
117. Diseases of Prostate.....										
118. Diseases of Testis.....										
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....		1		2		3				
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....		1								
121. Incontinence of Urine.....										
122. Hydrocoele.....										
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1								
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....										
125. Caries.....										
126. Inflammation of Joints.....										
127. Inflammation of Bones.....								1		
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....										
129. Necrosis.....								1		
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1								
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....		3		3		1		2		1
132. Boils.....										
133. Carbuncle.....										
134. Whitlow.....										
135. Skin Diseases.....										
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....								3		
137. Contusions.....				1						1
138. Concussion of Brain.....				2		1				
139. Drowning.....		1				1		1		1
140. Sprains.....										
141. Dislocation.....										
142. Simple Fractures.....		3				1				1
143. Compound Fractures.....		2		13		5		6		2
144. Gunshot Wounds.....		278		87		96		342		165
145. Incised Wounds.....		2		1						
146. Lacerated Wounds.....										
147. Punctured Wounds.....				1						1
148. Poisoning.....				1				1		
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....		14		8		3		6		2
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										1
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		1								1
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total.....		1, 568		1, 713		1, 331		1, 391		1, 143

TABLE LXVI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
25, 109.		25, 382.		25, 278.		23, 237.		23, 826.		32, 175.		33, 115.		27, 099.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	843		985		1, 166		1, 475		1, 307		1, 080		1, 139		13, 902	
104	1								2		1		2		16	
105			1		1		1		2		1		1		12	
106	1		3		1		3		4		4		4		48	
107	5		5		3		4		5		6		1		71	
108	2		4		1		3		2		5		4		30	
109			1				4		2		3				20	
110	3		4		4		1		3		1		1		33	
111	2								2		2		3		34	
112																
113	1								1		1		4		13	
114																
115	1		1		1										4	
116	3		2		1		2				1				19	
117																
118																
119	4				2		2		1		1		4		20	
120	1														2	
121																
122																
123					1		1				1				4	
124																
125							1								1	
126																
127									1						2	
128											1				1	
129															1	
130	1														2	
131			1				2		1		3		4		21	
132																
133							1								1	
134																
135																
136					1				1						5	
137					1		1		2		3		2		11	
138					2		1		1		1				8	
139					1		2				1		3		11	
140													1		1	
141																
142							1		1						7	
143	2		3		1				3		2		8		47	
144	122		87		53		42		47		187		389		1, 895	
145			2		1				1				2		9	
146							1		1						2	
147					2		2		1				2		9	
148	1										1				4	
149	2				3				1		2		1		42	
150															1	
151	1						2		1		2				8	
152																
	996		1, 099		1, 246		1, 552		1, 393		1, 310		1, 575		16, 317	

TABLE LXVII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	355,509.		374,247.		348,842.		374,465.		371,695.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table LXVI)										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever	698	404	810	432	647	281	478	186	382	136
2. Typhus Fever	11	8	10	3	14	4	2	.....	28	12
3. Typho-Malarial Fever	1,048	150	1,186	213	671	161	518	63	464	49
4. Yellow Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Remittent Fever	6,869	135	7,848	150	5,479	115	3,738	57	2,654	28
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever	12,706	13	16,662	18	13,218	5	10,755	9	7,554	12
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever	9,311	40	12,934	24	11,111	11	9,591	8	7,119	3
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever	1,011	3	1,307	4	1,219	1	1,190	3	995	1
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever	550	166	772	268	500	124	252	64	152	35
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	19,460	78	21,369	98	13,802	34	14,023	58	10,916	45
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	3,321	759	4,210	992	3,697	774	3,272	628	2,788	697
12. Acute Dysentery.....	5,302	176	6,650	200	5,285	173	4,580	128	2,980	77
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	597	74	807	109	727	114	621	122	562	75
14. Erysipelas.....	325	17	267	12	206	11	202	6	256	14
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	65	24	37	13	21	12	77	20	91	34
16. Measles.....	60	3	74	17	236	2	385	2	122	9
17. Scarlet Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Diphtheria.....	82	20	83	17	75	12	81	8	114	9
19. Mumps.....	144	2	114	1	143	2	195	.....	98	.....
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	530	.....	484	1	464	.....	1,213	.....	2,228	.....
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	310	20	436	28	256	57	235	15	459	6
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	485	3	643	2	756	.....	785	2	915	1
23. Gonorrhœa	946	.....	1,123	.....	1,262	.....	1,331	.....	1,281	.....
24. Orchitis	85	.....	95	.....	93	.....	120	.....	85	1
25. Stricture of the Urethra	17	.....	22	.....	25	.....	18	.....	19	.....
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	179	.....	138	2	164	.....	144	.....	131	.....
27. Serpent Bite	8	.....	6	.....	4	1	4	.....	2	.....
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8	.....	9	.....	5	.....	21	.....	5	.....
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy	303	6	434	9	334	2	142	1	109	1
30. Purpura	11	3	15	1	24	.....	13	.....	8	.....
31. Delirium Tremens	39	3	55	14	27	5	19	3	23	5
32. Inebriation	29	3	46	2	13	.....	22	1	37	.....
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	7	.....	21	1	12	.....	11	2	13	1
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	24	1	45	.....	24	.....	10	.....	5	1
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	9	.....	8	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	933	5	1,063	3	1,039	1	1,453	2	1,635	5
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	760	7	819	1	613	1	924	2	963	3
38. Anæmia.....	556	18	802	17	495	11	419	19	391	12
39. General Dropsy.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	9	.....	4	.....
40. Cancer.....	3	2	23	.....	5	.....	11	.....	4	1
41. Tumors.....	6	.....	10	.....	13	.....	13	.....	14	.....
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	67	4	49	4	43	.....	67	5	38	5
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	153	89	205	68	130	54	108	48	130	61
44. Scrofula	76	3	79	4	83	3	66	.....	69	.....
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	.....	5	.....	10	1	13	.....	12	1
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	270	.....	219	.....	228	.....	291	.....	748	.....
47. Tape-worm.....	6	.....	10	.....	4	.....	3	.....	4	.....
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....	13	.....	47	.....	15	.....	23	.....	13	.....
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	.....
Carried forward.....	67,396	2,239	82,053	2,728	63,205	1,972	57,453	1,462	46,630	1,340

TABLE LXVII.
of the Central Region.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
400, 319.			386, 597.		396, 175.		421, 566.		418, 882.		413, 529.		399, 098.		388, 410.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	377	149	465	159	240	130	392	173	406	194	393	215	550	328	5, 838	2, 787
2	3	2	19	9	20	11	46	15	29	18	31	5	42	7	255	94
3	334	20	230	29	213	31	289	35	283	30	408	43	614	75	6, 258	899
4																
5	1, 972	17	1, 943	11	2, 190	12	2, 661	22	3, 215	21	4, 071	37	5, 388	59	48, 028	664
6	5, 707	3	4, 682	5	5, 037	1	5, 960	6	6, 593	7	6, 601	8	7, 448	8	102, 923	95
7	5, 610	3	5, 318	3	4, 946	5	6, 720	5	6, 718	3	6, 984	6	6, 467	8	92, 829	119
8	756	1	931		822		745		711		703	1	899	2	11, 289	16
9	113	26	124	37	70	21	127	55	141	37	101	36	181	46	3, 083	915
10	10, 016	14	8, 434	14	7, 279	12	9, 446	20	11, 164	13	19, 401	40	26, 984	72	172, 294	498
11	2, 406	560	2, 121	446	1, 443	279	1, 582	245	1, 468	211	2, 046	272	3, 157	481	31, 511	6, 344
12	2, 128	29	1, 822	35	1, 721	12	2, 322	17	2, 827	33	5, 634	53	6, 758	94	48, 069	1, 027
13	413	64	415	59	222	24	257	18	247	21	389	47	539	48	5, 796	775
14	309	23	356	21	337	37	573	50	652	65	523	46	527	35	4, 533	337
15	248	99	636	162	498	295	739	386	783	332	603	253	140	95	3, 938	1, 725
16	287	15	743	37	1, 582	196	3, 906	299	2, 371	266	1, 097	109	822	72	11, 685	1, 027
17	3	1	12	4	13	1	21	2	6	4	7	3	2		67	15
18	145	6	194	4	138	10	182	8	195	8	107	3	80	8	1, 476	113
19	219		792		1, 570	2	2, 192	3	2, 139		991	1	553		9, 150	11
20	2, 291	1	3, 287	1	2, 771	1	3, 190		2, 332	2	947		640		20, 377	6
21	623	1	286	2	375	11	593	13	638	3	897	6	1, 111	11	6, 220	173
22	819	1	853	2	882	5	1, 169	1	1, 358	2	1, 233	2	1, 215	5	11, 113	26
23	1, 234		1, 497		1, 433		2, 206		2, 090		1, 759		1, 624		17, 786	
24	137		175		145	1	192		213		191		131		1, 662	2
25	33		23		17		23		22		32		22		273	
26	139		114		88		160		142		172		135		1, 706	2
27	1		2		2		2		3		3		7		44	1
28	29		15		55		92	1	95		320		209		863	1
29	124		225	2	301	1	419	5	607	2	797	5	1, 055	4	4, 850	38
30	6	1	17	2	7	3	13	2	23	3	28	1	46	1	211	17
31	42	7	38	7	49	14	68	13	62	9	49	3	34	4	505	87
32	30	1	33	2	31	4	78	3	74	1	35	1	34	1	462	19
33	10	1	30	2	10		42	1	24	1	9		1		190	9
34	1	2	15		11		13		13		13	1	8		182	5
35	2		2	1			2		2		6		6		44	1
36	1, 860	2	1, 770	1	1, 750	5	1, 823	8	1, 914	7	1, 649	2	1, 704	6	18, 593	47
37	991	1	877	1	854	6	993	6	1, 052	3	925	5	864	4	10, 635	40
38	262	9	255	7	196	4	143	2	224	10	265	4	399	8	4, 407	121
39	6														28	
40	8	1	2		3	1	4	3	1		4		3		71	8
41	11		11		12		21		11	1	20		28		170	1
42	55	4	33	2	16	2	23		14	2	46	1	46	2	497	31
43	138	61	129	64	109	69	127	84	134	87	138	56	148	70	1, 649	811
44	90	1	112	7	86	3	100	2	90	1	94	2	78	2	1, 023	28
45			3	1	1		27		1			1	1		75	4
46	655		1, 047		1, 051		1, 331		1, 100		1, 221		864		9, 025	
47	2		2		2		10		6		15		7		71	
48	18		16		5	1	35	1	24		13		29		251	2
49	3								1		3				18	
	40, 666	1, 126	40, 166	1, 139	38, 693	1, 210	51, 059	1, 504	52, 218	1, 397	60, 974	1, 268	71, 600	1, 556	672, 023	18, 941

TABLE LXVII.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1863									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	355,509.		374,247.		348,842.		374,465.		371,695.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table LXVI).....									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	67,396	2,239	82,053	2,728	63,205	1,972	57,453	1,462	46,630	1,340
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
50. Apoplexy.....	29	12	12	12	6	4	8	9	9	7
51. Epilepsy.....	75	2	90	3	76	6	78	1	87	1
52. Headache.....	1,183		1,067		707		639		590	
53. Insanity.....	20	3	33	4	21		11	3	28	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	15	17	21	22	24	20	11	14	10	10
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	15	6	8	6	7	11	2	4	6	6
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	25	1	21	4	11	1	15		19	2
57. Nostalgia.....	104		60		73	1	60		74	3
58. Neuralgia.....	798		915		724		756		768	
59. Paralysis.....	27	2	32	2	35	2	30	1	35	
60. Sun-stroke.....	305	13	180	11	55	5	5			
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	59	6	52	4	105	3	89	9	34	5
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
62. Amaurosis.....	15		17		14		9		10	
63. Cataract.....	2		7		15		7		6	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	1,479		1,487		1,285		1,259		1,413	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	18		48		34		35		22	
66. Night Blindness.....	96		114		73		42		36	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	25		32		32		29		27	
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
68. Earache.....	4		34		14		56		39	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	77		97		54		44		35	
70. Deafness.....	20		17		9		17		16	
71. Otorrhœa.....	90		112		62		55		54	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	287		393		234		156		192	
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
73. Aneurism.....	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	52	19	59	15	29	5	38	12	44	9
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	2	4	9	3	6	1	9	2	5	3
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	8	6	3	1	3	2	1		5	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	9	2	23	2	7		5	1	20	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	3		4	2	4		1		5	1
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	2		6		4		3			
80. Varicose Veins.....	89		130		88		72		74	
81. Varicocele.....	62		77		42		42		41	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11	5	12	4	9	2	7	3	10	3
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
83. Asthma.....	56		105		94		100		106	1
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	747	3	783	5	794	3	1,364	1	2,015	9
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	249	11	274	10	215	5	282	4	340	3
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	7		11		2	2	2		2	1
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	36		30	1	29		22		27	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	113	3	108	1	137	1	145	1	279	3
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	320	70	298	51	334	69	537	83	855	146
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	254	6	257	2	238	2	310	3	406	6
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	60	3	58	3	53	2	53	2	72	2
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	123	1	127	5	145	2	316	4	604	3
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
93. Colic.....	1,162	1	1,262	2	983	1	868	1	681	
94. Constipation.....	1,750		1,668		1,246		1,081		1,329	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	723	9	821	10	403	1	190		158	1
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	7		15	1	4		3	1	5	
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	92	2	121	9	84	3	64	3	68	7
98. Dyspepsia.....	457		433	1	360	1	337	1	369	1
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....	1				1					
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	30		35	1	65		27		29	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	26		30		36		22		25	
102. Hernia.....	205	1	225		207		198	2	236	1
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	5		13		8	1	11		8	
Carried forward.....	78,826	2,447	93,909	2,926	72,507	2,129	66,977	1,628	57,829	1,574

TABLE LXVII.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
400,319.		386,597.		396,175.		421,566.		418,882.		413,529.		399,098.		388,410.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
40,666	1,126	40,166	1,139	38,603	1,210	51,059	1,504	52,218	1,397	60,974	1,268	71,600	1,556	672,033	18,941	
50	9	10	12	7	6	8	10	5	12	11	8	4	12	10	133	99
51	76	2	100	3	96	6	108	3	109	6	127	7	105	6	1,127	46
52	568	.....	686	.....	579	.....	768	.....	790	.....	1,113	.....	1,289	.....	9,979	.....
53	16	1	21	.....	17	.....	18	1	25	.....	27	1	33	1	270	14
54	22	23	19	31	25	33	20	29	14	28	18	22	16	22	215	271
55	5	7	9	21	3	20	12	28	13	16	13	17	27	18	120	160
56	22	8	13	5	15	4	18	7	14	4	10	3	13	3	196	42
57	54	2	57	4	56	.....	79	.....	98	.....	50	1	75	1	840	12
58	846	.....	848	1	752	1	861	.....	978	.....	942	.....	1,002	1	10,190	3
59	35	8	27	2	17	3	30	2	25	2	25	2	43	1	361	27
60	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	3	.....	7	1	152	2	264	6	978	38
61	34	3	34	3	27	3	21	16	23	7	9	1	63	6	550	66
62	15	.....	17	.....	15	.....	19	.....	16	.....	19	.....	30	.....	196	.....
63	8	.....	17	.....	7	.....	5	.....	8	.....	11	.....	9	.....	102	.....
64	1,213	.....	1,390	.....	1,398	.....	1,522	.....	1,622	.....	1,768	.....	1,744	.....	17,580	.....
65	33	.....	31	.....	28	.....	47	.....	28	.....	41	.....	31	.....	396	.....
66	18	.....	41	.....	60	.....	56	.....	109	.....	239	.....	190	.....	1,074	.....
67	28	.....	41	.....	14	.....	19	.....	29	.....	16	.....	40	.....	332	.....
68	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....
69	08	1	66	.....	52	.....	106	.....	91	.....	75	.....	100	.....	865	1
70	9	.....	22	.....	17	.....	29	.....	43	.....	32	.....	25	.....	256	.....
71	76	.....	150	.....	112	.....	175	.....	147	.....	105	.....	107	.....	1,245	.....
72	197	.....	182	.....	129	.....	145	.....	89	.....	86	.....	56	.....	2,146	.....
73	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	16	7
74	41	4	52	2	38	6	41	7	52	8	60	7	76	10	582	110
75	9	2	4	.....	5	3	3	2	9	4	4	1	9	5	74	30
76	3	2	2	.....	3	.....	5	.....	2	1	4	1	2	1	41	14
77	13	2	20	3	20	2	17	11	21	8	10	6	10	2	175	39
78	3	.....	2	3	4	1	2	4	6	5	14	2	5	1	53	19
79	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	33	2
80	83	.....	78	.....	91	.....	100	.....	117	.....	109	.....	92	.....	1,123	.....
81	50	.....	37	.....	33	.....	43	.....	48	.....	74	.....	43	.....	592	.....
82	18	2	3	.....	6	2	12	5	21	2	3	6	7	4	119	38
83	77	.....	115	3	83	1	84	.....	81	.....	80	1	75	1	1,056	7
84	2,452	7	2,919	9	2,439	15	3,034	40	1,881	19	1,191	8	1,017	5	20,636	124
85	425	12	389	10	355	11	485	13	363	8	211	11	230	11	3,818	109
86	7	2	4	.....	3	3	7	.....	6	1	8	.....	8	1	67	10
87	16	.....	28	1	22	.....	40	1	22	.....	44	.....	36	.....	352	3
88	289	1	321	3	300	4	422	3	267	3	173	3	134	3	2,688	29
89	1,179	197	1,800	298	1,516	376	2,223	652	1,350	564	867	270	535	153	11,814	2,929
90	509	5	733	13	518	19	582	34	565	21	465	21	363	10	5,200	142
91	66	4	92	1	56	3	80	8	59	5	68	5	92	3	809	41
92	611	3	814	5	486	14	659	25	521	18	134	4	71	4	4,611	88
93	587	1	585	2	458	3	553	.....	630	1	1,023	2	1,268	.....	10,060	14
94	1,297	.....	1,426	.....	1,413	.....	1,749	.....	1,690	.....	1,887	.....	2,501	1	19,037	1
95	142	1	81	1	55	.....	74	1	121	2	282	3	466	10	3,516	39
96	2	1	4	.....	9	.....	3	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	59	4
97	44	2	48	1	43	3	38	3	39	5	58	4	53	2	752	44
98	307	2	408	1	285	1	352	1	321	1	367	.....	504	.....	4,440	10
99	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
100	29	.....	33	1	17	1	18	.....	25	.....	27	.....	16	.....	351	3
101	32	.....	41	.....	31	.....	32	.....	38	.....	33	.....	28	.....	383	.....
102	226	.....	209	1	189	.....	216	1	247	1	283	.....	301	.....	2,742	7
103	5	1	1	.....	12	1	6	1	6	2	7	1	8	.....	90	7
52,567	1,444	54,209	1,580	50,520	1,757	66,018	2,409	65,023	2,152	73,351	1,685	84,828	1,859	816,634	23,590	

TABLE LXVII.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	355,509.		374,247.		348,842.		374,465.		371,695.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table LXVI)									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	78,826	2,447	93,909	2,926	72,507	2,129	66,977	1,628	57,899	1,574
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	72	6	84	9	41	5	50	2	14	4
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	318	3	307	3	290	3	368	1	649	.....
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	102	9	102	15	95	12	65	13	37	6
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	104	22	83	27	66	24	48	14	42	10
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	8	6	13	4	32	2	8	7	9	5
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	166	7	196	12	154	5	115	2	136	4
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	153	7	147	3	146	9	114	4	91	1
111. Jaundice.....	664	17	637	10	671	7	659	6	592	2
112. Piles.....	841	.....	882	.....	853	.....	818	.....	717	.....
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	83	7	129	2	76	1	74	1	55	3
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	32	.....	35	.....	40	.....	24	.....	26	.....
115. Diabetes.....	13	1	11	.....	9	1	9	.....	31	.....
116. Bright's Disease.....	23	3	21	1	10	1	31	2	12	2
117. Diseases of Prostate.....	10	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....
118. Diseases of Testis.....	19	.....	21	.....	15	.....	11	.....	20	.....
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	125	3	138	4	135	4	104	.....	106	.....
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	40	1	53	.....	37	1	29	.....	39	.....
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	35	.....	42	.....	41	.....	48	.....	33	.....
122. Hydrocele.....	13	.....	19	.....	11	.....	13	.....	16	.....
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13	1	25	.....	15	.....	14	1	8	.....
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
124. Anchylosis.....	7	.....	9	.....	12	.....	7	.....	14	.....
125. Caries.....	6	.....	22	.....	13	.....	12	.....	6	.....
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	43	.....	46	.....	36	.....	29	.....	48	.....
127. Inflammation of Bones.....	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	1	4	.....
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	15	.....	18	.....	15	.....	24	.....	16	.....
129. Necrosis.....	12	1	12	.....	9	.....	11	1	14	1
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	1	3	.....	8	.....	6	.....	6	.....
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
131. Abscess.....	695	5	931	4	608	1	618	3	576	2
132. Boils.....	1,509	.....	1,713	.....	1,259	.....	1,088	.....	1,006	.....
133. Carbuncle.....	130	.....	105	.....	87	.....	79	1	76	.....
134. Whitlow.....	201	.....	266	.....	155	.....	148	.....	166	.....
135. Skin Diseases.....	187	.....	236	.....	133	.....	144	.....	215	.....
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
136. Burns.....	126	.....	136	4	85	.....	108	3	185	11
137. Contusions.....	400	.....	416	2	470	.....	436	2	436	2
138. Concussion of Brain.....	14	1	18	4	8	3	8	4	18	.....
139. Drowning.....	.....	12	.....	23	.....	23	.....	7	.....	8
140. Sprains.....	359	.....	416	.....	336	.....	405	.....	479	.....
141. Dislocation.....	34	.....	35	.....	16	.....	22	.....	22	.....
142. Simple Fractures.....	47	3	55	1	59	1	51	.....	60	1
143. Compound Fractures.....	9	3	6	15	27	7	12	6	22	5
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	1,270	451	454	137	8,396	324	866	556	5,090	497
145. Incised Wounds.....	128	2	169	2	89	.....	169	1	163	.....
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	68	4	97	3	131	1	48	4	64	.....
147. Punctured Wounds.....	49	3	51	1	48	.....	58	.....	46	3
148. Poisoning.....	47	.....	80	1	20	.....	12	2	13	.....
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	51	24	64	14	50	11	63	14	37	4
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	87,067	3,061	102,222	3,237	87,319	2,578	74,007	2,287	69,317	2,152

TABLE LXVII.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
400,319.		386,597.		396,175.		421,566.		418,882.		413,529.		399,098.		388,410.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
52,567	1,444	54,209	1,580	50,520	1,757	66,018	2,409	65,023	2,152	73,351	1,685	84,828	1,859	816,634	23,590	
104	8	38	2	15	.....	19	.....	13	3	45	1	30	3	429	36
105	724	837	2	905	1	1,235	1	922	2	607	1	445	2	7,607	19	
106	63	87	9	75	3	85	3	86	8	85	9	97	8	979	99	
107	55	41	9	38	8	49	9	53	14	59	14	83	8	721	173	
108	7	9	6	26	4	18	6	9	10	11	12	12	5	162	69	
109	123	101	2	131	4	137	6	116	3	141	5	142	2	1,658	52	
110	88	75	4	92	6	86	2	111	3	90	2	105	2	1,298	50	
111	524	367	1	299	.....	345	1	320	2	408	3	472	3	5,958	56
112	747	613	.....	504	.....	617	.....	660	.....	785	.....	864	.....	8,901	.....
113	64	73	1	44	.....	54	.....	80	1	80	1	108	4	920	24
114	40	32	.....	44	.....	37	.....	38	1	46	.....	49	.....	443	1
115	12	14	2	19	1	11	.....	11	.....	8	.....	7	.....	154	6
116	17	14	2	22	2	13	2	13	.....	8	1	18	.....	202	21
117	2	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
118	26	26	.....	29	.....	37	.....	41	.....	31	.....	22	.....	298	.....
119	116	137	2	112	2	115	3	145	4	105	3	185	5	1,523	34	
120	28	40	.....	31	.....	38	1	32	.....	28	.....	28	.....	423	4
121	37	57	.....	34	.....	49	.....	44	.....	45	.....	41	.....	506	.....
122	9	15	.....	17	.....	23	1	11	.....	17	.....	16	.....	180	1
123	9	12	.....	11	1	16	1	11	.....	21	1	20	2	175	7
124	16	18	.....	7	.....	8	.....	11	.....	5	.....	6	.....	120	.....
125	23	20	.....	14	.....	17	1	13	1	7	.....	18	.....	171	2
126	47	35	.....	35	.....	49	.....	35	.....	36	1	21	.....	460	1
127	2	4	.....	6	.....	2	.....	2	1	6	.....	3	.....	41	2
128	22	26	.....	18	.....	18	.....	11	.....	7	1	9	.....	199	1
129	14	8	.....	11	.....	16	.....	12	.....	9	1	9	.....	137	4
130	4	10	.....	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	33	.....	82	2
131	549	426	2	356	1	422	3	546	1	585	4	574	5	6,886	31	
132	928	900	.....	794	.....	949	.....	1,000	.....	948	.....	1,267	.....	13,361	.....
133	87	92	.....	82	.....	70	1	86	.....	67	.....	108	.....	1,069	3
134	166	196	.....	144	.....	201	.....	190	.....	150	.....	156	.....	2,139	.....
135	265	442	.....	409	.....	423	.....	716	.....	722	.....	762	.....	4,654	.....
136	130	182	.....	155	2	119	1	111	1	124	.....	122	.....	1,583	22
137	436	475	.....	426	1	471	1	565	2	672	6	705	2	5,908	20
138	10	8	.....	11	3	8	3	11	2	25	4	26	.....	165	26
139	.....	17	.....	13	.....	37	.....	11	.....	20	.....	29	.....	210	.....
140	556	582	.....	582	.....	695	.....	664	.....	647	.....	525	1	6,246	1
141	32	45	.....	30	.....	34	.....	50	.....	32	.....	32	1	393	1
142	46	52	.....	65	.....	58	1	50	1	53	.....	50	.....	646	8
143	11	12	7	14	3	8	6	9	4	67	7	109	11	306	76	
144	538	333	418	159	648	98	371	94	2,489	149	9,887	450	7,421	720	37,848	3,968
145	203	219	3	175	3	230	1	223	1	176	.....	191	2	2,135	15
146	66	76	.....	82	.....	68	1	64	2	122	1	130	1	1,016	19
147	45	44	1	38	2	62	4	37	1	54	.....	66	2	598	19
148	34	30	1	8	3	10	.....	23	2	45	1	98	1	420	12
149	149	758	12	143	11	92	6	56	12	91	16	112	9	1,666	147	
150	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	29	.....
151	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	6	.....	7	.....	34	.....
152	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10	.....
59,645	1,862	61,875	1,830	57,241	1,932	73,409	2,610	74,720	2,403	90,513	2,262	100,125	2,691	937,460	28,935	

PACIFIC REGION.

The reports from the Pacific Region have been consolidated into two tables, as follows:

1. The Department of New Mexico - - - - - Table LXVIII.
2. The Department of the Pacific - - - - - Table LXIX.
- To these are added—
3. A consolidated table for the Pacific Region - - - - - Table LXX.

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—TABLE LXVIII.

This table embraces the reports received from stations in New Mexico and Colorado. January 1st, 1864, Colorado Territory was transferred to the Department of Kansas. This change, however, has been disregarded in the construction of the table.

2. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—TABLE LXIX.

This table includes the reports received from all stations west of the Rocky Mountains which are not embraced in the Department of New Mexico.

 CONSOLIDATED TABLE FOR THE UNITED STATES—TABLE LXXI.

This table is prepared by consolidating Tables LVI, LXVII, and LXX.

TABLE LXVIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	3,569.		3,961.		3,194.		3,647.		4,004.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhoid Fever.....							1	1	8			
2. Typhus Fever.....									4			
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	7		2		1		1					
4. Yellow Fever.....												
5. Remittent Fever.....	27		31		32		69		91			
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	9		8		23		14		10			
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	6		7		1		6		1			
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	1											
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	1						2	1		1		
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	74		99		89		53	1	57			
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	8		3		8		12		2			
12. Acute Dysentery.....	19	1	34		24		13		8			
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	3		4		4		4		3			
14. Erysipelas.....	5				3		1		2			
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....												
16. Measles.....												
17. Scarlet Fever.....												
18. Diphtheria.....												
19. Mumps.....												
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	34		12		33		45		55			
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		12	1	7		12		6			
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
22. Syphilis.....	30		45		38		53		35			
23. Gonorrhœa.....	66		49		51		32		55			
24. Orehitis.....	9		13		7		7		11			
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	4		1		4		2		1			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....												
27. Serpent Bite.....	2											
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		3							
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
29. Scurvy.....	8		9		6		1		1			
30. Purpura.....												
31. Delirium Tremens.....	6				2		2					
32. Inebriation.....	24		2		4		4		6			
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....												
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1			
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
35. Gout.....												
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	37		30		33		52		23			
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	19		15		14		19		51			
38. Anæmia.....	1											
39. General Dropsy.....												
40. Cancer.....	3		1		3							
41. Tumors.....							2					
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2								1			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
43. Consumption.....						1	2	1	2			
44. Scrofula.....			1		1		2					
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
46. Itch.....	1		1									
47. Tape-worm.....	1						1					
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....												
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....					2							
Carried forward.....	413	1	380	1	393	1	412	4	434	1		

TABLE LXVIII.
of the Department of New Mexico.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
3,883.			4,460.		4,862.		4,893.		5,483.		4,564.		4,168.		4,224.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1		1	4	1	2	1							2		17	4
2													1		1	
3	2				1						1			1	19	1
4																
5	18		15		6		14		10		15		11		339	
6	14		12		8		10		39		34		23		204	
7	2		1		4		6		3		2		14		53	
8					1		4		4				3		13	
9					1	1							2		6	3
10	36		23		30		40		42		31		36		610	1
11	2		2	2	1	1	3		3	1	5		5		54	4
12	3		6		9		15		4		2		11		148	1
13					3		2		1						24	
14	2		1				4		3	1	3				24	1
15																
16					1				9				2		12	
17					1										1	
18													1		1	
19									8				1		9	
20	53		81		84		124		116		42		17		696	
21	7	1	8		9		11		7		5		1		90	2
22	39		36		45		52		52		68		51		544	
23	50		49		44		69		88		98		68		719	
24	6		6		5	1	12		6		7		9		98	1
25	2		1				1		3		2		2		23	
26																
27															2	
28	1		3		1		3		3						16	
29	4		3		40		29		15		6		5		127	
30																
31	2	1	2		1		4		8		8	1	3		38	2
32	6		9				10		7		5		10		87	
33																
34															1	
35																
36	27		34		34		22		27	1	24		31		374	1
37	34		30		21		31		29		17		9		289	
38					1										2	
39																
40															7	
41			1				2				2				7	
42		1	1				2		1		2				9	1
43			1		1						1		1	1	8	3
44	1				2		2		3		2		1		15	
45																
46													1		3	
47					1						1		1		5	
48													1		1	
49			3						3						8	
	311	4	332	3	357	4	472		494	3	383	1	323	2	4,704	25

TABLE LXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Continued

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	3,569.		3,961.		3,194.		3,647.		4,004.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	413	1	380	1	393	1	412	4	434	1
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....										
51. Epilepsy.....	1		1		1		2		2	
52. Headache.....	9		5		3		4		5	
53. Insanity.....					2		1			
54. Inflammation of Brain.....					1	1				
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1									
57. Nostalgia.....										
58. Neuralgia.....	6		2		9		5		7	
59. Paralysis.....			1		1			1	1	
60. Sun-stroke.....			2							
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		1						2	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	1									
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	12		24		14		13		20	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....							7		1	
66. Night Blindness.....							2			
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4									
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....										
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		1		1		3		2	
70. Deafness.....										
71. Otorrhœa.....	4									
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1						2	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....										
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1				1				2	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1									
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	2									
81. Varicocele.....	1									
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....					4				1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	1		2				6		1	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	5		11		5		6		30	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....			2				4		1	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....							1			
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....					1		1			
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....					1		2		4	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....		1	2		4		2	1	2	1
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	5		7		1		4		5	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	1								2	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7						1		32	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	3		6		5		5		9	
94. Constipation.....	84		66		59		57		48	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	7		1						1	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....										
98. Dyspepsia.....	5		9		11		6		14	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....										
101. Fistula in Ano.....							1			
102. Hernia.....	2		1		1				2	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....	583	2	525	1	518	2	545	6	630	2

TABLE LXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
3,883.		4,460.		4,862.		4,893.		5,483.		4,564.		4,168.		4,224.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	311	4	333	3	357	4	472	-----	494	3	383	1	323	2	4,704	25
50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
51	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	13	-----
52	1	-----	5	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	6	-----	44	-----
53	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	5	-----
54	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
55	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
56	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
57	-----	-----	3	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----
58	5	-----	4	-----	6	-----	3	-----	10	-----	8	-----	5	-----	70	-----
59	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	6	2
60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
61	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----
62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
64	14	-----	14	-----	14	-----	20	-----	17	-----	9	-----	11	-----	182	-----
65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----
66	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
67	5	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	3	-----	1	-----	4	-----	5	-----	23	-----
68	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
69	5	-----	1	-----	1	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	23	-----
70	-----	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----
71	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	8	-----
72	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	1	-----	11	-----
73	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
74	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
76	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
77	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	2	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	1	1	12	3
78	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
79	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----
81	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----
82	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----
83	1	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	16	-----
84	28	-----	11	-----	7	-----	13	-----	7	-----	7	-----	9	-----	139	-----
85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	13	-----
86	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
87	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
88	1	-----	3	-----	1	1	3	1	5	-----	6	-----	5	-----	31	2
89	4	-----	5	2	7	2	9	1	15	5	9	1	4	-----	63	14
90	6	-----	5	-----	2	-----	12	-----	8	-----	5	-----	1	-----	61	-----
91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	6	-----
92	32	1	23	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	4	-----	1	1	2	-----	103	2
93	7	-----	3	-----	10	-----	2	-----	11	-----	6	-----	7	-----	74	-----
94	46	-----	45	-----	29	-----	40	-----	27	-----	40	-----	40	-----	581	-----
95	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	4	-----	16	-----
96	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
97	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	3	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	4	1
98	6	-----	4	-----	4	-----	7	-----	8	-----	12	-----	8	-----	94	-----
99	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
101	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
102	3	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	3	-----	15	-----
103	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----
	483	6	463	5	457	9	609	2	622	8	508	5	441	3	6,384	51

TABLE LXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	3,569.		3,961.		3,194.		3,647.		4,004.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
			Brought forward.....	583	2	525	1	518	2	545	6	630	2	
			ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.											
			104. Hæmorrhago from Bowels.....											
			105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	8		6		15		13		7		
			106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	11				1						
			107. Inflammation of Bowels.....			1								
			108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....			1						1	1	
			109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	3		1		2		3		2		
			110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	3		1			1	2				
			111. Jaundice.....	4		5		2		6		44		
			112. Piles.....	6		8		6		9		8		
			113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		3		2				1		
			ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>											
			114. Stone and Gravel.....	1		1		1				3		
			115. Diabetes.....											
			116. Bright's Disease.....											
			117. Diseases of Prostate.....											
			118. Diseases of Testis.....											
			119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	3		3		1		2		1		
			120. Inflammation of Bladder.....			1		1						
			121. Incontinence of Urine.....											
			122. Hydrocele.....											
			123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1				1		1		8		
			ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>											
			124. Anchylosis.....											
			125. Caries.....											
			126. Inflammation of Joints.....											
			127. Inflammation of Bones.....											
			128. Inflammation of Periostom.....											
			129. Necrosis.....	2										
			130. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1								
			ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>											
			131. Abscess.....	11		19		19		13		9		
			132. Boils.....			2		4		5		2		
			133. Carbuncle.....			2				2				
			134. Whitlow.....	1				1				4		
			135. Skin Diseases.....	6		1				4		3		
			CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.											
			ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>											
			136. Burns.....	1						4		1		
			137. Contusions.....	26		26		23		28		25		
			138. Concussion of Brain.....					1				1		
			139. Drowning.....											
			140. Sprains.....	11		22		17		19		19		
			141. Dislocation.....											
			142. Simple Fractures.....	2		1		3		1		3		
			143. Compound Fractures.....											
			144. Gunshot Wounds.....	20	3	5	1	4		3	1	3		
			145. Incised Wounds.....	11	2	8	1	7		4		9		
			146. Lacerated Wounds.....	15		9		14		19		8		
			147. Punctured Wounds.....	2		6		2		5		4		
			148. Poisoning.....	3		18		3		1		1		
			149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	3				1				5		
			150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>											
			151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>											
			152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>											
			Total.....	741	7	676	3	649	3	689	7	800	3	

TABLE LXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
3,883.		4,460.		4,862.		4,893.		5,483.		4,564.		4,168.		4,224.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	483	6	463	5	457	9	609	2	622	8	508	5	441	3	6,384	51
104													2		2	
105	20		19		15		13		22		8		9		155	
106					2		6	1	10	1	1		3		34	2
107							3				1				5	
108			1						1						4	1
109	2		1				1		2		1		1		19	
110			1		1	1	1	1		1			1		10	4
111	12						4				1				78	
112	6		6		9		12		3		9		3		85	
113	2		3		3		3						6		27	
114															6	
115													1		1	
116													1		1	
117																
118													1		1	
119	1										1		1		13	
120	2				1										5	
121													1		1	
122											1				1	
123	2		4		4		1				1		4		27	
124					1								1		2	
125																
126			1												1	
127																
128																
129					1										3	
130													1		2	
131	18		5		13		14		8		10		6		145	
132	2		3		1		1		1		4		6		31	
133	3		1		1		2		1		1		2		15	
134	2		3		3		2		2		4				22	
135			8		12		8		17		7		5		71	
136					3		3		2						14	
137	31		27		22		12		12		13		13		256	
138							1	1					1		4	1
139																
140	17		9		9		19		11		6		7		166	
141			2		4		1						2		9	
142	2		2		2		3		2		1		4		26	
143									1						1	
144	6	1	4		4		6		7	3	7		11	2	80	11
145	7		9		9		9		5		4		7		89	3
146	16		12		7		20		8		9		13		150	
147	5		8		2		1				3				38	
148								1	1		1		10		38	1
149	13		11		3		3				1		4		44	
150																
151																
152																
	652	7	603	5	589	10	758	6	738	13	603	5	568	5	8,066	74

TABLE LXIX.
of the Department of the Pacific.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
6, 291.		6, 706.		6, 867.		5, 984.		6, 539.		6, 644.		6, 951.		6, 256.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1	3				1	2			1	5				29	4	
2										1				3		
3		2		4		1		1		1		1		12		
4																
5	19		15		5		11		26		46		51	305		
6	77		49		49		49		41		52		50	870		
7	10		23		17		32		41		39		21	472		
8	4		4		5		12				5		16	66		
9	2				2									12		
10	47		62		32		43		43		60		91	839		
11	1		5		2		1		6		5		5	70	1	
12	11		9		11		16		33		20		5	168		
13	2				3		2				1		2	16		
14	1		5		6		1		4		2		3	33		
15														1		
16	21		16		8		7		11		2		4	81		
17			1										1	2		
18	15		8		2		10	1	11	1	1			70	2	
19	1		1				1		7		4		3	23		
20	173		115		52		64		44		30		22	740		
21	2		2		2				4		4		4	24		
22	94		85		45		78		72		92	1	75	968	1	
23	62		63		61		54		51		42		47	751		
24	9		9		9		11		10		11		3	99		
25	3		2		1		4		6		5	1	1	31	1	
26			4		2						1			10		
27														2		
28			2		1		3		3		5			27		
29			2		4				3				3	15		
30														1		
31	5		9	1	5	1	8	1	5		7		3	70	4	
32	13		16		15		12		5		13		13	185		
33	3	1	6		1		4		1		2			29	1	
34														1		
35			1		1		2							5		
36	54		76	1	57		62		67		69		66	728	1	
37	34		31		43		43		42		53		52	451		
38	5				1				1		4		4	29		
39																
40																
41			1		1		1		2		1			8		
42							2		2					14		
43	2	1	1		3		2	1	4		3	1	1	35	7	
44	2		2		1		1		6		5		1	23		
45					1		2							3		
46			1		1		1				3		1	10		
47					1		1		1				1	4		
48							1							1		
49													1	2		
	675	4	628	2	454	2	544	3	553	2	594	3	551	1	7, 338	22

TABLE LXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	5,599.		5,283.		6,294.		5,930.		5,985.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	614	1	550	1	707	1	725		743	2
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....			1				1	1		
51. Epilepsy.....	1		3		2		1		2	
52. Headache.....	9		16		17		5		9	
53. Insanity.....			2		1				4	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....									1	1
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	2								1	
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....			3							
57. Nostalgia.....					1		1			
58. Neuralgia.....	11		13		18		12		16	
59. Paralysis.....	2		5				2			
60. Sun-stroke.....	1				1					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2		1		2		10	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....									2	
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	20		15		15		15		13	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	2				2					
66. Night Blindness.....	1									
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1						1		3	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....			3				1			
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1				1				3	
70. Deafness.....	1		1							
71. Otorrhœa.....			1							
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1				7				3	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....			2	1					1	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1		2	1	1		2	1		
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....					1					
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	2		2				3			
81. Varicocele.....					1					
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2								2	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....			1		2		2		3	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	25		37		34		69		82	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	8		5		15		24		9	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....										
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....							1			
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....			7		9		24		16	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	1		4		4		10	1	18	4
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	2		10		9		16		14	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	1		1		2	1	2		3	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		9		28		32	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	26		9		16		13		6	
94. Constipation.....	94		76		72		91		74	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	3		5		4		1		1	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....										
98. Dyspepsia.....	21		17		24		21		9	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	1						1			
101. Fistula in Ano.....	3				1					
102. Hernia.....	3		6		4				2	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....	861	1	801	3	981	2	1,074	3	1,082	7

TABLE LXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
6, 291.			6, 706.		6, 867.		5, 984.		6, 539.		6, 644.		6, 951.		6, 256.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	675	4	628	2	454	2	544	3	553	2	594	3	551	1	7, 338	22
50	1		1						2					1	6	2
51	2				1		1		1		1				15	
52	9		8		19		14		6		9		6		127	
53	1		3		4				1		1				17	
54			1												2	1
55					1	1									4	1
56															3	
57	1		1				1						1		6	
58	21		13		7		19		28		28		13		199	
59	2	1	2		1		2		3		2		1		22	1
60					1										3	
61	1		3		2				5		2		1	1	30	1
62	1				2		1		2		2		5		15	
63					1										1	
64	10		9		13		15		19		16		22		182	
65	2		2		2				1		2		1		14	
66	1						1		1				2		6	
67			1						2				1		9	
68	2														6	
69	1		2		1		1		2		2		1		15	
70	1		2				1								6	
71					2		6		1		3		2		15	
72			2		2		3		4		4		1		27	
73																
74	5	1			1										9	2
75																
76					1	1									1	1
77	1										1				8	2
78	1														2	
79																
80	2		1				2		1				1		14	
81	1				1						1		1		5	
82									2				1		7	
83	1		3		2				1		3		2		20	
84	80		95		60		29		60		39		40		650	
85	8		9	1	4		7		15		8		11		123	1
86	1			1											1	1
87							1				1				3	
88	11		7		10		18		10		12		9		133	
89	16		17	4	10		9	3	11		2		5	1	107	13
90	16		23		11		12		16		14		7	1	150	1
91	2		4		1		3		4		8		1		32	1
92	13	1	25		11		21		11		8		7		167	1
93	6		9		17		7		7		6		10		132	
94	49		41		37		50		59		51		37		731	
95	2		1	1					6				12		35	1
96			2		1										3	
97									1		4		1		6	
98	10		19		13		21		28		14		19		216	
99																
100					3				1		1				7	
101	1				1						2		1		9	
102	1		2		4		1		2		2		2		29	
103											1				1	
	958	7	936	9	701	4	790	6	866	2	844	3	775	5	10, 669	52

TABLE LXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	5,599.		5,282.		6,294.		5,930.		5,985.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	861	1	801	3	981	2	1,074	3	1,082	7
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....									1	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	9		9		7		5		22	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	4		3		3		1		1	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....			3	1	1					
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....				1	1		1		1	
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	1				1		1		1	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	1		1		2					
111. Jaundice.....	2		1		4		4		3	
112. Piles.....	14		16		13		10		12	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11						1			
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
114. Stone and Gravel.....			1		2		2			
115. Diabetes.....										
116. Bright's Disease.....						1				
117. Diseases of Prostate.....	1				1		1			
118. Diseases of Testis.....	1		1		3					
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....			4		2		2		1	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1				1		1		2	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....							1			
122. Hydrocele.....					1					
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1						1	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
124. Anchylosis.....										
125. Caries.....	5		3		1		1		1	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	6		6							
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	1								1	
129. Necrosis.....					1					
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1							
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
131. Abscesses.....	17		12		25		23		20	
132. Boils.....	24		19		11		28		17	
133. Carbuncle.....	1		2		4		1		3	
134. Whitlow.....	1		5		6		8		3	
135. Skin Diseases.....	22		21		12		9		5	
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
136. Burns.....	4		2		2		1		2	
137. Contusions.....	38		32		53		29		41	
138. Concussion of Brain.....										
139. Drowning.....		1						1		
140. Sprains.....	40		31		24		32		32	
141. Dislocation.....	1		3						3	
142. Simple Fractures.....			6		4		2		5	
143. Compound Fractures.....										
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	14	2	1		4		3		7	
145. Incised Wounds.....	7		14		16		18		18	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	8		4		16		6		10	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	2		7		3		4		4	
148. Poisoning.....	6		7		5		10		4	1
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	5		6		7		2		3	
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>		1								
Total.....	1,110	5	1,023	5	1,217	3	1,281	4	1,306	8

TABLE LXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
6,291.		6,706.		6,867.		5,984.		6,539.		6,644.		6,951.		6,256.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	958	7	936	9	701	4	790	6	866	2	844	3	775	5	10,669	52
104							1								2	
105	19		19		16		23		14		12		9		164	
106			1				3		3		3		3		25	
107			1		4	1	1		3		1				14	2
108															3	1
109	2		2		3		1				1		1		14	
110	1		2										2		9	
111	2		3					1	2				1	1	22	2
112	12		7		14		10		9		19		20		156	
113	2		2		4		4		6	1	3		2		35	1
114	1		1		3						2				12	
115					1				1						2	
116																1
117					1				1						5	
118			1		2						1		2		11	
119	1		4		1				1		3		2		21	
120					2		1		1		3		2		14	
121	2		3								1				7	
122			1		1						1				4	
123	1				3				3		1		2		13	
124											1		1		2	
125	3				2		1		2		1		3		23	
126	1		1		1		2		2		3		1		23	
127			1												1	
128	2		1		1		1								7	
129													1		2	
130													1		3	
131	20		17		11		18		21		13		18		215	
132	17		23		12		4		15		8		17		195	
133	1				1		1		2		5				21	
134	1		2		4		3		3		2		3		41	
135	2		15		13		2		15		21		12		149	
136	3		3		3		1				5		1		27	
137	47		42		34		44		40		50		41		491	
138	1		1	1											2	1
139											2		1		5	
140	27		25		29		32		25		28		27		352	
141	2		3		7		4		1		4		2		30	
142	6		2		6		1		6		10		2		50	
143							1								1	
144	5	1	5		5		4		4	1	7	1	3		62	5
145	15	1	9		9		8		7		14	1	12		147	2
146	7		3		6		2		2		5		7		76	
147	2		4		2		6		3		8		6		51	
148	2		4		1		6		3		3				51	1
149	20	1	9		5				1		1		3		62	1
150		1														1
151		1														1
152							1									2
	1,185	12	1,153	10	908	5	975	8	1,062	4	1,084	7	982	7	13,286	78

TABLE LXX

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9,168.		9,244.		9,488.		9,577.		9,989.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	3		3		1		9	1	12	
2. Typhus Fever.....							1		1	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	7		2		3		1		4	
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	46		47		65		108		116	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	95		106		131		114		121	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	25		38		98		116		33	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	4		1		9		6		1	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	3				2		4	1	2	1
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	210		183		178		146	1	116	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	25		16	1	14		14		9	
12. Acute Dysentery.....	29	1	45		42		29		16	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	4		5		6		4		5	
14. Erysipelas.....	7		2		5		2		6	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....					1					
16. Measles.....							2		10	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	1				5		8		9	
19. Mumps.....	6									
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	43		20		52		77		227	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		14	1	9		14		6	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	117		128		126		140		117	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	134		132		121		108		129	
24. Orchitis.....	13		18		13		19		21	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	6		2		6		4		3	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	3									
27. Serpent Bite.....	3								1	
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2		6		2		6	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	8		9		7		1		3	
30. Purpura.....					1					
31. Delirium Tremens.....	13		8		5		7		5	1
32. Inebriation.....	50		20		23		21		24	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	7		2		3					
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....							1		1	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....					1					
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	88		76		105		104		79	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	49		39		45		53		85	
38. Anæmia.....	5		4		1		3		2	
39. General Dropsy.....										
40. Cancer.....	3		1		3					
41. Tumors.....	1				1		2			
42. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2				4		3		4	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
43. Consumption.....	4	1	4		2	2	10	1	3	1
44. Scrofula.....	2		2		2		3			
45. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
46. Itch.....	3		1		1					
47. Tape-worm.....	1						1			
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....					3					
Carried forward.....	1,027	2	930	2	1,100	2	1,137	4	1,177	3

TABLE LXX.
of the Pacific Region.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
10,174.			11,166.		11,729.		10,877.		12,022.		11,208.		11,119.		10,480.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	3	3	4	1	2	2	2			1	5		2		46	8
2											1		1		4	
3	2		2		5		1		1		2		1	1	31	1
4																
5	37		30		11		25		36		61		62		644	
6	91		61		57		59		80		86		73		1,074	
7	12		24		21		38		44		41		35		525	
8	4		4		6		16		4		5		19		79	
9	2				3	1							2		18	3
10	83		85		62		83		85		91		127		1,449	1
11	3		7	2	3	1	4		9	1	10		10		124	5
12	14		15		20		31		37		22		16		316	1
13	2				6		4		1		1		2		40	
14	3		6		6		5		7	1	5		3		57	1
15															1	
16	21		16		9		7		20		2		6		93	
17			1		1								1		3	
18	15		8		2		10	1	11	1	1		1		71	2
19	1		1				1		15		4		4		32	
20	226		196		136		188		160		72		39		1,436	
21	9	1	10		11		11		11		9		5		114	2
22	133		121		90		130		124		160	1	126		1,512	1
23	112		112		105		123		139		140		115		1,470	
24	15		15		14	1	23		16		18		12		197	1
25	5		3		1		5		9		7	1	3		54	1
26			4		2						1				10	
27															4	
28	1		5		2		6		6		5				43	
29	4		5		44		29		18		6		8		142	
30															1	
31	7	1	11	1	6	1	12	1	13		15	1	6		108	6
32	19		25		15		22		12		18		23		272	
33	3	1	6		1		4		1		2				29	1
34															2	
35			1		1		2								5	
36	81		110	1	91		84		94	1	93		97		1,102	2
37	68		61		64		74		71		70		61		740	
38	5				2				1		4		4		31	
39																
40															7	
41			2		1		3		2		3				15	
42		1	1				4		3		2				23	1
43	2	1	2		4		2	1	4		4	1	2	2	43	10
44	3		2		3		3		9		7		2		38	
45					1		2								3	
46			1		1		1				3		2		13	
47					2		1		1		1		2		9	
48							1						1		2	
49			3						3				1		10	
	986	8	960	5	811	6	1,016	3	1,047	5	977	4	874	3	12,042	47

TABLE LXX.—PACIFIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9,168.		9,244.		9,488.		9,577.		9,989.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1,027	2	930	2	1,100	2	1,137	4	1,177	3
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....			1				1	1		
51. Epilepsy.....	2		4		3		3		4	
52. Headache.....	18		21		20		9		14	
53. Insanity.....			2		3		1		4	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....					1	1			1	1
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	2								1	
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1		3							
57. Nostalgia.....					1		1			
58. Neuralgia.....	17		15		27		17		23	
59. Paralysis.....	2		6		1		2	1	1	
60. Sun-stroke.....	1		2		1					
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		3		1		2		12	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	1								2	
63. Cataract.....										
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	32		39		29		28		33	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	2				2		7		1	
66. Night Blindness.....	1						2			
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5						1		3	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....			3				1			
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	4		1		2		3		5	
70. Deafness.....	1		1							
71. Otorrhœa.....	4		1							
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		7				5	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....										
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....			2	1					1	
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	2		2	1	2		2	1	2	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1				1					
79. Inflammation of Veins.....										
80. Varicose Veins.....	4		2				3			
81. Varicocele.....	1				1					
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2				4				3	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	1		3		2		8		4	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	30		48		39		75		112	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	8		7		15		28		10	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....							1			
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....					1		2			
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....			7		10		26		20	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	1	1	6		8		12	2	20	5
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	7		17		10		20		19	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	2		1		2	1	2		5	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		2		9		29		64	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	29		15		21		18		15	
94. Constipation.....	178		142		131		148		122	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	10		6		4		1		2	
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....										
98. Dyspepsia.....	26		26		35		27		23	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	1						1			
101. Fistula in Ano.....	3				1		1			
102. Hernia.....	5		7		5				4	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....	1,441	3	1,326	4	1,499	4	1,619	9	1,712	9

TABLE LXX.—PACIFIC REGION—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
10,174.		11,166.		11,729.		10,877.		12,022.		11,208.		11,119.		10,480.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	986	8	960	5	811	6	1,016	3	1,047	5	977	4	874	3	12,042	47
50	1		1						2					1	6	2
51	3				1		4		2		1		1		28	
52	10		13		21		16		6		11		12		171	
53	2		3		4				1		2				22	
54			1												3	2
55					2	2									5	2
56	1														5	
57	1		4		2		1						1		11	
58	26		17		13		22		38		36		18		269	
59	3	1	2		1		2		3		4	1	1		28	3
60					1										5	
61	2		4		2				5		2		1	1	39	1
62	1				2		1		2		2		5		16	
63					1										1	
64	24		23		27		35		36		25		33		364	
65	2		2		2		1		1		2		1		23	
66	1						1		1				2		8	
67	5		1		1		3		3		4		6		32	
68	3														7	
69	6		3		2		4		2		3		3		38	
70	1		4		2		1		2						12	
71					3		6		3		4		2		23	
72			3		4		4		4		7		2		38	
73																
74	5	1			1										9	2
75																
76					1	1									1	1
77	2	1			1	1	2		3		1		1	1	20	5
78	1		1		1		1								6	
79																
80	2		1				2		2				1		17	
81	1				1						1		2		7	
82					2		1		3				1		16	
83	2		3		4		1		2		3		3		36	
84	108		106		67		42		67		46		49		789	
85	8		9	1	4		10		16		10		11		136	1
86	1			1											2	1
87					1		1				2				7	
88	12		10		11	1	21	1	15		18		14		164	2
89	20		22	6	17	2	18	4	26	5	11	1	9	1	170	27
90	22		28		13		24		24		19		8	1	211	1
91	2		4		1		5		4		9		1		38	1
92	45	2	47		11		23		15		9	1	9		270	3
93	13		12		27		9		18		12		17		206	
94	95		86		66		90		86		91		77		1,312	
95	2		1	1			2		6		1		16		51	1
96			2		1										3	
97							1		4		4	1	1		10	1
98	16		23		17		28		36		26		27		310	
99																
100					3				1		1				7	
101	2		1		1						3		1		13	
102	4		2		5		1		2		4		5		44	
103											1		1		2	
	1,441	13	1,399	14	1,158	13	1,399	8	1,488	10	1,352	8	1,216	8	17,053	103

TABLE LXX.—PACIFIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9, 168.		9, 244.		9, 488.		9, 577.		9, 989.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1, 444	3	1, 326	4	1, 499	4	1, 619	9	1, 712	9
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....									1	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	17		15		22		18		29	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	15		3		4		1		1	
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....			4	1	1					
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....			1	1	1		1		2	1
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	4		1		3		4		3	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	4		2		2	1	2			
111. Jaundice.....	6		6		6		10		47	
112. Piles.....	20		24		19		19		20	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	15		3		2		1		1	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	1		2		3		2		3	
115. Diabetes.....										
116. Bright's Disease.....						1				
117. Diseases of Prostate.....	1				1		1			
118. Diseases of Testis.....	1		1		3					
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	3		7		3		4		2	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		1		2		1		2	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....							1			
122. Hydrocele.....					1					
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		1		1		1		9	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
124. Anchylosis.....										
125. Caries.....	5		3		1		1		1	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	6		6							
127. Inflammation of Bones.....										
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	1								1	
129. Necrosis.....	2				1					
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2							
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i>										
131. Abscess.....	28		31		44		36		29	
132. Boils.....	24		21		15		33		19	
133. Carbuncle.....	1		4		4		3		3	
134. Whitlow.....	2		5		7		8		7	
135. Skin Diseases.....	28		22		12		13		8	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
136. Burns.....	5		3		2		5		3	
137. Contusions.....	64		58		76		57		64	
138. Concussion of Brain.....					1				1	
139. Drowning.....		1						1		
140. Sprains.....	51		53		41		51		51	
141. Dislocation.....	1		3						3	
142. Simple Fractures.....	2		7		7		3		8	
143. Compound Fractures.....										
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	34	5	6	1	8		6	1	10	
145. Incised Wounds.....	18	2	22	1	23		22		27	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	23		13		30		25		18	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	4		13		5		9		8	
148. Poisoning.....	9		25		8		11		5	1
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	8		6		8		2		8	
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>		1								
Total.....	1, 851	12	1, 699	8	1, 866	6	1, 970	11	2, 106	11

TABLE LXX.—PACIFIC REGION—Concluded

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
10,174.		11,166.		11,729.		10,877.		12,022.		11,208.		11,119.		10,480.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,441	13	1,399	14	1,158	13	1,399	8	1,488	10	1,352	8	1,216	8	17,053	103
104							1						2		4	
105	39		38		31		36		36		20		18		319	
106			1		2		9	1	13	1	4		6		59	2
107			1		4	1	4		3		2				19	2
108			1						1						7	2
109	4		3		3		2		2		2		2		33	
110	1		3		1	1	1	1	1				3		19	4
111	14		3				4	1	2		1		1	1	100	2
112	18		13		23		22		12		28		23		241	
113	4		5		7		7		6	1	3		8		62	1
114	1		1		3						2				18	
115					1				1				1		3	
116													1		1	1
117					1				1						5	
118			1		2						1		3		12	
119	2		4		1				1		4		3		34	
120	2				3		1		1		3		2		19	
121	2		3								1		1		8	
122			1		1						2				5	
123	3		4		7		1		3		2		6		40	
124					1						1		2		4	
125	3				2		1		2		1		3		23	
126	1		2		1		2		2		3		1		24	
127			1												1	
128	2		1		1		1								7	
129					1								1		5	
130													2		5	
131	38		22		24		32		29		23		24		360	
132	19		26		13		5		16		12		23		226	
133	4		1		2		3		3		6		2		36	
134	3		5		7		5		5		6		3		63	
135	2		23		25		10		32		28		17		220	
136	3		3		6		4		2		5		1		41	
137	78		69		56		56		52		63		54		747	
138	1		1	1			1	1					1		6	2
139												2		1		5
140	44		34		38		51		36		34		34		518	
141	2		5		11		5		1		4		4		39	
142	8		4		8		4		8		11		6		76	
143							1		1						2	
144	11	2	9		9		10		11	4	14	1	14	2	142	16
145	22	1	18		18		17		12		18	1	19		236	5
146	23		15		13		22		10		14		20		226	
147	7		12		4		7		3		11		6		89	
148	2		4		1		6	1	4		4		10		89	2
149	33	1	20		8		3		1		2		7		106	1
150		1														1
151		1														1
152								1								2
	1,837	19	1,756	15	1,497	15	1,733	14	1,800	17	1,687	12	1,550	12	21,352	152

TABLE LXXI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	567,760.		603,105.		575,675.		589,056.		596,223.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
			CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.											
			ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>											
			1,273	683	1,466	690	1,242	467	880	330	719	231		
			29	11	18	7	21	4	17	2	32	14		
			1,945	165	2,108	245	1,327	194	1,102	91	864	84		
			9,200	165	11,769	186	8,879	154	6,158	70	4,425	37		
			15,459	13	21,514	18	19,276	7	15,506	17	11,583	14		
			12,067	44	17,627	24	15,919	11	14,329	8	11,272	3		
			1,198	3	1,671	5	1,830	1	1,688	3	1,201	1		
			596	178	827	282	558	135	313	83	253	46		
			30,277	88	38,115	111	28,662	50	23,237	67	19,441	50		
			4,301	831	5,474	1,100	5,172	911	4,567	867	4,051	919		
			7,093	202	8,564	223	7,812	217	6,262	168	4,249	97		
			732	78	935	122	935	141	798	154	748	97		
			442	21	389	16	281	13	280	8	368	18		
			71	33	38	15	28	15	94	24	115	42		
			89	5	101	17	295	3	440	2	159	9		
					1	1	3				3			
			141	23	232	42	233	31	168	23	206	22		
			200	2	156	1	197	2	230	1	199			
			948		859	1	1,011	1	2,139		3,591			
			625	28	787	34	517	59	434	17	669	11		
			ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>											
			1,014	3	1,310	4	1,636	3	1,675	2	1,796	2		
			1,634		1,990		2,361		2,249		2,267			
			166		173		198		251		219	1		
			37		39		46		39		50			
			191		147	2	182		156		139			
			14		8		4	1	4		4			
			12		36		17		31		38			
			ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>											
			426	6	639	10	511	4	252	6	202	7		
			31	3	39	1	61		18		11	2		
			99	9	92	21	75	9	76	6	66	11		
			110	3	114	3	59		80	3	98			
			18		40	1	30		25	2	23	1		
			51	1	45	3	24	1	11		16	9		
			CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.											
			ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>											
			12		8		8		8		21			
			1,763	6	2,029	3	2,040	2	2,660	3	2,800	6		
			1,411	7	1,453	1	1,229	2	1,592	4	1,722	4		
			830	21	1,161	19	783	11	695	23	641	18		
			23		13		41		12	1	5			
			8	2	24	1	10		13		5	1		
			15		23	1	19		23		25	1		
			97	7	85	5	95		122	6	80	6		
			ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>											
			232	104	312	91	243	82	210	72	207	87		
			102	4	134	4	116	3	109	1	110	1		
			8		7		12	1	30		17	3		
			CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.											
			496		277		307		413		966			
			11		14		6		12		6			
			31		60		33		33		29			
			1		2		6		2		10			
			95,529	2,749	122,925	3,310	104,350	2,535	89,443	2,064	75,721	1,855		

TABLE LXXI.
of the United States Army.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
630, 834.			604, 432.		636, 148.		680, 034.		696, 539.		641, 376.		615, 258.		619, 703.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	640	234	727	239	433	211	644	251	661	298	588	286	843	555	10, 116	4, 475
2	11	8	22	10	31	13	53	19	32	20	36	5	47	10	349	123
3	611	37	502	49	372	37	459	51	513	42	671	51	1, 255	111	11, 729	1, 157
4																
5	3, 068	26	2, 754	20	3, 040	18	3, 823	25	4, 714	39	5, 241	47	7, 647	72	70, 718	859
6	8, 257	4	6, 642	7	7, 075	2	8, 530	7	9, 612	8	9, 261	8	10, 131	9	142, 846	114
7	8, 121	5	7, 254	4	6, 722	5	9, 326	6	9, 964	4	9, 137	6	8, 673	10	130, 411	130
8	924	1	1, 083	2	969		827		908	1	796	1	1, 080	2	14, 175	20
9	178	28	185	48	93	23	189	62	227	46	144	44	255	54	3, 818	1, 029
10	16, 443	22	12, 845	25	10, 552	15	12, 986	22	16, 966	38	28, 636	40	42, 636	92	280, 796	620
11	3, 638	772	3, 000	599	2, 000	344	2, 175	321	2, 154	270	2, 677	342	4, 268	592	43, 477	7, 868
12	2, 963	49	2, 314	42	2, 131	17	2, 710	23	3, 717	39	7, 020	56	9, 441	109	64, 276	1, 242
13	506	79	486	71	261	38	296	18	287	22	533	51	654	60	7, 171	931
14	436	27	531	30	567	47	918	60	966	75	684	55	645	42	6, 507	412
15	326	133	845	247	686	372	950	475	1, 016	406	680	297	158	112	5, 007	2, 171
16	356	17	1, 055	39	2, 717	231	5, 741	405	3, 654	329	1, 396	123	1, 393	88	17, 396	1, 268
17	7	1	20	5	39	2	42	7	28	5	10	3	4	1	157	25
18	234	15	366	12	287	26	327	16	329	15	158	7	165	23	2, 846	255
19	302		1, 052		2, 073	2	3, 508	4	3, 853	1	1, 476	2	929	1	14, 175	16
20	3, 961	2	4, 220	1	4, 409	1	6, 029		4, 318	2	1, 635		931		34, 751	8
21	873	3	1, 007	6	940	11	1, 264	29	1, 189	15	1, 536	13	1, 894	45	11, 735	271
22	1, 670	4	1, 602	2	1, 821	6	2, 665	1	3, 004	3	2, 249	4	2, 044	5	22, 486	39
23	2, 154		2, 329		2, 500		3, 921		3, 992		2, 747		2, 374		30, 518	
24	294		290		331	2	426		530		368		252		3, 458	3
25	58	1	53		48		62		64		52	1	43		591	2
26	155		153		105		181		166		184		147		1, 906	2
27	1		3		2		2		7		3		9		61	1
28	56		105		71		134	2	135		330		218		1, 183	2
29	185		280	3	381	1	482	5	667	2	843	6	1, 108	4	5, 976	54
30	15	1	23	3	11	3	19	2	32	3	32	2	49	1	341	21
31	80	13	88	17	123	28	144	28	140	23	90	9	66	6	1, 139	180
32	81	2	109	7	103	5	184	6	155	5	92	2	98	1	1, 283	37
33	27	2	52	5	26		57	1	40	1	27		28		393	13
34	16	2	22		17		28	11	16	3	14	6	8		268	36
35	4	1	3	1	1		15		9		7		7		103	2
36	3, 269	3	3, 027	2	2, 995	8	3, 346	9	3, 585	9	2, 442	3	2, 418	6	32, 374	60
37	1, 843	1	1, 698	1	1, 602	8	1, 881	7	2, 162	4	1, 513	6	1, 473	4	19, 579	49
38	515	11	404	8	311	6	270	4	444	11	409	5	539	12	7, 002	149
39	11														105	1
40	10	1	6		4	1	8	3	2		7		4	1	101	10
41	22	1	31		37		49		36	1	41		35		356	4
42	142	5	58	2	84	2	63	1	81	2	66	2	52	4	1, 025	42
43	216	91	230	97	206	100	249	128	266	127	216	104	207	111	2, 794	1, 194
44	137	1	161	7	126	3	155	2	155	1	139	2	138	2	1, 582	31
45			4	1	2		31		3	1	1	2	10	2	125	10
46	866		1, 363		1, 335		1, 687		1, 532		1, 434		1, 150		11, 826	
47	7		5		12		19		17		19		14		142	
48	23		22		14	1	80	2	40		21		58		414	3
49	3		6		3		2		13		7		5		60	
	63, 715	1, 603	59, 737	1, 612	57, 668	1, 589	76, 957	2, 013	82, 401	1, 871	85, 668	1, 591	105, 603	2, 147	1, 019, 717	24, 939

TABLE LXXI.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	567,760.		603,105.		575,675.		589,056.		596,223.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	95,529	2,749	122,925	3,310	104,350	2,535	89,443	2,064	75,721	1,855
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
50. Apoplexy.....	31	15	18	19	18	15	19	17	13	14
51. Epilepsy.....	143	4	197	6	160	8	158	6	179	3
52. Headache.....	2,103		1,977		1,321		1,114		1,025	
53. Insanity.....	34	5	52	4	42		22	3	49	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	30	23	32	34	31	25	13	18	14	13
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	18	11	11	7	7	14	4	5	8	7
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	29	1	26	4	19	1	22		21	4
57. Nostalgia.....	117		97	1	99	1	89		94	4
58. Neuralgia.....	1,141		1,325		1,102		1,088		1,121	
59. Paralysis.....	49	5	74	2	57	4	50	4	49	2
60. Sun-stroke.....	631	16	404	21	79	5	42		2	
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....	82	7	86	9	165	4	131	10	108	6
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
62. Amaurosis.....	40		24		20		18		17	
63. Cataract.....	2		12		16		8		8	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	1,739		1,808		1,570		1,479		1,693	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	24		50		44		60		30	
66. Night Blindness.....	226		253		183		87		65	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	43		44		42		45		39	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
68. Earache.....	108		105		69		75		58	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	114		126		74		63		47	
70. Deafness.....	39		30		24		31		19	
71. Otorrhœa.....	145		204		124		88		98	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	337		547		336		230		299	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
73. Aneurism.....	2		6	4	3	1	4	2	4	
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	88	20	115	20	83	10	86	23	81	14
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	8	5	13	5	10	1	15	2	11	5
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	15	7	3	2	4	2	9	3	7	
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	15	2	35	4	19	2	12	4	28	1
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	10		8	2	6		5		10	1
79. Inflammation of Veins.....	8		9		7		3			
80. Varicose Veins.....	206		205		142		152		165	
81. Varicocele.....	144		159		100		87		82	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	28	7	24	6	33	8	19	7	22	4
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
83. Asthma.....	128		191		194		205		198	2
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	1,310	3	1,560	5	1,783	3	2,951	3	3,805	11
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	341	11	403	10	370	5	463	6	522	7
86. Dropsy of Chest.....	8		13	1	3	2	7		12	1
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	49		52	2	47		32		39	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	161	4	169	1	205	1	246	1	411	4
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	410	91	402	72	473	90	721	110	1,081	187
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	361	8	466	4	381	2	484	8	601	6
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	102	5	96	4	81	6	77	4	92	3
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	208	2	225	6	241	2	717	9	869	3
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
93. Colic.....	2,116	1	2,233	3	1,763	1	1,482	1	1,207	
94. Constipation.....	3,017		2,988		2,354	2	2,007		2,324	2
95. Cholera Morbus.....	1,101	10	1,194	14	618	4	290		190	1
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	7		20	3	5	1	7	1	8	1
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	115	2	146	11	128	3	106	4	94	8
98. Dyspepsia.....	807		1,014	1	811	1	649	2	634	1
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....	2				3					
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	35		39	1	72		43		37	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	55		58	1	55		36		43	
102. Hernia.....	403	1	401		389		352	2	436	1
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	8		16		10	2	16		10	
Carried forward.....	114,022	3,015	142,690	3,599	120,345	2,761	105,632	2,319	93,800	2,171

TABLE LXXI.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
630,834.		604,432.		636,148.		680,034.		696,539.		641,376.		615,258.		619,703.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
63,715	1,603	59,737	1,612	57,668	1,589	76,957	2,013	82,401	1,871	85,668	1,591	105,603	2,147	1,019,717	24,939	
50	17	19	18	13	13	14	20	13	20	15	14	8	20	17	221	179
51	162	5	168	6	192	8	273	9	245	11	198	8	195	8	2,270	82
52	1,016	1,202	1,035	1,328	1,449	1,549	1,920	17,039	17,039	17,039	17,039	17,039	17,039	17,039	17,039	17,039
53	41	1	40	1	39	1	45	2	53	2	40	2	43	2	500	21
54	29	31	26	36	32	41	32	45	18	38	28	30	21	34	306	368
55	7	8	12	33	10	27	23	45	26	26	16	19	29	20	171	222
56	27	9	22	8	20	7	23	8	20	4	11	4	17	4	257	54
57	72	3	87	5	85	113	124	68	1	167	1	1,212	16	1,212	16	
58	1,273	1,238	2	1,160	1	1,327	1,460	1,201	1,333	1	14,769	4	14,769	4		
59	52	10	45	3	40	3	53	9	48	4	51	5	72	4	640	55
60	79	5	57	5	58	6	55	21	91	16	57	6	87	13	1,056	108
62	21	24	22	37	37	27	44	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331
63	14	23	12	11	12	14	18	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
64	1,557	1,737	1,769	2,031	2,234	2,085	2,070	21,772	21,772	21,772	21,772	21,772	21,772	21,772	21,772	21,772
65	45	57	39	70	48	56	36	559	7	643	22	2,388	73	2,388	73	
66	41	61	76	86	157	306	313	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854
67	43	62	22	35	46	35	55	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511
68	35	120	128	187	154	97	128	1,331	1	1,331	1	1,331	1	1,331	1	
69	93	39	40	58	87	55	55	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
70	23	239	245	313	283	158	145	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175
71	133	275	184	178	122	102	66	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975
72	299	5	3	1	4	1	2	43	15	43	15	43	15	43	15	
73	5	2	5	3	1	3	1	4	15	4	1	4	1	4	15	
74	78	13	109	17	97	14	91	12	144	17	115	14	140	16	1,227	190
75	18	2	8	16	5	10	3	13	5	2	14	6	14	6	141	41
76	6	5	6	1	6	1	6	2	1	4	1	3	2	71	24	
77	27	3	33	7	28	7	31	14	48	10	12	6	15	4	303	64
78	6	3	3	8	1	6	6	10	6	16	4	6	1	94	24	
79	5	4	1	4	9	1	7	1	7	3	1	8	1	67	4	
80	166	157	185	178	217	184	169	2,126	2,126	2,126	2,126	2,126	2,126	2,126	2,126	2,126
81	86	74	81	91	113	120	80	1,217	1,217	1,217	1,217	1,217	1,217	1,217	1,217	1,217
82	21	2	22	3	24	9	24	11	49	4	4	6	14	5	284	72
83	211	2	220	4	154	3	213	1	173	124	2	145	1	2,156	15	
84	4,709	7	5,517	17	5,090	31	5,562	52	4,084	31	1,942	10	1,608	7	39,921	180
85	714	15	627	14	620	12	782	16	717	12	379	14	365	12	6,303	124
86	12	2	8	3	10	3	8	1	7	1	8	1	16	1	112	14
87	35	44	1	40	67	1	37	65	37	65	67	67	67	67	574	4
88	471	3	669	8	486	10	703	7	541	5	338	4	186	4	4,586	52
89	1,539	254	2,417	400	2,210	548	2,999	914	2,046	838	1,104	359	700	202	16,102	4,055
96	728	7	1,034	21	812	20	933	40	930	27	629	25	495	12	7,844	180
91	96	4	121	2	81	4	121	10	102	8	113	6	154	5	1,236	61
92	945	8	1,309	13	1,128	18	1,486	64	1,336	20	255	8	152	7	8,871	160
93	1,063	1	906	2	773	3	878	1,084	1	1,502	2	1,966	1	16,973	16	
94	2,155	2,330	2,372	2,983	3,110	2,740	3,627	1	32,007	5	32,007	5	32,007	5		
95	188	3	99	2	76	104	2	157	4	363	4	769	12	5,149	56	
96	8	2	6	11	3	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	87	9	
97	74	3	71	2	59	5	46	5	61	6	71	6	64	4	1,035	59
98	636	2	690	1	571	1	697	1	645	1	636	802	802	802	8,502	11
99	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	
100	34	37	1	24	1	24	1	24	31	29	17	17	17	422	3	
101	44	55	52	43	68	51	38	598	51	38	38	38	38	598	1	
102	376	1	345	1	356	391	1	449	1	438	1	548	1	4,881	9	
103	12	2	10	13	1	12	1	13	2	13	1	15	1	148	10	
83,265	2,038	82,223	2,250	78,279	2,394	101,764	3,329	105,352	2,978	103,696	2,157	125,272	2,579	1,256,340	31,590	

TABLE LXXI.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	567,760.		603,105.		575,675.		589,056.		596,223.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	114,022	3,015	142,690	3,599	120,345	2,761	105,632	2,319	93,800	2,171
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	88	6	109	10	57	6	55	2	23	4
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	577	3	555	3	618	3	778	1	1,178	1
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	152	12	151	21	156	15	113	15	67	8
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	151	27	159	39	104	28	63	15	65	15
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	12	13	22	7	45	9	14	12	14	8
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	219	7	276	13	221	5	177	2	202	6
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	170	7	187	4	193	11	142	4	116	1
111. Jaundice.....	935	19	1,022	10	1,044	8	975	6	937	2
112. Piles.....	1,397		1,468		1,405		1,321		1,218	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	188	11	212	3	154	5	119	3	109	5
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
114. Stone and Gravel.....	60		57		62		36		49	
115. Diabetes.....	13	1	14		13	1	18		35	
116. Bright's Disease.....	31	4	37	2	23	3	48	4	32	3
117. Diseases of Prostate.....	12		5		6		6		5	1
118. Diseases of Testis.....	36		48		35		23		32	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	189	4	220	7	202	5	154	1	155	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	56	1	72		55	1	50		64	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	65		86		92		81		70	
122. Hydrocele.....	18		27		23		19		31	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	28	1	43		25		27	2	32	2
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
124. Anchylosis.....	11		12		20		10		26	
125. Caries.....	12		36		35		25		13	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	108		79		71		52		72	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....	4		8		5		2	1	13	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	24		45		25	1	30		29	
129. Necrosis.....	21	1	14		14		19	1	23	1
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	1	12		10		13		9	
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
131. Abscess.....	1,315	6	2,191	4	1,493	2	1,206	3	1,256	2
132. Boils.....	2,575		3,989		2,689		1,985		1,935	
133. Carbuncle.....	225		230		172		136	1	133	
134. Whitlow.....	320		640		338		285		331	
135. Skin Diseases.....	433		509		274		374		374	
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
136. Burns.....	219		279	5	153		186	3	295	11
137. Contusions.....	921	2	970	5	974		858	2	901	2
138. Concussion of Brain.....	22	2	23	6	18	5	10	5	21	
139. Drowning.....		31		34		26		10		11
140. Sprains.....	764		807		726		779		951	
141. Dislocation.....	55		53		33		39		37	
142. Simple Fractures.....	137	3	100	3	105	1	98	2	121	1
143. Compound Fractures.....	79	12	13	24	38	9	20	8	28	8
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	13,122	1,255	922	486	8,905	460	1,889	708	6,382	615
145. Incised Wounds.....	346	7	385	5	280	2	375	2	454	
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	212	6	154	5	206	1	116	5	148	1
147. Punctured Wounds.....	93	3	104	1	76		96	1	83	4
148. Poisoning.....	116		189	1	62	2	42	3	29	4
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	142	30	123	22	118	17	114	15	91	10
150. ORDER II.—Homicide.....		5		7		2		2		3
151. ORDER III.—Suicide.....		10		5		3		1		1
152. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....		2		11		5		1		3
Total.....	139,697	4,507	159,347	4,342	141,718	3,397	118,610	3,160	111,989	2,904

TABLE LXXI.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
630,834.		604,432.		636,148.		680,034.		696,539.		641,376.		615,258.		619,703.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
83,265	2,038	82,223	2,250	78,279	2,394	101,764	3,329	105,352	2,978	103,696	2,157	125,272	2,579	1,256,340	31,500	
104	15	51	3	25	.....	30	1	24	5	48	1	40	6	565	45
105	1,527	1,801	3	2,128	1	2,546	3	2,179	5	1,030	2	689	5	15,606	30	
106	101	131	13	111	6	139	4	130	13	104	11	128	8	1,483	132	
107	70	62	13	66	15	75	14	77	17	70	21	111	15	1,073	237	
108	10	16	10	34	7	22	9	15	15	15	16	15	12	234	124	
109	168	132	4	165	6	179	8	167	4	168	5	174	4	2,248	65	
110	123	111	6	112	8	116	6	143	7	111	2	134	2	1,658	66	
111	776	562	1	484	1	515	2	561	3	609	5	637	5	9,057	67	
112	1,179	1,004	.....	875	.....	1,075	.....	1,140	.....	1,228	.....	1,410	4	14,720	4
113	93	297	2	127	2	127	1	283	2	108	1	172	5	1,919	43	
114	57	44	.....	68	.....	57	.....	62	1	65	.....	85	.....	702	1
115	23	20	2	28	1	16	1	23	.....	11	.....	13	.....	227	8
116	37	34	5	38	3	27	2	30	1	15	2	29	1	381	35	
117	5	2	.....	7	.....	13	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	74	1
118	37	42	.....	51	.....	83	.....	108	.....	59	.....	51	.....	605	.....
119	157	186	2	182	2	173	6	203	5	142	4	228	5	2,191	45	
120	44	64	.....	55	1	60	1	64	.....	44	.....	43	.....	671	5
121	73	90	.....	77	.....	112	.....	89	.....	67	.....	69	.....	971	.....
122	19	27	.....	30	.....	32	1	17	.....	27	.....	26	.....	296	1
123	26	52	2	33	4	36	1	31	1	28	3	34	2	395	18	
124	22	24	.....	12	.....	16	.....	26	.....	13	.....	13	.....	205	.....
125	42	34	.....	37	1	33	1	27	1	14	.....	30	.....	338	3
126	66	59	.....	83	.....	79	.....	92	1	55	1	51	.....	867	2
127	3	10	.....	10	.....	4	.....	8	1	7	.....	14	.....	88	2
128	36	45	.....	27	.....	24	1	34	.....	12	1	24	.....	355	3
129	24	18	.....	22	.....	31	.....	24	.....	16	1	16	.....	242	4
130	9	18	.....	12	.....	9	.....	17	.....	5	.....	39	.....	155	2
131	1,298	925	2	938	2	1,070	4	1,224	3	899	5	873	9	14,688	42	
132	2,004	1,785	.....	1,630	.....	1,881	.....	2,105	.....	1,631	.....	2,092	.....	26,301	.....
133	148	128	.....	125	.....	137	1	146	.....	102	.....	160	.....	1,842	3
134	344	395	.....	342	.....	481	.....	409	.....	282	.....	276	.....	4,443	.....
135	460	829	.....	883	.....	843	.....	1,282	.....	1,085	.....	1,154	.....	8,500	.....
136	267	291	1	265	3	254	1	257	1	202	.....	185	.....	2,853	26
137	1,079	1,092	3	1,172	3	1,259	1	1,323	5	1,313	9	1,283	4	13,145	36	
138	15	16	1	13	4	13	8	18	7	35	7	30	4	234	52	
139	.....	.....	26	.....	18	.....	39	.....	18	.....	27	.....	38	.....	288
140	1,155	1,093	.....	1,160	.....	1,404	.....	1,501	.....	1,028	.....	894	1	12,262	1
141	59	73	.....	69	.....	71	.....	98	.....	52	.....	50	1	689	1
142	98	98	.....	123	.....	118	1	140	1	99	2	106	.....	1,343	14
143	18	18	9	21	5	23	8	21	7	151	50	155	29	585	174	
144	738	567	445	190	1,649	152	569	131	2,727	176	35,581	1,493	23,919	3,127	96,970	9,238
145	609	652	4	6	574	4	674	4	646	2	343	3	351	14	5,689	53
146	176	189	2	182	3	166	3	154	3	300	6	231	1	2,234	36
147	102	74	3	3	69	3	112	6	119	1	95	1	111	4	1,134	30
148	47	40	5	3	17	4	23	3	40	3	91	2	157	1	853	31
149	227	911	27	19	271	18	155	12	101	17	160	36	156	40	2,569	263
150	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	4	.....	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	43
151	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....	9	.....	12	.....	59
152	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	11	.....	1	.....	46
96,851	2,622	96,265	2,583	92,681	2,680	116,646	3,623	123,247	3,326	151,219	3,891	161,730	5,934	1,510,000	42,969	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE TABLES OF THE THIRD FISCAL YEAR.

On account of the great interest attaching to the Atlanta campaign it has been thought desirable to add a supplementary table, in which are consolidated all reports for May and June, 1864, received from such of the troops belonging to the Military Division of the Mississippi as were engaged in the operations from Chattanooga southward. (See remarks on Table LX, page 363.)

This supplement will serve as an introduction to Table LXXXV, (Military Division of the Mississippi, Part II, year ending June 30, 1865.) It is to be borne in mind, however, that the regimental reports here consolidated, have been included in the tables already presented for the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee for the same months.

TABLE LXXII.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality of the Military Division of the Mississippi for the months of May and June, 1864.

YEAR.....	1864.					
	MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
	142,206.		141,749.		141,978.	
MONTH.....						
MEAN STRENGTH.....						
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>						
1. Typhoid Fever	108	8	177	18	285	26
2. Typhus Fever	4	1	1		5	1
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	142	1	229	1	371	2
4. Yellow Fever.....						
5. Remittent Fever	1,444		2,173	6	3,617	6
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever	1,955		2,490		4,445	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever	1,802		2,075		3,877	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	163		321		484	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever	46	2	48	4	94	6
10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	5,325		7,264	1	12,589	1
11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	558	3	819	4	1,377	7
12. Acute Dysentery.....	2,336	4	3,003	9	5,339	13
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	120		206	2	326	2
14. Erysipelas.....	97	2	122	6	219	8
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	75	6	16		91	6
16. Measles.....	113	1	15		128	1
17. Scarlet Fever.....	8				8	
18. Diphtheria.....	8		6		14	
19. Mumps.....	178		65		243	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	98		80		178	
21. Other Diseases of this Order	253		480	1	733	1
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>						
22. Syphilis.....	252		170		422	
23. Gonorrhœa	434		234		668	
24. Orchitis	42		20		62	
25. Stricture of the Urethra	2		2		4	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	29		16		45	
27. Serpent Bite	1		2		3	
28. Other Diseases of this Order	43		8		51	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>						
29. Scurvy	363		636		999	
30. Purpura	15		41		56	
31. Delirium Tremens	12				12	
32. Inebriation	1		1		2	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	1				1	
34. Other Diseases of this Order	6				6	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.						
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>						
35. Gout	4		10		14	
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	421		497		918	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	236	1	219		455	1
38. Anæmia.....	52		57		109	
39. General Dropsy.....						
40. Cancer.....	1				1	
41. Tumors	3		4		7	
42. Other Diseases of this Order	9				9	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>						
43. Consumption	22		25		47	
44. Scrofula	9		10		19	
45. Other Diseases of this Order						
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.						
46. Itch.....	78		60		138	
47. Tape-worm.....	3				3	
48. Other Intestinal Worms.....			5		5	
49. Other Diseases of this Order.....						
Carried forward.....	16,872	29	21,607	52	38,479	81

TABLE LXXII.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.					
	MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
	142,206.		141,749.		141,978.	
MONTH.....						
MEAN STRENGTH.....						
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	16,872	29	21,607	52	38,479	81
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>						
50. Apoplexy.....	2	2	3	2	5	4
51. Epilepsy.....	29	1	42	1	71	2
52. Headache.....	294		384		678	
53. Insanity.....	9		16		25	
54. Inflammation of Brain.....	3	1	5	1	8	2
55. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....			2		2	
56. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	4		4		8	
57. Nostalgia.....	12		30		42	
58. Neuralgia.....	259		316		575	
59. Paralysis.....	9		7		16	
60. Sun-stroke.....	74	1	130		204	1
61. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3		3	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>						
62. Amaurosis.....			5		5	
63. Cataract.....			1		1	
64. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	272		266		538	
65. Inflammation of Iris.....	8		8		16	
66. Night Blindness.....	155		123		278	
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		2		6	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>						
68. Earache.....	5				5	
69. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	14		13		27	
70. Deafness.....	6		7		13	
71. Otorrhœa.....	18		30		48	
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2		4	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>						
73. Aneurism.....						
74. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	8		7	1	15	1
75. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....			2		2	
76. Dropsy of Pericardium.....						
77. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1		2		3	
78. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1				1	
79. Inflammation of Veins.....						
80. Varicose Veins.....	31		24		55	
81. Varicocele.....	13		10		23	
82. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	1	1		2	1
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>						
83. Asthma.....	26		26		52	
84. Acute Bronchitis.....	231		205		436	
85. Chronic Bronchitis.....	36		42		78	
86. Dropsy of Chest.....			1		1	
87. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	12		1		13	
88. Inflammation of Larynx.....	29		24		53	
89. Inflammation of Lungs.....	210	3	142	4	352	7
90. Inflammation of Pleura.....	96		129		225	
91. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	18		16		34	
92. Other Diseases of this Order.....	23		33		56	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>						
93. Colic.....	356		479		835	
94. Constipation.....	453		530		983	
95. Cholera Morbus.....	88	1	167	1	255	2
96. Cirrhosis of Liver.....						
97. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	7		9		16	
98. Dyspepsia.....	108		118		226	
99. Diseases of Pancreas.....						
100. Diseases of Spleen.....	6		1		7	
101. Fistula in Ano.....	6		8		14	
102. Hernia.....	56		64		120	
103. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	3		1		4	
Carried forward.....	19,870	30	25,048	62	44,918	101

TABLE LXXII.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1864.					
	MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
	142,206.		141,749.		141,978.	
MONTH.....	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
MEAN STRENGTH.....						
LIST OF DISEASES.						
Brought forward.....	19,870	39	25,048	62	44,918	101
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>						
104. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	9		5		14	
105. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	100		77		177	
106. Inflammation of Stomach.....	6		8	1	14	1
107. Inflammation of Bowels.....	19		14	2	33	2
108. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	3	1	1		4	1
109. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	29		40		69	
110. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	11		11		22	
111. Jaundice.....	66		100		166	
112. Piles.....	214		202		416	
113. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		17		23	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>						
114. Stone and Gravel.....	11		15		26	
115. Diabetes.....	3		1		4	
116. Bright's Disease.....	2		5		7	
117. Diseases of Prostate.....	2				2	
118. Diseases of Testis.....	4		5		9	
119. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	23		51		74	
120. Inflammation of Bladder.....	7		8		15	
121. Incontinence of Urine.....	5		12		17	
122. Hydrocele.....	3		3		6	
123. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		8		9	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>						
124. Anchylosis.....	2		1		3	
125. Caries.....	1		3		4	
126. Inflammation of Joints.....	7		7		14	
127. Inflammation of Bones.....			2		2	
128. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	2		4		6	
129. Necrosis.....	2		3		5	
130. Other Diseases of this Order.....			24		24	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>						
131. Abscess.....	146		178		324	
132. Boils.....	210		344		554	
133. Carbuncle.....	14		15		29	
134. Whitlow.....	30		27		57	
135. Skin Diseases.....	223		201		424	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.						
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>						
136. Burns.....	54		44		98	
137. Contusions.....	205		261		466	
138. Concussion of Brain.....	22	1	18		40	1
139. Drowning.....		1		1		2
140. Sprains.....	162		148		310	
141. Dislocation.....	4		5		9	
142. Simple Fractures.....	10		11		21	
143. Compound Fractures.....	43	1	80		123	1
144. Gunshot Wounds.....	8,254	188	5,765	238	14,019	426
145. Incised Wounds.....	53		61	2	114	2
146. Lacerated Wounds.....	52		54		106	
147. Punctured Wounds.....	15		15		30	
148. Poisoning.....	8		20	1	28	1
149. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	23	4	13	2	36	6
150. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		2				2
151. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		2				2
152. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>						
Total.....	29,936	239	32,935	309	62,871	548

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF WHITE TROOPS DURING THE FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.

(FROM JULY 1, 1864, TO JUNE 30, 1865.)

ATLANTIC REGION.

The reports received from troops in this region are consolidated into statistical tables for eight armies or departments, as follows:

1. The Department of the East	-	-	-	-	-	-	Table LXXIII.
2. The Middle Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	Table LXXIV.
3. The Department of Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	Table LXXV.
4. The Middle Military Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	Table LXXVI.
5. The Army of the Potomac	-	-	-	-	-	-	Table LXXVII.
6. The Department of Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	Table LXXVIII.
7. The Department of North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	Table LXXIX.
8. The Department of the South	-	-	-	-	-	-	Table LXXX.
To these tables are added—							
9. A table showing the mortality in the general hospitals of the Atlantic Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	Table LXXXI.
10. A consolidated table for the Atlantic Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	Table LXXXII.

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—TABLE LXXIII.

This table embraces the reports received from troops in the New England States and in the Middle States, not including the State of Delaware. Officially the boundaries of the Department of the East were the same as during the year ending June 30, 1864; the State of Pennsylvania, which is here included, being embraced in the Department of the Susquehanna, until December 1, 1864, after which that Department was designated the Department of Pennsylvania.

2. THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—TABLE LXXIV.

This table embraces the reports received from troops in the State of Delaware, the eastern shore of Virginia, and those portions of the State of Maryland east of Hancock which are not embraced in the Department of Washington, or occupied by portions of the army under the immediate command of General Sheridan. (See remarks on Table LXXVI.) Officially the boundaries of the department remained the same as during the previous year. General E. O. C. Ord was assigned to command, July 11, 1864. After August 7, 1864, the Middle Department formed a part of the Middle Military Division.

3. THE DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—TABLE LXXV.

This table embraces the reports received from troops within the boundaries indicated in the remarks on Tables XXVII and L. There was no change in the official limits of the department during the present year.

4. THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION—TABLE LXXVI.

The Middle Military Division was created by General Orders No. 240, August 7, 1864, to consist of the Middle Department, the Department of Washington, the Department of the Susquehanna, and the Department of West Virginia, General P. H. Sheridan to command. In preparing these tables the Middle Department and the Department of Washington have been separately presented, and the troops within the limits of the Department of the Susquehanna have been consolidated with the Department of the East. The present table, therefore, has been made to embrace simply the Department of West Virginia and the troops operating under the immediate command of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. This disposition of the Department of West Virginia is rendered necessary by the intimate connection between the operations of the Army of West Virginia and those of other troops, under General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah valley.

The movements of General Early, threatening Washington, led to the 6th Corps being sent thither from the Army of the Potomac July 6th, and the first and second divisions of the 19th Corps, recently from the Department of the Gulf, also arrived there from the 13th to the 29th of the same month. After General Early retired, these troops followed him to the Shenandoah valley, uniting with a force belonging to the Department of West Virginia, and reinforcements from other sources. It has therefore been found convenient to consolidate the reports from the 6th Corps, and the portions of the 19th referred to, with those from the Department of West Virginia for the month of July in the present table, although the Middle Military Division was not organized until the following month.

Among the chief engagements during General Sheridan's operations in the Shenandoah valley may be mentioned that at Opequan creek, September 19th, that at Fisher's hill, September 22d, and that of Cedar creek, October 19, 1864.

Early in December the 6th Corps was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, with which its reports are consolidated for that month and subsequently.

Towards the close of February, 1865, General Sheridan moved up the Shenandoah valley with the 1st and 3d Cavalry divisions of his army, and effected a junction with the Army of the Potomac near City Point, March 26th. The reports of these divisions for February and March are embraced in the present table; subsequently they are consolidated with the Army of the Potomac.

5. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—TABLE LXXVII

At the commencement of the year the Army of the Potomac was still before Petersburg. The operations against that place were continued until April 2, 1865, when General Lee abandoned his defensive works and surrendered, April 9th, near Appomattox Court-house. The Army of the Potomac was subsequently marched to the vicinity of Washington, where, after the review of May 22d, its muster-out commenced.

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—TABLE LXXVIII.

The boundaries of this department continue the same as during previous years. (See remarks on Tables XXIX and LII.) Officially united with North Carolina, it formed the Department of Virginia and North Carolina until January 12, 1865, when the State of North Carolina was transferred to the Department of the South and the Department of Virginia restored. General E. O. C. Ord was assigned to the command, February 6, 1865.

The portion of the troops of this department constituting the Army of the James, continued to coöperate with the Army of the Potomac in the siege of Petersburg until the fall of that place. The troops composing the expedition against Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, were from this Department, as were also those of the second expedition in January. Fort Fisher was captured January 15, 1865, and the troops of the expedition which remained there are embraced for subsequent months in the Department of North Carolina.

7. THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—TABLE LXXIX.

This table includes the reports received from troops stationed in North Carolina, which State was embraced in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina until January 12, 1865, when it was transferred to the Department of the South. January 31st, the Department of North Carolina was created to consist of the State of North Carolina, and General J. M. Schofield assigned to command. During the latter part of the month

of January, the Army of the Ohio had been transferred from the West, and is embraced in the table for February and subsequent months. Wilmington, North Carolina, was occupied February 22d. General Schofield subsequently moved from Newbern by way of Kingston to Goldsboro, which he entered March 21st, and effected a junction with the Army of General Sherman.

8. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—TABLE LXXX.

The boundaries of this department continued as during the previous year, with the exception of the temporary transfer during January of the State of North Carolina—a change which has been disregarded in constructing the table.

The district of Savannah is embraced in the table for January and subsequent months.

TABLE LXXIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	7, 238.		9, 231.		13, 648.		9, 542.		10, 102.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	12	2	24	2	13		20	2	14	3
2. Typhus Fever.....					2		1	1	7	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....							1			
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	27		40		29		14		21	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	39		41		158		146		115	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	54		97		124		34		85	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	6		5		1		1		3	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	1						1			
10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	391		452		300		201		175	
11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	53		40	1	36		38	1	44	5
12. Acute Dysentery.....	53		83		51		18		20	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	1		7		7	1	7	1	9	
14. Erysipelas.....	10		10		20		6		7	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	1		3				6		21	
16. Measles.....	7		4		11		7		1	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	2		2		5		6		4	
19. Mumps.....	2		1		2				13	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	62		59		103		131		109	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	50		34		59		45		7	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	158		146		144		121		166	
23. Gonorrhoea.....	127		126		190		125		147	
24. Orchitis.....	14		22		13		22		16	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	1		3		2		1		2	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	4		6		1		4		1	
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		2		3		6			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	3				1		4		1	
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....	11		13	3	7		2		13	2
32. Inebriation.....	29		36		31		23		4	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	11								3	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		1				2	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....									1	
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	46		48		88		77		77	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	43		29		25		34		24	
38. Anæmia.....	10		21		2		8		2	
39. Cancer.....										
40. Tumors.....			1		2		2			
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2							
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	10	2	5	1	14	1	1		3	1
43. Scrofula.....	4		7		3		1			
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	26		29		37		24		39	
46. Tape-worm.....										
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	3									
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	1, 276	4	1, 399	7	1, 485	2	1, 138	5	1, 156	11

TABLE LXXIII.
of the Department of the East.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
9,636.			8,699.		11,505.		13,610.		12,392.		12,275.		13,489.		10,947.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	22	2	12	3	9	1	9	2	16	5	6	3	16	2	173	27
2					2		3	2	2	3			2		19	6
3	1	1			1								3		6	1
4																
5	8		13		33		45	1	40		41		43		354	1
6	59		18		28		58		63		58		59		842	
7	34		26		39		50		63		96		58		760	
8	9								13		14		15		67	
9							5		2	1					9	1
10	161		88		125		179		207		177		459		2,915	
11	22	2	12		23		24		17	3	13		61	2	383	14
12	13		8		6		8		12		18		53	1	343	1
13	6		4				1		2		4		6		54	2
14	15		11		21		20		27		23		8		178	
15	6		4	4	15	3	14		18	1	7	5			95	13
16	3		27		37		45		83		21	2			246	2
17	1				2		3		5		1		1		13	
18	9		12		11		5		7		5	1	1		69	1
19	11		6		23		39		75		25		11		208	
20	153		104		97		118		189		140		54		1,319	
21	17	1	18	1	20	3	48	4	82	9	46		36		462	18
22	167		102		127		184		247		170		80		1,812	
23	143		100		117		137		185		135		80		1,612	
24	19		8		18		30		34		11		9		216	
25	1				4		3		3				4		24	
26			1		1		1				1				20	
27																
28	1		3		1								1		21	
29	2		1		4		3		5		12		6		42	
30																
31	7		8		18	1	14		8		7		8		116	6
32	13		9		4		7		8		6		4		174	
33	5		2						2		4	1	1		28	1
34							1				1				6	
35	1						2				2				6	
36	93		55		85		104		96		120		84		973	
37	33		20		28		25		35		34		43		373	
38			1		1		13		15		12	1	1		86	1
39	2										1		2		5	
40			1				1				1		3		11	
41	2		3		1				2		1		1		13	
42	8	1	11	1	8	1	9	2	7	1	9	3	4	1	89	15
43	6		4		4		7		5		4		8		53	
44	1												2		3	
45	45		57		54		63		93		41		35		543	
46																
47							2								5	
48							1								1	
	1,699	7	749	9	967	9	1,281	11	1,668	23	1,267	16	1,262	6	14,747	110

TABLE LXXIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	7, 238.		9, 231.		13, 648.		9, 542.		10, 102.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1, 276	4	1, 399	7	1, 485	2	1, 138	5	1, 156	11
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	16		6		13		9		10	
50. Epilepsy.....	22		41		23		18		60	
51. Headache.....					1		1		1	
52. Insanity.....			1	1					1	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	1									
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....			1						1	1
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	5		4						2	
56. Nostalgia.....	20		26		27		19		31	
57. Neuralgia.....	2		2		4	1	1		1	
58. Paralysis.....	9		5	1	3		1			
59. Sun-stroke.....	2								2	
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....							1			
62. Cataract.....										
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	23		22		23		14		20	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....			1		2					
65. Night Blindness.....	1									
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2				1			
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	6		3				2		3	
68. Deafness.....	2		2		3				2	
69. Otorrhœa.....	5		8		5		5		2	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	9		1		8	1	6		4	1
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1		1				1			
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	2								2	
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1									
77. Inflammation of Veins.....							1			
78. Varicose Veins.....	2		7		16		7		2	
79. Varicocele.....	2		8		2		2			
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	3		5		12	1	4		5	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	34		42		45		57		74	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	7		11		20		9		9	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....										
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	1				1				3	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	3		1		9		6		2	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	7		9		14	1	12		38	
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	8		9		14		3		12	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	2		1		2		1		6	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		1		4		6	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	20		35		25		14		3	
92. Constipation.....	75		103		87		62		55	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	37		32		18		1		1	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1		1							
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	1				2		3		2	1
96. Dyspepsia.....	68		63		53		27		21	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....							1		2	
99. Fistula in Ano.....			1				1		1	
100. Hernia.....	12		9		9		8		26	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	3		1						2	
Carried forward.....	1, 690	4	1, 864	9	1, 927	6	1, 440	5	1, 568	14

TABLE LXXIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
9,636.			8,699.		11,505.		13,610.		12,392.		12,275.		13,489.		10,947.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,099	7	749	9	967	9	1,281	11	1,668	23	1,267	16	1,262	6	14,747	110
49					3	1		1							3	2
50	4		4		10		19		5		7		4		107	
51	72		24		27		49		61		35		33		465	
52					2		1		1						7	
53															2	1
54	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5							6	9
55			3						1				1		6	2
56					1	1							1		13	1
57	30		26		30		35		51		33		29		357	
58	1		1				1				1				14	1
59											2				20	1
60	1					1	2		2		2		3	1	14	2
61			1		1		1		1				2		7	
62	1										1				2	
63	29		13		18		15		41		29		10		257	
64	2		1		1		3		6		5		2		23	
65													1		2	
66			4				4				2		4		18	
67	1		4		1		4		7		2		4		37	
68			2		2						1				14	
69	4		4		12		6		8		7		8		74	
70											2				2	
71																
72	1		1		5	1	3		3		4		5		50	3
73									1						4	
74									1		1				2	
75	1		1		1	1									7	1
76							5						1		7	
77															1	
78	6		2		4		2		1				1		50	
79	2						1				3				20	
80	1		3		1		3				1		5		14	
81	5		3		6		3				1		4		51	1
82	94		130		150		155		90		64		46		981	
83	25		20		25		29		14		18		20		207	
84																
85			1		3	1	1		3						13	1
86	13		13		15		10		6		27		3		108	
87	29	1	28	2	36	1	42	4	31	6	29	1	19	1	294	17
88	9		7		43	1	23		29	1	25		7		189	2
89	5		2				3	1	2		2		5		31	1
90	23		25	3	159		29		161		34		32		475	3
91	15		20		19		29		39		20		42		281	
92	56		37		61		58		131		127		145		997	
93	1								8		3		15		116	
94															2	
95	3		2				5	1	2						20	2
96	32		28		42		56		50		58		71		569	
97					3										3	
98							1						3		7	
99	2		2				4				3				14	
100	15		6		9		14		12		6		13		139	
101					1								2		9	
	1,584	10	1,168	15	1,659	18	1,898	23	2,435	31	1,822	17	1,803	8	20,858	160

TABLE LXXIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	7,238.		9,231.		13,648.		9,542.		10,102.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	1,690	4	1,864	9	1,927	6	1,440	5	1,568	14
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels										
103. Inflammation of Tonsils	34		33		33		60		122	
104. Inflammation of Stomach			1	1	4		1			
105. Inflammation of Bowels			3		1		2	1	4	
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum										
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver	2		5		3		2			
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	2				1					
109. Jaundice	6		4		17		23		10	
110. Piles	35		30		35		15		19	
111. Other Diseases of this Order	2		1		5		7		11	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
112. Stone and Gravel			3		5		1		2	
113. Diabetes							1		7	
114. Bright's Disease	1		2		1					
115. Diseases of Prostate							5			
116. Diseases of Testis	2		5				2			
117. Inflammation of Kidneys			2		2		5		26	
118. Inflammation of Bladder	3		1		5					
119. Incontinence of Urine	2		1		3		6			
120. Hydrocele	1		1				1		3	
121. Other Diseases of this Order							1		2	
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
122. Anchylosis	1								1	
123. Caries										
124. Inflammation of Joints	6				2		2			
125. Inflammation of Bones										
126. Inflammation of Periosteum	1		1		7					
127. Necrosis			1				2			
128. Other Diseases of this Order							1		1	
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
129. Abscess	20		19		21		13		3	
130. Boils	44		50		35		29		44	
131. Carbuncle	5		8		3		4		5	
132. Whitlow	10		11		10		11		4	
133. Skin Diseases	22		23		28		53		59	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
134. Burns	3		2		17		15		10	
135. Contusions	42		43		60		54		78	
136. Concussion of Brain			1							
137. Drowning										
138. Sprains	40		40		25		39		51	
139. Dislocation	3		2		5				1	
140. Simple Fractures	9		6		2		4		5	
141. Compound Fractures			1		1		1		3	
142. Gunshot Wounds	104	1	99	1	95	1	95	2	51	3
143. Incised Wounds	24		9		11		11		9	
144. Lacerated Wounds	11		21		9		12		7	
145. Punctured Wounds	21		2		5				6	
146. Poisoning	3				8		1		1	
147. Other Accidents and Injuries	3		5	1	11	1	5	1	3	
148. ORDER II.—Homicide										
149. ORDER III.—Suicide		1								
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence										
Total	2,152	6	2,300	12	2,397	8	1,924	9	2,116	17

TABLE LXXIII—DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
9,636.		8,699.		11,505.		13,610.		12,392.		12,275.		13,489.		10,947.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,584	10	1,168	15	1,659	18	1,898	23	2,435	31	1,822	17	1,803	8	20,858	160	
102		2		1				3						6		
103	107	125		146		156		166		73		46		1,101		
104	2	1				3		1		1				14	1	
105		1		1		3		1		3		2		21	1	
106																
107	5	1								6		4		28		
108	1			1		2		3				8		18		
109	17	20		15		4		6		6		7		135		
110	10	9		16		11		27		22		27		256		
111	7	10		7		7		12		18		15		102		
112	4	2		4		2		2		2				27		
113	3							1						12		
114	1	4						3		1				13		
115														5		
116	2	3				1		2		2		4		23		
117	5	5		2		7		7		2		1		64		
118		2		1		2		4		3		1		22		
119	4	2		5		3		4		2				32		
120	1	1		3						1				12		
121		1		1										5		
122	1	1				1		1		2		1		9		
123		2								2				4		
124	1	1		1		1		1		2		2		19		
125						1				1				2		
126		1								1		2		13		
127				1		2		1		1		1		9		
128						2								4		
129	14	21		18		15		16		29		23		212		
130	48	34		30		45		69		45		49		522		
131	8	10		3		1		6		14		3		70		
132	9	4		15		15		13		2		2		106		
133	64	44		47		44		59		67		54		564		
134	15	7		4		11		4		3				91		
135	67	34		46		33		49		43		64		613		
136								1		1				3		
137				1										1		
138	50	30		30		44		69		51		43		512		
139	2							1		3		2		19		
140	6	4		2		2		3		6		3	1	52	1	
141	1	4		1		1		3	1	3		3		22	1	
142	68	1	41	1	67	1	43	26	1	41	2	20	1	750	15	
143	13	4	4		13		8	20		11		27		160		
144	9	7	7		16		11	6		8		16		133		
145	1	1	1		1		2	3		4		3		49		
146							1	1				3		18		
147	5	16	16	28	5	5	5	5		16		15		117	3	
148																
149													1		2	
150																
2,135	11	1,623	17	2,185	19	2,387	23	3,034	33	2,320	19	2,254	11	26,827	185	

TABLE LXXIV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	11,737.		8,761.		6,830.		7,512.		3,087.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
	1. Typhoid Fever	21	4	28	7	17	5	27	3	6	3
	2. Typhus Fever										
	3. Typho-Malarial Fever	35	1	30		59	1	15			
	4. Yellow Fever										
	5. Remittent Fever	97	1	120		74		119		27	
	6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever	102		172		198		214		36	
	7. Tertian Intermittent Fever	142		99		197		167		48	
	8. Quartan Intermittent Fever	1				1		16		10	
	9. Congestive Intermittent Fever			11		4	2	3	1		
	10. Acute Diarrhœa	618		1,044		716	1	463		63	
	11. Chronic Diarrhœa	18		8	2	4	2	21	2	14	1
	12. Acute Dysentery	86	1	80	1	42	2	20	1	9	
	13. Chronic Dysentery	3		3	1			7	1		
	14. Erysipelas	9		9			1	12		2	
	15. Small-pox and Varioloid	12		5	2	6		7	1	7	
	16. Measles	62	3	21	4	22		35		6	
	17. Scarlet Fever										
	18. Diphtheria	16		11		9	2	10		1	
	19. Mumps	15		1				1		1	
	20. Epidemic Catarrh	8		27		18		54		3	
	21. Other Diseases of this Order	151		118		80		74		4	
	ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22. Syphilis	47		75		30		56		35	
	23. Gonorrhœa	77		73		29		45		13	
	24. Orchitis	5		15		13		7		3	
	25. Stricture of the Urethra	1						3			
	26. Purulent Ophthalmia	1									
	27. Serpent Bite										
	28. Other Diseases of this Order										
	ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29. Scurvy			18		1		1			
	30. Purpura							1			
	31. Delirium Tremens	1		1				1	1	1	1
	32. Inebriation	2				2		3		2	
	33. Chronic Alcoholism			1					1	1	
	34. Other Diseases of this Order										
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35. Gout					6					
	36. Acute Rheumatism	25		40		31		24		20	
	37. Chronic Rheumatism	45		28		24		38		22	
	38. Anæmia	7		6		4		1			
	39. Cancer										
	40. Tumors			1				1			
	41. Other Diseases of this Order										
	ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	42. Consumption	3	2	4		2		3	1	5	
	43. Scrofula			1		1					
	44. Other Diseases of this Order										
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	45. Itch	3		4		7		13		3	
	46. Tape-worm										
	47. Other Intestinal Worms	6		3							
	48. Other Diseases of this Order										
	Carried forward	1,619	12	2,057	17	1,597	16	1,462	12	342	5

TABLE LXXIV.
of the Middle Department.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
3,669.			4,791.		5,682.		6,834.		8,262.		9,940.		4,502.		6,801.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	6	5	10	1	8	3	19	6	20	1	8		7	2	177	40
2	1	1													1	1
3	2		1				3		1	1	6	2	1		153	5
4																
5	11		24		23		59		44		50		30		678	1
6	59		95		137		59		29		146		87		1,334	
7	47		89		33		36		86		80		47		1,071	
8									7		6				41	
9			1		2	2			2	1			1		24	6
10	58		58		61		69		84		140	1	268		3,642	2
11	1		4		5		19	1	7		25		6	1	132	9
12	8		4		6		7		16		43		69		390	5
13	1														14	2
14	1		5		8	1	14	1	18		17	1	4		99	4
15	4	1	6	1	2	2	14	1	7		6	1	1		77	9
16	11		8		7		35		16		12		11		246	7
17			1				1				1				3	
18	1		5				1		1		7		3		65	2
19			3		5		16		38		91		19		190	
20	10		14		7		32		9		24		9		215	
21	29		7		19		66		37		20		14		619	
22	34		48		49		60		46		62		19		561	
23	20		24		26		21		20		41		18		407	
24	4		3		3		8		10		15		8		94	
25											1				5	
26							1				1				3	
27																
28									1						1	
29	1		4		5		6		5		5		3		49	
30											1				2	
31			1		1	1	1		1		1		3		12	3
32		1	1		1		2		1		1		2		17	1
33															2	1
34									1						1	
35															6	
36	27		24		30		54		61		91		25		452	
37	34		47		25		20		12		21		24		340	
38	6		5		2		1				1		3		36	
39																
40											2		1		5	
41																
42	1		2		4	1	8		2	3	1		2		37	7
43	1				1		2		1		4		3		14	
44																
45	7		8				14		13		17		5		94	
46																
47					1										10	
48																
	385	8	502	2	471	10	648	9	596	6	947	5	693	3	11,319	105

TABLE LXXIV.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	11,737.		8,761.		6,830.		7,512.		3,087.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1,619	12	2,057	17	1,537	16	1,462	12	342	5
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....				1			1	1		
50. Epilepsy.....	7		7		2		11		4	
51. Headache.....	31		18		13		20		6	
52. Insanity.....			1	1	1	1				
53. Inflammation of Brain.....										
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....										
56. Nostalgia.....	8		4							
57. Neuralgia.....	34		36		6		16		9	
58. Paralysis.....										
59. Sun-stroke.....	4		7	1						
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2						2	1		
ORDER II.— <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....							1			
62. Cataract.....										
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	35		9		13		25		15	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	1		5		1				1	
65. Night Blindness.....	1		2		1		8		1	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1							
ORDER III.— <i>Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	6		8		3		1			
68. Deafness.....			1				1			
69. Otorrhœa.....	2				2		1			
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1					
ORDER IV.— <i>Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	3		5		4		4			
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1		1							
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....			1				1			
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										
78. Varicose Veins.....	7		2				1			
79. Varicocele.....	6		1				3			
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER V.— <i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	1		6		3		4		3	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	22		43		10		60		40	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....			9		12		15		9	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....										
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....									4	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	11	1	8	2	5		8	1	9	5
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	12		11		7	1	8			
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	5		4		1		5		1	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9									
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	46		79		28		38		6	
92. Constipation.....	134		94		43		34		23	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	36		24		10		7		2	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	1		1				4		1	
96. Dyspepsia.....	36		46		14		15		5	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....										
99. Fistula in Ano.....	3						1			
100. Hernia.....	10		9		1		6		1	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1								1	
Carried forward.....	2,094	13	2,500	22	1,778	18	1,763	15	483	10

TABLE LXXIV.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
3,669.			4,791.		5,682.		6,834.		8,262.		9,940.		4,502.		6,801.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
385	8		502	2	471	10	648	9	596	6	947	5	693	3	11,319	105
49	1														1	3
50	4		3		3		5		4		4		5		59	
51	9		14		6		4		6		18		11		156	
52	1				1				3				2		9	2
53									1	1					1	1
54	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1		1					7	7
55																
56							2						1		15	
57	7		12		18		17		25		17		12		209	
58									1						1	
59											1		2		14	1
60					4	1	2	4	4	2	1				15	8
61					1				3		3				8	
62													1		1	
63	16		10		12		16		12		20		8		191	
64							1				2		1		12	
65					1		2				3				19	
66															1	
67			2		2		2				2		2		28	
68			1		1				1						5	
69	1		1		1		3		13		4		3		31	
70															1	
71	1														1	
72	1				1		3						1		22	
73															2	
74															2	
75	1										1				2	
76													1	1	1	1
77																
78	1				1		1		1		1		1		16	
79							1				2		5		18	
80																
81			4		2		2		1						26	
82	53		77		74		107		91		89		18		684	
83	4		4		14		7		5		20				99	
84																
85																
86	1		8		18		8	1	5		1		1		46	1
87	14		29	2	23	3	26	2	18	6	29	1	2	2	182	25
88	2	1	6		6		15	1	5		18		9		99	3
89	1		3		2		1		3		2	1	1		29	1
90					31		10		34		27	1	12		123	1
91	7		5		4		9		10		2		10		244	
92	28		23		14		20		24		67		15		519	
93	4		1				3		1		1		14	1	103	1
94			1												1	
95				1							1				8	1
96	9				3		8		6		4		3		149	
97																
98																
99							1								5	
100	3		4		2		5		8		11		8		68	
101							1								3	
554	11		714	8	717	15	931	18	881	16	1,298	8	842	7	14,555	161

TABLE LXXIV.—MIDDLE DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
3,669.			4,791.		5,682.		6,834.		8,262.		9,940.		4,502.		6,801.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
554	11		714	8	717	15	931	18	881	16	1,298	8	842	7	14,555	161
102																1
103	38		31		34		32		32		28		6		328	
104											2		2		7	
105			2			1			1				1		13	2
106																1
107	1						1				1		2		11	
108					1				3		8		6		26	
109	1		4				3		7		8		4		155	
110	2		9		2		8		4		13		9		99	
111			5		2		1		2		1		6		46	
112			1						2		1				9	
113			1										1		3	
114							1				2				4	
115																
116													3		9	
117	1		2		2		5		7		6		1		36	
118	1								1		1				5	
119	3		2		1		1		3		2				19	
120							1				1				2	
121											1		1		3	
122																
123													1		3	
124	1		2		1		1		1						11	
125											1		1		2	
126			1								1				3	
127													1		2	
128									1						1	
129	5		6		9		9		6		8		9		99	
130	14		11		12		22		32		33		16		318	
131	1				1		3		2		1		2		14	
132	2		3		3		6		2		5		4		49	
133	10		10		13		15		11		35		10		240	
134	3	1	9		4		2		2		2		1		41	1
135	11		18		14		23		25		18		11		185	
136															1	
137												2				4
138	15		15		9		12		13		31		18		215	
139													2		2	
140			1		1		2		3		3		1		17	
141			1								1	1			2	1
142	11		4		10		4	1	7		1		4		97	1
143	6		10		2		4		4		11		9		89	1
144	2				4				1		6		4		34	
145			1				1		2				2		17	
146							1				4		3		18	
147	2		3				9		7		5				38	
148												1				2
149																
150																2
684	12		866	8	842	16	1,098	19	1,062	16	1,539	12	983	7	16,829	176

TABLE LXXV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	19,063.		18,054.		17,270.		20,100.		20,263.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	147	34	84	24	60	12	90	16	89	12
2. Typhus Fever.....			2	2	6	2			1	1
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	555	31	134	8	131	5	170	3	24	1
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	538	6	304	1	323		320		264	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	387		299		655		483		397	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	255	1	357		589		562		345	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	11		2		34		69		114	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	17	1	3		8	2	8	2	2	
10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	1,336	2	1,350		616		697		402	
11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	111	4	302	9	120	12	190	6	125	2
12. Acute Dysentery.....	214	4	228	2	119	5	111	1	113	1
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	33		28	2	10	1	20	1	28	
14. Erysipelas.....	17		14		6	2	12		27	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	5								1	
16. Measles.....	9		2				5		8	
17. Scarlet Fever.....					1	1			1	
18. Diphtheria.....	8	1	2		6		25	1	56	
19. Mumps.....	26		5		1	1	9		33	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	24		21		14		5		70	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	535		251	1	247		154		250	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	85		92		136		134		114	
23. Gonorrhoea.....	76		85		132		119		133	
24. Orchitis.....	13		15		12		15		18	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	2		4		4		1		3	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	4		3		1		5		10	
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....					6		1		1	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	16		20		26		10		17	
30. Purpura.....							6			
31. Delirium Tremens.....			5		5		5		3	
32. Inebriation.....	1		2		1		1		1	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	1				1					
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3									
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....					1					
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	107		74		64		144		165	1
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	52		96		68		145		124	
38. Anæmia.....	15		1		4		7		2	
39. Cancer.....			1						1	
40. Tumors.....					4		2		7	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	10	1	16	3	12		16	2	14	1
43. Scrofula.....	9		3		6		6		14	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	43		17		29		56		63	
46. Tape-worm.....	2		2							
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....			3				3		3	
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....					3					
Carried forward.....	4,667	85	3,836	52	3,461	43	3,606	32	3,043	19

TABLE LXXV.
of the Department of Washington.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
19, 518.			21, 207.		19, 296.		21, 840.		35, 458.		68, 912.		52, 519.		27, 792.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	48	10	54	8	79	14	34	4	17	2	36	8	36	3	774	147
2			1	1			1		6	2	1				18	8
3	22	3	12		11		33		11		67	2	83	6	1, 253	59
4																
5	196		244		138		110		180		411	2	474		3, 502	9
6	168		113		88		125		242		524		578		4, 059	
7	302		194		186		242		348		760		409		4, 549	1
8	36		10		9		33		12		26		39		395	
9		1			3	1	5	2	1	2	4	3	2	2	53	16
10	400		249		271		214		341		1, 964		2, 917	1	10, 766	3
11	82	3	35		28		47		39		262	2	393	5	1, 740	43
12	88		39		42		50	1	61		350	3	560	2	1, 975	19
13	15		14		2		17		2		11		68		248	4
14	33		15		14		13		28	1	43	1	36	1	258	5
15	7		4		19		4		5	2	9		6	1	60	3
16			19	1	15		71		119		56		10		314	1
17	2		1	1		1	1								6	3
18	41	2	54		48	1	23		20		21	1	6		310	6
19	45		54		25		29		57		42		5		331	1
20	158		168		189		183		67		175		30		1, 104	
21	76		51		46		66		82		200		259	1	2, 217	2
22	112		92		82		123		179		273		210		1, 632	
23	132		124		125		157		231		319		178		1, 811	
24	11		12		12		12		17		55		48		240	
25	3		2		2		1		4		3		7		36	
26	7				6		1		8		12		4		61	
27									1				2		3	
28			1	1			1		2		1				13	1
29	38		18		20		15		20		49		83		332	
30					1						4		1		12	
31	4		2		3		3		3		2		8		43	
32	1				4		12		40		4		7		74	
33	1				1		7		4		4		1		20	
34															3	
35											1		2		4	
36	179		197	1	163		177	1	174		298		231		1, 973	3
37	119		74		75		90		92		209		195		1, 339	
38	13		10		1		2		16		10		14		95	
39					2		1								5	
40	4		7		5		7		3		7		7		53	
41			2		3		2		1						8	
42	15		18	1	10	2	13		7		10	1	21		162	11
43	18		10		9		9		3		15		15		117	
44					1										1	
45	58		69		77		68		77		169		58		784	
46									1		2		2		9	
47	1		4		1		1		1		2		1		20	
48															3	
	2, 435	19	1, 973	14	1, 816	19	2, 003	8	2, 522	9	6, 417	23	7, 006	22	42, 785	345

TABLE LXXV.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	19,063.		18,054.		17,270.		20,100.		20,263.	
MONTH.....	19,063.		18,054.		17,270.		20,100.		20,263.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	19,063.		18,054.		17,270.		20,100.		20,263.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	4,667	85	3,836	52	3,461	43	3,606	32	3,043	19
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1				
50. Epilepsy.....	4		17		21		14	1	24	
51. Headache.....	133		72		56		19		57	
52. Insanity.....	1		1		1		1		2	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....		1	2	1			1		2	1
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1	1		1			1	1	1	
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....		1					3		3	
56. Nostalgia.....	9		2		1		10	1	10	
57. Neuralgia.....	40		30		17		11		40	
58. Paralysis.....	2		3		7		5		6	
59. Sun-stroke.....	22		24		3		1			
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2			1	14	1		3	2	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	5		3				1		1	
62. Cataract.....	3		1		1		2		4	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	22		37		27		42		35	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	1		1				1		1	
65. Night Blindness.....	13		17		8		6		6	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1		1		2	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....			2		3		3		4	
68. Deafness.....	4		4		4		6		8	
69. Otorrhoea.....	4		4		9		7		9	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....	1				1				4	
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	10		21		22		28	1	22	
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	3				1		6		1	
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....							1		1	
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			1				4		1	
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	2				2					
77. Inflammation of Veins.....							1		2	
78. Varicose Veins.....	6		24		13		10		11	
79. Varicocele.....	12		29		16		11		12	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		8							
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	14		13	1	12		30		9	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	35		58		76		138		165	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	25		16		9		41		72	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....			1				1			
85. Haemorrhage from Nose.....	1		5		6		4		1	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	5		15		12		16		18	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	8		25		14	4	62	1	64	3
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	21		32		40		39	1	28	
89. Haemorrhage from Lungs.....	12		5		7		7		6	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	23		7		18		37		17	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	42	1	90	1	52		61		15	
92. Constipation.....	145		248		105		118		129	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	18		18		15		11		5	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....							6			
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	4		6		4		6		6	
96. Dyspepsia.....	25		68		33		47		60	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....					4		11			
99. Fistula in Ano.....	2		6		3		3		5	
100. Hernia.....	36		56		44		59		34	
101. Haemorrhage from Stomach.....	1		2		1					
Carried forward.....	5,394	90	4,811	58	4,145	49	4,499	41	3,949	23

TABLE LXXV.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
19,518.			21,207.		19,296.		21,840.		35,458.		68,912.		52,519.		27,792.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	2,435	19	1,973	14	1,816	19	2,003	8	2,522	9	6,417	23	7,006	22	42,785	345
49				1						1			2	1	6	6
50	10		6		8		37		3	1	11		19		174	2
51	105		58		73		64		116		195		241		1,189	
52	2		1		3				4		5		1		22	
53	1		7	1	2		1	1	2		1	1			19	6
54	2				1	1	2		3	1	2	1			13	6
55	1		3		1		4	1							15	2
56	15		11		7				2		13		4		84	1
57	65		43		88		70		74		115		106		699	
58	5		3		2				6		6	1	3		48	1
59											10		30		90	
60	1		1		2	2	2		2		2		1		29	7
61	2		2				2				1		2		19	
62	2		2		1		2		1		1		1		21	
63	70		48		43		55		63		132		102		676	
64	1				1				2		6				14	
65	8		1		2		3		3		15		14		96	
66	1		1								4		2		12	
67	6		3		6		9		1		9		7		53	
68	11		1		13		3		2		3		1		60	
69	6		21		19		9		11		13		14		126	
70					1		2						1		5	
71															6	
72	15		11	1	9		21		5		10	2	5		179	4
73	2				3		1								17	
74	3				1						2	1			8	1
75	3		1		2		1		1	1	2		3		19	1
76	2														6	
77	3		2				1								9	
78	17		8		8		5		6		6		25		139	
79	7		2		3		4		6		14		15		131	
80			3		2		2				2		1		27	
81	18		11		4		12		5		27		15		170	1
82	249		306		397		241		255		234		177		2,331	
83	61		49		60		37		37		50		35		492	
84													2		4	
85	3								4		4		1		29	
86	28		32		31		47		36		22		12		274	
87	52	4	99	8	91	8	42	5	28	5	31	1	24	3	540	42
88	47	1	56		52		31		66		67		60		539	2
89	7	1	5		8		9		5		12		6	1	89	2
90	44		44		47		20		38		64		19	1	378	1
91	34		21		23		31		36		119		177		701	2
92	169		167		129		121		195		405		335		2,266	
93	15		1		1				13		23		67	3	187	3
94															6	
95	6		13		2		15		2		10		10		84	
96	84		56		52		54		50		121		46		696	
97											2				2	
98	3		1				1		3				1		24	
99	4		1		1		6		2		7		2		42	
100	29		17		2		18		17		33		46		391	
101					1		1		1						7	
	3,654	25	3,091	25	3,018	30	2,989	15	3,628	18	8,229	30	8,641	31	56,048	435

TABLE LXXV.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	19,063.		18,054.		17,270.		20,100.		20,263.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	5,394	90	4,811	58	4,145	49	4,499	41	3,949	23
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	5		1		3	1	1		2	
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	46		42		37		47		65	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	8		15		9		4		5	
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	4		13		7		2		4	
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....			4	1	1		1			
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....			3		3	1	18		12	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	6		2		7		38		5	
109. Jaundice.....	28		105		114		120		247	1
110. Piles.....	40		83		68		82		77	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3	1	1		3		5		1	
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	7		4		3		2		6	
113. Diabetes.....	4		1		3		2		1	
114. Bright's Disease.....	8		5		1					
115. Diseases of Prostate.....										
116. Diseases of Testis.....	4				4				1	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	7		18		21		12		10	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		1		6		10		3	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	8		14		17		7		8	
120. Hydrocele.....	4		2		2		1		5	
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....					2				4	
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
122. Anchylosis.....			5		2				2	
123. Caries.....	2		2		3					
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	2		2		3		1		2	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....							1			
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....			2		1		1			
127. Neorosis.....					4		1		5	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
129. Abscess.....	41		50		42		24		41	
131. Boils.....	120		150		125		68		66	
131. Carbuncle.....	5		13		7		8		29	
132. Whitlow.....	26		37		22		9		6	
133. Skin Diseases.....	35		81		60		50		68	
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
134. Burns.....	2		13		5		8		7	
135. Contusions.....	54		61		43		58		70	
136. Concussion of Brain.....									1	
137. Drowning.....				3		2				
138. Sprains.....	38		49		30		32		44	
139. Dislocation.....					4		20		2	
140. Simple Fractures.....	10		7		2		3		7	
141. Compound Fractures.....	1					1	8		2	
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	70	2	62	4	50	1	112	3	36	3
143. Inoised Wounds.....	30		14		17		5		6	
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	4		2		6		3		4	
145. Punctured Wounds.....			1				1		3	
146. Poisoning.....	3		6				2			
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	1	1	1		6		2		3	
148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....						1				1
149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....										
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....										
Total.....	6,022	94	5,683	66	4,888	56	5,268	44	4,809	28

TABLE LXXV.—DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
19,518.		21,207.		19,296.		21,840.		35,458.		68,912.		52,519.		27,792.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	3,654	25	3,091	25	3,018	30	2,989	15	3,628	18	8,229	30	8,641	31	56,048	435
102			1								5				18	1
103	173		125		108		114		108		126		77		1,068	
104	10	1	2		4		4		8		10	1	7		86	2
105	1				14		1		2		4		11	1	63	1
106	1	1	1		2						1		1	1	12	3
107	5		2		4		12	1	7		13		8	1	87	3
108	7		5		1		7		2		21		6		107	
109	159		66		32		26		25		100		87	1	1,109	2
110	56		34		36		61		54		133		111		835	
111	4		2		1		6		8		7	1	3		44	2
112	2		6		5		4		3		4		6		52	
113					1				1				1		14	
114	3		4								1		4		26	
115					1										1	
116	6		2				4				1		3		25	
117	15		6		15		16		6		13		27		166	
118	14		6		1		2		2		7		7		60	
119	12		6		6		6		3		9		11		107	
120	1				2						1		4		22	
121									2		2		2		12	
122	3				1						6		1		20	
123											8				15	
124	9		2		5		6		1		5		3		41	
125	3												1		5	
126	6										2				12	
127	3				1								2		16	
128	1										1		5		8	
129	47		28		34		46		38		80		68		539	
130	89		71		60		80		119		288		266		1,502	
131	21		1		5		7		4		16		10		126	
132	16		13		19		17		26		33		27		251	
133	33		34		41		43		45		99		98		687	
134	13		8		11		6		12		16		14		115	
135	64		75		57		92		85	1	180		141		980	1
136			1		1				1		1				5	
137													1			6
138	41		61		42		74		88		170		102		771	
139	3		2		2		4		8		7		6		58	
140	3		8				6		5		11		10		72	
141	2				2				3				1		19	1
142	10	1	13	1	11	1	27	7	16	3	32		15	2	454	28
143	13		15		21		24		50		51		46		292	
144	7		8		3		13		11		9		7		77	
145			3		2				2		10		10		32	
146					1		2		2		15		29		60	
147	5		18		6		26		6		39	1	13		126	2
148													1			3
149													1			1
150																
	4,515	28	3,720	26	3,576	31	3,725	23	4,381	22	9,766	33	9,892	40	66,245	491

TABLE LXXVI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	49, 835.		60, 689.		60, 722.		64, 340.		67, 123.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.													
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>													
	1.	Typhoid Fever.....	132	14	101	30	92	29	118	36	116	39		
	2.	Typhus Fever.....		1	12		1				15	3		
	3.	Typho-Malarial Fever.....	147	5	122	1	258	1	34	1	151	4		
	4.	Yellow Fever.....												
	5.	Remittent Fever.....	484	2	682	3	561	2	480	4	473	2		
	6.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	487		660		780		533		635			
	7.	Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	387		574		700		544		425			
	8.	Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	28		23		57		22	1	9	1		
	9.	Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	8	1	8		30	3	6		6	1		
	10.	Acute Diarrhœa.....	3, 926		3, 963	1	2, 412		2, 377	1	2, 614	1		
	11.	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	463	8	464	11	310	4	264	12	290	12		
	12.	Acute Dysentery.....	574		524		367		294	4	338			
	13.	Chronic Dysentery.....	25	3	39		34	1	23	1	30			
	14.	Erysipelas.....	43	2	29		23		24	1	32	3		
	15.	Small-pox and Varioloid.....	5	1	22	4	4	1	10	1	1			
	16.	Measles.....	36	1	3									
	17.	Scarlet Fever.....												
	18.	Diphtheria.....	24	1	5		12	1	5	1	15	1		
	19.	Mumps.....	41		16		15		16		20			
	20.	Epidemic Catarrh.....	15		24		27		71		80			
	21.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	177		194	1	160	1	153	1	119	2		
		ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
	22.	Syphilis.....	143		153		138		115		157			
	23.	Gonorrhœa.....	147		153		124		107		147			
	24.	Orchitis.....	12		18		23		29		29			
	25.	Stricture of the Urethra.....	1		1		1		4		3			
	26.	Purulent Ophthalmia.....	5		2				3		1			
	27.	Serpent Bite.....												
	28.	Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		1				1			
		ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
	29.	Scurvy.....	65		29		22		29		3			
	30.	Purpura.....			6		1		3					
	31.	Delirium Tremens.....	2				4		3		3			
	32.	Inebriation.....	6		3		3				1			
	33.	Chronic Alcoholism.....	1		1						2			
	34.	Other Diseases of this Order.....							2		12	1		
		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
		ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
	35.	Gout.....							2		1			
	36.	Acute Rheumatism.....	145		157		207		222		331			
	37.	Chronic Rheumatism.....	234		180		208		148		219			
	38.	Anæmia.....	62		111		35		25		18	2		
	39.	Cancer.....												
	40.	Tumors.....	1		5		4		1		5			
	41.	Other Diseases of this Order.....							6		3			
		ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
	42.	Consumption.....	10		11		13		6	1	10	1		
	43.	Scrofula.....	16	1	14		12		5		13			
	44.	Other Diseases of this Order.....									2			
		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
	45.	Itch.....	28		18		64		78		123			
	46.	Tape-worm.....			1				2		12			
	47.	Other Intestinal Worms.....									2			
	48.	Other Diseases of this Order.....												
		Carried forward.....	7, 880	40	8, 330	51	6, 703	43	5, 764	65	6, 467	73		

TABLE LXXVI.
of the Middle Military Division.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
46,985.			42,496.		38,661.		40,727.		39,824.		33,105.		29,030.		47,795.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	60	31	32	17	28	12	17	22	35	22	32	4	56	25	819	281
2			4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					35	8
3	6		12	4	8	2	5		18	1	8	1	31	6	800	26
4																
5	217	2	244	1	201	2	214		322	1	302	1	428	1	4,608	21
6	328		207		163		224		515		424		273		5,229	
7	295		174		112		145		289		334		341		4,320	
8	28		6		11		28		20		2		15		249	2
9	1	1	10	1	6	1	8	3	6	3	1		1		91	14
10	1,361		1,080	1	563		627		1,200		1,548	2	1,112		22,783	6
11	383	16	130	9	111	7	47	6	40	4	36		44	1	2,582	90
12	155	1	124		73	2	95		148		414		291	2	3,397	9
13	17	4	15		9				11		3		3	1	209	10
14	26		17		24		32		41	1	43	1	25		359	8
15	6		2	2	9	1	11	3	9	4	3	1			82	18
16	5		3		5		213	6	227	4	136	2	7		635	13
17	1														1	
18	2		2		13	1	20		11		6		8		123	5
19	11		23		43		217		346		127		22		897	
20	101		293		143		226		262		141		54		1,437	
21	750		98		67		61	2	135	1	73		123		2,110	8
22	157		136		82		127		192		92		61		1,553	
23	116		141		86		161		130		71		59		1,442	
24	18		21		13		12		29		14		12		230	
25	1		3		3		3		10		1		1		32	
26	3		1		1		1				10		16		43	
27							1								1	
28							9		1		1				15	
29	11		10		10		7		10		14		12		222	
30									1						11	
31					1		4	1	2		1		1		21	1
32	16		3		17		7	2	10		8		2		76	2
33	2														6	
34	1														15	1
35															3	
36	251		309		169	1	204		247		246		146		2,634	1
37	284		163		112		95		70		84		57		1,854	
38	2		4		10		9		1		3				280	2
39	2										1				3	
40	1		1		3		7		4		19		1		52	
41	1		3						1						14	
42	12	1	17	3	8	4	5	1	6	2	12		10	2	120	15
43	9		4		2		11		5		6		4		101	1
44									1						3	
45	100		120		105		45		123		54		47		905	
46		1			3				1		1		1		21	1
47	4		3		1				2		1		1		14	
48	2														2	
	4,746	57	3,415	39	2,216	34	2,899	47	4,482	44	4,272	12	3,265	38	60,429	543

TABLE LXXVI.—MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION—Continued.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	49,835.		60,689.		60,722.		64,340.		67,123.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	7,880	40	8,330	51	6,703	43	5,764	65	6,467	73
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....			1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2
50. Epilepsy.....	13		15	1	11	2	14		20	1
51. Headache.....	216		238		94		103		143	
52. Insanity.....	1		4		3		6		2	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....					3		1	1	2	
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....							2		1	
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....										
56. Nostalgia.....	6		10		2	1	5		6	
57. Neuralgia.....	79		95		75		63		100	
58. Paralysis.....	2	1	3		3		4		3	
59. Sun-stroke.....	174	2	156	5	10					
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		17				6		1	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	1		4						3	
62. Cataract.....					1					
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	82		75		80		57		83	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	2		9		5		1		5	
65. Night Blindness.....	35		30		14		7		5	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		1				1	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	8		9		10		3		5	
68. Deafness.....	2		6		4		3		6	
69. Otorrhœa.....	7		11		6		16		12	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6				1					
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....					1					
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	10		3	1	4		8	1	9	2
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....			1				1		4	
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			3							
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Veins.....									2	
78. Varicose Veins.....	36		32		23		16		16	
79. Varicocele.....	23		16		12		19		6	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2						1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	14		16		21		14		16	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	141		120		132		209		303	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	13		34		42		32	1	56	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....				1						
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	10		11		5		3		3	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	15		13		8		13		9	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	14	5	29	2	15	1	39	1	57	7
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	40		30	1	29		45	1	47	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	11		6		5		3		8	1
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	22		8	1	2				36	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	266	1	298		171		171		148	
92. Constipation.....	234		217		159		197		201	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	123	1	144	1	46	1	51		33	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			4	1						
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....			3		5		4		12	
96. Dyspepsia.....	81		44		68		78		51	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....										
99. Fistula in Ano.....	1		2		3		1		4	
100. Hernia.....	35		46		43		55		40	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....					1		2		1	
Carried forward.....	9,612	50	10,096	66	7,824	51	7,017	71	7,930	86

TABLE LXXVI.—MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
46,985.			42,496.		38,661.		40,727.		39,824.		33,105.		29,030.		47,795.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	4,746	57	3,415	39	2,216	34	2,899	47	4,482	44	4,272	12	3,265	38	60,439	543
49					1	3		1				1		1	8	13
50	21		20		17		14	1	16		14		8		183	5
51	83		132		101		127		117		84		99		1,537	
52					1		1		3		4		1		26	
53					1	1	2	2	1	2		1	2	1	12	8
54	3	3		1	1		2	3	3	4				1	12	12
55			1					9				1	1		2	10
56	11		11		7		2		1		3		4	1	68	2
57	93		90		69		64		101		89		50		968	
58	6		1		2		1		1				5		31	1
59							1		1		4		10		356	7
60			3	1	1		2		5	1					43	2
61	1				3		2		2		2		4		22	
62	1														2	
63	72		56		43		80		91		84		60		863	
64	6		2		4		2						2		38	
65	2		4		6		4		5		6		1		119	
66					1		2		1		1		1		10	
67	5				3		7		12		5		4		71	
68	1		1		3		7		2		1		1		37	
69	15		10		6		11		14		6		8		122	
70															7	
71	1	1								1					2	2
72	11	1	14	1	12	2	2		6		13	1	11		103	9
73	1		1								3				11	
74													1		1	
75	5	1	1			1			2						11	2
76				1			1								1	1
77	1		1								1				5	
78	14		10		3		8		3		12		6		179	
79	4		5		4		4		3		5		8		109	
80							1				4				8	
81	24		13		9		8		2		3		3		143	
82	287	1	384		292		313	1	147		104	1	44		2,476	3
83	62	5	30	1	53		33		78		30		10		473	7
84	2		1	1			1	1							4	3
85	1		50		1		2		6		2		1		95	
86	37		121		74		35		37		7		8		377	
87	56	10	133	11	80	17	105	22	106	7	55	3	52	3	741	89
88	60	3	30		38		43	1	59		35		34	1	490	7
89	7		6		5		5		18		9		7		90	1
90	13		70		27		13		25		4		25		245	1
91	79	1	75		44		39		79		64		76		1,510	2
92	286		196		128		226		289		228		201		2,562	
93	22	1	13	1	7		14		10		21		29		513	5
94													1		5	1
95	6		4		3		1		1		2		3		44	
96	29		34		15		30		15		19		21		485	
97																
98													1		1	
99	4		6				4		2		3		4		34	
100	27		29		23		14		24		24		19		379	
101										1			1		5	1
	6,105	84	4,973	57	3,304	58	4,132	88	5,770	60	5,223	20	4,092	46	76,078	737

TABLE LXXVI.—MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	49,835.		60,689.		60,722.		64,340.		67,123.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		MEAN STRENGTH.....		MEAN STRENGTH.....		MEAN STRENGTH.....		MEAN STRENGTH.....	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	9,612	50	10,096	66	7,824	51	7,017	71	7,930	86
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	4		1		1		1	1		
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	47		40		44		96		90	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	8	1	6		7		10		19	
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	9	3	8		2	1	3		5	2
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	1				1				2	
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	9		17		8		15		14	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	16		9		4		11		10	
109. Jaundice.....	91	1	187		205	1	166		251	
110. Piles.....	190		168		148		148		136	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	30		25		10		4		16	
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	14		8		11		8		8	
113. Diabetes.....	1									
114. Bright's Disease.....			4		10		4		3	
115. Diseases of Prostate.....					1					
116. Diseases of Testis.....	2		2		8		6		7	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	7		19		5		10	1	12	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	2		5		1		1		2	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	5		8		3		6		18	
120. Hydrocele.....	1		1		2		2		3	
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....					3		5		3	2
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
122. Anchylosis.....	1		1		4		1		4	
123. Caries.....									1	
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	1		11		3		9		9	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....							3			
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	2		2		2		5		9	
127. Necrosis.....			2				2		2	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
129. Abscess.....	86		100		107		86		68	
130. Boils.....	193		400		260		244		261	
131. Carbuncle.....	18		32		20		22		17	
132. Whitlow.....	45		77		56		40		51	
133. Skin Diseases.....	65		92		84		97		103	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
134. Burns.....	12		19		14		19		25	
135. Contusions.....	91		95		202		144	1	146	
136. Concussion of Brain.....	1		1	1	2					
137. Drowning.....		4				1		1		
138. Sprains.....	82		71		90		70		87	
139. Dislocation.....	1		2		4		3		4	
140. Simple Fractures.....	4		8		12		10		13	
141. Compound Fractures.....	1				14		25		3	
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	1,216	54	984	82	4,388	186	3,505	235	213	129
143. Incised Wounds.....	11		39		33		21		96	1
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	4		16		48	2	25	2	9	1
145. Punctured Wounds.....	2	1	6		5		6		7	1
146. Poisoning.....	6		2		2		2	2	3	
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	29	1	25	3	7	3	20	2	18	3
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>				1		1				2
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>				3						
Total.....	11,920	115	12,649	156	13,655	246	11,872	316	9,669	227

TABLE LXXVI.—MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
46,985.			42,496.		38,661.		40,727.		39,824.		33,105.		29,030.		47,795.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
6,105	84		4,973	57	3,304	58	4,132	88	5,770	60	5,223	20	4,092	46	76,078	737
102					1								1		9	1
103	86		111		105		118		91		51		27		906	
104	2	1	3		4		5	1	9		4	2	2		70	5
105	8	1	1		2	2	3	1	1		3	2	1		46	12
106	3	3	1		2			1			3				13	4
107	4		5		5	1	10		4		20		17		128	1
108	11		4		6		3		4		1		8		87	
109	119		74		76		46		23		27		17		1,282	2
110	107		90		72		62		64		50		55		1,290	
111	11		6		2		1	1	8		2		2		117	1
112	6		3				2		1		2		4		67	
113					1				1						3	
114	7		3		2		1		2	1	1				37	1
115															1	
116	4		2		4		2		1				2		40	
117	24	1	6		10		3		5		14		16		131	2
118	2		22		3	1	2		2		4		2		48	1
119	22		6		16		4		6		2				96	
120	5		2		1		1						1		19	
121	2				3				1		4		1		22	2
122	1		4										1		17	
123			3		1								2		7	
124	3		2				1		4		4				47	
125															3	
126	7		4		5		2		1						39	
127	3		4				1		2				1		17	
128	2				2										4	
129	84		76		37		38		74		26		22		864	
130	182		243		138		136		158		142		124		2,481	
131	13		19		10		8		6		5		14		184	
132	50		34		31		31		30		26		12		483	
133	85		96		65		42		51		37		13		830	
134	31		27		12		17		18		4		3		201	
135	104	2	116		104		81		75		52	1	52		1,262	4
136	1		4	1			1		1	1			1		11	4
137								1		2		1	1			11
138	72		94		68		97		78		83		56		948	
139	7		2		3		4		11		6		4		51	
140	14		6		11		5		8		10		5		106	
141	3		2	1	2	1	2						1		53	2
142	126	27	43	7	34	7	135	10	100	12	10	4	11	3	10,765	756
143	115		79		58		47		25		16		23		563	1
144	13		13		9		6		11		7		6		167	5
145	5		5		3		2		3		7		5		56	2
146			1		1				13				6		36	2
147	275	3	181		46		10	4	13	1	5		6	2	635	22
148																
149		1				1		1					1			8
150				2												5
7,724	123		6,370	68	4,259	71	5,061	108	6,675	77	5,851	30	4,615	54	100,320	1,591

TABLE LXXVII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	74,589.		55,105.		60,897.		72,581.		74,561.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....											
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
	1. Typhoid Fever.....	171	105	151	52	56	11	85	32	106	41
	2. Typhus Fever.....	12		10		1				1	
	3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	571	25	646	26	350	21	442	19	393	19
	4. Yellow Fever.....										
	5. Remittent Fever.....	1,610	23	1,478	28	1,161	10	971	12	839	10
	6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	816		534	3	659		1,038		1,315	2
	7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	789	1	597	1	769	1	773		633	1
	8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	55		49		109		40		45	
	9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	6	1	4	3	30	1	12	3	15	2
	10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	7,276	16	5,552	17	5,062	6	4,005	7	2,912	3
	11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1,175	24	950	21	899	53	606	45	595	30
	12. Acute Dysentery.....	795	15	734	9	662	9	650	2	476	2
	13. Chronic Dysentery.....	78	1	36	4	58	6	48	7	63	4
	14. Erysipelas.....	44	1	59		26		38		59	1
	15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	9	7	4	1			1		4	1
	16. Measles.....	4		4				3		40	1
	17. Scarlet Fever.....				1						
	18. Diphtheria.....	15	2	10	1	9	3	10	2	12	
	19. Mumps.....	27		11		13		28		90	
	20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	51		60		51		99		228	
	21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	447	14	405	8	453	8	284	8	486	5
	ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22. Syphilis.....	176		118		152		206		161	
	23. Gonorrhœa.....	124		76		189		202		123	
	24. Orchitis.....	32		16		26		30		35	
	25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	17		9		10		10		9	
	26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	7				7		12		3	
	27. Serpent Bite.....	4		1				1			
	28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1				3		5	
	ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29. Scurvy.....	43		65		48		19		22	
	30. Purpura.....	1		1		6				1	
	31. Delirium Tremens.....			1		1		2		1	
	32. Inebriation.....			4		3		1		3	
	33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	1				6		5			
	34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2						1			
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35. Gout.....			2				1			
	36. Acute Rheumatism.....	298	1	296	2	273		375		433	
	37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	293		249	1	228		276		443	
	38. Anæmia.....	99		101	2	55	1	19	1	25	
	39. Cancer.....					2					
	40. Tumors.....	4		2				1		10	
	41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4			1			1			
	ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	42. Consumption.....	27	1	23		17		18	2	16	4
	43. Scrofula.....	15		20		15		16		15	
	44. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1				4					
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	45. Itch.....	60		52		30		38		59	
	46. Tape-worm.....	4		3		4		1		3	
	47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	8	1	12		8		7		1	
	48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	Carried forward.....	15,082	238	12,346	181	11,452	130	10,378	140	9,671	126

TABLE LXXVII.
of the Army of the Potomac.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
97, 235.			104, 436.		105, 635.		109, 707.		110, 233.		76, 992.		29, 807.		80, 982.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	155	45	213	73	157	28	115	36	88	22	156	37	108	16	1, 561	498
2	4		1	1	1	1	1				3		3		37	2
3	277	6	269	21	214	10	174	9	149	3	160	4	116	12	3, 761	175
4																
5	823	13	818	10	607	7	779	4	708	2	748	3	328		10, 870	122
6	864	3	706	1	562		837		615	1	824	1	293	1	9, 063	12
7	612	1	445	1	433		502		470		469	1	185		6, 677	7
8	43		44		32		54		58		45		18		592	
9	15	1	7	7	5	3	11	2	2		11	2		1	118	26
10	2, 958	6	2, 875	2	1, 802	2	2, 267	1	3, 747	2	4, 009	7	1, 738	8	44, 203	77
11	571	23	501	54	370	24	399	11	396	15	450	12	230	10	7, 142	322
12	344	2	296	2	200	2	311		527	2	447		146	4	5, 588	49
13	45	1	36	4	14	2	10		15	2	23		5		431	31
14	55	3	74		64	2	64	2	48	3	57	1	18		606	13
15	4		8		22	1	12	2	11	2	4				79	14
16	42		43		26	3	89	3	121	3	87	2	23		482	12
17					1		1	1							2	2
18	16		26	1	11	1	19	2	7	1	9		2	1	146	14
19	57		48		78		105		66	1	50		12		585	1
20	400		557		117		66		20		38		18		1, 705	
21	317	2	282	2	322	2	250	4	285	1	445	3	86	1	4, 062	58
22	160		164	1	180		199		149		134		67		1, 866	1
23	131		102		138		189		169		123		54		1, 620	
24	40		29		35		41		26		22		12		344	
25	5		8		9		9				5		2		93	
26	8		6		3								1		47	
27											1				7	
28			1		1				4		4				20	
29	32		52		30		36	2	20		60		26		453	2
30	2		2	2	4						6		3		26	2
31	2	2	4		1		5	1			2				19	3
32	6		2		2		3		1		2		1		28	
33							2		1						15	
34					4										7	
35			2						2		1				8	
36	626		511		505	1	509		388	3	426		85	2	4, 725	9
37	449		365		332		392		238		227		60		3, 462	1
38	29		29	1	34		42		36		56		17		542	5
39	1										3				6	
40	11		12		12		12		5		5		1		75	
41	3	1	5		8										21	2
42	25	2	34	9	28	5	32	4	12	1	17		3		252	23
43	13		17		12		15		14		10		6		168	
44					1										6	
45	71		112		112		125		111		94		37		892	
46			4		4		6		2		3		5		39	
47	1		4		2		2		8		5		1		59	1
48																
9, 217	111		8, 714	192	6, 495	94	7, 685	84	8, 519	64	9, 241	73	3, 710	56	112, 510	1, 489

TABLE LXXVII.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	74,589.		55,105.		60,897.		72,581.		74,561.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	15,082	238	12,346	181	11,452	130	10,378	140	9,671	126
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	2		4	3	2	3	3	2	5	2
50. Epilepsy.....	22		25	1	36	2	41	2	54	1
51. Headache.....	322		215		170		136		181	
52. Insanity.....	4		3		12		8		4	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	1	1	4	5	1	1				
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....							1			
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....			1							
56. Nostalgia.....	7		2		5		4		21	
57. Neuralgia.....	135		96		95		109		108	
58. Paralysis.....	7		8		11	1	9	1	6	
59. Sun-stroke.....	166	9	244	5	4		2			
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1	1	1		1		4	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	4				1		1		3	
62. Cataract.....	3		2		7				1	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	109		90		75		105		102	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	4		2				3		2	
65. Night Blindness.....	76		36		38		13		13	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2		1				3	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	10		12		7		5		7	
68. Deafness.....	12		4		6		7		11	
69. Otorrhœa.....	11		19		21		14		30	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....	2						1			
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	7	2	8	5	8	4	14	3	16	2
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1		1		4		6	2	3	
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	1				4				2	
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	2		2		1					
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....									1	
77. Inflammation of Veins.....					2				1	
78. Varicose Veins.....	30		28		37		31		24	
79. Varicocele.....	32		16		22		21		18	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	1	1		1	1	2	1		
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	15		20		16		22		44	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	170		124		207		277		583	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	29		33		43		62		75	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....							1			
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	3		18		2		2		3	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	24		14		35		11		40	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	45	6	32	2	22		61	2	129	12
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	61		32		36		59		100	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	9		8	1	4		10		11	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		30	2	5		46		98	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	314	1	331	1	244		196	1	219	
92. Constipation.....	405		349		285		362		420	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	132	1	99	1	53	1	39	2	24	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			1		2					
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	17		16		22		12		21	
96. Dyspepsia.....	88		98		110		114		73	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....							2			
98. Diseases of Spleen.....			1						1	
99. Fistula in Ano.....	2		5		5		6		15	
100. Hernia.....	84		54		70		64		80	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	2		1		1		1		2	
Carried forward.....	17,461	259	14,443	208	13,186	143	12,262	156	12,229	144

TABLE LXXVII.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Continued.

1864.			1865.												TOTAL.	
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
97,235.			104,436.		105,635.		109,707.		110,233.		76,992.		29,807.		80,982.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	9,217	111	8,714	192	6,495	94	7,685	84	8,519	64	9,241	73	3,710	56	112,510	1,489
49	2	4	3	3	1	1	7	4	4	3	1	1			34	26
50	69	1	64	1	48	2	39	1	23		17		17		455	11
51	241		252		183		258		162		224		91		2,435	
52	3		5		8		8		5		10		4		74	
53	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	2			17	20
54	2	1		2			2	3	2	1	1	1			8	8
55	1		1				4	3			3	1			10	4
56	18	1	10		10		4		4		7		6	1	93	2
57	158		158		157		170		95		100		32		1,413	
58	4		2		11		6		9	1	9		2		84	3
59							3		16	1	99		16	2	550	17
60	4		4		2	3	4	1	3	1	11				35	7
61	2		3		1		2		1		1				19	
62	3		3				1								20	
63	124		126		130		149		83		77		28		1,198	
64	2		3		1		6		4		1		2		30	
65	13		8		8		5		10		12		2		234	
66	4		3		7		7						2		30	
67	8		9		10		13		3		6		6		96	
68	9		12		8		12		1		11		5		98	
69	29		31		31		24		19		21		10		260	
70							1								2	
71											1		1	1	5	1
72	13	2	17	2	18	4	19	2	8	4	9	2	1		138	32
73	2		6				2				4		3		32	2
74	2						2								11	
75	2		2	1	2	1	2	1	2		3				18	3
76			3		1								1		6	
77	1				1				4		3				12	
78	39		31		20		28		22		42		9		341	
79	23		20		13		16		8		10		5		204	
80	2	1	3		26		12			1	5				54	5
81	41		37		37		39		15		24		11		321	
82	841		936	2	1,085		722	3	303	2	270		82		5,600	7
83	55		152		167		59		37	1	15	1	12		744	2
84			3		2		2								8	
85	4		2		2		7		15		3		2		63	
86	32		93		88	1	82		12	1	14		7		452	2
87	158	22	174	37	146	29	155	33	57	11	40	6	19		1,038	160
88	132	4	163	5	102	1	100	1	54		61		14		914	11
89	11		15	2	13		15	2	7		9		1		113	5
90	177		255		891	1	413	2	76		46		8		2,050	5
91	260		211		162		188		207	1	245		128		2,705	4
92	409		476		339		503		301		345		149		4,343	
93	16		18		12		28		12		42		47		522	5
94	1						1				2				7	
95	33		18		15		7		10		16		12		199	
96	105		126		115		96		54		74		34		1,087	
97					1										3	
98	1														3	
99	8		9		7		11		5		5		2		80	
100	91		87		68		97		49	1	54		15		813	1
101			1		1		4		1		1		2		17	
	12,373	149	12,271	249	10,447	140	11,022	143	10,224	94	11,197	87	4,498	60	141,613	1,832

TABLE LXXVII.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Concluded

YEAR	1864.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	74,589.		55,105.		60,897.		72,581.		74,561.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH		LIST OF DISEASES.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	17,461	259	14,443	208	13,186	143	12,262	156	12,229	144		
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>												
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	2		3		5		5		3	2		
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	83		56		56		94		98			
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	41		27	1	26		15		27	1		
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	1		21	1	9	1	7	3	7	1		
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	1	2	1		2	1	2		1			
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	18		39	1	19		21		15			
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	7		7	1	5	1	7		20			
109. Jaundice.....	294		488	1	316	1	235		262			
110. Piles.....	269		186		199		166		184			
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9		16		5	1	4		9			
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>												
112. Stone and Gravel.....	19		18		2		10		9			
113. Diabetes.....	1		2		3		1		2			
114. Bright's Disease.....	10		16		5		8	1	8			
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	1				1							
116. Diseases of Testis.....	9		4		1		7		5			
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	21		18		15		24		14			
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	4		6	1	5		5		7			
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	18		18		21		11		13			
120. Hydrocele.....	4		5		1		1		3			
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2		1				4			
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>												
122. Anchylosis.....	3				2		3		6			
123. Caries.....	3				1		1					
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	7		11		7		11		6			
125. Inflammation of Bones.....			1				3		1			
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	8		4		1		1		6			
127. Necrosis.....			4		7		5		3			
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2						1			
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>												
129. Abscess.....	167		145		133		128		144			
131. Boils.....	404		384		346		355		345			
131. Carbuncle.....	23		14		13		19		27			
132. Whitlow.....	97		76		56		55		74			
133. Skin Diseases.....	128		124		95		123		157			
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>												
134. Burns.....	48		35		27		36		56			
135. Contusions.....	156		132	1	94		178		159			
136. Concussion of Brain.....	4	1	4		2	1	2		2	2		
137. Drowning.....		2						2		1		
138. Sprains.....	119		98		85		151		125			
139. Dislocation.....			5		3		4		8			
140. Simple Fractures.....	10		12		6		20		8			
141. Compound Fractures.....	1	3	1		2		10	1	7	1		
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	2,043	124	2,332	198	958	43	1,477	101	299	56		
143. Incised Wounds.....	63		43		54		67		98			
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	29		41	1	22		18		15			
145. Punctured Wounds.....	6		8		6		11		13			
146. Poisoning.....	11		15		6		3		2			
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	45	2	25	2	4	2	21	1	24			
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		1										
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>				2				1				
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>						1		2				
Total.....	21,650	394	18,882	418	15,813	195	15,587	268	14,506	208		

TABLE LXXVII.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
97, 235.			104, 436.		105, 635.		109, 707.		110, 233.		76, 992.		29, 807.		80, 982.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	12, 373	149	12, 271	249	10, 447	140	11, 022	143	10, 224	94	11, 197	87	4, 498	60	141, 613	1, 832
102	7	1	2		3		3		3		7				43	3
103	168		265		215		179		69		93		33		1, 409	
104	15	2	11		15		19		7	1	22	1	6	1	231	7
105	6	1	13		11	3	9		10		10	1	13	1	117	12
106	2		1		2		2								14	3
107	14		13	1	15	1	26	2	23		18		16		237	5
108	10		8		10		27		5		1		5		112	2
109	257	2	327		301		311		138		154	1	87		3, 170	5
110	173		167		181		180		165		206		45		2, 121	
111	65		15	1	24		9		28		20		5		209	2
112	13		7		5		6		8		12		6		115	
113			4		1				1		3				18	
114	6		18	2	9		4	1	5		19		10		118	4
115			3				1								6	
116	1		5		1		5		1		1		2		42	
117	18		31		30		33		16		15		1		236	
118	10		13		4		7		6		1	1			68	2
119	27		23		11		20		3		13		2		180	
120	2		6		2		5		5		3		1		38	
121	4		4		2	1	3		3		5				30	1
122	6		5		2		3		3		2		2		37	
123	5		7		3		5				2		1		28	
124	6		8		6		8		9		10				89	
125	5		1		1										12	
126	8		4		1		5		6		4				48	
127	2		4		4		3						1		33	
128			5		2		2		2		3		1		18	
129	151	1	166		155		151		129		175		56		1, 700	1
130	425		410		303		453		335		331		129		4, 220	
131	22		23		19		16		12		23		4		215	
132	96		116		119		99		54		63		16		921	
133	160		130		137		142		150		145		32		1, 523	
134	101		69		68		68		46		46		6		606	
135	239		184	1	234	2	257		200	1	221	2	41		2, 095	7
136	1		2	1	7	1	7	1	6	1	1				38	8
137							1			3			1			10
138	205		195		161		282		189		236		68		1, 914	
139	9		5		6		15		2		5		1		63	
140	13		12	1	14		13		13		9		3		133	1
141	1	1	2		4		5	2	15		2	2	1		51	10
142	349	51	132	26	1, 158	78	3, 082	153	4, 357	293	94	12	9		16, 280	1, 135
143	248		254		227	1	168		79		55		22		1, 378	1
144	21		24	1	24		44	1	53	1	32		1		324	4
145	8		12		7		14		16		6		2		109	
146	7	1	7		13		3		17		66	1	33		183	2
147	197	4	88	2	47	5	25	6	71	2	103	4	4		654	30
148						1										2
149		1		1		2				1						8
150		8		1				3								15
	15, 456	222	15, 072	287	14, 011	235	16, 741	313	16, 484	397	13, 434	112	5, 163	63	182, 799	3, 112

TABLE LXXVIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	44,165.		32,074.		36,451.		44,569.		38,591.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	97	30	120	18	85	10	63	16	60	18
2. Typhus Fever.....	1		3							
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	231	38	190	30	179	20	136	16	80	18
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	805	17	417	19	422	7	611	2	252	3
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	1,453		1,521	1	1,854		2,289		1,325	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	812		733		1,012		1,251	1	838	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	102		67		448		145		78	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	48	1	60	5	47	6	16	5	7	3
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	6,468	2	4,144	8	2,983	2	2,647	2	1,691	5
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	492	21	445	12	258	20	259	25	225	15
12. Acute Dysentery.....	780	10	519	20	488	7	458	8	248	3
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	76		44		66	1	47	1	42	2
14. Erysipelas.....	33		33		23	1	26		29	1
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	3		1				1			
16. Measles.....	33	5					3		18	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	13	1	1		3	1	3		11	1
19. Mumps.....	32		12		7		47		14	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	52		76		30		163		227	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	331		422		344		267	1	170	1
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	85		58		66		107		117	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	81		64		115		202		171	
24. Orchitis.....	20		17		10		24		17	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	4		4		4		5		3	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	1		3		3		4		4	
27. Serpent Bite.....			1							
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		1		3				1	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	26		35		82		40		19	
30. Purpura.....			1				1		2	
31. Delirium Tremens.....	2	1			3		1		3	
32. Inebriation.....	3		2	1					3	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....			1		1		1			
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	192		185		198		214		371	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	167		119		156		214		191	
38. Anæmia.....	84		19		40		23		12	
39. Cancer.....					1					
40. Tumors.....	11		3		3		5		4	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....			18		1	1	2			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	14	2	9	1	8		12		6	1
43. Scrophula.....	1		5		6		6		11	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1							
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	70		44		43		104		76	
46. Tape-worm.....	1								1	
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	11		12		12		1			
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	12,637	128	9,410	115	9,004	76	9,398	77	6,387	71

TABLE LXXVIII.
of the Department of Virginia.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
45,032.			43,315.		38,648.		34,748.		36,677.		50,991.		36,932.		40,183.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	47	12	42	21	31	25	25	13	17	14	37	16	36	5	660	198
2					1		1		2						8	
3	49	10	47	6	23	8	26	1	19	1	71	2	59	7	1,110	157
4																
5	182		142	2	141	1	125	1	115		212	1	240	3	3,664	56
6	1,004		949		644		797		546		982		613	1	14,037	2
7	677		521		342		339		496		764		675		8,460	1
8	44		39		23		45		24	1	32		52		1,099	1
9	2	2	4	6	2	1	3	1	2		8	1	1		200	31
10	1,781		1,979		1,002	4	945		1,154		2,348	4	1,815	15	28,957	42
11	218	19	309	41	132	19	98	22	89	2	276	4	161	3	2,962	203
12	239	2	229	1	137	1	148		156		367	2	209	1	3,978	55
13	11	1	30	2	20	2	13		16		23		12		400	9
14	34		28		23		26	1	14		28	2	25		322	5
15			3	2	2	1	2				3	1	4		19	4
16	36		68		12	2	23	1	26		65	5	6		290	13
17																
18	6		8	1	5	2	3	2		2	5		9		67	10
19	15		74		26		22		11		29		10		299	
20	385		562		426		243		69		67		57		2,357	
21	183		147		162	1	122		62		137		202		2,549	3
22	164		120		78		50		59		156		106		1,166	
23	176		117		51		49		93		185		181		1,485	
24	21		14		9		13		8		21		25		199	
25	6		4		7		6		3		1		3		50	
26	5		4				7		2						33	
27													1		2	
28	1				1						2				11	
29	14		15		14		26		7		18	1	10		306	1
30			2				4		1						11	
31	1		1				1				1		3		16	1
32	3		5	1	1				3		2		16		38	2
33	1				1				2		2				9	
34																
35					2		2				6				10	
36	422		295		229		190	1	126		218		117	1	2,757	2
37	164		236		165		182		113		163		104		1,974	
38	16		15		13		13		10		19		15		279	
39															1	
40	1		4		5		3		3		4		6		52	
41	3														24	1
42	13	2	12	3	17	3	7	2	7	2	10	2	7		122	18
43	6		9		8		7		4		15	1	7		85	1
44															1	
45	120		76		44		72		47		91		76		863	
46	1		3								1		2		9	
47	2		2				1				4		1		46	
48																
	6,053	48	6,115	86	3,799	70	3,639	45	3,306	22	6,373	42	4,866	36	20,987	816

TABLE LXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	44,165.		32,074.		36,451.		44,569.		38,591.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	12,637	128	9,410	115	9,004	76	9,398	77	6,327	71
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
49. Apoplexy.....	1				1		1	1	1	1
50. Epilepsy.....	11		13		13	1	38	2	19	1
51. Headache.....	350		232		105		200		110	
52. Insanity.....	2		2		2		4			
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	2	2	2						1	
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....				1	1	1			1	
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	3	1					1			
56. Nostalgia.....	12		12		5				4	
57. Neuralgia.....	136		68		66		86		103	
58. Paralysis.....	1		3		4		6	1	2	
59. Sun-stroke.....	104	3	144	4	11		1			
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1	5	1					3	1
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
61. Amaurosis.....			2		1		2		2	
62. Cataract.....	4									
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	69		37		42		65		46	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	3		1		10					
65. Night Blindness.....	91		73		57		23		5	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....					4				1	
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	9				7		5		11	
68. Deafness.....	5		4		5		3		4	
69. Otorrhoea.....	25		15		21		24		22	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		1							
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
71. Aneurism.....	2	1	1	1			2			
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	7		2	1	10	1	7	1	11	1
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1		1		3		2	1	2	
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	2									1
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....									1	
77. Inflammation of Veins.....			1		1				1	
78. Varicose Veins.....	32		40		28		15		14	
79. Varicocele.....	18		9		8		13		3	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1	1						1	
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
81. Asthma.....	29		12		29		16		35	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	230		130		150	1	231		404	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	27	1	21		32		62	1	57	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	2				2		1			
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	12		1		1		3			
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	15		9		4		16		19	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	28	7	27		6	1	29	4	56	9
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	39		22		29	1	24		58	1
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	14		3		3		4	1	5	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	21		10		8		11		30	
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
91. Colic.....	342		247	1	154		172		134	
92. Constipation.....	254		314		207		262		162	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	116		67		21		38		16	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....					1		3		2	
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	9		6		41		12		11	
96. Dyspepsia.....	74		56		64		51		45	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	7								2	
99. Fistula in Ano.....	8		4		3		4		2	
100. Hernia.....	53		40		38		57		48	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1		1							
Carried forward.....	14,810	145	11,049	124	10,205	82	10,892	89	7,841	86

TABLE LXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
45,032.		43,315.		38,648.		34,748.		36,677.		50,991.		36,932.		40,183.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
6,053	48	6,115	86	3,799	70	3,639	45	3,306	22	6,373	42	4,866	36	80,987	816	
49	1	2		1			2							8	5	
50	23	39	2	27	1	15	2	2		9		8		217	11	
51	129	145		88		119		64		144		128		1,814		
52	2	6		1		2		2		1		1		25		
53	1	1	1	1						1				7	6	
54		1										1		4	2	
55						2		1						7	1	
56	4	2		6		5				5		14		69		
57	126	143		103		67		51		70		69		1,088		
58	1	1		3	1	3		5		1		2		32	2	
59								2		9	1	26		297	8	
60	3	2								2		12		27	3	
61		2		4						1		1		15		
62		2		2			2							10		
63	67	66		59		65		45		84		60		705		
64	2	1				2		4		3		1		27		
65	4	3		3		9		10		10		18		306		
66	1					1		2						9		
67	10	8		17		4		1		5		9		86		
68	3	6		4		5		2		2		1		44		
69	15	13		20		13		6		10		14		198		
70						1								4		
71														5	2	
72	6	6		7	2	11	2	9		9		5	1	90	9	
73		3		4	1	2		2		2		1		23	2	
74	2	1	1	1		1								4	2	
75	3	1						2		2		1		11	1	
76		1												2		
77				1										4		
78	17	13		6		11		5		8		15		204		
79	11	3		5		3		2		8		10		93		
80	2	2	1	2	1	1				1		1		11	3	
81	21	11		17		19		3		7		13		212		
82	501	822		718	1	441		193		222		134		4,176	2	
83	89	92		42		71		25		60		39		617	2	
84		12						2		1		1		21	1	
85	2	3		4		2		1		2		5		36		
86	40	25		27		40		29		34		17		275		
87	43	5	67	16	51	21	30	8	15	1	17	5	7	376	77	
88	63	79		73		57		24		34		16		518	2	
89	8	4		6		2		2		5	3	3		59	4	
90	20	112	2	113		11		4		5		10		355	2	
91	120	131		91		69		90		103	1	149		1,802	2	
92	237	285		188		201		200		243		187		2,740		
93	8	29		4		5		7		54	1	86	1	451	2	
94				1								1		8		
95	11	8		13	1	4		3	1	2		2	1	125	3	
96	45	50		48		46		34		57		76		646		
97																
98	1													10		
99	6	8		6		5				3		4		53		
100	44	36		24		19		19		21		27		426		
101	2	1				1		2		1		2		11		
7,747	60	8,362	109	5,589	99	5,006	59	4,176	24	7,630	54	6,043	39	99,350	970	

TABLE LXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	44,165.		32,074.		36,451.		44,569.		38,591.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
			Brought forward.....	14,810	145	11,049	124	10,205	82	10,892	89	7,841	86	
			ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.											
			102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	1	1					9		4	1	
			103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	56		36		51		96		83		
			104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	10	1	8	1	7		9		18		
			105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	9	1	16	1	13		6		8		
			106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....				1	1						
			107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	4		11		3		4	1	20		
			108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	5		8		11	1	5		10		
			109. Jaundice.....	134		204	1	211		137		132		
			110. Piles.....	210		151		148		159		114		
			111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	16		13		8		10		4		
			ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.											
			112. Stone and Gravel.....	9		10		9		5		11		
			113. Diabetes.....	1		2		2		1		2		
			114. Bright's Disease.....	4		9		2				5		
			115. Diseases of Prostate.....			1								
			116. Diseases of Testis.....	3		3				1		1		
			117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	24		14		38		15		15		
			118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		4		1		2		2		
			119. Incontinence of Urine.....	20		21		18		19		6		
			120. Hydrocele.....	7		1		1		3		2		
			121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		1		1		1		
			ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.											
			122. Anchylosis.....			1						2		
			123. Caries.....	2		1						1		
			124. Inflammation of Joints.....	3		1		7		7		2		
			125. Inflammation of Bones.....	10		6				1		1		
			126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	1		2		2		2		6		
			127. Necrosis.....	1		1		1		1				
			128. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1						1		
			ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System											
			129. Abscess.....	95		66		55		80		81		
			130. Boils.....	292		254		236		243		230		
			131. Carbuncle.....	18		17		12		18		10		
			132. Whitlow.....	42		53		35		41		59		
			133. Skin Diseases.....	103		85		66		84		72		
			CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.											
			ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.											
			134. Burns.....	18		15		10		14		21		
			135. Contusions.....	115	2	103		86		87		71		
			136. Concussion of Brain.....	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	2		
			137. Drowning.....		3		2		1				1	
			138. Sprains.....	69		74		65		77		96		
			139. Dislocation.....	1		1		3		6		4		
			140. Simple Fractures.....	5		10		6		1		4		
			141. Compound Fractures.....	5		24		5		3				
			142. Gunshot Wounds.....	783	31	1,277	25	1,184	12	1,030	37	30	15	
			143. Incised Wounds.....	20		18		16		33		57		
			144. Lacerated Wounds.....	6		16	1	26		20		10		
			145. Punctured Wounds.....	22		7		1		6		4		
			146. Poisoning.....	7		2		3				4		
			147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	1		6	1		1	17	1	6		
			148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....											
			149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....						1					
			150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....				1		1				1	
			Total.....	16,945	185	13,604	158	12,550	100	13,146	129	9,053	104	

TABLE LXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
45,032.		43,315.		38,648.		34,748.		36,677.		50,991.		36,932.		40,183.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
7,747	60	8,362	109	5,589	99	5,006	59	4,176	24	7,630	54	6,043	39	99,350	970	
102		1		1		2				1				19	2	
103	87	177		152		118		43		62		33		994		
104	17	10	1	23		10		4		13	2	23		152	5	
105	5	19	1	6		2		5		6	1			95	5	
106	5	3		1		2		1		1	2			14	6	
107	21	11	1	19		22		5		13		3		136	2	
108	13	20		3		1		2		15		10		103	1	
109	114	105		72		61		48		82		63		1,363	1	
110	125	99		72		54		61		107		97		1,397		
111	7	9		6		4	1			6		2		85	1	
112	13	15		7		2				3		3		87		
113	3	1		1		2				3				18		
114	2	1		2						1		2		28		
115														1		
116	1	3		4		1		1		3		1		22		
117	17	16		9	1	15		6		10		9		188	1	
118	4			2				1		1		1		19		
119	16	25		15		6		6		7		3		162		
120	2	6		3		2				1		3		31		
121	1	3		5						1		3		18		
122	3	4		2						4		3		19		
123	1	1		2				1		2		1		12		
124	7	10		5		3		2		3		5		55		
125		2								1		1		22		
126	1	3		3		4		1		2		3		30		
127		2		1		2				1		2		11		
128	1													3		
129	89	70		79		51		45		40		42		793		
130	281	260		208		203		139		240		200		2,786		
131	14	29		13		4		5		8		5		153		
132	48	55		72		52		35		30		27		549		
133	74	83		106		91		60		82		55		961		
134	21	28		24		31		21		12		9		224		
135	109	173	1	80		71		57		75		76	1	1,103	4	
136	1	1		1								4	2	14	5	
137					1						4		2		14	
138	78	101		122		94		88		108		76		1,048		
139	1	2		6		1		4		2		1		32		
140	5	11		5		5		8		11		6	1	77	1	
141	2	2				3			5					44	5	
142	82	510	2	50	3	157	5	939	48	37	18	33	4	6,112	208	
143	85	86	1	85		55		41		37		41		574	1	
144	9	14		12		11		7		8		10		149	1	
145	1	7		6		7		10		7		13		91		
146	4	2		4		7		4	1	3		11		51	1	
147	45	90	1	29	2	8	1	21	1	8	1	11		242	10	
148		1					1								2	
149												1			2	
150		1			4		1								9	
9,162	75	10,432	117	6,907	110	6,170	68	5,847	79	8,687	82	6,934	50	119,437	1,257	

TABLE LXXIX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	6,453.		7,257.		7,174.		6,750.		6,713.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	24	4	13	3	5	1	27	6	21	10
2. Typhus Fever.....					1					
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	4		12	1	9		24	7	9	1
4. Yellow Fever.....					174	8	493	74	38	3
5. Remittent Fever.....	71		314		657	1	597	9	212	2
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	473		1,415		1,628		1,863		1,126	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	200		429		491		877		657	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	5		6		10		87		18	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	1	1	6		2		11	2	7	2
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	314		257		498		337		228	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	22		22		26	1	23	6	12	6
12. Acute Dysentery.....	70		65	1	84	2	74		47	2
13. Chronic Dysentery.....			6		4				3	
14. Erysipelas.....	2		4		1				4	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										
16. Measles.....	5									
17. Scarlet Fever.....										1
18. Diphtheria.....	1									2
19. Mumps.....	4						1			3
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....			8							
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	38		27		84		67		80	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	34		40		45		36		32	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	26		51		44		35		27	
24. Orchitis.....	2		7		3		2		5	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	1		2						1	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....									1	
27. Serpent Bite.....			1		1					
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Diætic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	2		11		6		4		3	
30. Purpura.....			5		1					
31. Delirium Tremens.....	1									
32. Inebriation.....										
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	34		42		22		21		27	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	14		21		15		8		4	
38. Anæmia.....	18		8		4		9		6	
39. Cancer.....										
40. Tumors.....			1		1				1	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	1		3		2			1		
43. Scrofula.....	3		1				1			
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	7		9		4		5		3	
46. Tape-worm.....										
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	1,377	5	2,786	5	3,822	13	4,602	105	2,578	26

TABLE LXXIX.
of the Department of North Carolina.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
6,831.			7,521.		32,133.		34,760.		41,207.		39,154.		32,587.		19,045.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	8	5	11	2	104	2	78	3	91	4	108	16	72	16	562	72
2	1	1			3						1	2			6	3
3	3	1	2	1	90		162		202	3	187	4	48	24	752	42
4															765	85
5	102	1	80		289	1	498	1	542	3	435	2	378	15	4,175	35
6	526	1	299		663		696		977	1	1,078		1,022		11,766	2
7	409		266		512		620		730		998	1	576	3	6,765	4
8	11		10		51		87		41		53		34		413	
9	2	1			16		20		26	1	11		13	3	115	10
10	211		115		1,147	2	1,280		1,693		2,781	1	1,929	11	10,790	14
11	12	5	22		147	1	196		218	18	336	24	267	39	1,303	100
12	18		32		152		237		191		396	2	301	1	1,667	8
13	2		8	1	13		17		20		48		10	1	131	2
14	2		2		24	2	28		33	1	17		33	1	150	4
15					13		30	1	12	5	4	1	4	1	63	8
16					124	4	31	1	85	4	24		9		278	9
17															1	
18	2				14		7		2		3		6		37	
19			1		178		98		77		62		7		431	
20			2		391		158		68		83		60		770	
21	49		60		114	1	150		198	10	262		119	2	1,248	13
22	19		24		74		106		97		100		91		698	
23	21		40		107		138		128		187		150		954	
24	3		4		12		12		14		17		7		88	
25			2				2		7		2		1		18	
26							1		1		3		2		8	
27															2	
28							3				1		1		5	
29	3				31		21		65		96		87		329	
30					1		5		2				2		16	
31					1		1				1				4	
32									1				1		2	
33	1						2		1						4	
34											9				9	
35			1									1			1	1
36	29		42		224		234		300		238	1	114	1	1,327	2
37	9		26		115		185		153		112		62		724	
38	5				10		1		12		4		3		80	
39																
40			1		1				1		11		3		20	
41												1				1
42	2		2		7		8		8		7	2	9	2	49	5
43	1		2		11		4		5		11		2		41	
44																
45	25		57		64		87		75		104		73		513	
46	1		1						1		1		2		6	
47									2		1		1		4	
48																
	1,477	15	1,112	4	4,703	13	5,203	6	6,079	50	7,792	58	5,499	120	47,030	420

TABLE LXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	6,453.		7,257.		7,174.		6,750.		6,713.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1,377	5	2,786	5	3,822	13	4,602	105	2,578	26
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
49. Apoplexy.....										
50. Epilepsy.....	2		1		6		1		2	
51. Headache.....	25		51		14		48		17	
52. Insanity.....			1		1				1	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....										
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....										
56. Nostalgia.....					1					
57. Neuralgia.....	16		23		3		6		9	
58. Paralysis.....					2		1		1	
59. Sun-stroke.....	2		4							
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1					
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
61. Amaurosis.....										
62. Cataract.....					1					
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	2		9		9		9		7	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	1		1						2	
65. Night Blindness.....	10		3		7					
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1		2		3					
68. Deafness.....	2		5		1					
69. Otorrhœa.....							1			
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1							
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....					2		2			
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1								1	
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										
78. Varicose Veins.....	2		4		1		2		2	
79. Varicocele.....	2		3				2		2	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7				1				1	
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
81. Asthma.....	3		1		1		5		2	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	32		25		23		33		46	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	3		4		1				2	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....										
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			1				1		1	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	1		3		2				5	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	6	1	6				2		8	
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	4		1		3		3		3	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....			1		2		1		2	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	22		41		12		22		34	
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
91. Colic.....	29	1	45		21		14		7	
92. Constipation.....	77		92		99		92		49	
93. Cholera Morbus.....			9		3		1			
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1						1			1
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	1		1		1				2	
96. Dyspepsia.....	30		28		10		3		1	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....										
99. Fistula in Ano.....										
100. Hernia.....	6		6		7		3		4	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	2		2		1					
Carried forward.....	1,667	7	3,160	5	4,061	13	4,855	105	2,790	27

TABLE LXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
6,831.		7,521.		32,133.		34,760.		41,207.		39,154.		32,587.		19,045.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,477	15	1,112	4	4,703	13	5,203	6	6,079	50	7,792	58	5,499	120	47,030	420	
49	2			1	1			1		1	2			5	5	
50	1			9		15		22		22		14	1	95	1	
51	12	4		58		76		127		180		143		755		
52				1		1		1		1				6		
53		1		2	1	1		1		2	1	1	1	8	3	
54						1							1	1	1	
55				5				1						6		
56				2	1	3		2		5	1	5		18	2	
57	6	8		81		78		104		75		50		459		
58	1	1		1		2		4		3		2		18		
59										8		13	1	27	1	
60								1				3	1	5	1	
61		1		1				2		1		1		6		
62				1				2		2		2		8		
63	9	13		85		49		67		56		59		374		
64	1	1		1		2		1		1		3		14		
65				4		11		24		17		23		99		
66		1		4		1				2				9		
67	1			10		3		9		9		11		49		
68				2		5		3		8		3		29		
69		1		8		7		6		9		6		38		
70														1		
71		1		1		1		2						5		
72	2	2		3		8	1	6		4		5	3	34	4	
73	1			1		2		2	1			2		10	1	
74						1	1	4						5	1	
75				2		3				1		1		7		
76	1											1		2		
77						1								1		
78	2	2		3		15		8		10		3		54		
79	1	2		4		2		3		4		6		31		
80				1				1		4	1			15	1	
81		1		2		13		16		5		5		54		
82	44	82		421		263		238	1	175		82		1,464	1	
83	2	2		56		28		20		29		16		163		
84				4		4						1		5		
85		2		1		7		2		4		3		22		
86	3	3		15	1	32		7		8		3		82	1	
87	7	12	1	271	10	76		84	5	31	2	21	6	524	25	
88	1	4		89		59		47		42		27		283		
89	1	1		7		2		5		2		2		26		
90	48	51		67		5		7		17		3		329		
91	12	3		52		77		120		122		145		647	1	
92	42	36		148		178		210		204		242		1,469		
93				7		18		16		45	1	72		171	1	
94														2	1	
95	2	2		16		8		11		6		3		53		
96	2	3		12		32		27		32	1	23		203	1	
97																
98				3		1		5		2				11		
99				2		5		3		5		4		19		
100	10	10		32		41		32		42		7		200		
101						1						1		7		
1,691	17	1,362	5	6,195	27	6,341	8	7,332	57	8,988	67	6,516	134	54,958	472	

TABLE LXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1864.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	6,453.		7,257.		7,174.		6,750.		6,713.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....											
	Brought forward.....	1,667	7	3,160	5	4,061	13	4,855	105	2,790	27
	ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
	102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....										2
	103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	11		15		14		4			5
	104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	4		2	1			1			1
	105. Inflammation of Bowels.....										
	106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....										
	107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	2		4		6					1
	108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	2		1		1		1			1
	109. Jaundice.....	6		30		49		29			27
	110. Piles.....	9		18		14		14			10
	111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2				2			6
	ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
	112. Stone and Gravel.....			1							
	113. Diabetes.....										
	114. Bright's Disease.....		1			1					
	115. Diseases of Prostate.....										
	116. Diseases of Testis.....										
	117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	2		2		6		2			2
	118. Inflammation of Bladder.....										
	119. Incontinence of Urine.....	2		2				4			3
	120. Hydrocele.....										
	121. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2		1	1
	ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
	122. Anchylosis.....	1									
	123. Caries.....										
	124. Inflammation of Joints.....					1		1			2
	125. Inflammation of Bones.....										
	126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....										1
	127. Necrosis.....										
	128. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
	129. Abscess.....	14		26		18		18			8
	131. Boils.....	83		89		69		21			20
	131. Carbuncle.....	3		2							1
	132. Whitlow.....	6		19		12		7			5
	133. Skin Diseases.....	18		40		13		7			7
	CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
	134. Burns.....	2				2		1			
	135. Contusions.....	12		17		21		14			21
	136. Concussion of Brain.....										
	137. Drowning.....				1			1			
	138. Sprains.....	10		14		9		6			5
	139. Dislocation.....			3							
	140. Simple Fractures.....										1
	141. Compound Fractures.....										
	142. Gunshot Wounds.....	5	1	4		2		2			1
	143. Incised Wounds.....	10		12		8		5			9
	144. Lacerated Wounds.....	3		1		1		1			
	145. Punctured Wounds.....	1		1		2					1
	146. Poisoning.....	5		1							
	147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	2									1
	148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
	149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
	150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>				5						
	Total.....	1,881	9	3,466	12	4,310	14	4,997	105	2,930	30

TABLE LXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

1864.			1865.												TOTAL.	
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
6,831.		7,521.		32,133.		34,760.		41,207.		39,154.		32,587.		19,645.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,691	17	1,362	5	6,195	27	6,341	8	7,332	57	8,988	67	6,516	134	54,958	472	
102						1		1		2				6		
103	18	23		74		57		64		54		42		381		
104	9	8		10		5		11		23				74	1	
105								5	1	6	2	2	1	13	4	
106								2						2		
107	3			6		21		14		6		6		69		
108	6	2		15		15		8		12		9		73		
109	22	17		81		131		106		65		91		654		
110	11	23		63		67		98		84		51		462		
111	1	3		3		1		6		1				26		
112				5		4		9		6		13		38		
113										2		3		5		
114				3		4				8		1		17	1	
115																
116		2				1		2				2		7		
117	1			5		15		10		5		6		56		
118				1		2		3		5		2		13		
119	2	1		3		6		4		9		2		38		
120						1		1		4				6		
121		1						1		2		2		9	1	
122						1		3		2		1		8		
123				1						2				3		
124	1			1		1		3				4		14		
125								2		1				3		
126		2						1				3		7		
127				1		1		1						3		
128				1						13				14		
129	6	23		50		80		86		51		66		446		
130	42	57		82		143		205		161		154		1,126		
131		10		8		11		8		4		6		53		
132	8	7		15		14		22		13		9		137		
133	69	21		48		71		101		59		47	1	501	1	
134	3	5		8		16		15		21		10		83		
135	29	21		40		47		55		35		30		342		
136				1		1	1			2				4	1	
137							2				2		2		8	
138	20	19		34		50		69		68		51		355		
139	1	1		1		1		7		8		5		27		
140	1	4		3		5		2		4		4		24		
141	1					1								2		
142	9	1		4	104	7	307	7	56	6	56	2	8	3	557	28
143	6	10		24		22		23		28		17		174		
144	6	2		3		6		8		8		8		47		
145	2	2		3		7	1			7		7		33	1	
146	1	1		3		1		3		6		9		30		
147	29	1		6		21	1	8	2	8	1	2	1	96	7	
148																
149													1		1	
150											1				6	
1,998	19	1,637	5	6,915	34	7,479	20	8,355	66	9,839	75	7,189	143	60,996	532	

TABLE LXXX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9,859.		7,619.		6,643.		6,574.		7,539.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	29	3	21	3	10	5	12	3	5	5
2. Typhus Fever.....	1		1							
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	152	5	186	7	30	1	114		16	
4. Yellow Fever.....	64	17	14	4						
5. Remittent Fever.....	240	5	111	4	130	2	57	1	61	2
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	116		320		253		335		252	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	443		87		216		256		272	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	19		19		22		23		22	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	1	1	13	3	3	1	6	2	8	
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	502		289	1	329		419		296	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	49	1	31	1	57	3	51	5	46	7
12. Acute Dysentery.....	115	2	44		84	1	186	1	105	2
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	8	2	10	1	3	1	1		2	
14. Erysipelas.....	6		11	1	3		3		1	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										
16. Measles.....	5						8			
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	1				3	1	5	1	2	
19. Mumps.....	1						1			
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	18		4		14		19		22	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		18		22		22		33	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	17		4		7		9		11	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	18		4		8		2		18	
24. Orchitis.....	10		2		2		5		1	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....					1		2		1	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....			1		1				1	
27. Serpent Bite.....									2	
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1		1			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	5		9		2				1	
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....					4					
32. Inebriation.....										
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3									
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	49		32		22		35		44	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	30		10		10		17		7	
38. Anæmia.....	32		13		15	1	22		2	
39. Cancer.....	1									
40. Tumors.....										
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	1		2	1	1	2			2	2
43. Serofula.....	4		2						1	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	5		1		1		1		8	
46. Tape-worm.....										
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....			1							
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	1,948	36	1,260	26	1,254	18	1,612	13	1,242	18

TABLE LXXX.
of the Department of the South.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
6,715.			11,151.		11,502.		10,033.		14,267.		10,641.		18,906.		10,121.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	3	1	17	2	4		14	1	1	1	2	4	13	4	131	32
2			1	2											3	2
3	17	2	10	2	1		1		5		3		6	2	541	19
4															78	21
5	48	2	88	4	85	2	35	2	39		107	1	230	12	1,231	37
6	144		140		102		127		91	1	179		248		2,307	1
7	79		144		163		176		158		198		385		2,577	
8	7		6		4		15		18		6		61		222	
9	1	1			2				11		3	1	3	1	51	10
10	221		316	1	271	2	283		717		500	2	1,134		5,337	6
11	52	12	53	14	42	4	67	10	37	5	81	3	54	6	620	71
12	83	4	68	1	66		56		96	1	91	2	104	5	1,098	19
13	15	1	3	1	5						7		6		60	6
14	4		2		7		6		11		9		10		73	1
15			1		12	1	4	3	19	2	11	3	5	1	52	10
16			2	2	1		23	2	157		23	2	8		227	6
17																
18	2		7				3		3		5		1		32	2
19			5		9		7		37		8		8		76	
20	41		39		29		17		85		33		17		338	
21	13	3	14		14		15		32		39		40		264	3
22	2		9		6		14		17		22		51	1	169	1
23	4		13		14		41		53		54		60		289	
24	3		3		5		5		10		6		14		66	
25									3		5		1		13	
26			3		3										9	
27													1		3	
28													1		3	
29	21		1		7		4		4		17		34		105	
30																
31	1	1	1								1	1			7	2
32													3		3	
33											1				1	
34											3				6	
35																
36	48		89	1	74		83		88		64	1	98		726	2
37	32		40		38	1	28		19		27		28		286	1
38	1				1		1						5		92	1
39															1	
40			1						3		6		1		11	
41					1				2						4	
42	3	2	2		3		3		2	1	2		1	1	22	9
43			3				2		3				7		22	
44																
45	2		10		14		14		13		12		8		89	
46					2								1		3	
47					1								2		4	
48																
	847	29	1,091	30	926	10	1,044	18	1,734	11	1,585	20	2,649	33	17,252	262

TABLE LXXX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9, 859.		7, 619.		6, 643.		6, 574.		7, 539.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1, 948	36	1, 260	26	1, 254	18	1, 612	13	1, 242	18
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....			1	1					1	1
50. Epilepsy.....	1		2		3				1	
51. Headache.....	63		19		28		44		30	
52. Insanity.....	3	1	2				2		2	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....										
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....							1	1		
56. Nostalgia.....					1		2		6	
57. Neuralgia.....	21		13		20		10		6	
58. Paralysis.....					1					
59. Sun-stroke.....	35	4	1		2	1				
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1							
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....										
62. Cataract.....										
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	28		25		16		17		15	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....									1	
65. Night Blindness.....	8		6		16		3		2	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....			1				4		4	
68. Deafness.....	1						1			
69. Otorrhœa.....	4		2		5		2			
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2		5		2		3	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	3	1					3		1	
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....			2		1	1				
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....									1	
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1		1							
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	1									
78. Varicose Veins.....	3		1		1		1		1	
79. Varicocele.....	2		3		1					
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2		1					
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	3		2				1		6	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	67		35		27		53		70	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	2		3		2		1			
84. Dropsy of Chest.....										
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	1		2							
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	4						9		4	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	5		2		19		20	1	22	
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	2		3		7		8		15	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	2		1		3				1	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		1		2		1			
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	38		15		17		23		31	
92. Constipation.....	99		20		18		33		19	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	20		2				4		1	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....					2		3			
96. Dyspepsia.....	33		15		13		11		7	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....										
99. Fistula in Ano.....										
100. Hernia.....	6		7		6		1		2	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....			2							
Carried forward.....	2, 414	42	1, 454	27	1, 471	20	1, 873	15	1, 494	19

TABLE LXXX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
6,715.		11,151.		11,502.		10,033.		14,267.		10,641.		18,906.		10,121.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
847	29	1,091	30	986	10	1,044	18	1,734	11	1,585	20	2,649	33	17,252	262	
49						1				1	1			4	3	
50	1	4		4		2		3		3	1	3		27	1	
51	28	36		47		31		52		81		172		631		
52						1				7		3		20	1	
53																
54						1								1		
55		2												3	1	
56								2						11		
57	10	24		21		17		21		27		30		220		
58						1						1		3		
59										18		4		60	5	
60				1					2					2	2	
61												1		3		
62										1				1		
63	10	17		18		27		38		35		49		295		
64				1								2		4		
65	2	1		3		5		8		10		8		72		
66																
67		2		3		4		7		8		5		38		
68	1	1				1				1				6		
69	5	1		3				2		1		4		29		
70												2		16		
71												1		1		
72	1	5	1	1		2				3		4		23	2	
73														3	1	
74										1				2		
75	1							2				1		6		
76												1		1		
77														1		
78	2	1		1		5		5		1		3		25		
79		1				4				2		2		15		
80														4		
81	3	7		7		11		10		11		7		68		
82	49	290	1	169		67	1	46		77		82		1,032	2	
83	5	8		12		8		10		3		9	1	63	1	
84																
85				1										4		
86		17		9				25		17		10		95		
87	10	1		8		9		7	1	10		13		141	4	
88	2	5		10		6		8		8		17		91		
89		1		2								4		14		
90				1										12		
91	17	29		20		34		35		64		69	1	392	1	
92	15	38		47		47		68		139		140		683		
93	1	3		2		2		4		11		20	1	70	1	
94																
95	1			1		1		1	1	2		2		13	1	
96	1	9		3		11		11		8		19		141		
97																
98																
99		1				1		2						4		
100	4	4		5		7		3		9		10		64		
101		2								1		1		6		
	1,016	30	1,616	33	1,386	10	1,352	19	2,104	15	2,145	22	3,348	36	21,672	288

TABLE LXXX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9,859.		7,619.		6,643.		6,574.		7,539.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	2,414	42	1,454	27	1,471	20	1,872	15	1,494	19
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....							1	1	1	
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	6		6		10		12		15	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....			3		2				1	
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	1				1		2			
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....										
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	5		9	1	6		2		2	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....			1				2			
109. Jaundice.....	61		49		13	1	12		40	
110. Piles.....	18		10		15		14		9	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2									
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
112. Stone and Gravel.....			4							
113. Diabetes.....										
114. Bright's Disease.....	1									
115. Diseases of Prostate.....										
116. Diseases of Testis.....	1		1						1	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	5		2		2		1			
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1				2		2		1	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	1		2		1		2		2	
120. Hydrocele.....	1		1							
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2							
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
122. Anchylosis.....			1							
123. Caries.....										
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	6		3		2					
125. Inflammation of Bones.....							1			
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	1		2		3					
127. Necrosis.....	2									
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i>										
129. Abscess.....	41		37		27		17		10	
130. Boils.....	136		48		57		49		51	
131. Carbuncle.....	8		1		4		6		8	
132. Whitlow.....	21		11		11		4		5	
133. Skin Diseases.....	42		30		24		21		17	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
134. Burns.....	12				4				1	
135. Contusions.....	19		17		6		13		16	
136. Concussion of Brain.....					1					
137. Drowning.....										
138. Sprains.....	10		4		7		16		10	
139. Dislocation.....	1				2					
140. Simple Fractures.....		1	1				2		1	
141. Compound Fractures.....			2						1	
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	50	8	8	3	5	3	7	1	275	
143. Incised Wounds.....	4		4				5		9	
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	4	1	1						1	
145. Punctured Wounds.....	5		3							
146. Poisoning.....										
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....					3	1				
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		2						1		
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total.....	2,879	54	1,717	31	1,679	25	2,063	18	1,972	19

TABLE LXXX.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
6,715.		11,151.		11,502.		10,033.		14,267.		10,641.		18,906.		10,121.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,016	30	1,616	33	1,386	10	1,352	19	2,104	15	2,145	22	3,348	36	21,672	288	
102	2													4	1	
103	3	27		38		31		26		11		19		204		
104		1	1	2		17		6		5				37	1	
105	4	1						1						9	1	
106	1													1	1	
107	4	1		3		9	1	6		2		12		61	2	
108		1				1						1		6	1	
109	49	26		21	1	14		9		21		64		379	2	
110	8	13		30		22		27		38		47		251		
111	1					2		2						7		
112	1	4				4		6		2				21		
113								4		1		3		8		
114	1	2				2								4	2	
115																
116												3		6		
117	1	2		2		14		10		9		8		56		
118		1		1								2		10		
119				2				4		1		3		18		
120						2				2		1		7		
121						1								3		
122	1	1										1		4		
123																
124		1		3				1		8		4		28		
125														1		
126		1				2		2						11		
127												2		4		
128														1		
129	10	12		20		12		17		17		49		269		
130	24	34		32		41		41		77		125		715		
131	1	9		1		1				12		5		56		
132	3	19		6		10		6		12		11		119		
133	3	20		21		22		14		20		31		265		
134	2	7		6		3		3		2		6		46		
135	8	23		14		15		15		30		33		209		
136														1		
137									1		2		3		6	
138	12	16		30		20		30		25		39		219		
139		2		1		1		1				4	1	12	1	
140	1	1		3		1		3		1		1		15	1	
141	3		1	1		1		1		1				10	1	
142	257	13	2		46	1	4	27	3			4		685	32	
143	2	11		8		9		13		9		29		103		
144	1	2		5		1		1		3		5		24	1	
145	1	1		1		2		2		2		4		21		
146										1		7		8		
147	3	7				6					1	2	1	21	3	
148																
149		1													4	
150																
1,423	49	1,861	35	1,683	12	1,622	20	2,382	19	2,457	25	3,873	41	25,611	348	

TABLE LXXXI.

Abstract of the Mortality in the

YEAR..... MONTH..... UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	54,254.		58,225.		52,316.		52,554.		48,848.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....		285		366		171		165		97
2. Typhus Fever.....		12		3		1		2		2
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....		29		29		11		20		18
4. Yellow Fever.....						62		126		15
5. Remittent Fever.....		21		27		23		15		15
6. Quotidian Intermittent-Fever.....				1		1		4		
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....		2		3		1		4		
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....										
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....		4		8		7		14		2
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....		9		35		22		25		11
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....		268		421		428		475		303
12. Acute Dysentery.....		10		27		14		11		5
13. Chronic Dysentery.....		18		26		34		41		8
14. Erysipelas.....		5		4		6		3		3
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....		3		3				5		4
16. Measles.....		1								
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....		15		10		6		8		10
19. Mumps.....		1		1						
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....										
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....		30		24		11		36		10
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....		1		1						2
23. Gonorrhœa.....										
24. Orchitis.....										
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....										
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....										
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....		2		2		3				
30. Purpura.....		1		1						
31. Delirium Tremens.....				1				1		
32. Inebriation.....						1				
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....								1		1
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....						1				
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....				2		1		2		1
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....		1				3		1		
38. Anæmia.....		4		2		2		2		
39. Cancer.....								1		
40. Tumors.....				1						
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1				1				
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....		48		51		38		56		27
43. Scrofula.....										
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....										
46. Tape-worm.....										
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....		771		1,049		848		1,018		534

TABLE LXXXI.

General Hospitals of the Atlantic Region.

1864.			1865.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
44,225.		38,237.		38,176.		36,155.		43,948.		40,773.		19,190.		43,908.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	81	57	66	119	146	158	102	1,813							
2	1	1	8	2	17	1	50								
3	16	8	6	3	9	12	10	171							
4								203							
5	6	7	12	14	12	6	6	164							
6	1		1				1	9							
7		1						11							
8															
9	4	4	6	2	1	6	3	61							
10	4	7	5	11	4	10	13	156							
11	556	237	192	379	253	216	219	3,947							
12	8	2	3	3	3	4	17	107							
13	11	10	9	20	6	2	6	191							
14	4	4	11	7	17	25	4	93							
15	10	14	20	25	17	21	11	133							
16	2	5	12	23	36	12	5	96							
17	3		1					4							
18	6	4	4	6	7	6	2	84							
19								2							
20															
21	76	26	13	34	17	21	7	305							
22	1		1	2	1		1	10							
23															
24															
25															
26															
27															
28															
29	21	9	5	11	7	2	1	63							
30	1					1		4							
31	1			1	3	1	4	12							
32		1	1					3							
33						1		3							
34				4			1	6							
35															
36	2		1		2	1	1	13							
37		1	1			1		8							
38		1		2	2	4	1	20							
39				1	2		1	5							
40								1							
41	2	1			2			7							
42	48	45	42	43	57	56	47	558							
43	2		1		1	1		5							
44		2				1	1	4							
45															
46															
47															
48															
	867	446	414	718	607	585	465	8,322							

TABLE LXXXI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	54,254.		58,225.		52,316.		52,554.		48,848.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		771		1,049		848		1,018		534
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....		2		3		5		4		4
50. Epilepsy.....		1		2		2		2		
51. Headache.....										
52. Insanity.....										
53. Inflammation of Brain.....		11		9		4		3		3
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....		3		3				2		2
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....		3		1				2		
56. Nostalgia.....										
57. Neuralgia.....										
58. Paralysis.....				1		4		2		
59. Sun-stroke.....		6		8		4		1		
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....		3		7		1		2		3
ORDER II.— <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....										
62. Cataract.....										
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....										
64. Inflammation of Iris.....										
65. Night Blindness.....										
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER III.— <i>Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....										
68. Deafness.....										
69. Otorrhœa.....										
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IV.— <i>Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....		1				1				1
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....		2		6		2		7		3
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										2
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....						1				
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....		2				1		1		
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....				1						
77. Inflammation of Veins.....						1				
78. Varicose Veins.....										
79. Varicocele.....										
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....		3		5		2				
ORDER V.— <i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....		1								
82. Acute Bronchitis.....		1		3				2		
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....		4		2		1		1		2
84. Dropsy of Chest.....				1				1		1
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....						1				1
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....				1		1		1		1
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....		58		46		29		35		48
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....		2		4		3		6		2
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....				1		2		3		1
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....		9		3		2		2		6
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....		1				1				
92. Constipation.....				1						
93. Cholera Morbus.....		2		1		1				1
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....		2		1		3		4		5
96. Dyspepsia.....								1		
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....										
99. Fistula in Ano.....										
100. Hernia.....								2		
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....						1				1
Carried forward.....		888		1,159		921		1,102		621

TABLE LXXXI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1864.			1865.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
44, 225.		38, 237.		38, 176.		36, 155.		43, 948.		40, 773.		19, 190.		43, 908.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	867		446		414		718		607		585		465		8, 322
49			4				1		5		4				32
50	2		1		1		1				1				13
51															
52							1				1				2
53	2		2		7		6		11		6		2		66
54			4		4		6		5		1		4		34
55			1		4		3		8		2		6		30
56									1						1
57															
58							1		2						10
59											1				20
60	2		3		5		2		1		4		3		36
61															
62															
63															
64															
65															
66															
67															
68															
69															
70															
71	1								1		1				6
72	2				3		2		9		4		5		45
73	1				1		1		2		5				12
74	1						1		1		1		1		6
75	1		1				1				3				10
76			1						1				1		4
77															1
78															
79															
80			2		1		2		1		1				17
81			1				1								3
82	6		3		9		4		6		5		1		40
83	5		10		2		3		3		6		1		40
84	1								1				1		6
85															2
86					3		1		1		4		1		14
87	45		52		153		172		113		71		38		860
88	1		2		7		3		5		4		5		44
89							1		4				1		13
90	5		3		7		4		6		2		1		50
91							1								3
92															1
93											1		1		7
94	1				1		1								3
95	6		4		2		6		6		3		3		45
96							1				1				3
97															
98															
99															
100			1												3
101											1				3
	949		541		624		944		800		718		540		9, 807

TABLE LXXXI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR..... MONTH..... UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	54,254.		58,225.		52,316.		52,554.		48,848.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		888		1,159		921		1,102		621
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....		1		1		1		2		
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....						1				2
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....		1		4		6		1		1
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....		7		12		8		12		7
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....		7		3		6		5		2
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....		2		2		2				1
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....				2						
109. Jaundice.....		2		6		4		3		1
110. Piles.....										
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....				2		3				2
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
112. Stone and Gravel.....										
113. Diabetes.....				1				1		
114. Bright's Disease.....						1		2		5
115. Diseases of Prostate.....										
116. Diseases of Testis.....										
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....		2		1		1		2		
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....										
119. Incontinence of Urine.....										
120. Hydrocele.....										
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
122. Anchylosis.....										
123. Caries.....										
124. Inflammation of Joints.....										
125. Inflammation of Bones.....										
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....										
127. Necrosis.....						1				
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....										1
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
129. Abscess.....		4		4		3		3		6
131. Boils.....										
131. Carbuncle.....										
132. Whitlow.....										
133. Skin Diseases.....				2				1		1
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
134. Burns.....		3								
135. Contusions.....		2		2		3		2		
136. Concussion of Brain.....		1						1		1
137. Drowning.....		3								1
138. Sprains.....										
139. Dislocation.....										
140. Simple Fractures.....										
141. Compound Fractures.....		1		1				1		1
142. Gunshot Wounds.....		1,327		703		392		360		298
143. Incised Wounds.....										
144. Lacerated Wounds.....										1
145. Punctured Wounds.....		1				1				
146. Poisoning.....				1				1		
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....		9		4		3		4		3
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>								2		
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		3								1
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total.....		2,264		1,910		1,357		1,505		956

TABLE LXXXI.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1864.		1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
44,225.		38,237.		38,176.		36,155.		43,948.		40,773.		19,190.		43,908.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	949		541		624		944		800		718		540		9,807
102													1		6
103					1						1				5
104	2		2		1		1		1		3		5		28
105	2		7		6		9		2		3		11		86
106	2		3		3		5		6		1		2		45
107					1		3		1		1				13
108			1				1								4
109			2		2				3						23
110															
111	1				2		2				1		3		16
112															
113															2
114	2		1		1				2				2		16
115															
116															
117			2		1		1		1		1		2		14
118									1						1
119															
120															
121							1		2		1				4
122															
123	1														1
124															
125															
126															
127															1
128	1														2
129	1		1		5		1		2		3		1		34
130															
131															
132															
133			1												5
134	1		2												6
135	1		3		2		1		1						17
136			1												4
137									4		3				11
138															
139													1		1
140	2				1		1		1		1				6
141	1		2				1		1		2		5		16
142	140		72		89		95		467		192		49		4,184
143	3								1				1		5
144									4						5
145															2
146													2		4
147	2		5		4		8		4		4		2		52
148			2								1				5
149			2		1						1		1		9
150					1										1
	1,111		650		745		1,074		1,304		937		628		14,441

TABLE LXXXII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	222, 939.		198, 790.		209, 635.		231, 968.		227, 979.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table LXXXI)....									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever	633	481	542	505	338	244	442	279	417	228
2. Typhus Fever	14	13	28	5	11	3	1	3	24	6
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	1, 695	134	1, 320	102	1, 016	60	936	66	673	61
4. Yellow Fever.....	64	17	14	4	174	70	493	200	38	18
5. Remittent Fever	3, 872	75	3, 466	82	3, 357	45	3, 169	43	2, 149	34
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever	3, 873	.....	4, 962	5	6, 185	1	6, 901	4	5, 261	2
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever	3, 082	4	2, 973	4	4, 098	2	4, 464	5	3, 303	1
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	227	.....	171	.....	682	.....	403	1	299	1
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever	82	10	105	19	124	22	63	29	45	10
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	20, 831	29	17, 060	62	12, 916	31	11, 146	35	8, 381	20
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	2, 383	326	2, 262	478	1, 710	523	1, 452	577	1, 351	381
12. Acute Dysentery.....	2, 687	42	2, 277	60	1, 897	40	1, 811	28	1, 356	15
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	224	24	173	34	182	45	153	53	177	14
14. Erysipelas	164	8	169	5	102	10	121	4	161	8
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	35	11	35	10	10	1	25	7	34	5
16. Measles.....	161	10	34	4	33	.....	61	.....	73	1
17. Scarlet Fever .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
18. Diphtheria.....	80	20	31	11	47	14	64	13	103	12
19. Mumps.....	148	1	46	1	38	1	103	.....	174	.....
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	230	.....	279	.....	257	.....	542	.....	739	.....
21. Other Diseases of this Order	1, 731	44	1, 469	34	1, 449	20	1, 066	46	1, 149	18
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	745	1	686	1	718	.....	784	.....	793	2
23. Gonorrhœa	676	.....	632	.....	831	.....	837	.....	779	.....
24. Orchitis	108	.....	112	.....	102	.....	134	.....	124	.....
25. Stricture of the Urethra	27	.....	23	.....	22	.....	26	.....	22	.....
26. Purulent Ophthalmia	22	.....	15	.....	13	.....	28	.....	21	.....
27. Serpent Bite	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
28. Other Diseases of this Order	7	.....	6	.....	14	.....	11	.....	8	.....
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scoury	160	2	187	2	188	3	107	.....	66	.....
30. Purpura	1	1	13	1	8	.....	11	.....	3	.....
31. Delirium Tremens	17	1	20	4	21	.....	14	2	24	3
32. Inebriation	41	.....	47	1	40	1	28	.....	14	.....
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	14	.....	3	.....	8	.....	6	2	6	1
34. Other Diseases of this Order	8	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	14	1
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout .....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	3	.....	2	.....
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	896	1	874	4	905	1	1, 112	2	1, 468	2
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	788	1	732	1	734	3	880	1	1, 034	.....
38. Anæmia.....	327	4	280	4	159	4	114	3	67	2
39. Cancr.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....
40. Tumors.....	16	.....	13	1	14	.....	12	.....	27	.....
41. Other Diseases of this Order	6	1	20	1	1	2	9	.....	3	.....
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption	76	56	73	57	69	41	56	63	56	37
43. Serofula	52	1	53	.....	43	.....	35	.....	54	.....
44. Other Diseases of this Order	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	242	.....	174	.....	215	.....	319	.....	365	.....
46. Tape-worm.....	7	.....	6	.....	4	.....	3	.....	16	.....
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	28	1	31	.....	20	.....	11	.....	6	.....
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	46, 486	1, 319	41, 424	1, 503	38, 778	1, 189	37, 960	1, 467	30, 886	883

TABLE LXXXII.
of the Atlantic Region.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
235, 621.			243, 616.		263, 062.		272, 259.		298, 320.		302, 010.		217, 772.		243, 664.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	349	192	391	184	420	151	311	206	285	217	385	246	344	175	4, 857	3, 108
2	6	3	7	5	8	3	7	11	11	8	5	19	5	1	127	80
3	377	39	353	42	348	26	404	13	405	18	502	27	347	67	8, 376	655
4															783	309
5	1, 587	24	1, 653	24	1, 517	25	1, 865	23	1, 990	18	2, 306	16	2, 151	37	29, 082	446
6	3, 152	5	2, 527	1	2, 387	1	2, 923		3, 078	3	4, 215	1	3, 173	3	48, 037	26
7	2, 455	1	1, 859	2	1, 820		2, 110		2, 640		3, 099	2	2, 676	3	35, 179	24
8	178		115		130		262		193	1	184		234		3, 078	3
9	21	11	22	18	36	14	52	10	52	9	38	13	21	10	661	175
10	7, 151	10	6, 760	11	5, 242	15	5, 864	12	9, 143	6	13, 527	27	11, 372	48	129, 393	306
11	1, 341	636	1, 066	355	858	247	897	429	843	300	1, 485	261	1, 216	286	16, 864	4, 799
12	948	17	800	6	682	8	912	4	1, 207	6	2, 126	13	1, 733	33	18, 436	272
13	112	18	110	18	63	13	58	20	66	8	119	2	110	8	1, 547	257
14	170	7	154	4	185	16	203	11	220	23	237	31	159	6	2, 045	133
15	27	11	28	23	94	29	91	35	81	33	47	33	20	14	527	212
16	97	2	170	8	227	21	530	36	834	47	424	25	74	5	2, 718	159
17	4	3	2	1	3	2	6	1	5		2		1		26	9
18	79	8	114	6	102	9	81	10	51	10	61	8	36	3	849	124
19	139		214		387		533		707	1	434		94		3, 017	4
20	1, 248		1, 739		1, 399		1, 043		769		701		299		9, 245	
21	1, 434	82	677	29	764	20	778	44	913	38	1, 222	24	879	11	13, 531	410
22	815	1	695	1	678	1	863	2	986	1	1, 009		685	2	9, 457	12
23	743		661		664		893		1, 009		1, 115		780		9, 620	
24	119		94		107		133		148		161		135		1, 477	
25	16		19		25		24		30		18		19		271	
26	23		15		14		12		11		27		23		224	
27							1		1		1		4		18	
28	2		5	1	3		13		8		9		3		89	1
29	122	21	101	9	121	5	118	13	136	7	271	3	261	1	1, 838	66
30	2	1	4	2	6		9		4		11	1	6		78	6
31	15	4	17		25	2	29	3	14	3	16	2	23	4	238	28
32	39	1	20	2	29	1	31	2	64		23		36		412	8
33	10		2		2		11		10		11	2	2		85	5
34	1				4		1	4	1		13			1	47	7
35	1		3		2		4		2		10	1	2		38	1
36	1, 675	2	1, 522	2	1, 479	3	1, 555	2	1, 480	5	1, 701	3	900	5	15, 567	32
37	1, 124		971	1	890	2	1, 017		732		877	1	573		10, 352	10
38	72		64	2	72		82	2	90	2	105	5	58	1	1, 490	29
39	5				2		1	1		2	5		2	1	21	5
40	17		27		26		30		19		55		23		279	1
41	9	3	13	1	13		2		6	2	1	1	1		84	11
42	79	56	98	62	85	58	85	52	51	67	68	64	57	53	853	666
43	54	2	49		47	1	57		40	1	65	2	52		601	7
44	1			2	2				1			1	2	1	14	4
45	428		509		470		488		552		582		339		4, 683	
46	2	1	8		9		6		5		8		13		87	1
47	8		13		6		6		13		13		7		162	1
48	2						1								6	
	26, 259	1, 161	23, 671	822	21, 453	673	24, 402	946	28, 906	836	37, 894	834	28, 950	779	387, 069	12, 412

TABLE LXXXII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	222, 939.		198, 790.		209, 635.		231, 968.		227, 979.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table LXXVII)....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	46,486	1,319	41,424	1,503	35,778	1,189	37,960	1,467	30,886	883
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
49. Apoplexy.....	4	3	7	10	7	12	6	9	9	10
50. Epilepsy.....	76	1	86	4	105	7	128	7	134	3
51. Headache.....	1,162		886		503		588		604	
52. Insanity.....	11	1	14	1	21	1	22		12	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	3	15	9	16	4	5	2	4	6	4
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	2	4		5	1	1	4	3	3	2
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	3	5	2	1			5	3	4	1
56. Nostalgia.....	47		34		15	1	21	1	49	
57. Neuralgia.....	481		387		309		320		406	
58. Paralysis.....	14	1	19	1	32	6	26	4	19	
59. Sun-stroke.....	516	24	585	24	33	5	5	1		
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	14	4	24	10	16	2	9	6	12	5
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
61. Amanrosis.....	10		9		2		6		9	
62. Cataract.....	10		3		10		2		5	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	370		304		285		334		323	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	12		20		18		5		12	
65. Night Blindness.....	235		167		141		60		32	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		6		7		2		8	
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	40		37		33		23		34	
68. Deafness.....	28		26		23		21		31	
69. Otorrhœa.....	58		59		69		70		75	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11		4		7		2		4	
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
71. Aneurism.....	5	2	1	1	2	1	3		4	1
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	49	5	40	13	58	8	72	13	63	9
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	8		7		9	1	16	3	11	2
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	1		1		4	1	2		4	
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	7	2	7		1	1	4	1	3	1
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	3			1	2				2	
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	1		1		3	1	2		6	
78. Varicose Veins.....	118		138		119		83		70	
79. Varicocele.....	97		85		61		71		41	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19	5	14	5	3	3	2	1	3	
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
81. Asthma.....	82	1	75	1	94	1	96		120	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	731	1	577	3	670	1	1,058	2	1,685	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	105	5	136	2	161	1	222	3	280	2
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	2		1	2	2		3	1		1
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	28		38		15	1	13		11	1
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	67		55	1	70	1	71	1	101	1
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	124	78	138	52	95	36	233	45	383	84
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	187	2	140	5	165	5	189	8	263	3
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	55		29	2	27	2	31	4	40	2
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	109	9	98	6	48	2	121	2	221	6
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
91. Colic.....	1,097	5	1,140	3	712	1	689	1	563	
92. Constipation.....	1,423		1,437	1	1,003		1,160		1,058	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	482	4	395	3	166	3	152	2	82	1
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	2		6	1	3		10		2	1
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	33	2	33	1	80	3	44	4	55	6
96. Dyspepsia.....	435		418		365		346	1	263	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....							2			
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	7		1		4		12		5	
99. Fistula in Ano.....	16		18		14		16		27	
100. Hernia.....	242		227		218		253	2	235	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	10		9		4	1	3		6	1
Carried forward.....	55,142	1,498	49,377	1,678	44,597	1,303	44,600	1,599	38,284	1,030

TABLE LXXXII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
235,621.		243,616.		263,062.		272,259.		298,320.		362,010.		217,772.		243,664.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
26,259	1,161	23,671	822	21,453	673	24,402	946	28,906	836	37,894	834	28,950	779	387,069	12,412	
49	5	5	8	7	6	8	9	5	9	4	9	2	2	69	95	
50	133	140	5	126	4	146	5	78	1	87	2	78	1	1,317	44	
51	679	665	.....	583	.....	728	.....	705	.....	961	.....	918	.....	8,982	.....
52	8	12	.....	17	.....	14	1	18	.....	28	1	12	.....	189	5
53	3	10	6	8	12	6	12	7	15	5	12	3	4	66	111	
54	10	6	11	4	7	10	18	8	12	3	3	1	6	52	79	
55	2	10	1	6	4	10	16	2	9	3	4	2	6	49	50	
56	48	34	.....	33	2	16	.....	11	1	33	1	35	2	376	9
57	495	504	.....	567	.....	518	.....	522	.....	526	.....	378	.....	5,413	.....
58	18	9	.....	19	1	14	1	26	3	20	1	15	.....	231	18
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	19	1	151	2	101	3	1,414	60
60	9	10	4	10	12	12	7	17	7	18	4	19	5	170	68	
61	5	9	.....	11	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	11	.....	99	.....
62	7	7	.....	4	.....	5	.....	3	.....	5	.....	4	.....	65	.....
63	397	349	.....	408	.....	456	.....	440	.....	517	.....	376	.....	4,559	.....
64	14	8	.....	9	.....	16	.....	17	.....	18	.....	13	.....	162	.....
65	29	17	.....	27	.....	39	.....	60	.....	73	.....	67	.....	947	.....
66	6	9	.....	12	.....	15	.....	3	.....	9	.....	9	.....	89	.....
67	31	28	.....	52	.....	46	.....	40	.....	46	.....	48	.....	458	.....
68	25	24	.....	33	.....	33	.....	11	.....	27	.....	11	.....	293	.....
69	75	82	.....	100	.....	73	.....	79	.....	71	.....	67	.....	878	.....
70	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	38	.....
71	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	1	2	1	25	11
72	50	56	5	56	12	69	7	37	13	52	9	37	9	639	108	
73	6	10	.....	8	2	7	1	5	3	9	5	6	.....	102	18
74	7	1	1	1	.....	4	2	5	1	4	2	1	1	35	10
75	16	6	2	7	3	6	2	9	1	9	3	6	.....	81	18
76	3	4	2	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2	26	6
77	5	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	33	1
78	98	67	.....	46	.....	75	.....	51	.....	80	.....	63	.....	1,008	.....
79	48	33	.....	29	.....	35	.....	22	.....	48	.....	51	.....	621	.....
80	5	11	3	32	2	19	2	1	2	17	2	7	.....	133	26
81	112	87	1	84	.....	107	1	52	.....	78	.....	58	.....	1,045	5
82	2,118	3,027	6	3,306	10	2,309	9	1,363	9	1,235	6	665	1	18,744	55	
83	303	357	11	429	2	272	3	226	4	225	7	141	2	2,858	52	
84	2	16	1	2	.....	7	1	2	1	1	.....	4	1	42	10
85	10	58	.....	12	1	19	.....	31	.....	15	.....	12	.....	262	3
86	154	312	.....	277	5	254	2	157	2	130	4	61	1	1,709	18
87	369	558	130	706	242	485	246	346	155	242	90	157	53	3,836	1,299	
88	316	350	7	413	9	334	6	292	6	290	4	184	6	3,123	71	
89	40	37	2	43	.....	37	4	42	4	41	4	29	2	451	27
90	325	557	8	1,336	8	501	6	345	6	197	3	109	2	3,967	63	
91	544	495	.....	415	.....	476	1	616	1	739	1	796	1	8,282	15
92	1,242	1,258	.....	1,054	.....	1,354	.....	1,418	.....	1,758	.....	1,414	.....	15,579	1
93	67	65	1	33	.....	70	.....	71	.....	200	3	350	7	2,133	25
94	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	31	5
95	62	47	5	50	3	41	7	30	8	39	3	32	4	546	52	
96	307	306	.....	290	.....	333	1	247	.....	373	2	293	.....	3,976	4
97	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
98	5	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	8	.....	2	.....	5	.....	56	.....
99	24	27	.....	16	.....	37	.....	14	.....	26	.....	16	.....	251	.....
100	223	193	1	165	.....	215	.....	164	1	200	.....	145	.....	2,480	4
101	2	4	.....	3	.....	8	.....	4	1	3	1	9	.....	65	4
34,724	1,335	33,557	1,042	32,315	1,021	33,671	1,317	36,550	1,115	46,532	1,023	35,783	901	485,132	14,862	

TABLE LXXXII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	222, 939.		198, 790.		209, 635.		231, 968.		227, 979.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table LXXXI)....									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	55, 142	1, 498	49, 377	1, 678	44, 597	1, 303	44, 600	1, 599	38, 284	1, 030
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	12	2	6	1	9	2	17	4	12	3
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	296		247		264	1	466		497	2
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	72	3	62	8	56	6	40	1	63	2
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	30	11	64	15	33	10	22	16	28	10
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	2	9	5	6	5	7	3	5	3	2
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	43	2	91	4	48	3	62	1	64	1
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	46		28	3	29	2	64		46	
109. Jaundice.....	626	3	1, 083	8	944	7	795	3	983	2
110. Piles.....	786		657		632		614		554	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	91	1	58	2	31	4	33		47	2
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	49		50		30		29		36	
113. Diabetes.....	7		5	1	8		6	1	12	
114. Bright's Disease.....	25	1	36		20	1	12	3	16	5
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	1		1		2		5			
116. Diseases of Testis.....	27		15		13		16		15	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	72	2	79	1	91	1	69	3	79	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	14		17	1	20		20		15	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	56		68		64		59		50	
120. Hydrocele.....	18		11		6		8		16	
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		5		7		9		15	3
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
122. Anchylosis.....	6		8		8		4		15	
123. Caries.....	7		4		5		1		2	
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	26		31		25		32		21	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	10		7				9		2	
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	13		14		16		9		22	
127. Necrosis.....	3		8		12	1	11		10	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		3				1		4	1
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
129. Abscess.....	483	4	510	4	414	3	374	3	357	6
130. Boils.....	1, 306		1, 444		1, 158		1, 038		1, 033	
131. Carbuncle.....	80		89		60		78		97	
132. Whitlow.....	252		296		203		170		207	
133. Skin Diseases.....	459		541	2	374		453	1	485	1
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
134. Burns.....	102	3	90		83		95		121	
135. Contusions.....	513	4	486	3	515	3	558	3	571	
136. Concussion of Brain.....	8	3	7	1	6	2	3	2	5	3
137. Drowning.....		13		6		6		3		3
138. Sprains.....	391		386		328		410		425	
139. Dislocation.....	6		13		21		33		19	
140. Simple Fractures.....	41	1	46		28		41		39	
141. Compound Fractures.....	8	4	28	1	22	1	47	2	16	2
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	4, 292	1, 548	4, 766	1, 016	6, 085	638	6, 236	739	918	505
143. Incised Wounds.....	176	1	148		145		155		230	1
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	65	1	103	2	112	2	81	2	52	2
145. Punctured Wounds.....	63	2	29		20	1	25		36	1
146. Poisoning.....	35		31	1	24		8	3	10	
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	82	13	73	11	31	11	65	9	54	7
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		2				1		2		1
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		6		3		2		2		3
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>				9		3		2		2
Total.....	65, 847	3, 137	61, 126	2, 787	57, 204	2, 021	56, 886	2, 409	45, 646	1, 600

TABLE LXXXII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
235,621.		243,616.		263,062.		272,259.		298,320.		302,010.		217,772.		243,664.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
34,724	1,335	33,557	1,042	32,315	1,021	33,671	1,317	36,550	1,115	46,532	1,023	35,783	901	485,132	14,862	
102	9	6		6		6		7		15		1	1	106	14	
103	680	884		872	1	805		599		498	1	283		6,391	5	
104	55	36	4	58	1	63	2	46	2	80	9	40	6	671	50	
105	24	36	8	34	12	18	10	26	3	32	9	30	14	377	124	
106	12	6	3	7	3	4	6	3	6	5	3	1	3	56	63	
107	57	33	2	52	3	101	7	59	1	79	1	68	1	757	26	
108	48	40	1	37		56	1	27		58		53		532	8	
109	738	639	2	598	3	596		362	3	463	1	420	1	8,247	35	
110	492	444		472		465		500		653		442		6,711		
111	96	50	1	45	2	31	4	66		55	2	33	3	636	22	
112	39	38		26		24		31		32		32		416		
113	6	6		4		2		8		9		8		81	2	
114	20	30	3	16	1	12	1	10	3	33		17	2	247	24	
115		3		1		1								14		
116	14	17		9		14		7		7		20		174		
117	82	68	2	75	2	108	1	67	1	74	1	69	2	933	17	
118	31	44		13	1	15		19	1	22	1	15		245	4	
119	86	65		59		46		33		45		21		652		
120	11	15		11		12		6		13		10		137		
121	7	9		11	1	4	1	7	2	15	1	9		102	8	
122	15	15		5		5		7		16		10		114		
123	6	13		7		5		1		16		5		72	1	
124	28	26		22		21		22		32		18		304		
125	8	3		1		1		2		4		3		50		
126	22	16		9		13		11		10		8		163		
127	8	10		8		9		4		2		10		95	1	
128	4	5		5		4		3		17		6		53	2	
129	406	402	1	402	5	402	1	411	2	426	3	335	1	4,922	35	
130	1,105	1,120		865		1,123		1,098		1,317		1,063		13,670		
131	80	101		60		51		43		83		49		871		
132	252	251		280		244		188		184		108		2,615		
133	498	438	1	478		470		491		544		340	1	5,571	6	
134	189	160	2	137		154		121		106		49		1,407	7	
135	631	644	5	589	4	619	1	561	3	654	3	448	1	6,789	33	
136	3	8	3	10	1	9	2	9	2	5		4	3	77	22	
137		1		1		4		10		14		10		71		
138	493	531		496		673		624		772		453		5,982		
139	23	14		19		26		34		31		25	2	264	2	
140	43	47	1	39	1	39	1	45	1	55	1	33	2	496	10	
141	13	11	4	10	1	13	3	22	7	7	5	6	5	203	37	
142	912	749	109	1,480	187	3,759	278	5,528	833	271	230	104	62	35,700	6,387	
143	488	469	1	438	1	337		255	1	218		214	1	3,333	9	
144	68	70	1	76		92	1	98	5	81		57		955	16	
145	18	32		23		35	1	38		43		46		408	5	
146	12	11		22		15		40	1	95	1	101	2	404	2	
147	561	409	8	176	11	110	20	131	10	184	12	53	6	1,929	129	
148		2		1		1				2		1		14		
149		3		4		1		1		1		6		35		
150		3		5		4				1				38		
43,097	1,650	41,581	1,213	40,378	1,273	44,283	1,668	48,220	2,013	53,893	1,325	40,903	1,037	599,064	22,133	

CENTRAL REGION.

The reports from troops in the Central Region are consolidated into statistical tables for seven armies or departments, as follows:

1. The Northern Department	- - - -	Table	LXXXIII.
2. The Military Division of the Mississippi—Part I	- - - -	Table	LXXXIV.
3. The Military Division of the Mississippi—Part II	- - - -	Table	LXXXV.
4. The Department of the Gulf	- - - -	Table	LXXXVI.
5. The Department of the Northwest	- - - -	Table	LXXXVII.
6. The Department of the Missouri	- - - -	Table	LXXXVIII.
7. The Department of Arkansas	- - - -	Table	LXXXIX.

To these are added—

8. A table showing the mortality in the general hospitals of the Central Region	- - - -	Table	XC.
9. A consolidated table of the Central Region	- - - -	Table	XCI.

1. THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—TABLE LXXXIII.

As for the previous year, this table embraces all reports received from troops in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The latter State is here included for geographical reasons, though officially forming part of the Department of the Northwest. General J. Hooker was assigned to the command of the Northern Department September 28, 1864.

2. THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PART I—TABLE LXXXIV.

The Military Division of the Mississippi was created by General Orders No. 337, October 16, 1863, to consist of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee. In preparing the tables for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, these departments were separately presented, but a separate table was given for May and June (Table LXXII) in which were consolidated the reports from all troops directly coöperating with General Sherman south of Chattanooga. For the present year it has been thought best to consolidate the reports from the Military Division of the Mississippi in two tables, of which the first embraces the garrisons and detachments left behind when the army under General Sherman moved into Georgia, while the second represents this army.

Part I therefore embraces all reports from troops in the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee left north of Chattanooga. It includes those stationed in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, in northern Mississippi and in northern Alabama. The army of the Ohio, (23d Corps,) with the 4th Corps from the Department of the Cumberland and a portion of the Cavalry Corps which had accompanied General Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, were detached about the close of October to join General Thomas at Nashville; they are therefore included in this table for November and subsequently. About the middle of January the 23d Corps was sent east to the Department of North Carolina, with which it is consolidated for February and subsequent months.

The troops belonging to the Department of the Ohio, left behind when the 23d Corps was ordered east, were united with the Department of the Cumberland by General Orders No. 5, January 17, 1865, by which, also, the Department of the Cumberland was extended to embrace such parts of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia as may be occupied by troops under the command of General Thomas. By General Orders No. 21, February 10, 1865, the Department of Kentucky was constituted to consist of the State of Kentucky. It is included in the present table. By the same order the portion of the State of Tennessee not already embraced in the Department of the Cumberland was added to that department; this portion of the State was that lying west of the Tennessee river. It was detached from the Department of the Tennessee November 28, 1864, by General Orders No. 28, which constituted the Department of the Mississippi to comprise the State of Mississippi, and that portion of Tennessee west of the Tennessee river. The reports received from the Department of the Mississippi have been consolidated in the present table.

The most important movements of the troops embraced in this table were those connected with the concentration of troops at Nashville, rendered necessary by the advance of General Hood against that place, which led to the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, and the subsequent pursuit; and the cavalry expeditions under General Stoneman from Knoxville into North Carolina, and under General Wilson from Nashville through Alabama and Georgia, during March and April, 1865.

3. THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PART II—TABLE LXXXV.

This table embraces the army immediately under General Sherman, which at the commencement of the year was engaged in the Atlanta campaign. (See remarks on Table LXXII, p. 459.) Atlanta was occupied by the forces of General Sherman September 2d. The chief engagements occurred in the vicinity of Atlanta July 20th and 22d, and near Jonesboro' September 1st.

The fall of Atlanta was followed in October by the movement of General Hood to the north, threatening the communications of General Sherman, who, towards the close

of October, detached the 4th and 23d Corps to reinforce General Thomas at Nashville, and breaking off from his base prepared for the march through Georgia to the sea. The last train for the north left Atlanta November 11th, and the march commenced November 16th, the moving column consisting of the 14th, 15th, 17th, and 20th Corps, and a division of cavalry. By the 10th of December the army was before Savannah, Georgia; Fort McAllister was carried by assault December 13th, and Savannah was evacuated on the night of the 20th. From Savannah the army moved northward February 1st, marching through South Carolina and North Carolina to Goldsboro', N. C., which was occupied March 21st by General Schofield with troops belonging to the Department of North Carolina.

Setting out from the neighborhood of Goldsboro' on the 10th of April, Raleigh was reached on the 13th. The army of General Johnston surrendered April 26th, and subsequently the army of General Sherman was marched to the neighborhood of Washington, whence, after the review of May 23d, the troops were moved to convenient points for muster-out.

4. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—TABLE LXXXVI.

This department continued to constitute a portion of the Military Division of West Mississippi until May 17, 1865. It is however here presented as a separate table, embracing the reports from troops within the same general boundaries as during former years.

Among the more important movements of troops may be mentioned the expedition against the forts at the mouth of Mobile harbor in the summer of 1864, and that against Mobile in the spring of 1865. Fort Gaines surrendered August 8 and Fort Morgan August 23, 1864. Mobile was evacuated April 11, 1865.

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—TABLE LXXXVII.

This table embraces the reports received from troops within the States of Iowa and Minnesota, and the Territories of Nebraska and Dakota.

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—TABLE LXXXVIII.

As during the previous year, this table embraces the reports received from troops within the States of Missouri and Kansas. Officially the State of Kansas was included in the department of that name until January 30, 1865, when the Department of Kansas was added to the Department of the Missouri by General Orders No. 11. By the same order the Departments of the Missouri and of the Northwest were united under the

designation of the Military Division of the Missouri. It has, however, been thought best to adhere to the geographical boundaries indicated, which are those employed in compiling the tables of the Departments of the Missouri and of the Northwest for previous years.

7. THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS—TABLE LXXXIX.

This table embraces the reports from troops in the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory. General J. J. Reynolds was assigned to command November 29, 1864. By General Orders No. 44, March 21, 1865, this department was added to the Military Division of the Missouri. It has, however, been thought best to present it separately in these tables.

TABLE LXXXIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	10, 517.		22, 187.		23, 726.		26, 269.		14, 006.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	8	5	56	9	49	11	47	12	13	3
2. Typhus Fever.....		2						1		
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	6		42		34	1	26	4		
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	138	2	322	3	192	1	276	1	88	2
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	71		329		662		609		144	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	54		250		125		277		210	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	18	1	21		8		19		19	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	5	1	3	1	11	3	4	2	7	2
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	893	3	1, 520	2	923	1	701		238	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	61	5	151	16	127	13	137	34	68	15
12. Acute Dysentery.....	98		265	3	205	1	254	3	68	2
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	8	2	13		6		25			
14. Erysipelas.....	12		24		15	1	28		29	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....		1	2		6		2		9	2
16. Measles.....	27	1	22	1	6		16		11	1
17. Scarlet Fever.....			1						1	
18. Diphtheria.....	12		11		10		11		10	
19. Mumps.....	8		13	1	9		16		26	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	18		100		169		291		193	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	34		334		70		194		53	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	25		101		59		83		40	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	55		148		103		136		70	
24. Orchitis.....	1		16		8		17		4	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			5				1			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	7		9		8		13		1	
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2		1					
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	8		2		2		28		8	
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....	1		18		13	1	18	1	1	1
32. Inebriation.....	1		1		1		6		1	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	1		3		1					
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....							9			
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	44		97		51		86		73	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	30		73		78		66	1	28	
38. Anæmia.....			37		1		22		5	
39. Cancer.....	1									
40. Tumors.....	1		2		5		2			
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1		4	1	1	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	6	4	20		10	3	8	1	9	
43. Scrofula.....	4				2		8	1		
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....							6		4	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	18		47		18		39		51	
46. Tape-worm.....							3			
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....			1		8	1	2			
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	1, 675	27	4, 061	36	2, 997	37	3, 490	62	1, 483	28

TABLE LXXXIII.
of the Northern Department.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
14,492.			13,844.		28,419.		19,610.		14,833.		14,740.		12,917.		17,963.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	48	9	63	7	40	5	69	12	9	6	11	4	2		415	83
2									4						4	3
3		2	2	2			35	4	21	5	48	3	1		215	21
4																
5	145	2	91	1	488		214	1	144	1	91		75		2,264	14
6	157		150		370		269		293		193		128	3	3,375	3
7	221		238		200		313		176	1	78		57		2,199	1
8	8		8		27		31		17		9		2		187	1
9	1				7		28	5	3	4	3	1	2	1	74	20
10	279		310		442		525		309		446		254		6,840	6
11	50	14	102	4	135	5	235	7	80	1	186	5	82	4	1,414	123
12	90		58		86	1	37	1	33	2	71		69		1,334	13
13					2		4	1	9		1		6		74	3
14	37	1	64	1	104	2	113	7	50	1	46	4	13	1	535	18
15	31	9	44	7	56	5	35	4	46	13	44	8	5	1	280	50
16	105		130	3	193	9	498	39	141	55	38	20	1	1	1,188	130
17			1		12		1			1					16	1
18	8		26		34		42	2	11	2	5	1	1		181	5
19	28		45		81		318	1	128		66		14		752	2
20	294		548		1,506		871		242		125		31		4,388	
21	77		70		82	2	189	11	123		127	3	66		1,419	16
22	67		79		71		82		80		77		33		797	
23	98		111		173		102		108		127		54		1,285	
24	15		7		14		30		16		9		1		138	
25					1				1		2		1		11	
26	3		1		3		18		1		7		2		73	
27					5										5	
28			1												5	
29	4		33		40		97		106		52		1		381	
30			1						1		2				4	
31	10		11		18	1	6	2	3		4		2		105	6
32	3				1				3		1		5		23	
33			2		1	1					2				10	1
34							2		6						8	
35							1								10	
36	119		105		91		124		89	1	81		51		1,011	1
37	60		84		111		66		86		61		15		758	1
38	7		5		10	1			7		3		2		99	1
39	1														2	
40					1				2				1		14	
41			1		1								8		16	1
42	5	4	8	2	15	4	9	3	9		10		1		110	21
43	4		5		6		8		5		8		1		51	1
44					2										12	
45	63		72		81		145		84		164		10		792	
46															3	
47															11	1
48																
	2,038	41	2,476	27	4,510	36	4,517	100	2,446	93	2,198	49	997	11	32,888	547

TABLE LXXXIII.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	10,517.		22,187.		23,726.		26,269.		14,006.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1,675	27	4,061	36	2,997	37	3,490	62	1,483	28
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....				1	1	1		1		
50. Epilepsy.....	4		8		7		9		8	
51. Headache.....	26		101		54		42		13	
52. Insanity.....	1		2				1			
53. Inflammation of Brain.....			1	2			3	1		
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....				1	1	1			1	1
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....					2		1			
56. Nostalgia.....	2		10		1				1	
57. Neuralgia.....	33		65		30		50		51	
58. Paralysis.....	2		1		1		3		1	
59. Sun-stroke.....	3		10							
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		5		2		1	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....							1			
62. Cataract.....										
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	53		62		54		76		32	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....			1							
65. Night Blindness.....	1		3		1		2		5	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....			4							
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1		3		3		3			
68. Deafness.....			3		2		1			
69. Otorrhœa.....	7		4		12		4		6	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....					2		1			
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....			13		8		8	1	2	
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1		1				1			
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....					2		4		1	
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1		1		1		1			
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	1									
78. Varicose Veins.....	1		9		7		1			
79. Varicocele.....	1		11		5		3		1	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		31			1	2	1		
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	4		6		4	1	6		5	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	8		62		36		70		78	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	1		44		24		17		12	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	1							1		
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			2		3		1		1	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	5		9		3		11		2	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	15	2	23	2	34	1	98	2	80	5
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	8		23		31		47		9	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	3		6		3		10		1	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		12		10		56		14	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	39		89		48		52		26	
92. Constipation.....	102		196		125		148		64	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	31		65		23		15		7	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	2		2		3		1			
96. Dyspepsia.....	9		22		35		52		7	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	1									
99. Fistula in Ano.....			5		1		2			
100. Hernia.....	6		30		13		14		5	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....					1		1			
Carried forward.....	2,054	29	5,002	42	3,593	42	4,310	69	1,916	35

TABLE LXXXIII.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Continued.

1864.			1865.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
14,492.		13,844.		28,419.		19,610.		14,833.		14,740.		12,917.		17,963.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
2,038	41	2,476	27	4,510	36	4,517	100	2,446	93	2,198	49	997	11	32,888	547
49												1	1	2	4
50	9	9		15		6		6		5		4		90	
51	22	36		73		65		34		34		6		506	
52		4		3		1		5		2		1		20	
53	1	1		14	4	15	6			4	5		1	39	19
54	2	1	1	3		1	1	2		1				12	5
55		2		7	2		12	1	2					13	16
56	10	2		1				4		1		1		33	
57	60	60		97		52		31		38		20		587	
58	3	1		1		1		2		1				17	
59								1				1		15	
60		1		16	8		5	3	5	2	1			32	19
61				1										2	
62				1										1	
63	45	35		58		101		84		117		50		767	
64	1					3		5		1				11	
65	6	2		1										21	
66		2				2		2				1		11	
67	5	14		14		1		4		2		1		51	
68	1	2		2		2		2						15	
69	10	19		16		19		13		10		6		126	
70						4		2						9	
71															
72	5	8		2		3	1	2	1	11	1	1		63	4
73	1	1				2	1	2		1		2		12	1
74		1		4				1						5	1
75				2						1				9	1
76						1		1	1			1		7	1
77														1	
78	1			1		1				2				23	
79	6	3		2				4		7				43	
80						1	1	1		2	2			39	5
81	5	5		10		16				2		3		66	1
82	142		137		129	1	187	2	221	90	2	40		1,200	5
83	4	1	21	1	48		20	2	45	30	1	11		277	6
84				1						2				4	1
85				7				1		3		1		19	
86	6	8		20		26		21		9	1	3		123	1
87	97	10	119	11	241	11	297	81	136	60	73	11	26	1,239	196
88	31		29		60	1	60		18	21		6		343	1
89	8		8		7		3		3	5				77	
90	21		45		42	4	72	2	24	15		4		318	6
91	26		19		53		9		20	20		14		415	
92	126		94		94		143		103	84		39		1,318	
93	3		1		4				3	2		13		169	
94			1											1	
95	4		1		2		1		3	32				51	
96	11		13		31		50		31	11		6		278	
97															
98														1	
99	3		2		2				3					18	
100	9		8		25		2		8	8		3		131	
101														2	
2,722	53	3,190	40	5,620	67	5,686	214	3,298	163	2,847	73	1,262	13	41,500	840

TABLE LXXXIII.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	10,517.		22,187.		23,726.		26,269.		14,006.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	2,054	29	5,002	42	3,593	42	4,310	69	1,916	35
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels			1				3		1	
103. Inflammation of Tonsils	12		51		40		68		26	
104. Inflammation of Stomach	3		2		3	2	10		2	
105. Inflammation of Bowels			2				3		1	
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum					1		3	1		1
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver	4		3		8		24		17	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	3		11		1		1			
109. Jaundice	8		51		28		104		37	
110. Piles	28		48		36		42		20	
111. Other Diseases of this Order	3		21		18		23		6	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
112. Stone and Gravel	1		1		7		5		1	
113. Diabetes							8			
114. Bright's Disease			4				4			
115. Diseases of Prostate										
116. Diseases of Testis			2							
117. Inflammation of Kidneys	2		7		5		8		4	
118. Inflammation of Bladder	2						5			
119. Incontinence of Urine			3		2		5			
120. Hydrocele	1		3		2		3			
121. Other Diseases of this Order			2		1				1	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
122. Anchylosis			1							
123. Caries			1							
124. Inflammation of Joints	1		1		5		1		1	
125. Inflammation of Bones										
126. Inflammation of Periosteum	2		3				1			
127. Necrosis			1		1					
128. Other Diseases of this Order			1							
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
129. Abscess	12		22		19		12		10	
131. Boils	19		87		45		51		42	
131. Carbuncle	5		5		2		6		2	
132. Whitlow	7		9		2		11		7	
133. Skin Diseases	57		52		37		38		16	
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
134. Burns	2		7		8		6		7	
135. Contusions	10		41		31		37		20	
136. Concussion of Brain			1				4			
137. Drowning		2		1						
138. Sprains	22		37		29		21		13	
139. Dislocation					2		4			
140. Simple Fractures	1		5		8		6		2	
141. Compound Fractures							1			1
142. Gunshot Wounds	17	2	77	2	46	1	39	2	23	2
143. Incised Wounds	6		16	1	14		8		9	
144. Lacerated Wounds	2				1		3		7	
145. Punctured Wounds	2		3		1		1		2	
146. Poisoning	2		4		1					
147. Other Accidents and Injuries			2	2	5		3	1		
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		1								
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
Total	2,288	34	5,590	48	4,002	45	4,882	73	2,193	39

TABLE LXXXIII.—NORTHERN DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
14,492.		13,844.		28,419.		19,610.		14,833.		14,740.		12,917.		17,963.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	2,722	53	3,190	40	5,620	67	5,686	214	3,298	163	2,847	73	1,262	13	41,500	840
102	1		13		1								5		25	
103	97		98		198		250		83		56		15		994	
104	6		2	1	7		2		5		5	1	4		51	4
105	3		2	1	5	2	17	2	8	3	7				48	8
106			2	1	3		3	2			1				13	5
107	15		14		2		3	1	8	1	15		8		121	2
108	1		1		1		3		7		7		5		41	
109	28		14		30		10		15		4		12		341	
110	21		26		33		32		22		28		7		343	
111	4				3		1		20	1	5		3		107	1
112	6		4		1		2		2		3				33	
113	1		1								2				12	
114	2				3						7		1		21	
115																
116											1				3	
117	5		7		11		3		12		8		8		80	
118	2		1				2				1		1		14	
119	3		1		3		4		3		1				25	
120	2				2		1		1						15	
121															4	
122											2				3	
123					1		1								3	
124	3				4				1		2				19	
125	1				2										3	
126					2				2						10	
127	1		5		3				3		1		1		16	
128															1	
129	9		15		21		18		13		16		6		173	
130	37		25		52		14		39		40		20		471	
131	4		1		6		3		1		2		1		38	
132	7		8		8		17		13		14				103	
133	43		32		54		36		38		18		2		423	
134	9		8		7		2		7		82		1		146	
135	24		25		23		17		23		24		8		283	
136			1		2						5		1		14	
137													3		6	
138	18		22		32		26		23		39		17		299	
139			1		2		1		1				2		13	
140	5		4		6		3		2		3		3		48	
141			1				1								3	1
142	19		59	1	51		18	2	32	1	44		6		431	13
143	12		7		14		7		18		12		9		132	1
144	4		1		2		5		3		6		5		39	
145	3		4		1				1		4				22	
146			1	1									1		9	1
147	4		10		19		4		3		2				52	3
148																
149																1
150																
	3,122	53	3,606	45	6,235	69	6,192	221	3,707	169	3,314	74	1,414	16	46,515	836

TABLE LXXXIV—PART I.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	86, 252.		85, 244.		69, 638.		72, 613.		130, 029.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	166	72	266	53	102	44	106	22	157	16
2. Typhus Fever.....	2	3		2					1	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	202	16	261	19	148	22	57	14	83	3
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	1, 600	17	2, 378	21	1, 069	9	764	9	1, 096	4
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	2, 145	3	2, 911	4	2, 440	3	2, 583	4	2, 238	2
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1, 720	1	2, 125		1, 508		1, 257	1	1, 453	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	156		244		132		244		217	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	59	12	69	16	129	14	33	8	30	8
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	5, 849	9	5, 444	23	3, 351	10	3, 798	8	4, 620	1
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	651	53	653	36	631	26	565	35	553	16
12. Acute Dysentery.....	1, 278	33	1, 008	28	990	32	1, 103	15	1, 089	6
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	127	1	108	5	128	14	116	13	119	5
14. Erysipelas.....	123	2	81	1	55		59		71	3
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	12	4	13		4	1	14	3	17	4
16. Measles.....	128	14	67	4	37	1	96		151	4
17. Scarlet Fever.....	3		3						2	
18. Diphtheria.....	37		20	1	15		13		37	
19. Mumps.....	209		120	1	38		105		164	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	165		209		181		460		876	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	523	2	372	4	328	5	360	1	385	2
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	242		288		233		211	1	307	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	496		513		290		372		533	
24. Orchitis.....	32		24	1	29		25		31	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	9		3				6		5	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	44		44		23		22		41	
27. Serpent Bite.....	1		1		3		1			
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		3		15		3		20	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	81		69		38		65		102	1
30. Purpura.....			4		6				2	1
31. Delirium Tremens.....	13	2	8	1	3		1		9	1
32. Inebriation.....	7		6		6		14		9	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....			16		1		7		2	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	1		1							
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	349	1	355		246		329		576	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	239		292		230		219		356	
38. Anæmia.....	82		65		41		6		20	
39. Cancer.....					1					
40. Tumors.....	7		13		3		7		10	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2						3	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	38	4	40	5	14	2	31	2	25	6
43. Scrofula.....	17	1	17		15		3		15	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	190		167		58		142		197	
46. Tape-worm.....	1		2		1		1		1	
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	9		2		3		10			
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
Carried forward.....	17, 017	250	18, 287	225	12, 545	183	13, 208	136	15, 623	83

TABLE LXXXIV—PART I.

of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
135, 221.			155, 998.		108, 767.		124, 534.		125, 603.		130, 269.		87, 791.		109, 350.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	163	29	236	27	134	34	156	27	151	35	145	33	113	18	1, 895	410
2			7		8		1						2	1	21	6
3	231	9	174	3	78	6	185	3	202	7	134	5	257	5	2, 012	112
4																
5	1, 275	1	1, 231	6	804	1	1, 362	6	967	6	1, 561	10	1, 129	6	15, 236	96
6	2, 375		1, 852		1, 280		2, 042	3	1, 792	3	2, 197	5	1, 232		25, 087	27
7	2, 062		1, 682		1, 340		1, 803		1, 681	2	1, 852		1, 168	2	19, 631	6
8	251	1	233		169		169	1	181		207		154	1	2, 357	3
9	47	5	30	4	38	6	23	2	20	9	130	8	53	3	661	95
10	6, 683	2	5, 405	11	2, 849	1	5, 428	10	5, 006	5	5, 869	8	4, 173	3	58, 475	91
11	1, 285	13	886	35	709	46	768	32	555	44	1, 415	45	529	26	9, 200	407
12	1, 151		968	10	577	5	863	3	1, 050	7	1, 629	2	988	3	12, 694	144
13	144	3	127	2	65	5	81	1	86	2	137	2	90	3	1, 328	56
14	138	8	114	2	187	6	201	9	165	8	135	7	97	3	1, 426	49
15	100	8	79	10	104	6	207	20	148	14	95	8	25	3	818	81
16	646	29	449	11	289	13	1, 088	58	409	41	152	12	30	2	3, 542	189
17					1		3		2				1	1	15	1
18	36	1	49		38	3	48		47	1	18		15		373	6
19	253	1	260		165		548		498		274		118		2, 752	2
20	1, 425		1, 433		706		1, 284		636		440		289		8, 104	
21	633		500	3	481		493		459	2	528	2	463		5, 525	21
22	467	1	364	1	281		303		254		257		195		3, 402	3
23	601		427		330		444		369		368		263		5, 006	
24	55		46		36		42		43		39		26		428	1
25	1		3		11		10		9		5		2		64	
26	62		41		61		70		62		119		52		641	
27	1										1				8	
28			1		1		3				4		4		57	
29	83		106		88		132	1	427	1	497	2	264		1, 952	5
30	5		6		8		6		25		47		2		111	1
31	8		3		2		2		13		7		2		71	4
32	7		2		4		6	1	4		8			1	73	2
33	2						2	1					2		32	1
34					1		4						1		6	
35			2		5		4		4		1		1		19	
36	782		818	1	544		643	1	596	1	634		332	1	6, 204	5
37	649	1	513		371	1	457		269		316		202		4, 113	2
38	16		25	1	33		38		50	1	43		12		431	2
39									2		1		1		5	
40	9		5		2		5		6		9		4		80	
41	18		1		1		5		1		1		2	1	34	1
42	25	1	27	8	33	4	35	13	29	6	42	3	24	2	363	56
43	17	1	15		11	1	32		43		33		17	1	235	4
44	1						2				4		7		14	
45	260		317		274		418		376		363		182		2, 914	
46	3		5		11		4		2		2				33	
47	5		4		4		6		17		6		3		69	
48	3						2						2		8	
	21, 978	114	18, 446	135	12, 134	138	19, 428	192	16, 656	195	19, 695	152	12, 528	86	197, 545	1, 889

TABLE LXXXIV—PART I.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	86, 252.		85, 244.		69, 638.		72, 613.		130, 029.			
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
MEAN STRENGTH.....												
	Brought forward.....		17, 017	250	18, 287	225	12, 545	183	13, 208	136	15, 623	83
	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.											
	<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>											
	49.	Apoplexy.....	5	4	4	2	2	1	1		1	
	50.	Epilepsy.....	33	1	30		15	2	33	2	53	1
	51.	Headache.....	374		334		138		244		175	
	52.	Insanity.....	13		4	1	7		5		5	
	53.	Inflammation of Brain.....	3	2	2	2		1			3	1
	54.	Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....		2	1	3				1	1	
	55.	Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1						1		2	
	56.	Nostalgia.....	32		11		17		33		33	
	57.	Neuralgia.....	317		229		110		128		220	
	58.	Paralysis.....	10	1	3	1	2	1	2		3	
	59.	Sun-stroke.....	101	5	17		11	2	1			
	60.	Other Diseases of this Order.....					1				3	1
	<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>											
	61.	Amaurosis.....	4		4		3		9		2	
	62.	Cataract.....	3				3		4		3	
	63.	Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	420		367		362		300		331	
	64.	Inflammation of Iris.....	43		6		2		14		9	
	65.	Night Blindness.....	28		23		26		13		17	
	66.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		8				1		3	
	<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>											
	67.	Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	56		23		29		23		15	
	68.	Deafness.....	15		9		5		7		5	
	69.	Otorrhœa.....	37		54		20		13		23	
	70.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	16		5				1			
	<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>											
	71.	Aneurism.....	1									
	72.	Valvular Disease of Heart.....	9	3	1		6	2	7	1	7	
	73.	Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	3		1		1		1	1	5	
	74.	Dropsy of Pericardium.....	1	1	5							
	75.	Inflammation of Pericardium.....	3	1	1				2	2	2	
	76.	Inflammation of Endocardium.....	3		3		3				1	
	77.	Inflammation of Veins.....										
	78.	Varicose Veins.....	23		15		2		14		22	
	79.	Varicocele.....	14		30		5		10		12	
	80.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	1	1		2		16		3	
	<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>											
	81.	Asthma.....	29		28		22		25		23	
	82.	Acute Bronchitis.....	252		160		212		420		593	
	83.	Chronic Bronchitis.....	39	2	85		45		27		53	1
	84.	Dropsy of Chest.....	3		1		1		5		3	
	85.	Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	12		2		4		3		4	1
	86.	Inflammation of Larynx.....	24		7		23		22		57	1
	87.	Inflammation of Lungs.....	80	33	73	10	41	3	89	7	235	10
	88.	Inflammation of Pleura.....	85	1	75		72	1	59		125	
	89.	Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	13		17		7	2	17		17	
	90.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	42	2	18	5	17	2	14		87	
	<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>											
	91.	Colic.....	336		313		171		198	1	248	
	92.	Constipation.....	638	1	494		335		414		533	
	93.	Cholera Morbus.....	176	2	177	1	79	1	38		62	1
	94.	Cirrhosis of Liver.....									1	
	95.	Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	17		19	1	10	2	10		11	1
	96.	Dyspepsia.....	140		121	1	73		64		82	
	97.	Diseases of Pancreas.....			1		1					
	98.	Diseases of Spleen.....	2		6		3		7			
	99.	Fistula in Ano.....	1		6		5		5		15	
	100.	Hernia.....	82		83		38		58		55	
	101.	Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	2		1				1			
	Carried forward.....		20, 563	312	21, 165	252	14, 476	203	15, 567	151	18, 786	101

TABLE LXXXIV—PART I.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
135, 221.		155, 998.		108, 767.		124, 534.		125, 603.		130, 269.		87, 791.		109, 330.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	21, 978	114	18, 446	135	12, 134	138	19, 428	192	16, 656	195	19, 695	152	12, 528	86	197, 545	1, 889
49	3	2	3	1	2	4	2	5	3	3			1	31	18	
50	47	1	35		36	1	49	2	34	1	46	1	52	463	12	
51	229		304		284		324		344		408		263	3, 421		
52	6	2	4		9		6		3		7		7	76	3	
53	6	2			6	4	6	4	1	4	2	2	2	31	23	
54	4	1	2	1	4	1	3	1		1	2	1	2	19	15	
55	8		5	1	6	1	4	1	3		1		3	34	3	
56	18		18	1	47	1	38		20		43	2	22	332	4	
57	398		349		260		328		271		345	1	166	3, 121	1	
58	14		8	1	24	1	14		12		20		6	118	5	
59					1				4		7	1	17	159	8	
60	12		3		6		7		5	3	6		6	49	4	
61	6		6		2		6		4		7		2	55		
62	3		4		1		4		2		1		5	33		
63	406		407		320		386		450		474		305	4, 528		
64	9		9		8		21		9		29		12	171		
65	17		8		8		15		17		29		40	241		
66	4		4		3		1		2		2		3	35		
67	21		32		20		34		26		36		14	329		
68	7		11		13		23		19		11		5	130		
69	33		43		39		42		31		39		30	404		
70	6		7		4		3		11		1		1	55		
71											6			7		
72	15	1	14	1	13	1	23		20	2	30	1	23	168	14	
73	5		7		5	3	3	1	4		1		4	40	5	
74	2		1		2	2	1	2	1			1	1	14	6	
75	5	2	4		6		3		6		5	1	2	39	7	
76							4		2	1	2			18	1	
77			1		1		2		2		1			7		
78	30		22		19		27		24		13		12	223		
79	13		4		5		17		20		13		10	153		
80	4				9		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	4	
81	51		45		32		46		29	1	37		29	396	1	
82	937		849	2	642		700	2	433	1	419	1	206	5, 823	6	
83	140		186		176		261	1	69		132	1	48	1, 261	7	
84	10	1	3		1		4		3	1	3		6	43	2	
85	14		11		25		37		12		11		9	144	1	
86	126		155	2	84		146		56		50		14	764	3	
87	437	20	564	56	411	48	529	66	284	44	215	25	76	3, 034	325	
88	213		205	2	144	2	200	1	129	2	130		70	1, 507	9	
89	27		27		9		29		16		18		23	220	2	
90	109	2	73	1	118		59	1	60	2	27		10	634	15	
91	364		269		144		201		214		312		224	2, 994	1	
92	720		548		435		1, 023		704		879		560	7, 283	1	
93	74		46	1	31		33	1	48		100	1	112	976	8	
94	1		3		1				4		2		1	13		
95	18	1	39	1	38		18	1	29		17		12	238	7	
96	98		108		52		83		75		116		81	1, 093	1	
97														2		
98			1		8		3		5		1		4	40		
99	9		6		9		15		8		14		9	102		
100	99	1	77		58		64		66		114		74	868	1	
101	4		1		1		4		2		4		2	22		
	26, 760	150	22, 977	206	15, 716	207	24, 281	277	20, 255	262	23, 887	192	15, 114	99	239, 547	2, 412

TABLE LXXXIV—PART I.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	86,252.		85,244.		69,638.		72,613.		130,029.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	20,563	312	21,165	252	14,476	203	15,567	151	18,786	101
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	9	1	11		7	1	3	1	4	
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	106		69		79		77		144	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	31		15	1	12	1	7	1	14	2
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	13	5	15	5	5	2	12	1	8	
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	3	5	4			1		1		1
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	36		45	1	35	1	41		29	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	29	1	49		22		6		25	
109. Jaundice.....	211	1	439	3	245		265		433	
110. Piles.....	249		223		144		144		234	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	22	1	24		4		14		16	
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	13		17		10		13		14	
113. Diabetes.....	2		7		2		3		8	
114. Bright's Disease.....	11		5		3		12		6	
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	1									
116. Diseases of Testis.....	4		11		4				5	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	45		44		23		26		33	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	12		2		4		7		7	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	20		8		15		7		6	
120. Hydrocele.....	7		4		2		2		3	
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3				4		2		1	
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
122. Anchylosis.....	4		4		3		5		2	
123. Caries.....	3		2		8				2	
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	10		9		3		5		7	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	3						1			
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....			3		2				7	
127. Necrosis.....			1		1				3	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2									
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
129. Abscess.....	246	1	161		113		92		134	
130. Boils.....	471		419		266		185		298	
131. Carbuncle.....	37		31		35		14		23	
132. Whitlow.....	136		88		40		32		52	
133. Skin Diseases.....	155		133		98		59		118	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
134. Burns.....	30		17		18		21		54	
135. Contusions.....	106	1	83		79		88		152	2
136. Concussion of Brain.....	6	2	1	1	2				3	1
137. Drowning.....		5		3		5		1		12
138. Sprains.....	104		72		67		110		146	
139. Dislocation.....	6		4		6		12		10	
140. Simple Fractures.....	11	1	11		9		18		22	
141. Compound Fractures.....	6		4		2	1	20	1	8	
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	628	91	329	39	139	14	258	20	1,157	26
143. Incised Wounds.....	40		32		21	2	23		78	
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	18		6		11		23	1	31	
145. Punctured Wounds.....	16		8		8		1		13	
146. Poisoning.....	6		10		8		2		2	
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	34	1	6	6	5	1	8		15	4
148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....		2		1		1		1		1
149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....		1		1						
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....										2
Total.....	23,468	431	23,591	313	16,040	233	17,185	179	22,113	152

TABLE LXXXIV—PART I.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
135, 221.		155, 998.		108, 767.		124, 534.		125, 603.		130, 269.		87, 791.		109, 330.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
26, 760	150	22, 977	206	15, 716	207	24, 281	277	20, 255	262	23, 887	192	15, 114	99	239, 547	2, 412	
102	5	20		14		11	1	10		9		10		113	4	
103	169	210		192		363		247		151		67		1, 874		
104	27	27	1	27	1	18	1	14	2	24	1	19	2	235	13	
105	10	21	2	20	2	24		24	1	23	1	4	1	179	22	
106	1	3	3	4	2	2		1		2	2	4		24	15	
107	23	52	2	40		55		75		75		43		549	4	
108	58	38		28		28	2	18		45		29	1	375	4	
109	459	373	1	206	1	160	1	170		191	2	273	2	3, 425	11	
110	325	310		166		200		180		225		153		2, 553		
111	17	15		11		12		13		9	1	13		170	2	
112	26	7		3		8		16		22		12		161		
113	4	8		8		4		9		6		3		64		
114	3	17		16		2		7		2		3		87		
115				3		1		1						5		
116	5	5		7		9		7		4		2		63		
117	44	41		32	1	55		43		48		30		464	1	
118	8	10		11		10		4		13		9		97		
119	15	14		12		10		5		5		7		124		
120	4	4		7		6		4		1		4		48		
121	23	2		5		2		4		7		5		58		
122	2	5		2		5		1		16		9		58		
123		3		4		1		1		8		12		44		
124	7	20		18		4		10		9		6		108		
125	4							1		1				10		
126						1		6		6	1	2		27	1	
127	2	5		5		5		1		6		6		35		
128	1			2				1		3				9		
129	136	141		125		155		113		156		91		1, 663	1	
130	320	342		218		264		249		311		232		3, 575		
131	29	16		11		12		13		27		17		265		
132	49	53		43		47		61		53		59		713		
133	184	136		100		164		107		97		83		1, 434		
134	59	65		41		44		24		40		34	1	447	1	
135	190	1	198		88		148	1	148	159	1	100	1	1, 469	7	
136	4	1	1	5	1	4	4	1	2	2		4	2	33	14	
137		7		3			6		7		6		4		59	
138	206		163		156		232		176	234		130		1, 796		
139	11		12		12	1	14		11	24		11		133	1	
140	24		19		20		23		25	30		16		228	1	
141	30		4	1	5		10	1	4	5	1			98	5	
142	2, 231	21	84	4	82	8	124	7	438	17	76	15	54	4	5, 600	266
143	99	2	120		82	1	78		68	1	54	1	44		739	7
144	48		8		17		19		13	19		19		232	1	
145	13		15		6		10		16	1	22		5	133	1	
146	6		1		3		3	1	3	8		17		69	1	
147	125	1	90	4	38	6	32	7	20	2	38	4	66	1	477	37
148		2				1		2		2		1			15	
149			2						2		1				7	
150															2	
31, 766	186	25, 585	230	17, 611	232	26, 659	311	22, 618	299	26, 153	230	16, 821	119	209, 610	2, 915	

TABLE LXXXV—PART II.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	137, 176.		132, 296.		129, 405.		118, 800.		78, 927.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	149	77	122	40	51	35	71	26	30	5
2. Typhus Fever.....	1		4	2	1				4	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	212	1	188	5	111	4	79	6	22	
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	2, 154	8	2, 056	13	1, 518	13	1, 012	15	531	4
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	2, 491		2, 278	1	2, 181	1	1, 623	4	675	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	2, 056	1	1, 964		2, 114	1	1, 380		704	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	199		232		166	1	143	1	43	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	49	6	46	3	43	13	42	4	10	5
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	7, 016	20	6, 994	8	5, 170	11	3, 111	10	2, 022	2
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	808	75	880	106	673	116	400	135	224	4
12. Acute Dysentery.....	2, 371	21	2, 670	14	1, 893	37	1, 123	43	485	6
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	185	10	170	20	149	14	107	11	60	
14. Erysipelas.....	108		128	1	86		60		49	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	1		2				3		5	
16. Measles.....	9		5		8		15	1	73	1
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	9	1	12		11	1	7		1	
19. Mumps.....	53		31		15		23		51	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	135		105		120		94		56	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	587	5	569	2	522	3	270	2	117	1
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	161		127		126		83	1	58	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	220		165		173		125		74	
24. Orchitis.....	17		29		15		31		8	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	3		5		1		2		3	1
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	28		26		26		12		3	
27. Serpent Bite.....	4		2		2		2			
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		3		15		2		1	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	914		869	5	620	1	229	2	52	
30. Purpura.....	11		2		1		3			
31. Delirium Tremens.....	1								2	
32. Inebriation.....	3		1		1				3	1
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....			1							
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....					15					
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	1				1					
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	478		507	3	520		477	1	302	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	287	3	311	3	278	1	200	3	199	
38. Anæmia.....	96	1	54		50		35		7	
39. Cancer.....							1			
40. Tumors.....	5		5		9		5		2	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		3		2		2	1		
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	22	4	23	4	25	1	20	9	3	
43. Serofula.....	22		22		30		14		12	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1					
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	110		54		80		80		33	
46. Tape-worm.....	2		1		1				1	
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	5		7		2		3		4	
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	20, 992	233	20, 673	230	16, 826	253	10, 889	275	5, 859	30

TABLE LXXXV—PART II.
of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
77, 585.			75, 851.		70, 707.		69, 818.		75, 184.		78, 514.		28, 339.		89, 384.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	44	23	71	16	13	21	30	15	18	18	13	15	9	.....	621	291
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4
3	56	3	67	8	16	3	60	10	107	2	32	2	17	1	967	45
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	480	15	783	11	346	6	435	10	760	4	733	2	305	.....	11, 113	101
6	654	.....	1, 093	1	588	.....	609	2	1, 056	.....	926	2	320	.....	14, 494	11
7	682	.....	979	.....	522	1	530	.....	901	.....	793	.....	300	.....	12, 925	3
8	44	.....	98	.....	20	1	31	.....	58	.....	52	.....	18	.....	1, 104	3
9	6	2	8	4	6	4	15	10	8	4	15	1	4	2	252	58
10	1, 980	7	2, 450	11	1, 495	5	2, 001	13	2, 245	2	2, 454	.....	1, 277	.....	38, 275	89
11	220	29	349	47	168	61	290	39	376	34	288	13	210	1	4, 886	660
12	473	16	578	20	235	9	310	6	433	1	488	1	235	.....	11, 294	174
13	39	11	40	9	25	6	42	3	43	1	50	.....	37	.....	947	85
14	41	1	48	1	28	3	35	1	51	4	46	1	21	.....	701	12
15	4	.....	37	1	25	3	6	6	13	3	.....	.....	3	.....	99	13
16	148	8	67	5	37	4	19	.....	36	4	29	.....	5	.....	451	23
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	14	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	2	.....	.....	67	4
19	14	.....	26	.....	11	.....	12	.....	54	.....	17	.....	7	.....	314	.....
20	53	.....	155	.....	94	.....	35	.....	62	.....	47	.....	23	.....	979	.....
21	59	.....	115	3	51	.....	99	2	244	10	192	.....	40	1	2, 865	29
22	48	.....	79	.....	26	.....	32	.....	53	.....	36	.....	41	.....	870	1
23	40	.....	90	.....	40	.....	59	.....	95	.....	65	.....	114	.....	1, 260	.....
24	4	.....	13	.....	6	.....	6	.....	20	.....	8	.....	4	.....	161	.....
25	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	27	1
26	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	7	.....	14	.....	13	.....	9	.....	148	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
28	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
29	35	.....	65	.....	11	.....	14	.....	56	.....	94	1	33	.....	2, 992	9
30	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
31	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....
32	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	16	2
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
36	275	1	487	2	292	.....	236	.....	381	1	360	.....	94	.....	4, 409	8
37	103	.....	204	.....	102	.....	135	2	254	.....	162	.....	43	.....	2, 208	12
38	6	.....	15	.....	4	.....	1	.....	20	.....	30	.....	10	.....	328	1
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
40	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	40	.....
41	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	4	.....	26	2
42	10	1	5	1	3	3	14	.....	13	.....	3	2	6	.....	147	25
43	8	.....	12	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	6	.....	139	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
45	78	.....	82	.....	29	.....	36	.....	97	.....	75	.....	9	.....	763	.....
46	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
47	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5, 619	118	8, 056	140	4, 206	130	5, 173	119	7, 498	90	7, 051	42	3, 211	6	116, 053	1, 666

TABLE LXXXV—PART II.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	137,176.		132,296.		129,405.		118,800.		78,927.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	20,992	233	20,673	230	16,826	253	10,889	275	5,859	30
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	3	4			3	2	2		1	
50. Epilepsy.....	16		26		35	1	17		15	1
51. Headache.....	457		457		303		188		85	
52. Insanity.....	10		9		7		5		2	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	2	2	4	1	2	2		1	1	1
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....				1	1			1		
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	2		3		3	1	3			
56. Nostalgia.....	16		11		21	1	11		4	
57. Neuralgia.....	383		453		242		165		93	
58. Paralysis.....	9		4		16		10			
59. Sun-stroke.....	182	1	68	1	5		4			
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		4		3		1		4	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	4		2		11		3		2	
62. Cataract.....	3		4		2					
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	266		246		239		177		106	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	13		3		13		2		1	
65. Night Blindness.....	216		293		164		125		42	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		5		5				3	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	38		22		20		12		3	
68. Deafness.....	6		4		7		4		2	
69. Otorrhœa.....	39		48		29		15		6	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		2		2				3	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....	2									
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	6		12	7	10	1	7		5	
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	6	1	2	1	2	3	1	2		
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	2	1	1		2					
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1		2		5	1	3		1	
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	2						1		2	
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	5				1					
78. Varicose Veins.....	19		30		11		17		16	
79. Varicocele.....	17		20		11		11		7	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		1		2	1	4	3	1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	25		15		37		33		13	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	239	1	281		311	1	269		239	
83. Chronic Brouchitis.....	42	1	21	2	45	1	35		23	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	1						1		2	
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	4		1		5		2		1	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	35		20		20		20	1	15	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	124	6	86	9	83	7	96	2	98	8
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	80		84		75	1	65	2	43	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	17		30	1	15	2	19		7	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	25		26	1	26		29		5	1
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	516	1	597		467		351	1	247	
92. Constipation.....	602		580	1	420	1	252		85	1
93. Cholera Morbus.....	191		239	2	134	2	87	1	46	1
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			1				3			
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	28		20		20	2	11		4	
96. Dyspepsia.....	97		125	1	85		62		22	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....	3									
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	6		4		1		3			
99. Fistula in Ano.....	2		11		8		7	1	3	
100. Hernia.....	61		63		71		43		40	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1				2		2			
Carried forward.....	24,838	251	24,613	258	19,828	283	13,067	290	7,157	43

TABLE LXXXV—PART II.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
77,585.			75,851.		70,707.		69,818.		75,184.		78,514.		28,339.		89,384.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	5,619	118	8,056	140	4,206	130	5,173	119	7,498	90	7,051	42	3,211	6	116,053	1,666
49			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2			15	13
50	9		12	1	8	1	8	1	12		9		3		170	5
51	84		136		59		33		144		127		35		2,108	
52	2		3	1	2	1	1		5				1		47	2
53	4	3	2	1	1	3		1		1			1	1	17	17
54							1				1	1			3	3
55	1						5		4		1				22	1
56	4		9		1	1	5	1	8		2		1		93	3
57	81		121		54		79		147		114		47		1,979	
58	4		6		4	1	3		8	1	2		1		67	2
59									23	1	81	1	3		366	4
60			1		1				1		6				25	
61			2				1		5		3		4		37	
62			1								1				11	
63	78		109		48		79		105		100		43		1,596	
64	1		2				2		1		1		6		45	
65	2		5				11		22		8		1		889	
66									2		2		3		27	
67	6		9		5		1		3		2		2		123	
68	3		7		2		2		2		2		1		42	
69	3		4		3		3		8		3		5		166	
70															15	
71									1						3	
72	3		4	2	2	1	2	3	9	2	5		6	1	71	17
73	2		2	1		1			1	1					16	10
74	2										1				8	1
75			1		1	1	1				1		1		17	2
76	1	1										1	1		7	2
77															6	
78	3		13		6		15		22		19		2		173	
79	2		5				4		5		4		6		92	
80			1					1							12	5
81	16	1	14		9		11		19		14		9		215	1
82	137		310	1	206		138	1	170		167		48		2,515	4
83	13		39		18	1	23	1	20		31		5		315	6
84			2				1			1					7	1
85			1		1				3		4				22	
86	7		22		8		2		4		9		2		164	1
87	85	12	78	5	59	17	35	9	45	4	43	7	12	1	844	87
88	30	1	76		38		36	1	52		45		15		639	5
89	11	1	4		6		6		2		5		4		126	4
90	6		24		18		8	1	18	1	5		3		193	4
91	195	1	177		104		105		182		170		69		3,180	3
92	92		192		62		77		211		243		112		2,928	3
93	33	1	18		20	3	18	1	32		36		31	1	885	12
94											1				5	
95	25	1	29	1	2		14	3	15	1	13				181	8
96	30		34		18		23		60		75		15		646	1
97															3	
98	4												2		20	
99	6		8		3		5		9		4				66	1
100	15		24		11		11	1	37		26		16		418	1
101			1				1				2		1		10	
	6,619	140	9,565	154	4,987	162	5,944	145	8,917	105	8,440	54	3,728	10	137,703	1,895

TABLE LXXXV—PART II.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1864.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	137, 176.		132, 296.		129, 405.		118, 800.		78, 927.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	24, 838	251	24, 613	258	19, 828	283	13, 067	290	7, 157	43				
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>														
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	12	1		1	6	1	3	1						
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	87	1	63		80		78	1	32					
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	13		15		7		8	2	6	1				
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	10	2	17	5	14	3	7	1	2	1				
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	2				3		1	2	1					
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	39		48		39	1	15		4					
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	21		17	2	17	1	10		9					
109. Jaundice.....	187	1	248	1	327	2	237		96					
110. Piles.....	249	1	280		255		188		117					
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	64		12		33	1	14		3					
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>														
112. Stone and Gravel.....	11		10		9		4		2					
113. Diabetes.....	5		2	1	4		1		1					
114. Bright's Disease.....	9		8		8		4	1	3					
115. Diseases of Prostate.....			1											
116. Diseases of Testis.....	7		11		6		4		4					
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	37		49		36		28		8					
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	8		11		6		4		5					
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	9		14		12		9		6					
120. Hydrocele.....	2		3		5				2					
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3				4		3							
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>														
122. Anchylosis.....	2		2		1		4		1					
123. Caries.....	1		2		2		2		1					
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	5		11		12		13		11					
125. Inflammation of Bones.....					2		1							
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	5				7		4		1					
127. Necrosis.....	1		3		5									
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2				1		1					
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>														
129. Abscess.....	259		232		207		137	1	79					
131. Boils.....	626		798		650		405		262					
131. Carbuncle.....	52		85	1	65		37		11					
132. Whitlow.....	72		65		58		36		25					
133. Skin Diseases.....	169		183		169		154		68					
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.														
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>														
134. Burns.....	50		43	1	43	1	31		36					
135. Contusions.....	157	1	158	1	92	1	128	1	86					
136. Concussion of Brain.....	3		12		3	1	1		1					
137. Drowning.....		3		2		1								
138. Sprains.....	131		153		133		180		190					
139. Dislocation.....	8		4		4		6		5					
140. Simple Fractures.....	9		16		9		12		13					
141. Compound Fractures.....	17	2	9	5	3		14	2	1					
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	5, 331	355	2, 690	447	1, 415	256	520	84	234	20				
143. Incised Wounds.....	51		67	4	43		50		36					
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	26	1	53	8	20	1	25		14					
145. Punctured Wounds.....	13		29		20		10		9					
146. Poisoning.....	20		9		18		7		1					
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	64	7	17	4	9	1	24	2	5	4				
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>						1								
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		2				1		1						
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>		1												
Total.....	32, 685	629	30, 065	741	23, 689	556	15, 487	389	8, 549	69				

TABLE LXXXV—PART II.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
77,585.		75,851.		70,707.		69,818.		75,184.		78,514.		28,339.		89,384.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
6,619	140	9,565	154	4,987	162	5,944	145	8,917	105	8,440	54	3,728	10	137,703	1,895	
102		4				1		1		6				33	4	
103	28	64		24		23		42		25		11		557	2	
104	4	5	1	2		6		6		3		1		76	4	
105	4	7	1	5		2	3	4		14	1	3		89	17	
106	1					1		1						10	2	
107	11	10		8		7		13	1	17		3		214	2	
108	6	3		1	1	6		6		10				106	4	
109	93	158		96		124		124		72		39		1,801	4	
110	123	155		60	1	108		115		131		36		1,817	2	
111	4	10	1	2		2		4		9	1	3		160	3	
112	5	1	3	2		2		13		5		3		69	1	
113	5							1		1		1		21	1	
114	8	5				6		5	1	1		2		59	2	
115														1		
116	3	4		4		1		2		1		1		48		
117	8	6		4		5		23		4		3		211		
118	5	4		5				2		4		1		55		
119	6	5		1		4		3		3		1		73		
120	3	1				2		1		3		1		23		
121	1	3						1		1		2		18		
122		1						1		3		1		16		
123		1						1				1		11		
124		4		2				5		19				82		
125														3		
126	2	3		2		4		4		3				35		
127		1				1	1	1		2		1		15	1	
128	2							2						8		
129	89	68		55		64		91		58		12		1,351	1	
130	242	287		174		246		301		243		43		4,277		
131	20	20		16		23		34		25		8		396	1	
132	29	50		42		23		24		26		3		453		
133	71	121		40		38		59		49		12		1,133		
134	31	21		47	1	25	2	30		41		2		400	5	
135	65	1	72		82	1	75		53	96		29		1,093	6	
136				1		1		1	1					23	2	
137			4		1		3				2		1		17	
138	101		109		176		128		121		251		32		1,705	
139	5		2		7		6		5				2		54	
140	5		4		12		9		9		3		6		107	
141	3	1	3		3		35					1	1		89	
142	356	37	53	12	227	29	1,648	155	47	28	9	1	15	1	12,545	1,425
143	38		89		52		48	1	50		32		13		569	5
144	23		12		24	1	8	1	8	1	4		5		222	13
145	6		12		11		14		14		7		5		150	
146	8		8		12		19	1	11		8		4		125	1
147	5	1	12		27	1	10	5	7		123	2		2	303	29
148																1
149									2				1			7
150																1
8,038	181	10,965	173	6,213	198	8,669	317	10,163	139	9,752	61	4,034	16	168,309	3,469	

TABLE LXXXVI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	38,485.		40,496.		36,277.		35,869.		36,432.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.													
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>													
	1.	Typhoid Fever	137	25	75	21	374	19	47	8	62	12		
	2.	Typhus Fever	105	4	8		7		1					
	3.	Typho-Malarial Fever	153	21	139	21	126	24	117	20	61	4		
	4.	Yellow Fever												
	5.	Remittent Fever	948	8	1,359	18	779	4	567	12	344	3		
	6.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever	1,390		1,847	1	1,413		1,557	1	952			
	7.	Tertian Intermittent Fever	1,617	3	1,881	1	1,820		1,543		1,195			
	8.	Quartan Intermittent Fever	254	1	346		216		186		185			
	9.	Congestive Intermittent Fever	91	7	76	22	58	11	59	14	44	7		
	10.	Acute Diarrhœa	2,935	6	3,242	6	2,492	9	2,087	5	1,517	3		
	11.	Chronic Diarrhœa	433	42	519	67	608	78	386	58	298	34		
	12.	Acute Dysentery	662	12	886	23	862	14	731	14	523	12		
	13.	Chronic Dysentery	68	6	93	19	115	18	83	9	69	1		
	14.	Erysipelas	29		34		15	1	22	1	28			
	15.	Small-pox and Varioloid	8	1	8		9		18		56			
	16.	Measles	30	1	4	1	2		1	1	4			
	17.	Scarlet Fever												
	18.	Diphtheria	19	1	13		6		12		6			
	19.	Mumps	16		10	2	4	1	13		9			
	20.	Epidemic Catarrh	48		72		75		72		113			
	21.	Other Diseases of this Order	35	3	21	2	47	1	99	2	82	1		
		ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
	22.	Syphilis	155		176	1	125		104		101	1		
	23.	Gonorrhœa	204		142		116		101		90			
	24.	Orchitis	21		20		10		18		21			
	25.	Stricture of the Urethra	6		1		2		1		4			
	26.	Purulent Ophthalmia	9		15		15		12		11			
	27.	Serpent Bite			1		1							
	28.	Other Diseases of this Order	6		14		3		3		1			
		ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
	29.	Scurvy	191	1	346		715	21	232	3	209	8		
	30.	Purpura	6		4	1	3		3					
	31.	Delirium Tremens	7		6		4		6		6			
	32.	Inebriation	19	1	16	1	19		13		5			
	33.	Chronic Alcoholism												
	34.	Other Diseases of this Order												
		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
		ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
	35.	Gout			1									
	36.	Acute Rheumatism	198		191		131		209		207			
	37.	Chronic Rheumatism	51		121	1	92	1	66		82			
	38.	Anæmia	97	1	84		67	1	41		30			
	39.	Cancer	2		1						1			
	40.	Tumors			11				1					
	41.	Other Diseases of this Order	1		17	2	8				2			
		ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
	42.	Consumption	26	2	15	6	23	5	14	4	13	5		
	43.	Scrofula	9		14		9		12		5			
	44.	Other Diseases of this Order												
		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
	45.	Itch	32		48		28		53		68			
	46.	Tape-worm	7		3		6		2		3			
	47.	Other Intestinal Worms	6		6		5		3					
	48.	Other Diseases of this Order	2											
		Carried forward	10,033	146	11,886	216	10,410	208	8,435	152	6,407	91		

TABLE LXXXVI.

of the Department of the Gulf.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
38,860.			37,374.		51,366.		54,605.		57,743.		53,908.		66,127.		45,629.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	21	5	29	2	17	2	20	2	22	3	36	10	53	17	893	126
2	5										1		2	1	129	5
3	14	1	17	3	18	1	22	1	22	3	21	2	54	7	764	108
4																
5	293	1	203		327	1	314	7	429	1	438	13	939	8	6,940	76
6	575		626		874		887	1	1,123		1,023		1,876		14,143	3
7	715		686		737		934		1,134		1,273		1,544		15,079	4
8	116		110		104		139		112		133		167		2,068	1
9	8	1	22	1	19	2	38	3	20		74	3	66	7	575	78
10	1,148	1	1,034	2	1,607	1	1,802	2	2,270	4	2,584	5	3,441	12	26,159	56
11	256	22	172	9	299	8	352	17	362	25	368	26	579	27	4,632	413
12	277	4	343	2	397	3	613	2	1,050	2	943	8	799	17	8,086	113
13	47	4	40	2	40	4	54	3	56	1	143	6	84	3	892	76
14	19		28	3	41	2	31		54	1	45	1	55		401	9
15	39	1	66	6	76	3	33	6	14	4	11		22	4	360	25
16	8		32		59	1	64	3	51	3	13		26		294	10
17	1						2								3	
18	7		30		10		5		5		3		4		120	1
19	17		17		49		32		26		20		20		233	3
20	73		117		288		91		124		70		150		1,293	
21	106	2	119	1	110		80	1	204	2	188		274		1,365	15
22	90		100		156		130		124		132		230		1,623	2
23	106		112		158		141		123		121		336		1,750	
24	16		14		27		15		17		18		26		223	
25	4				2				1		2		7		30	
26	7		5		15		11		7		12		11		130	
27					1				1		1				5	
28			1												28	
29	63	1	32	2	40		95		185		98	1	179		2,385	37
30	12		28		6		2		2		3		4		73	1
31	1		4	1	2	1			3		5		11		55	2
32	3		8		5		5		12		16		27		148	2
33							1				1	1	2		4	1
34																
35	1				5								2		9	
36	167		196		314		253		303	3	250	2	282		2,701	5
37	65		100		97		106		154		103		102		1,139	2
38	29		21		14		15		19		4		32		453	2
39											1	1			5	1
40			2		6		4		10		7		8		49	
41	3				1		1		1		1				35	2
42	12		15	2	7	3	5		13	2	9	1	24	5	176	35
43	6		7		8		9		5		10		15		109	
44					1				1						2	
45	85		126		122		76		159		89		119		1,005	
46					4		5		1				2		33	
47							1		1		1		2		25	
48									2						4	
	4,415	43	4,462	36	6,063	32	6,388	48	8,222	54	8,271	80	11,576	108	96,628	1,214

TABLE LXXXVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.											
	MONTH.....		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	MEAN STRENGTH.....		38,485.		40,496.		36,277.		35,869.		36,432.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	10,033	146	11,886	216	10,410	208	8,495	152	6,407	91		
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.												
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>												
49. Apoplexy.....		1	6	6	3	2						
50. Epilepsy.....	10		19		14	2	16		6	1		
51. Headache.....	121		119		111		73		66			
52. Insanity.....	3	1	3		4		1		1			
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	8	2	3	1	1		2	1	2	2		
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....					1				1	1		
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....			8		9		4					
56. Nostalgia.....	20	1	10	1	25	2	13		6			
57. Neuralgia.....	181		113		120		77		93			
58. Paralysis.....	5		3		5	1	5	1	1			
59. Sun-stroke.....	33		25		11	4	2	1				
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		3	1	1		2			
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>												
61. Amaurosis.....			1		5		4		4			
62. Cataract.....					5							
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	177		176		142		156		110			
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	5		7		5		5		3			
65. Night Blindness.....	25		48		55		12		10			
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		1		1							
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>												
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	8		15		24		10		15			
68. Deafness.....			3		2		4		5			
69. Otorrhœa.....	17		18		20		11		13			
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	33		44		37		1		2			
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>												
71. Aneurism.....												
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	8	2	2		8		2	1	5			
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	3		2	2	1		1		2			
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....			4		1	1	1					
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	3		1						6			
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1								4	1		
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	1	1										
78. Varicose Veins.....	12		2		14		7		12			
79. Varicocele.....	7		7		9		5		4			
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13	2			1	1			3			
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>												
81. Asthma.....	9		8		26		14		26			
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	140		125		99		171		250			
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	15		21		26	1	15		33			
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	3		1	1	4	1			1			
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	6				2		4					
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	3		5		14	1	17		15			
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	37	2	34	2	34	2	29	5	46	5		
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	27		24		16		30		37			
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	15		8		8	1	10		3	1		
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9	1	16		5		14		24	1		
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>												
91. Colic.....	223		167		149		119	1	92			
92. Constipation.....	282		208		223		128		119			
93. Cholera Morbus.....	60		44		24	1	24	1	17			
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....									1			
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	24	1	24		29	1	26	2	17			
96. Dyspepsia.....	49		44		33		41		36			
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....	1											
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	6		3		6		7		5			
99. Fistula in Ano.....	4		4		7		4		5			
100. Hernia.....	41		41		35		23		18			
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1		2		2	1	1					
Carried forward.....	11,685	160	13,306	229	11,789	231	9,585	165	7,528	103		

TABLE LXXXVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
38,860.		37,374.		51,366.		54,605.		57,743.		53,908.		66,127.		45,629.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
4,415	43	4,462	36	6,063	32	6,388	48	8,222	54	8,271	80	11,576	108	96,628	1,214	
49	1	2	1	2		1	1	1	1					16	12	
50	11	14		16	1	16	1	11	2	18	1	22		173	8	
51	61	57		73		79		119		109		189		1,177		
52		2		1		4		3		5		7		34	1	
53	1	4	3	1	1	2	1					2	1	26	12	
54	1	3	1	1						1	2			8	4	
55	5	6		1		2		2						37		
56	4	11	1			5		3		3		19		119	5	
57	88	88		129		85		130		157		154		1,415		
58		11		8		4		2		1	1	3		48	3	
59								2		6		18	2	97	7	
60	1	5				1		3	1					17	2	
61	3	7		3		1		1		2		8		39		
62		1		10				2						18		
63	133	130		205		190		190		277		272		2,158		
64	1	4		7		6		3		13		15		74		
65	6	3		5		31		78		49		63		385		
66		11		1		9		2		2		1		31		
67	4	10		12		13		16		9		27		163		
68	6	1		3		5		2		1		6		38		
69	15	10		10		14		10		16		30		184		
70	3	1				1						1		123		
71												2		2		
72	2	4		7	2	1	1	6		5	1	5	1	55	8	
73	3	1		1								3		17	2	
74	3					1	1	1	1	2		2		15	3	
75	2	1								3		5	1	21	1	
76	1			1										7	1	
77		1								2				4	1	
78	6	5		6		4		6		5		8		87		
79	3	4		8		5		6		4		7		69		
80	2									2		2		23	3	
81	14	16		15		14		29		11		12		194		
82	163	296		385	1	178		171		164		214		2,356	1	
83	30	24		38		33		16		32		46		329	1	
84	4	2		1						3		1		20	2	
85	2	10						3		2		6		35		
86	12	1	23		33		12	16		5		18		173	2	
87	52	6	51	8	94	4	38	2	85	2	56	6	59	4	615	48
88	31		33	1	52		22	36	2	45		42	3	395	6	
89	10		8		9	1	5	8		12		5		101	3	
90	21		59		71		15	4		8		20		266	2	
91	76		66		71		96	158		151		271		1,639	1	
92	130		134		195		218	384		283		407		2,711		
93	10		10		8		4	34		66	1	163	2	464	5	
94	8		1		2			4	1					16	1	
95	8	1	12	2	13		5	4		7		15		184	7	
96	36		26		26		55	54		50		66		516		
97												1		2		
98	1		2		1		24	2		42				99		
99	4		4		3		5	2		4		2		48		
100	18		17		22		13	15		28		36		367		
101	3									1				10	1	
5,414	51	5,653	53	7,613	42	7,605	55	9,846	64	9,923	92	13,831	122	113,788	1,367	

TABLE LXXXVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	38,485.		40,496.		36,277.		35,869.		36,432.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	11,685	160	13,306	229	11,789	231	9,585	165	7,528	103
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	4		5		15	1	3		2	
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	56		48	1	37		49		41	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	15	1	10	1	14		16	1	3	
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	15	2	22	2	13	1	17	3	9	2
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	2		5	1	3		1			
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	44		38	1	32	1	22		14	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	11		9		34	1	9	1	12	
109. Jaundice.....	313	1	244	2	93	2	75		61	
110. Piles.....	161		107		115		108		93	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	21		8		3		7		9	
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	5		6		3		10		7	
113. Diabetes.....	5		2		3		4			
114. Bright's Disease.....	1		8	1	5		4		3	
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	1									
116. Diseases of Testis.....	4		5		3		6		3	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	34	1	14		19		12		5	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	12		1		6		4			
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	20		6		9		3		4	
120. Hydrocele.....	2		5		2	1	1		1	
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2						2	
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
122. Anchylosis.....	5		1				2			
123. Caries.....	4		2		3		1		1	
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	3				6				4	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	1						1			
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	1		1		3		2			
127. Necrosis.....	2				3					
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....					5				1	
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System										
129. Abscess.....	136		141		75		85		47	
130. Boils.....	335		354		256		171		157	
131. Carbuncle.....	20		10		24		14		5	
132. Whitlow.....	49		43		60		30		29	
133. Skin Diseases.....	94		153		124		81		44	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
134. Burns.....	20		22		15		8		17	
135. Contusions.....	99		69		45		51		67	
136. Concussion of Brain.....	4		2	3	1					
137. Drowning.....		11		3		7		1		3
138. Sprains.....	74		61		49		59		87	
139. Dislocation.....	4		1				4		2	
140. Simple Fractures.....	11		1		3		8		4	
141. Compound Fractures.....	10	2			2					
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	41	4	60	6	36	8	44	8	20	2
143. Incised Wounds.....	35		34		22		18		34	
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	15	1	16		7		5	1	10	
145. Punctured Wounds.....	22		14		7		7		7	
146. Poisoning.....	9		15		16	1	7	1	12	
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	4		1	6	4		5	3	8	
148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....		1								
149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....				1						
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....						1				
Total.....	13,409	184	14,852	257	12,964	255	10,539	184	8,353	110

TABLE LXXXVI.—DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
38,860.			37,374.		51,366.		54,605.		57,743.		53,908.		66,127.		45,629.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
5,414	51		5,653	53	7,613	42	7,605	55	9,846	64	9,933	92	13,831	122	113,788	1,367
102	3	1	12	1	13				3		3	1	1		64	4
103	46		41		57		59		37		34		44		549	1
104	11		4	1	3		1		9		12	1	18		116	5
105	5			1	1	2	6	1	5		1		19		113	14
106	1		2				2		3	1	1		1	1	21	3
107	13		13		9		11		17		19		39		271	2
108	18		8		4		4		5		8		35		157	2
109	55		51		49		42		77		56		80		1,196	5
110	74		79		80		75		128		116		156		1,292	
111	2		8		2		7		34		15		10		126	
112	2		2		2		5		3		8		3		56	
113	3				1		1		1		2		1		23	
114	4		1		3		1		1		1		1		33	1
115											1		1		3	
116	3		3		3						1		2		33	
117	11		19		30		11		25		16		30	1	226	2
118	4		1		1		5		3		4		4		45	
119	10		4		15		8		6		6		12		101	
120	3				4		2		3		4		3		30	1
121			5		6		1						4		20	
122					3		1				1				16	
123			1		2										14	
124	3		5		9		5		2		5		5		47	
125					1								5		8	
126	1		3						3		4				18	
127			5										3		13	
128											2				8	
129	41		57		63		47		101		57		99		949	
130	118		101		145		120		247		223		266		2,493	
131	18		11		10		4		9		8		7		140	
132	32		28		35		26		42		34		43		451	
133	41		70		52		43		61		61		93		917	
134	9		17		21		8		26		16		26		205	
135	62		72		54		87		160		130		97		933	
136	1				4	1	3	1	1				5	1	21	6
137		2		6		2		1		6		4		14		60
138	66		79		95		101		105		110		105		991	
139	4		8		4		3		5		4		9		48	
140	6		6		4		10		5		7		13		78	
141	1		6		2		5		3		2		1	1	32	3
142	119	3	14	2	20	1	395	17	609	45	12	4	19	2	1,389	102
143	22		24		34	1	39		33		43		47		385	1
144	5		9		29		13	1	18	1	40		18		185	4
145	7		6		4		6		15	2	13		10		118	2
146	15		6		2		23		58		42		36		241	2
147	6	1	8	2	12		19	10	13	2	5	2	8	2	93	28
148												1		1		3
149		1										3		4		9
150																1
6,259	59		6,445	66	8,499	49	8,804	86	11,662	121	11,060	108	15,210	149	128,056	1,628

TABLE LXXXVII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	6, 877.		6, 330.		6, 695.		5, 248.		5, 753.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
	1. Typhoid Fever.....	20	1	60	5	76	12	61	8	12	7
	2. Typhus Fever.....			2		2		1	1	1	
	3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	5					2	7			
	4. Yellow Fever.....										
	5. Remittent Fever.....	48		53		41		35		18	
	6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	89		76		75		74		32	
	7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	56		34		95		38		29	
	8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	1		1				3		3	
	9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....							1		1	1
	10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	275		488		418		244		94	
	11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	90		34		43		37	9	43	3
	12. Acute Dysentery.....	498	1	173		111		40	1	22	
	13. Chronic Dysentery.....			7		4		9		6	1
	14. Erysipelas.....	15		3		8		15	1	7	
	15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....									1	
	16. Measles.....										
	17. Scarlet Fever.....										
	18. Diphtheria.....	2				3					
	19. Mumps.....										
	20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	6		3		4		6		63	
	21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	15		11		10		21		4	
	ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22. Syphilis.....	28		17		37		31		26	
	23. Gonorrhœa.....	38		28		40		36		22	
	24. Orchitis.....	5		1		1				3	
	25. Stricture of the Urethra.....										
	26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	28		12		7		2		3	
	27. Serpent Bite.....									1	
	28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
	ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29. Scurvy.....	14	1	20		4		30		12	
	30. Purpura.....										
	31. Delirium Tremens.....	2				1					
	32. Inebriation.....			1		3				2	
	33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	2		1						1	
	34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35. Gout.....							1			
	36. Acute Rheumatism.....	53		34		46	1	40		38	
	37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	12		17		11		32		36	
	38. Anæmia.....	5		1		22		14		3	
	39. Cancer.....										
	40. Tumors.....	2		1				2		1	
	41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
	ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	42. Consumption.....	3		8		3		8	1	6	1
	43. Scrofula.....	3		2		1		1		1	
	44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	45. Itch.....	10		15		9		13		8	
	46. Tape-worm.....							3			
	47. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
	48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	Carried forward.....	1, 327	3	1, 103	5	1, 075	15	805	21	499	13

TABLE LXXXVII.
of the Department of the Northwest.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
5,749.			6,416.		8,100.		8,106.		8,702.		8,736.		10,623.		7,278.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	5	2	7	1	1		8		19	1	7	4	8	2	284	43
2															6	1
3									6		5				23	2
4																
5	9		24		28		24		38		53		72		443	
6	31		50		40		33		46		81		102		729	
7	27		14		22		37		28		48		51		479	
8	8						15		8		18		4		61	
9							2		1		3	1	3		11	2
10	78		82		74		88		100		145		161	1	2,247	1
11	43	5	34	6	25	1	33	4	32	5	27		22		463	33
12	18		18		3		11		14		38		55		1,001	2
13	2		2	1			11		6		2		5	1	54	3
14	2	1	12		24	1	24	2	30	1	23	1	23		186	7
15	3				2		2		15		8				31	
16	8		10		16		19		22		3		2		80	
17					1	1									1	1
18	2		2		27		4		12		5				57	
19			14		7		8		2		11		6		48	
20	96		60		53		91		59		31		9		481	
21	5		4	1	4		37		48		47		24		230	1
22	12		16		10		15	1	12		21		27		252	1
23	9		11		17		30		40		41		20		332	
24	5				1		7		2		6		7		38	
25											1		4		5	
26			8		8		5		2		4		11		90	
27													1		2	
28	1								2						4	
29	27		63	2	102	3	201	10	129	12	230	7	60		892	35
30			1								1				2	
31	1		1		1		1		2						9	
32					2		3						2		13	
33															4	
34																
35															1	
36	41		63		42		42		55		82		49	1	585	2
37	43		34		37		47		69		49	1	42		429	1
38	1		2		2		22		23		39		18		152	
39																
40	1		1		3				7		2		1		21	
41					1		2		1		4				9	
42	9	1	9	2	5	2	12	2	9	1	3	1	6		81	11
43	2		3		1		3		5		7		1		30	
44																
45	12		24		24		29		40		14		24		222	
46													1		4	
47																
48			7		11		6								24	
	501	9	576	13	594	8	872	19	884	20	1,059	15	821	5	10,116	146

TABLE LXXXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
5,749.			6,416.		8,100.		8,106.		8,702.		8,736.		10,623.		7,278.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
501	9		576	13	594	8	872	19	884	20	1,059	15	821	5	10,116	146
49																
50	10	1	4	1			3	1	5		2		6		37	3
51	15		17		20		35		43		49		24		317	
52					2						1		1		6	
53							1	1	1	1	1		1		5	3
54													1		3	3
55																
56			1						2		1		1		11	
57	21		19		18		32		42		31		24		270	
58			8						2				2		17	
59											2		1		16	
60	1		1				2		2		5				11	
61	1		1								3		7		12	
62															3	
63	45		29		30		55		68		93		61		586	
64	1				4		9		11		3		2		33	
65									17		6		10		34	
66					3				1		1		8		17	
67	1		2		2		4		14		5		2		43	
68	1		3						4		6		7		25	
69	3		3		1		4		2		5		4		29	
70			5		1		1								10	
71																
72	2				2		4		2	1	1		3		20	3
73															4	
74	1	1					1								2	1
75					1	1					1		1	1	5	2
76																
77					1										1	
78	1		3		1		2		3		3		7		32	
79	1		4						1				6		14	
80	2				3				31				2		40	
81	2		2		3	1	3		1		8		9		40	1
82	39		25		47		61		72		74		14		429	
83	11		6		22	1	25		18		24		12		163	1
84									1		2				3	
85			1										1		3	
86	1		5		5		29		1		2		6		52	
87	21		27	1	26	2	38	2	49	4	19	1	12	1	248	15
88	8	1	10		9		21		23		8		17		124	1
89	1				2		2		5		1		4		21	
90	2		39		44		37		2		22		8		164	
91	11		7		6		13		21		14		14		161	
92	42		44		53		31		67		60		57		607	
93													4		40	
94											1				2	
95	2				1										13	1
96	11		7		8		4		8		15		21		139	
97																
98															1	
99					1		1		1				2		6	
100	2		5		5		13		8		7		9		69	
101			1												1	
	760	12	855	15	915	13	1,303	23	1,412	26	1,535	16	1,191	8	14,005	180

TABLE LXXXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	6, 877.		6, 330.		6, 695.		5, 248.		5, 753.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH											
	Brought forward.....	1, 641	3	1, 319	5	1, 297	16	1, 075	27	702	16
	ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
	102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....										
	103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	16		7		13		8		10	
	104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	6		10		5	2	3		1	
	105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	8		2		4		1		1	
	106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....									1	
	107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	8		9		4				1	
	108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....					1	1	1		1	
	109. Jaundice.....	8		8		16		30		7	
	110. Piles.....	20		16		12		15		4	
	111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	22		15		3		1			
	ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
	112. Stone and Gravel.....	3								1	
	113. Diabetes.....	2		1		1					
	114. Bright's Disease.....									2	1
	115. Diseases of Prostate.....										
	116. Diseases of Testis.....	2				1				2	
	117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	7						1		1	
	118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1				1		2			
	119. Incontinence of Urine.....									2	
	120. Hydrocele.....	1									
	121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1						1			
	ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
	122. Anchylosis.....					1					
	123. Caries.....										
	124. Inflammation of Joints.....			3				1		1	
	125. Inflammation of Bones.....									1	
	126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....					1					
	127. Necrosis.....	1		4		1		1			
	128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4									
	ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
	129. Abscess.....	5		8		6		1		6	
	131. Boils.....	11		21		7		9		3	
	131. Carbuncle.....			5							
	132. Whitlow.....	6		6		2		3		1	
	133. Skin Diseases.....	29		4		11		6		10	
	CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
	134. Burns.....	1		8		1		1		4	
	135. Contusions.....	8		10		18		9		15	
	136. Concussion of Brain.....	1		2							
	137. Drowning.....										
	138. Sprains.....	18		5		8		7		8	
	139. Dislocation.....					1		2			
	140. Simple Fractures.....	2		5		6		1		5	
	141. Compound Fractures.....			1		1		1			
	142. Gunshot Wounds.....	9	2	11		11		13	1	15	1
	143. Incised Wounds.....	3		1		3		2		3	
	144. Lacerated Wounds.....	3		6		4		1		1	
	145. Punctured Wounds.....	2	2					1		3	
	146. Poisoning.....	2		3				1			
	147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	1	1	8		1				6	
	148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>										
	149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>								1		
	150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										
	Total.....	1, 852	8	1, 498	5	1, 441	19	1, 198	29	818	18

TABLE LXXXVII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
5,749.			6,416.		8,100.		8,106.		8,702.		8,736.		10,623.		7,278.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
760	12		855	15	915	13	1,303	23	1,412	26	1,535	16	1,191	8	14,005	180
102																
103	29		51		33		63		39		30		14		313	
104					1	1	1		1		12		2		42	3
105					1				2	1			2		21	1
106											1			1	2	1
107	2										1		9		34	
108									2		4		3		12	1
109	1		3		1		12		5		4		9		104	
110	3		2		3		15		8		18		18		134	
111					2				3		7		2		55	
112	1		2						3		6	1	2		18	1
113											1				5	
114			2												4	1
115																
116					1				1						7	
117	1		5		3		5		11		5		2		41	
118	1		1						2		1		2		11	
119	1				1				1		3				8	
120	1														2	
121			1		4		1				1		1		10	
122											2		1		4	
123			1												1	
124	2		1						2		3		1		14	
125															1	
126					2				3		3				9	
127			1						1						9	
128															4	
129	1		5		9		7		4		20		8		80	
130	11		12		3		18		27		19		33		174	
131			1				3		2		4		1		16	
132	4		1		1		1		5		6		3		39	
133	7		6		6		18		18		31		25		171	
134	2		6		1		6		2		4		2		38	
135	22		16		15		14		27		178		24		356	
136					1										4	
137													2			2
138	6		10		16		13		16		58		14		179	
139	3		2				1						1		10	
140	6		1		1		12		1				5		45	
141	1		1				1				1				7	
142	2		2		16	2	5	2	11	2	5		19	2	119	12
143	1		5		12		7		5		8		6		56	
144	3		1		1		2		1		7				30	
145	2		3		4			1	4	2	7	1		1	26	7
146					2		1				1		2		12	
147	59	1	13		7	1	13	2	5				3	1	116	6
148																
149													1			2
150																
932	13		1,010	15	1,062	17	1,522	28	1,624	31	1,986	18	1,405	16	16,348	217

TABLE LXXXVIII

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	17, 256.		22, 578.		22, 435.		28, 200.		23, 511.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	8	2	26	12	52	10	53	16	83	25
2. Typhus Fever.....	1								2	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	3		28	3	20	1	24	1	18	3
4. Yellow Fever										
5. Remittent Fever	320	1	394	1	412		346	3	276	2
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	221		330		366		429		274	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	343		302		443		516		374	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	42		50		70		73		33	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	15		8	1	12	2	8	2	31	4
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	1,118	1	967	2	921	1	951	4	687	2
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	49	2	84	1	145	4	138	5	161	3
12. Acute Dysentery.....	362	6	338	3	496	8	340	6	149	4
13. Chronic Dysentery	25	1	15	1	41	2	51		38	1
14. Erysipelas	42		41		38	1	42		25	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	5		8		5		15	1	11	1
16. Measles.....	46	2	28		15		152	1	177	11
17. Scarlet Fever							4			
18. Diphtheria.....	8		3		7		4		3	1
19. Mumps.....	38		13		9		70		22	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	31		60		51		181		362	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11	1	33		23		68		109	4
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis	53		74		90		98		70	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	163		140		218		159		160	
24. Orchitis.....	8		4		16		8		7	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	1		2		4		4		3	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia	6		17		7		11		8	
27. Serpent Bite										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	28				1					
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	22		13		9		8		14	
30. Purpura	1									
31. Delirium Tremens.....	2	1	2		4	1	5		4	2
32. Inebriation.....	2		1		4				11	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	3		1		1				1	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	73		82		76		110		125	1
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	44		44		39		69		77	1
38. Anæmia	15		36		20		33	1	12	
39. Cancer.....					3			1	1	
40. Tumors.....	19		3		4		11			
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6									
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	5	1	10	1	14		7		7	
43. Scrofula	16		21		9		12		9	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....									1	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	64		49		45		76		58	
46. Tape-worm.....			2		1		4		1	
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1				2		1			
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	3, 220	18	3, 229	25	3, 702	30	4, 021	41	3, 404	65

TABLE LXXXVIII.
of the Department of the Missouri.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
21,174.		15,356.		18,760.		18,624.		16,720.		18,409.		20,550.		20,298.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1	25	11	17	5	14	7	18	4	10	7	12	7	7	325	106	
2			2		6	6	1							12	6	
3	9			1	2	1	5	2	3	3	4	2	11	127	18	
4																
5	182		121		101		136		113	2	149		141	2,691	12	
6	256		167		181		212		196		206		215	3,053		
7	232		147		184		167		137		191		293	3,329		
8	41		30		25		29		16	3	7	2	12	437	5	
9	12	3	6	4	5	1	15		5	2	8	1	1	126	22	
10	412		226	1	204		231	2	235	4	432	3	1,005	7,389	21	
11	231	9	92	6	84	9	67	7	55	2	111	3	100	1,317	56	
12	126	5	59		67		56	1	75		134		355	2,557	35	
13	35	1	23	1	5	2	23		6	1	25		14	301	10	
14	61	1	41	1	40		69	1	62	3	51	1	21	533	9	
15	24	6	80	5	66	6	42	4	37	7	26	1	11	330	33	
16	108	1	125	9	75	6	161	2	113	12	55	4	19	1,074	48	
17					3			1					2	9	1	
18	10	1	28		6		4		13	1		1	1	87	4	
19	24		34		65		80		144		116		60	615		
20	207		327		152		250		174		95		66	1,956		
21	121	1	124	1	92		62		88		127	1	103	961	8	
22	95		53		54		66		52		66		58	829		
23	157		121		92		103		103		121		78	1,615		
24	14		14		7		9		10		9		11	117		
25	4		1		3		8		2		1		2	35		
26	16		2		8		11		15		16		12	129		
27																
28			4		1		2		1		73		20	130		
29	9		23		21		32		46		90		82	369		
30	1						2							4		
31	7		4		1	1	4		7		2	1	3	45	6	
32	8		1		1		6	1		1	7		2	43	2	
33	1	1	2				2	1	1					12	2	
34																
35							2		2		1			5		
36	124		102	1	105		131		160		135		103	1,326	2	
37	94	1	62		74		70		35		72	1	81	761	3	
38	11		5		8		3		8		8		7	175	1	
39					1		1							6	1	
40	4		5				4				4			54		
41			3											9		
42	17		8	1	4	2	6	1	8	1	14	2	9	109	9	
43	10		4		11		12	1	6		21		6	137	1	
44														1		
45	104		102		84		136		103		103		53	977		
46													1	9		
47	1						3						2	10		
48																
2,793	41	2,174	36	1,852	41	2,241	28	2,041	49	2,492	23	2,967	24	34,136	421	

TABLE LXXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	17, 256.		22, 578.		22, 435.		28, 200.		23, 511.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	3, 220	18	3, 229	25	3, 702	30	4, 021	41	3, 404	65
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....		2								1
50. Epilepsy.....	5		2		4		4		9	
51. Headache.....	64		47		67		102		71	
52. Insanity.....	1		1		3		2	1	2	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....			1	1	1				1	1
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1	1		1			2		1	1
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1		1	1		1	2			
56. Nostalgia.....	4		8		8		1		2	
57. Neuralgia.....	54		53		51		69		46	
58. Paralysis.....	5		3	1	2	1	1		1	
59. Sun-stroke.....	4		7	1	2					
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	17		8		5		9		10	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....			3		3				1	
62. Cataract.....										
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	218		186		202		169		186	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	2		12		6		3		4	
65. Night Blindness.....	6		4		5		2		3	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	43		23		17		1		3	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	5		3		2		4		5	
68. Deafness.....			1				1		1	
69. Otorrhœa.....	10		6		4		10		9	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	15		7		13		4		1	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....	1		1		2					
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	1		1	1			1		2	
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										1
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....										
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1		1	1				1	2	1
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	1		1							
78. Varicose Veins.....	2		7		7		14		2	
79. Varicocele.....	5		7		3		5			
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1	1						
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthna.....	4		6		13		3		1	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	46		42		60		72		106	1
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	34		16		26		14		30	1
84. Dropsy of Chest.....					1					
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	1				3		5		2	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	7		6		15		9		10	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	26	7	56	1	21	4	37	4	54	13
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	9		14	1	18		23	1	32	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	4	1	5		11		6		7	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10		20		8		11		53	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	49		80		68		87		36	
92. Constipation.....	234		268		284		233		190	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	31		26		23		19		11	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....					11					
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	1		2		2		1		2	
96. Dyspepsia.....	9		11		60		35		20	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....					1		1			
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	1				1		1		1	
99. Fistula in Ano.....					4		3		2	
100. Hernia.....	13		17		22		31		15	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1									
Carried forward.....	4, 166	29	4, 193	35	4, 761	36	5, 016	50	4, 338	85

TABLE LXXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
21, 174.			15, 356.		18, 760.		18, 624.		16, 720.		18, 409.		20, 550.		20, 298.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	2,793	41	2,174	36	1,852	41	2,241	28	2,041	49	2,492	23	2,967	24	34,136	421
49											1	1			1	4
50	6		4		4		2	1	5	1	5		5		55	2
51	50		52		25		62		70		72		34		716	
52	2								1		2		2		16	1
53	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2			9	10
54	1	2		1		1	2	1	1	1	1				7	11
55	2	2				2	2	1				1	2		10	8
56	3		9		1				1		7		1		45	
57	71		65		53		78		42		63		32		677	
58	1		4										3		20	2
59											1		5		19	1
60	8		8		2		1		3		7		1		79	
61	1								2		1				11	
62	1				1				1		2				5	
63	174		153		134		164		132		147		125		1,990	
64	6		4		2		2		6		7		2		56	
65							1		1		4		10		36	
66	13		1		3		2		1				1		108	
67	14		7		5		6		4		3		8		66	
68	4		6		3		11		5		5		4		41	
69	12		23		21		21		12		16		5		149	
70			5		2		3		3		1				54	
71	1												1		6	
72	2		4		2		4				8		3		28	1
73											1		1		2	1
74	1		2								3	1	1		7	1
75			1	1					1		2				4	1
76											1		1		6	3
77															2	
78	7		5		9		10		6		12		7		88	
79	6		4		4		1		2		5		7		49	
80	2		2	1					1	1	1				7	3
81	9		5		8		8		3		6		3		69	
82	216	1	165	2	186	2	141	1	237	1	97		55		1,423	8
83	54		53		56		23		48		14		15		383	1
84										1	3	1	1	1	5	3
85	3				1		4		6		1		2		28	
86	25		4		6		11		11		10		17		131	
87	128	16	77	33	77	16	104	14	79	19	46	9	28	7	733	143
88	24		32		37	2	28		50		42	1	43		352	5
89	4		4		6		3		5		10		3		68	1
90	17	1	34	1	24		10		10		41		5		243	2
91	20		17		15		38		34		30		33		507	
92	188		140		96		147		198		272		206		2,456	
93	10	1	1		4		1		5		3		16		150	1
94									4						15	
95	2		1	1	2						1		1		15	1
96	22		24		26		30		45		45		30		357	
97															2	
98	25		1				2						1		33	
99	3		3		1		1				3		4		24	
100	22		17		8		9		21		22		22		219	
101					1		1								3	
	3,954	65	3,112	78	2,678	65*	3,176	47	3,097	74	3,517	39	3,713	32	45,721	635

TABLE LXXXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
21, 174.		15, 356.		18, 760.		18, 624.		16, 720.		18, 409.		20, 550.		20, 298.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
3,954	65	3,112	78	2,678	65	3,176	47	3,097	74	3,517	39	3,713	32	45,721	635	
102	3				1				2					23	1	
103	99		84		158				72				14	640	1	
104	3		1								1		4	50	3	
105	7		2		1		1				7		1	86	9	
106	1		3						1		2		2	7	7	
107	7		3		2				10		8		6	121	3	
108	4		2		1		5		3		7		3	82	2	
109	142		35		37		32		32		24		18	871	1	
110	37		41		26		32		33		44		34	526		
111	12		5		5		10		1		7		10	158	4	
112	7		1		2				3		2		1	30		
113	5		1		1		1				2			16	1	
114											2		2	8		
115	1													1		
116	1						2		12		7		2	29		
117	9		6		11		6		8		8		1	109	2	
118	1		1		1				5		1			16		
119	4						1		1		1		1	17		
120					1		1		3		3		4	15		
121							1						4	6		
122	1		2				1						2	10		
123	2		1											10		
124	1		1		1		2		1		2		2	20		
125							1							4		
126	2		1		3		1		2		1		3	31		
127	2		1								1		2	8		
128	1		1										2	4		
129	45		29		33		31		30		47		29	427		
130	76		56		56		57		52		75		60	915		
131	4		2		4		2		2		1		8	46		
132	10		7		6		4		11		7		10	123		
133	49		34		47		35		23		64		60	499		
134	11		12		2		6		10		9		12	95		
135	61		73		36		40		30		41		56	645	3	
136	1		1		1		2				3			13	4	
137													2		19	
138	52		53		34		44		29		58		38	561		
139	7		2		3		2		4		7		4	47	2	
140	9		6		5		6		3		6		10	67		
141			1								2		1	10		
142	39	1	44	2	32	1	21	2	16	3	11		19	721	63	
143	25		12		11		17	1	5		12		13	173	1	
144	10		2		4		6		6	1	9			88	1	
145	5		3				2		6		3		2	34		
146	2						10		1				3	46		
147	18		13		4	1	3	3			7		2	64	12	
148					1										5	
149					1										2	
150															2	
4,730	73	3,650	83	3,211	68	3,643	54	3,525	82	4,059	44	4,163	54	53,196	783	

TABLE LXXXIX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	36, 109.		35, 764.		31, 533.		30, 628.		29, 554.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.													
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>													
	1.	Typhoid Fever.....	112	24	63	33	59	22	48	11	23	2		
	2.	Typhus Fever.....	7	6	3				2					
	3.	Typho-Malarial Fever.....	118	22	120	32	113	28	79	11	52	9		
	4.	Yellow Fever.....												
	5.	Remittent Fever.....	951	12	1, 309	28	946	15	444	9	314	2		
	6.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	1, 932	4	2, 481	4	3, 053		2, 322		1, 512			
	7.	Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	2, 172		3, 283		2, 511		1, 669		1, 153			
	8.	Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	241		215		336		179		122			
	9.	Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	66	32	110	39	92	44	63	15	16	5		
	10.	Acute Diarrhœa.....	3, 272	20	1, 972	7	1, 539	12	993	2	740	1		
	11.	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	466	42	341	54	356	54	242	39	169	26		
	12.	Acute Dysentery.....	884	31	838	52	645	34	599	14	438	5		
	13.	Chronic Dysentery.....	115	9	118	13	145	5	97	14	63	6		
	14.	Erysipelas.....	73	1	69		33		20	1	35	1		
	15.	Small-pox and Varioloid.....	12	3	9	3	11		4	1	4			
	16.	Measles.....	128	19	29		2	1	4		6			
	17.	Scarlet Fever.....												
	18.	Diphtheria.....	6		7		1		6					
	19.	Mumps.....	41		40		26	1	9		17			
	20.	Epidemic Catarrh.....	96		64		51		69		101			
	21.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	260		208	3	224	7	168	6	125	3		
		ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
	22.	Syphilis.....	58		38		63		39		23			
	23.	Gonorrhœa.....	124		100		89		83		80			
	24.	Orchitis.....	23		20		15		7		9			
	25.	Stricture of the Urethra.....	13		6		10		4		1			
	26.	Purulent Ophthalmia.....	20		18		19		4		11			
	27.	Serpent Bite.....	1		1		1				1			
	28.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	57				4					1		
		ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
	29.	Scurvy.....	253	3	301	4	135	1	72	2	101	2		
	30.	Purpura.....	6		2	1	3							
	31.	Delirium Tremens.....	4		6	1	2		3					
	32.	Inebriation.....	1		4		3		2		1			
	33.	Chronic Alcoholism.....			1		1				1			
	34.	Other Diseases of this Order.....												
		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
		ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
	35.	Gout.....	3						2		1			
	36.	Acute Rheumatism.....	141	1	140		123		112	1	129			
	37.	Chronic Rheumatism.....	74		57		56		66		76	1		
	38.	Anæmia.....	73		68	2	102		44		27			
	39.	Cancer.....	6		1				1		1			
	40.	Tumors.....	1		5				4					
	41.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	1							1			
		ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
	42.	Consumption.....	16	3	9	2	8		10	5	7	5		
	43.	Scrofula.....	14	1	24	1	10		6		2			
	44.	Other Diseases of this Order.....												
		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
	45.	Itch.....	60		43		21		19		32			
	46.	Tape-worm.....	3				1							
	47.	Other Intestinal Worms.....	6		6		4	1						
	48.	Other Diseases of this Order.....												
		Carried forward.....	11, 910	234	12, 129	279	10, 813	225	7, 495	131	5, 394	69		

TABLE LXXXIX
of the Department of Arkansas.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
29,509.			32,502.		26,189.		23,589.		23,863.		23,419.		21,030.		28,641.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	26	3	18	9	4	2	11	4	9	4	10	3	11		394	117
2			1										3		16	6
3	31	5	25	6	20		29	5	14	3	21	11	12	3	634	135
4																
5	164	5	118	1	110		141		138	1	186	1	241		5,062	74
6	981		761		524		668		967		792		831		16,824	8
7	872		910	1	761		822		774		816		748		16,491	1
8	87		106		160		110		72		51		51		1,730	
9	9	2	10	1	23		6	3	4	4	7	2	21	2	427	149
10	786	2	669		540		508		875		956		768		13,618	44
11	177	35	196	14	157	15	148	17	144	12	142	12	142	4	2,680	324
12	289	3	261	2	220	2	274		542	3	467	3	280	2	5,737	151
13	54	4	60	1	58	3	62		101	6	56	2	61	1	990	64
14	25	1	32	2	36	1	32	1	58	6	91	4	52	1	556	19
15	9	2	27	2	28	2	33		19	1	19	3	25	2	200	19
16	21		1		28		60	3	44	3	31	3	14		368	29
17																
18	2		10		2		11		17		9		2		73	
19	9		17		3		51		43		32		10		298	1
20	203		451		291		344		131		107		74		1,982	
21	151	2	133	4	101		88		106	1	135	1	118		1,817	27
22	31		44	1	23		14		27		37		24		421	1
23	72		84		50		51		59		63		58		913	
24	7		14		5		13		8		11		3		135	
25	1		2						1				1		39	
26	5		12		11		7				4		9		120	
27															4	
28					2	1							1		64	2
29	55	1	53		64		232	1	258		131		68		1,723	14
30	1		7		1		3		1		2		3		29	1
31	1				2				6		2		2	1	28	2
32			5				1		13		3				33	
33			1		2		2		1		1	1			10	1
34													12		12	
35									1		1				8	
36	164	1	159		134		111		111	3	118	1	87		1,529	7
37	69		101		52		66		43		63	2	47		770	3
38	19		27		30		34		25		17		11		477	2
39															9	
40			1		6		2		1		2		3		25	
41	1		2		1		1		1				1		9	1
42	7	2	7	1	2		8	3	4	1	7		4		89	22
43			6		4		10		3		5		5	1	89	3
44													1		1	
45	49		66		84		66		56		57		43		596	
46	1								1		1		3		10	
47							2								18	1
48									1						1	
4,379	68		4,397	45	3,539	26	4,021	37	4,679	48	4,453	49	3,850	17	77,059	1,228

TABLE LXXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
20,509.			32,502.		26,189.		23,589.		23,863.		23,419.		21,030.		28,641.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
4,379	68		4,397	45	3,539	26	4,021	37	4,679	48	4,453	49	3,850	17	77,059	1,228
49	1	1	7	1			4	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	32	22
50	4		5				13		4		6		4		91	4
51	66		47				66		70		126		109		1,051	
52	1														18	1
53					1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1		1	32	15
54			1	1	1				7	1					24	8
55	4				1		1	3					1		11	5
56	1		6		3		2		4		11		2		91	1
57	71		105		74		92		90		92		97		1,155	
58	10		2		6		3		2		1				43	1
59									2		3		12		79	1
60	2		1	1											6	2
61	1		2				4		1		2				20	
62	1										1				10	
63	176		240		175		197		170		266		242		2,535	
64	4		7		2		2		2		1		3		45	
65	4				4		10		11		6		15		130	
66	2						1								13	
67	9		15		5		6		7		12		14		165	
68	1		6		2		2		2		1				44	
69	9		9		11		8		8		7		9		192	
70									1						21	
71							1								3	
72			9		2		1		3		2		2		44	6
73				1			1	1							6	3
74															1	
75	1							1	2						5	1
76			3												3	
77										1					7	1
78	5		4		2		3		2						49	
79	4		8		4		2		2				2		58	
80						1	1		3						8	3
81	6		21		7		5		2		6		5		111	1
82	177		304	1	195	1	202		228		153	1	62		1,967	7
83	29		65		21		37		23		14		13		352	
84	10		2						1				1		33	3
85	2		4				2		1		2		5		47	2
86	48		63		20		26	1	12		19		4		242	3
87	74	25	107	13	61	11	78	12	60	15	53	9	30	2	752	132
88	28	1	42		53		41	1	34		46	1	23		479	5
89	9		4		6		9		11		8	1	7	1	104	3
90	4	1	32	2	3		8	2	1	1			1	2	61	9
91	38		56	1	23		23		47		68		62		863	3
92	136		190		149		184		192		256		192		2,670	
93	8	2	9		4		4		6		17		26		280	4
94					1										13	1
95	4	1	7		6		1	1	3		4		2		70	4
96	15		31		16		15		26		32		18		345	
97																
98	1		3		2		2		2				1		31	
99	5		3		1		4						2		23	1
100	18		16		17		6		9		12		5		230	
101			1												9	
5,368	99		5,834	66	4,473	40	5,089	61	5,734	70	5,685	64	4,822	24	91,733	1,480

TABLE LXXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	36,109.		35,764.		31,533.		30,628.		29,554.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	13,994	264	13,899	298	11,962	244	8,449	152	6,424	98
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels	9	12	44	3	5	1	1			
103. Inflammation of Tonsils	56		41		37		23		29	
104. Inflammation of Stomach	17	2	15		20	1	12	3	5	
105. Inflammation of Bowels	6		15	5	12	5	9	4	10	1
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum	2		4	1	2	1	3		1	1
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver	20	1	30	1	29		11	1	14	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	29	1	23		11	1	13		9	1
109. Jaundice	190	2	258	1	236	2	104		38	1
110. Piles	100		124		83		87		52	
111. Other Diseases of this Order	5		8		1		2		3	
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
112. Stone and Gravel	3		15		3		8		4	
113. Diabetes	1		2						1	
114. Bright's Disease	1		3		1		3		1	
115. Diseases of Prostate	1									
116. Diseases of Testis	9		1						1	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys	22		43		30	1	14		9	
118. Inflammation of Bladder	5		4		9		6	1	3	
119. Incontinence of Urine	3		13		5		2		5	
120. Hydrocele			2		6		3		2	
121. Other Diseases of this Order					2					
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
122. Anchylosis			1				2		2	
123. Caries	2		1							
124. Inflammation of Joints	5		1		1		7		7	
125. Inflammation of Bones			2		1					
126. Inflammation of Periosteum	5				2					
127. Necrosis			1		2				1	
128. Other Diseases of this Order										
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
129. Abscess	108		89		68	1	31		39	
131. Boils	283		211		185		110		97	
131. Carbuncle	22		5		12		5		2	
132. Whitlow	45		40		43		18		13	
133. Skin Diseases	62		82		37		49		40	
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
134. Burns	4		6		2		9		9	
135. Contusions	54		45		44		38		45	
136. Concussion of Brain	1		2	1			2			
137. Drowning		3								
138. Sprains	60		49		38		45		49	
139. Dislocation	6		1		2		1		2	
140. Simple Fractures	4		3		3		4		4	
141. Compound Fractures	1				1					
142. Gunshot Wounds	69	5	65	9	36	3	31	7	24	4
143. Incised Wounds	17	1	19		11		21		26	
144. Lacerated Wounds	5		11		4		1		9	
145. Punctured Wounds	15	1	20		7				3	
146. Poisoning	7		5		5		3		1	
147. Other Accidents and Injuries	4	3	3	1	4	2	1		2	1
148. ORDER II.—Homicide						1		1		
149. ORDER III.—Suicide				1						
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence										
Total	15,252	295	15,206	321	12,962	263	9,127	170	6,986	107

TABLE LXXXIX.—DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
29,509.			32,502.		26,189.		23,589.		23,863.		23,419.		21,030.		28,641.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
5,368	99		5,834	66	4,473	40	5,089	61	5,734	70	5,685	64	4,822	24	91,733	1,480
102			5				1		2		5		1		72	17
103	33		61		43		69		44		45		30		511	
104	7		7	2	2		10		3	1	4		1		103	9
105	3		5		3	1	2		5	1	5		13	1	88	18
106			2		1		2	1	1	1	2				20	5
107	8		3	1	2		5		6		9		6	1	143	5
108	9	2	16	2	3		6		4		8		9		140	7
109	24		22		18		16		22		15		35	1	978	7
110	49		62		45		52		42		76		40		812	
111			1	1	2		3		8		4		2		39	1
112	5		2				1		3		1		4		49	
113	2		6		1		5	1	2		1				21	1
114	1	1	1						2		3		1		17	1
115	2		1						1						5	
116			2		1				2		1				17	
117	7		11		8		3	1	8		18		3		176	2
118	1		2		3		4		2		3		3		45	1
119	5		8		3		6				2				52	
120	2		1		3						1				20	
121			2				1								5	
122	1		1		2				1		3				13	
123					1		2						1		7	
124	2		1						4						28	
125															3	
126	3		1			1	2		1				3		17	1
127	2				2						1				9	
128											2				2	
129	45		47		23		28		28		28		45		579	1
130	96		88		75		83		76		105		101		1,510	
131	6		7		3		5		2		8		5		82	
132	18		39		25		17		18		12		16		304	
133	50		50		50		57		28		44		31		580	
134	10		15		4		9		3		14		6		91	
135	21		44		36		46		36		45		32		486	
136															5	1
137								1		1		1				6
138	62		40		24		44		51		52		45		559	
139	3		3		2		4		2		3				29	
140	1		1		2		4		5		1		4		36	
141	1					1	1		2						6	1
142	23	8	30	4	34	6	18	5	24	2	18	4	13	1	385	58
143	28		32		15		32		24		25		17		267	1
144	5		3	2	5		3		9		7		7		69	2
145	6		1		2		5		1		6				66	1
146	4		2		1				3		1		3		35	
147	18	1	2		3		1			1	1		2		41	9
148																2
149											1					2
150																
5,931	111		6,461	78	4,920	49	5,636	70	6,209	77	6,264	70	5,301	28	100,255	1,639

TABLE XC.

Abstract of the Mortality in the

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	34, 551.		32, 829.		28, 027.		24, 363.		30, 512.	
MONTH	34, 551.		32, 829.		28, 027.		24, 363.		30, 512.	
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH	34, 551.		32, 829.		28, 027.		24, 363.		30, 512.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....		255		164		125		87		103
2. Typhus Fever.....				1		4		3		
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....		50		48		62		40		37
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....		58		52		46		38		20
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....		7		7		4		2		10
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....		8		9		6		2		1
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....								3		1
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....		20		24		18		20		4
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....		81		53		30		24		28
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....		493		460		431		389		346
12. Acute Dysentery.....		41		53		56		56		44
13. Chronic Dysentery.....		69		46		48		41		42
14. Erysipelas.....		10		8		7		5		4
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....		23		15		11		10		39
16. Measles.....		15		7		7		7		9
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....		1		3		2		2		2
19. Mumps.....		1				2		1		
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....										
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....		15		9		8		6		6
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....		2		1		2				2
23. Gonorrhœa.....										
24. Orchitis.....										
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....										
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....										
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....										1
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....		1		7		3		2		1
30. Purpura.....		1								
31. Delirium Tremens.....		4				1				2
32. Inebriation.....								1		
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										1
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Dialhetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....		4		1		1		1		1
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....		1		1		1		1		3
38. Anæmia.....		12		10		5		4		6
39. Cancer.....										
40. Tumors.....				1						
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....								1		
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....		44		34		26		36		28
43. Scrofula.....		3						1		
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2								
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....										
46. Tape-worm.....										
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....										
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....		1, 221		1, 014		906		783		741

TABLE XC.

General Hospitals of the Central Region.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
34, 274.		30, 434.		28, 513.		29, 389.		27, 293.		19, 174.		11, 549.		27, 576.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1	123	179	116	94	97	80	81	1,504								
2				5				13								
3	16	29	27	24	21	7	10	371								
4																
5	23	26	17	21	20	23	33	377								
6	5	2	2	10	5	1	1	56								
7	2	3		2	2		1	36								
8				1				5								
9	14	7	4	6	6	2	2	127								
10	25	27	18	23	18	10	21	358								
11	319	287	214	218	235	206	181	3,779								
12	19	16	9	2	7	18	19	340								
13	18	25	23	16	16	5	14	363								
14	19	39	33	35	42	27	9	238								
15	66	109	138	125	69	69	24	698								
16	23	58	49	204	86	25	4	494								
17		1		2				3								
18	4	1	4	5		1		25								
19	1							5								
20																
21	5	4	3	1	1	2	7	67								
22		1				1	1	10								
23																
24																
25																
26																
27																
28								1								
29	4	2		3	3	6	2	34								
30	1			1	1	1	1	6								
31	3		1	4	3	2	1	21								
32								1								
33								1								
34						1		1								
35																
36	6	3	4	3	5	4	1	34								
37	1	4		4	1			17								
38	4	3	1	2	2			49								
39																
40		1	1					3								
41	2		2		1			6								
42	53	54	46	52	52	34	18	477								
43	3	1		1		2		11								
44		1						3								
45																
46																
47																
48																
	759	883	712	864	693	527	431	9,534								

TABLE XC.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	34,551.		32,829.		28,027.		24,363.		30,512.	
MONTH.....	34,551.		32,829.		28,027.		24,363.		30,512.	
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....	34,551.		32,829.		28,027.		24,363.		30,512.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		1,221		1,014		906		783		741
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....		4						4		1
50. Epilepsy.....		4		1		2		1		
51. Headache.....										
52. Insanity.....				2		1				2
53. Inflammation of Brain.....		15		8		5		7		8
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....		4		3				4		6
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....		1				1		2		
56. Nostalgia.....		1		1						
57. Neuralgia.....		1						1		
58. Paralysis.....		2		2		2				1
59. Sun-stroke.....		4		2		2				
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....		6		3				1		
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....										
62. Cataract.....										
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....										
64. Inflammation of Iris.....										
65. Night Blindness.....										
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....										
68. Deafness.....										
69. Otorrhoea.....										
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....								2		
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....		5		4		4		2		3
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....		2				2		1		
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....		1		1		1		1		2
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....				1				1		
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....								1		
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										
78. Varicose Veins.....										
79. Varicocele.....										
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1		1				1		
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....		1		1		1				1
82. Acute Bronchitis.....		5		2		3		2		3
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....		5		7		10		3		4
84. Dropsy of Chest.....		1								2
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....								1		
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....		2						1		1
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....		61		49		22		35		70
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....		5		1		4		2		5
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....				1		2				
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....		5				2		5		3
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....				1						1
92. Constipation.....										
93. Cholera Morbus.....		3		1		2		1		
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....		3		3		4		9		7
96. Dyspepsia.....				1						
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....										
99. Fistula in Ano.....		1								1
100. Hernia.....				1						1
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....		1,364		1,111		976		871		863

TABLE XC.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
34,274.			30,434.		28,513.		29,389.		27,293.		19,174.		11,549.		27,576.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
		750		883		712		864		693		527		431		9,534
49		3		2		1		5								20
50				2				1		4		1		1		17
51																
52				1				2				1				9
53		10		4		10		8		10		6		6		97
54		5		4		3		11		3		6		6		55
55				3		17		20		5		3		3		55
56																2
57								1								3
58		2		2		2				1						14
59																8
60		2		1		1				1		2		3		20
61																
62																
63				1												1
64																
65																
66																
67																
68																
69		1														1
70																
71				1				1								4
72		1		2		2		5		5				3		36
73						1		2		1						9
74		1				2		1		1						11
75				4		2		4		3				2		17
76				1				1		1				1		5
77																
78																
79				1												1
80		3		1								2		1		10
81		2						2								8
82		6		10		8		13		12		6		3		73
83		7		17		7		8		10		3		3		84
84								1								4
85																1
86		2				1		3		1				1		12
87		133		213		206		209		191		79		37		1,305
88		3		8		1		5		7		3		1		45
89		3		2				1		1		2		2		14
90		8		5		4		6		2		2		3		45
91														1		3
92														1		1
93								2		1				1		11
94				1												1
95		6		10		4		2		5		2		1		56
96																1
97																
98																
99		1														3
100																2
101				1												1
		958		1,180		984		1,178		958		645		511		11,599

TABLE XC.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	34,551.		32,829.		28,027.		24,363.		30,512.	
MONTH.....										
UNDER TREATMENT AT CLOSE OF MONTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....		1,364		1,111		976		871		863
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
102. Haemorrhage from Bowels.....		2		5				2		
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....		1								
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....		5		2		4		4		4
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....		11		5		8		2		4
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....		6		2		2		2		4
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....		1		2				1		1
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....		1		2		2		1		
109. Jaundice.....		8		1		4		3		
110. Piles.....								1		1
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2		3		2		1		1
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
112. Stone and Gravel.....										
113. Diabetes.....						1		1		
114. Bright's Disease.....		2		2		3		1		1
115. Diseases of Prostate.....										
116. Diseases of Testis.....										
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....		1		2		1		2		2
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....										
119. Incontinence of Urine.....										
120. Hydrocele.....		1				1				
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
122. Anchylosis.....										
123. Caries.....										
124. Inflammation of Joints.....						1				
125. Inflammation of Bones.....										
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....										
127. Necrosis.....										
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....								1		
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System										
129. Abscess.....		4		1		3		2		1
130. Boils.....										
131. Carbuncle.....										
132. Whitlow.....										
133. Skin Diseases.....		2								1
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
134. Burns.....		2								1
135. Contusions.....		5		3						1
136. Concussion of Brain.....						1		1		1
137. Drowning.....		2		2				1		
138. Sprains.....										
139. Dislocation.....										
140. Simple Fractures.....		1								
141. Compound Fractures.....				3						1
142. Gunshot Wounds.....		555		286		171		84		95
143. Incised Wounds.....		1		2		1				2
144. Lacerated Wounds.....		1				1				
145. Punctured Wounds.....								1		
146. Poisoning.....										1
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....		3		3		4		3		5
148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....		2						1		
149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....		2		1		1		1		1
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....										
Total.....		1,985		1,438		1,187		987		991

TABLE XC.—GENERAL HOSPITALS OF THE CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
34,274.		30,434.		28,513.		29,389.		27,293.		19,174.		11,549.		27,576.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	958		1,180		984		1,178		958		645		511		11,599	
102			1								1		1		12	
103			1		2				1						5	
104	3		1		1		4		2		3		2		35	
105	3		4		6		11		9		1		7		71	
106	10		5		6		7		1		1		3		49	
107	4		1				3				1				14	
108			1		1				2				1		11	
109	7		3				1		2				2		31	
110											1				3	
111			2						3		1		1		16	
112																
113					1				1						4	
114	1										1				11	
115																
116							1								1	
117			1				3		1						13	
118	2														2	
119																
120															2	
121											1				1	
122																
123																
124															1	
125																
126																
127																
128					1										2	
129			2		2		3		1		4				23	
130																
131			1												1	
132																
133					2										5	
134					2		1		16		7				29	
135	1		1		1				3						15	
136			2						2				4		11	
137	2								1				1		9	
138																
139																
140															1	
141	2						1		1		1		2		11	
142	308		152		51		24		71		31		23		1,851	
143	5				2		2		1		2				18	
144					1		1								4	
145									1						2	
146											1				2	
147	2		1		1		3		1		1		1		28	
148	1														4	
149					1		1								8	
150																
	1,309		1,359		1,065		1,244		1,078		703		559		13,905	

TABLE XCI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	332, 672.		344, 895.		319, 709.		317, 627.		318, 212.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XC).....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	600	461	668	337	763	278	433	190	380	173
2. Typhus Fever.....	116	15	17	5	10	4	4	5	8	.....
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	699	110	778	128	552	144	389	96	236	56
4. Yellow Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Remittent Fever.....	6, 159	106	7, 871	136	4, 957	88	3, 444	87	2, 667	37
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	8, 339	14	10, 252	17	10, 190	8	9, 197	11	5, 827	12
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	8, 018	13	9, 839	10	8, 616	7	6, 680	3	5, 118	1
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	911	2	1, 109	.....	928	1	847	4	622	1
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	285	78	312	106	345	105	210	65	139	36
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	21, 358	140	20, 627	101	14, 814	74	11, 885	53	9, 918	37
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	2, 558	712	2, 662	740	2, 583	722	1, 905	704	1, 516	447
12. Acute Dysentery.....	6, 153	145	6, 178	176	5, 202	182	4, 190	152	2, 774	79
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	528	98	524	104	588	101	488	88	355	56
14. Erysipelas.....	402	13	380	10	250	10	246	8	244	8
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	38	32	42	18	35	12	56	15	103	46
16. Measles.....	368	52	155	13	70	9	284	10	422	26
17. Scarlet Fever.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....
18. Diphtheria.....	93	3	66	4	53	3	53	2	57	3
19. Mumps.....	365	1	227	4	101	4	176	1	289	.....
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	499	.....	613	.....	651	.....	1, 173	.....	1, 764	.....
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1, 465	26	1, 548	20	1, 224	24	1, 180	17	875	17
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	722	2	821	2	733	2	649	2	625	3
23. Gonorrhœa.....	1, 300	.....	1, 236	.....	1, 029	.....	1, 012	.....	1, 029	.....
24. Orchitis.....	107	.....	114	1	94	.....	106	.....	83	.....
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	32	.....	22	.....	17	.....	18	.....	16	1
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	142	.....	141	.....	105	.....	76	.....	78	.....
27. Serpent Bite.....	6	.....	5	.....	7	.....	3	.....	2	.....
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	102	.....	22	.....	39	.....	8	.....	22	2
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	1, 483	6	1, 620	16	1, 523	26	664	9	498	12
30. Purpura.....	24	1	12	2	13	.....	6	.....	2	1
31. Delirium Tremens.....	30	7	40	2	27	3	33	1	22	6
32. Inebriation.....	33	1	30	1	37	.....	35	1	32	1
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	6	.....	23	.....	4	.....	7	.....	5	1
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Dialthetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	12	.....	1	.....
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	1, 336	6	1, 406	4	1, 193	2	1, 363	3	1, 450	2
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	737	4	915	5	784	3	718	5	784	5
38. Anæmia.....	368	14	345	12	312	6	195	5	104	6
39. Cancer.....	9	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2	1	3	.....
40. Tumors.....	35	.....	40	1	21	.....	32	.....	13	.....
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12	1	22	2	11	.....	6	3	7	.....
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	116	62	125	52	97	37	98	58	70	45
43. Scrofula.....	85	5	100	1	76	.....	56	2	44	.....
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	5	.....
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	484	.....	423	.....	259	.....	422	.....	447	.....
46. Tape-worm.....	13	.....	8	.....	10	.....	13	.....	6	.....
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	27	.....	22	.....	24	2	19	.....	4	.....
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	66, 174	2, 132	71, 368	2, 030	58, 368	1, 857	48, 403	1, 601	38, 669	1, 120

TABLE XCI.
of the Central Region.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
322, 590.			337, 341.		312, 308.		318, 886.		322, 648.		327, 995.		247, 377.		318, 522.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	332	205	441	246	223	187	312	158	238	171	234	149	203	125	4, 827	2, 680
2	5	.....	11	.....	14	6	2	5	4	2	1	.....	7	2	199	44
3	341	36	285	52	134	38	336	49	375	44	265	32	352	27	4, 742	812
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2, 548	47	2, 571	45	2, 204	25	2, 626	45	2, 589	35	3, 211	49	2, 902	50	43, 749	750
6	5, 029	5	4, 699	3	3, 857	2	4, 720	16	5, 473	8	5, 418	8	4, 704	4	77, 705	108
7	4, 811	2	4, 656	4	3, 766	1	4, 606	2	4, 831	5	5, 051	.....	4, 161	3	70, 153	51
8	555	1	594	.....	505	1	524	2	464	3	477	2	408	1	7, 941	18
9	83	27	76	21	98	17	127	29	61	29	240	19	150	19	2, 126	551
10	11, 366	37	10, 176	52	7, 211	25	10, 643	50	11, 040	33	12, 886	26	11, 079	38	153, 003	666
11	2, 262	446	1, 831	408	1, 577	359	1, 893	341	1, 604	358	2, 537	310	1, 664	248	24, 592	5, 795
12	2, 424	47	2, 285	50	1, 585	29	2, 164	15	3, 197	22	3, 770	32	2, 781	43	42, 703	972
13	321	41	292	41	195	43	277	24	307	27	414	15	297	22	4, 586	660
14	323	32	339	49	460	48	505	56	470	66	437	46	282	15	4, 238	361
15	210	92	333	140	357	163	358	165	292	111	203	89	91	36	2, 118	919
16	1, 044	61	814	86	697	82	1, 909	309	816	204	321	64	97	7	6, 997	923
17	1	.....	1	1	17	1	6	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	44	7
18	65	6	159	1	119	7	115	7	106	4	49	5	23	.....	958	45
19	345	2	413	.....	381	.....	1, 049	1	895	.....	536	.....	235	.....	5, 012	13
20	2, 351	.....	3, 091	.....	3, 090	.....	2, 966	.....	1, 428	.....	915	.....	642	.....	19, 183	.....
21	1, 152	10	1, 065	17	921	5	1, 048	15	1, 272	16	1, 344	9	1, 088	8	14, 182	184
22	810	1	735	3	621	.....	642	1	602	.....	626	1	608	1	8, 194	18
23	1, 083	.....	956	.....	860	.....	930	.....	897	.....	906	.....	923	.....	12, 161	.....
24	116	.....	108	.....	96	.....	122	.....	116	.....	100	.....	78	.....	1, 240	1
25	12	.....	8	.....	20	.....	19	.....	17	.....	13	.....	17	.....	211	1
26	98	.....	73	.....	107	.....	129	.....	101	.....	175	.....	106	.....	1, 331	.....
27	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	35	.....
28	1	.....	8	.....	4	1	7	.....	5	.....	78	.....	25	.....	321	3
29	276	6	375	6	366	3	803	15	1, 207	16	1, 192	17	687	2	10, 694	134
30	21	1	45	.....	16	.....	13	1	30	1	56	1	9	1	247	9
31	28	3	24	1	26	4	13	6	35	3	21	3	21	2	320	41
32	22	.....	16	.....	14	.....	22	2	33	1	36	.....	39	2	349	9
33	3	1	5	.....	3	1	7	2	2	.....	5	2	4	.....	74	7
34	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	1	13	.....	45	1
35	1	.....	2	.....	12	.....	7	.....	8	.....	4	.....	3	.....	58	.....
36	1, 672	8	1, 930	7	1, 522	4	1, 540	4	1, 695	14	1, 660	7	998	3	17, 765	64
37	1, 083	3	1, 098	4	844	1	947	6	910	1	826	4	532	.....	10, 178	41
38	89	4	100	4	101	2	113	2	152	3	144	.....	92	.....	2, 115	58
39	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	29	2
40	15	.....	20	1	18	1	17	.....	27	.....	25	.....	20	.....	283	3
41	23	3	8	.....	5	2	9	.....	13	1	7	.....	15	1	138	13
42	85	62	79	71	69	64	89	74	85	63	88	43	74	25	1, 075	656
43	47	4	52	1	44	1	75	2	71	.....	89	2	51	2	790	20
44	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	8	.....	31	3
45	651	.....	789	.....	698	.....	906	.....	915	.....	835	.....	440	.....	7, 269	.....
46	4	.....	8	.....	15	.....	11	.....	7	.....	6	.....	7	.....	108	.....
47	8	.....	9	.....	4	.....	12	.....	20	.....	10	.....	7	.....	166	2
48	3	.....	7	.....	11	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	37	.....
	41, 723	1, 193	40, 587	1, 315	32, 898	1, 123	42, 640	1, 407	42, 426	1, 242	45, 219	937	35, 950	688	564, 425	16, 645

TABLE XCI.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	332,672.		344,895.		319,709.		317,627.		318,212.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XC).....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	66,174	2,132	71,368	2,030	58,368	1,857	48,403	1,601	38,669	1,120
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	13	21	13	12	13	9	4	6	4	3
50. Epilepsy.....	86	6	94	1	90	8	83	5	101	3
51. Headache.....	1,263		1,228		750		740		482	
52. Insanity.....	33	1	21	4	27	1	17	1	13	2
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	16	24	14	19	14	8	7	13	15	13
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	12	9	3	10	4	2	1	9	7	12
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	7	3	12	1	14	3	11	2	3	
56. Nostalgia.....	97	2	73	3	83	3	63		52	
57. Neuralgia.....	1,142	1	1,056		663		582	1	600	
58. Paralysis.....	33	3	19	4	36	6	24	1	10	1
59. Sun-stroke.....	369	10	146	4	39	9	7	1		
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	23	6	16	4	17	1	13	1	20	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	9		17		24		17		9	
62. Cataract.....	9		5		11		6		7	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	1,507		1,324		1,223		1,082		951	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	75		34		33		27		17	
65. Night Blindness.....	305		395		269		161		80	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	65		46		24		2		9	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	151		91		89		74		47	
68. Deafness.....	32		32		21		20		16	
69. Otorrhœa.....	158		173		102		66		74	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	87		62		55		9		7	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....	4		2		2		2		1	
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	34	12	38	13	36	8	31	9	23	3
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	15	3	8	3	6	5	5	5	9	1
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	4	3	10	1	3	2	1	1		2
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	9	1	5	1	8	1	9	3	9	1
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	8		5	1	4		2	2	9	2
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	11	1	3		2		1			
78. Varicose Veins.....	64		72		56		57		62	
79. Varicocele.....	56		85		41		35		31	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	22	4	35	2	5	5	24	5	7	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthna.....	86	1	80	2	107	2	96		87	1
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	834	6	806	3	810	6	1,159	3	1,475	4
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	160	8	240	9	205	12	139	3	194	6
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	14	3	5	1	13	1	8	2	7	2
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	30		21		21	2	19	1	9	1
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	79	2	56		88	2	93	2	111	3
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	347	118	323	77	250	43	421	65	633	135
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	273	7	266	2	256	6	264	5	292	6
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	59	2	84	2	54	7	71		47	1
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	89	9	97	6	66	4	133	5	191	5
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	1,333	2	1,422	1	1,036		882	3	716	2
92. Constipation.....	2,436	1	2,181	1	1,647	1	1,364		1,153	1
93. Cholera Morbus.....	574	6	628	4	323	6	206	3	160	3
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	5		3		13	1	5		4	
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	89	4	80	5	74	9	58	13	38	8
96. Dyspepsia.....	354		390	3	338		309		200	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....	4		1		2		1			
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	24		13		21		21		6	
99. Fistula in Ano.....	9	1	27		28		23	2	26	1
100. Hernia.....	243		260	1	216		208		158	1
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	6		9		6	1	5			
Carried forward.....	78,941	2,412	83,497	2,230	67,706	2,031	57,069	1,775	46,851	1,344

TABLE XCI.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
322, 590.			337, 341.		312, 308.		318, 886.		322, 648.		327, 995.		247, 377.		318, 522.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	41, 723	1, 193	40, 587	1, 315	32, 898	1, 123	42, 640	1, 407	42, 426	1, 242	45, 219	937	35, 950	688	564, 425	16, 645
49	5	6	13	6	5	6	8	8	10	8	7	5	2	3	97	93
50	96	2	83	4	85	3	97	7	77	8	91	3	96	1	1, 079	51
51	527	.....	649	.....	584	.....	664	.....	824	.....	925	.....	660	.....	9, 296	.....
52	11	2	13	2	17	1	12	2	17	.....	17	1	19	.....	217	17
53	13	16	8	10	24	24	27	23	4	19	11	16	6	11	159	196
54	8	8	7	9	9	5	7	14	10	6	6	10	2	10	76	104
55	20	2	13	4	15	22	14	37	10	7	2	4	6	3	127	88
56	40	.....	56	2	53	2	50	1	42	.....	68	2	47	.....	724	15
57	790	.....	807	.....	685	.....	746	1	753	.....	840	1	540	.....	9, 204	4
58	32	2	40	3	43	4	25	.....	28	2	25	1	15	.....	330	27
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	1	100	2	57	2	751	29
60	24	2	20	2	25	9	11	5	17	10	26	3	7	3	219	47
61	12	.....	18	.....	6	.....	12	.....	13	.....	18	.....	21	.....	176	.....
62	5	.....	6	.....	13	.....	4	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	81	.....
63	1, 057	.....	1, 103	1	970	.....	1, 172	.....	1, 199	.....	1, 474	.....	1, 098	.....	14, 160	1
64	23	.....	26	.....	23	.....	45	.....	37	.....	55	.....	40	.....	435	.....
65	35	.....	18	.....	18	.....	68	.....	146	.....	102	.....	139	.....	1, 736	.....
66	19	.....	18	.....	10	.....	15	.....	10	.....	7	.....	17	.....	242	.....
67	60	.....	89	.....	63	.....	65	.....	74	.....	69	.....	68	.....	940	.....
68	23	.....	36	.....	25	.....	45	.....	36	.....	26	.....	23	.....	335	.....
69	85	1	111	.....	101	.....	111	.....	84	.....	96	.....	89	.....	1, 250	1
70	9	.....	18	.....	7	.....	12	.....	17	.....	2	.....	2	.....	287	.....
71	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	6	.....	3	.....	21	4
72	29	2	43	5	30	6	38	10	42	11	62	3	43	7	449	89
73	11	.....	11	2	6	5	6	5	7	2	3	.....	10	.....	97	31
74	9	3	3	.....	6	4	3	4	3	2	6	2	4	.....	52	24
75	8	2	7	5	10	4	4	5	9	3	13	1	9	5	100	32
76	2	1	3	1	1	.....	5	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	48	13
77	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	28	2
78	53	.....	52	.....	44	.....	62	.....	63	.....	54	.....	36	.....	675	.....
79	35	.....	32	1	23	.....	29	.....	40	.....	33	.....	38	.....	478	1
80	10	3	3	2	12	1	4	3	37	2	6	5	5	1	170	33
81	103	3	108	.....	84	1	103	2	83	1	84	.....	70	.....	1, 091	13
82	1, 811	7	2, 086	16	1, 790	13	1, 607	19	1, 532	14	1, 164	10	639	3	15, 713	104
83	281	8	394	18	379	9	422	12	239	11	277	5	150	5	3, 080	106
84	24	1	9	.....	3	.....	5	1	5	3	13	1	9	1	115	16
85	21	.....	27	.....	34	.....	43	.....	26	.....	23	.....	24	.....	298	4
86	225	3	280	2	176	1	252	4	121	1	104	1	64	1	1, 649	22
87	894	222	1, 023	340	969	315	1, 119	395	738	339	505	147	243	55	7, 465	2, 251
88	365	6	427	11	393	6	408	8	342	11	337	5	216	4	3, 839	77
89	70	4	55	2	45	1	57	1	50	1	59	3	46	3	697	27
90	180	12	306	9	320	8	209	12	119	6	118	2	51	5	1, 879	83
91	730	1	611	1	416	.....	485	.....	676	.....	765	.....	687	1	9, 759	11
92	1, 434	.....	1, 342	.....	1, 084	.....	1, 823	.....	1, 859	.....	2, 077	.....	1, 573	1	19, 973	5
93	138	4	85	1	71	3	62	4	128	1	224	2	365	4	2, 964	41
94	9	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	12	1	4	.....	1	.....	65	3
95	63	10	89	15	64	4	39	7	54	6	74	2	30	1	752	84
96	223	.....	243	.....	177	.....	260	.....	299	.....	344	.....	237	.....	3, 374	3
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....
98	31	.....	7	.....	11	.....	31	.....	9	.....	43	.....	8	.....	225	.....
99	30	1	26	.....	20	.....	31	.....	23	.....	25	.....	19	.....	287	5
100	183	1	164	.....	146	.....	118	1	164	.....	217	.....	165	.....	2, 242	4
101	7	.....	4	1	2	.....	6	.....	2	.....	7	.....	3	.....	57	2
	51, 597	1, 528	51, 186	1, 792	42, 002	1, 580	53, 084	2, 000	52, 559	1, 722	55, 844	1, 175	43, 661	819	683, 997	20, 408

TABLE XCI.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	332,672.		344,895.		319,709.		317,627.		318,212.	
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH, (not including Table XC)									
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	78,941	2,412	83,497	2,230	67,706	2,031	57,069	1,775	46,851	1,344
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	34	16	62	9	37	4	14	5	13	.....
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	356	2	295	1	304	.....	326	1	323	.....
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	92	9	70	4	78	10	65	11	32	8
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	69	22	79	25	71	19	52	12	34	8
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	9	11	14	5	9	4	9	6	4	8
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	165	2	188	6	166	4	124	3	95	1
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	101	3	115	5	93	6	43	2	78	1
109. Jaundice.....	925	13	1,279	8	1,068	11	987	3	883	1
110. Piles.....	853	1	862	.....	708	.....	649	1	561	1
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	174	3	133	3	71	3	64	1	43	2
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	38	.....	52	.....	34	.....	43	.....	33	.....
113. Diabetes.....	15	.....	15	1	12	1	18	1	12	.....
114. Bright's Disease.....	24	2	28	3	17	3	27	2	17	2
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116. Diseases of Testis.....	26	.....	31	.....	16	.....	12	.....	15	.....
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	156	2	170	3	125	2	98	2	71	2
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	42	.....	18	.....	28	.....	31	1	17	.....
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	53	.....	45	.....	45	.....	29	.....	25	.....
120. Hydrocele.....	13	1	18	.....	17	2	10	.....	9	.....
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8	.....	4	.....	11	.....	6	.....	4	.....
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
122. Anchylosis.....	12	.....	10	.....	6	.....	13	.....	6	.....
123. Caries.....	11	.....	8	.....	16	.....	3	.....	7	.....
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	25	.....	29	.....	29	1	28	.....	33	.....
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	3	.....	1	.....
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	14	.....	15	.....	19	.....	8	.....	12	.....
127. Necrosis.....	4	.....	10	.....	14	.....	1	.....	5	.....
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6	.....	3	.....	5	.....	1	1	2	.....
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
129. Abscess.....	797	5	699	1	539	4	389	3	339	1
131. Boils.....	1,858	.....	1,992	.....	1,516	.....	1,022	.....	929	.....
131. Carbuncle.....	137	.....	143	1	145	.....	81	.....	51	.....
132. Whitlow.....	332	.....	262	.....	214	.....	148	.....	140	.....
133. Skin Diseases.....	621	2	637	.....	495	.....	431	.....	335	1
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
134. Burns.....	113	2	110	1	91	1	83	.....	136	1
135. Contusions.....	488	7	466	4	367	2	419	1	453	4
136. Concussion of Brain.....	15	2	21	6	8	2	8	1	5	4
137. Drowning.....	.....	26	.....	12	.....	13	.....	8	.....	15
138. Sprains.....	450	.....	437	.....	378	.....	483	.....	533	.....
139. Dislocation.....	27	.....	13	.....	19	.....	31	1	25	1
140. Simple Fractures.....	44	2	46	.....	43	.....	51	.....	54	.....
141. Compound Fractures.....	35	4	15	8	12	1	37	3	9	2
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	6,119	1,015	3,263	794	1,855	466	1,159	230	1,531	156
143. Incised Wounds.....	167	2	186	7	128	3	143	.....	197	2
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	75	3	108	8	54	2	72	2	80	.....
145. Punctured Wounds.....	71	3	74	.....	47	.....	26	1	39	.....
146. Poisoning.....	57	.....	58	.....	53	1	22	1	16	1
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	109	16	38	24	30	8	42	10	47	16
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....	93,688	3,602	95,621	3,174	76,705	2,611	64,380	2,094	54,105	1,588

TABLE XCI.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
322, 590.		337, 341.		312, 308.		318, 886.		322, 648.		327, 995.		247, 377.		318, 522.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
51, 597	1, 528	51, 186	1, 792	42, 002	1, 580	53, 084	2, 000	52, 559	1, 722	55, 844	1, 175	43, 661	819	683, 997	20, 408	
102	12	54	2	29	.....	15	1	16	.....	25	2	19	1	330	42
103	501	609	1	705	2	899	.....	541	2	384	.....	195	.....	5, 438	9
104	58	46	7	42	3	38	5	40	6	63	6	49	4	673	76	
105	32	37	9	36	14	51	17	64	15	57	3	42	10	624	160	
106	4	9	9	8	8	11	10	6	3	9	5	5	5	97	87	
107	79	95	4	63	.....	91	4	129	2	144	1	114	1	1, 453	32
108	96	68	4	42	2	50	2	54	2	89	.....	84	2	913	31
109	802	656	4	437	1	396	2	451	2	366	2	466	5	8, 716	59	
110	632	675	.....	413	1	514	.....	528	.....	638	1	444	.....	7, 477	5
111	39	39	4	27	.....	35	1	89	4	59	3	42	2	815	27
112	52	21	.....	10	.....	18	.....	43	.....	47	1	25	.....	416	2
113	20	15	.....	11	1	11	1	13	1	15	.....	5	.....	162	7
114	18	26	.....	22	.....	9	.....	15	1	16	1	10	.....	229	16
115	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	15	.....
116	12	14	.....	16	.....	12	1	24	.....	15	.....	7	.....	200	1
117	85	95	1	99	1	88	4	130	1	107	1	83	1	1, 307	20	
118	22	20	.....	21	.....	21	.....	16	.....	27	.....	20	.....	283	3
119	44	32	.....	33	.....	33	.....	19	.....	21	.....	21	.....	400	.....
120	15	6	.....	17	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	153	3
121	24	13	.....	15	.....	6	.....	5	.....	9	1	16	.....	121	1
122	4	12	.....	7	.....	7	.....	3	.....	27	.....	13	.....	120	.....
123	2	7	.....	8	.....	4	.....	2	.....	8	.....	14	.....	90	.....
124	18	32	.....	34	.....	11	.....	25	.....	40	.....	14	.....	318	1
125	5	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	32	.....
126	8	8	.....	9	1	8	.....	21	.....	17	1	8	.....	147	2
127	7	18	.....	10	.....	6	1	6	.....	11	.....	13	.....	105	1
128	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	2	.....	36	2
129	366	362	2	329	2	350	3	380	1	382	4	290	.....	5, 222	26
130	900	911	.....	723	.....	802	.....	991	.....	1, 016	.....	755	.....	13, 415	.....
131	81	58	1	50	.....	52	.....	63	.....	75	.....	47	.....	983	2
132	149	186	.....	160	.....	135	.....	174	.....	152	.....	134	.....	2, 186	.....
133	445	449	.....	349	2	391	.....	334	.....	364	.....	306	.....	5, 157	5
134	131	144	.....	123	3	100	3	102	16	206	7	83	1	1, 422	35
135	445	430	1	334	2	427	1	417	3	673	1	346	2	5, 265	31	
136	6	3	3	14	2	10	5	3	6	10	.....	10	7	113	38
137	.....	11	.....	13	3	.....	11	.....	15	.....	15	.....	36	.....	178
138	511	476	.....	533	.....	588	.....	521	.....	802	.....	381	.....	6, 093	.....
139	33	30	.....	30	1	31	.....	28	.....	38	.....	29	.....	334	3
140	56	41	.....	50	.....	67	.....	50	.....	50	.....	57	.....	609	2
141	36	16	1	10	1	53	2	9	1	10	2	3	4	245	32	
142	2, 789	286	177	462	98	2, 229	214	1, 177	169	175	55	145	38	21, 190	3, 790	
143	225	289	.....	220	4	228	4	203	2	186	3	149	.....	2, 321	34
144	98	36	2	82	2	56	3	58	3	92	.....	54	.....	865	25
145	42	44	.....	28	.....	37	1	57	6	62	1	22	1	549	13
146	35	18	1	20	.....	56	2	76	.....	60	1	66	.....	537	7
147	235	148	7	110	10	82	30	48	6	176	9	81	9	1, 146	152	
148	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	30
149	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	6	.....	38
150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
60, 778	1, 985	57, 722	2, 049	47, 751	1, 747	61, 125	2, 331	59, 508	1, 996	62, 588	1, 308	48, 348	957	782, 319	25, 442	

PACIFIC REGION.

The reports from the Pacific Region have been consolidated into two tables, as follows:

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| 1. The Department of New Mexico | - | - | - | - | - | Table XCII. |
| 2. The Department of the Pacific | - | - | - | - | - | Table XCIII. |
| To these are added— | | | | | | |
| 3. A consolidated table for the Pacific Region | - | - | - | - | - | Table XCIV. |

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—TABLE XCII.

This table embraces the reports received from stations in New Mexico and Colorado.

2. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—TABLE XCIII.

This table embraces the reports received from all stations west of New Mexico and Colorado.

 CONSOLIDATED TABLE FOR THE UNITED STATES—TABLE XCV.

This table is prepared by consolidating Tables LXXXII, XCI, and XCIV.

TABLE XCII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	4,445.		4,622.		3,722.		4,857.		3,943.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....											
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
	1. Typhoid Fever.....	3		1		2		7	1		1
	2. Typhus Fever.....										
	3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....							11			
	4. Yellow Fever.....										
	5. Remittent Fever.....	16		29		7		60		15	1
	6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	26		41		16		42		24	
	7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	13		5		14		10		6	
	8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	2		1							
	9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....					6					
	10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	112		77		191		123	1	51	
	11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....			2		1		4	1	7	
	12. Acute Dysentery.....	12		21		7		23	1	10	
	13. Chronic Dysentery.....	4		1	1	1		2		1	
	14. Erysipelas.....	3		1						4	
	15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....					1				2	
	16. Measles.....	1									
	17. Scarlet Fever.....										
	18. Diphtheria.....		1								
	19. Mumps.....	1		1		1		1			
	20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	8		4		1		10		13	
	21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2		2		5		17	
	ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22. Syphilis.....	46		70		61		65		63	1
	23. Gonorrhœa.....	60		43		43		37		21	
	24. Orchitis.....	12		4		11		5		10	
	25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	3				1				1	
	26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	1		1		2					
	27. Serpent Bite.....	1									
	28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		1		3		3		1	
	ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29. Scurvy.....	4				1		3		4	
	30. Purpura.....										
	31. Delirium Tremens.....	2		4						1	
	32. Inebriation.....	7		5		14		2		2	
	33. Chronic Alcoholism.....			1		1	1	1			
	34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35. Gout.....										
	36. Acute Rheumatism.....	26		30		30		45		21	
	37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	21		18		7		15		16	
	38. Anæmia.....			1					1		
	39. Cancer.....					1					
	40. Tumors.....										
	41. Other Diseases of this Order.....									4	
	ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	42. Consumption.....	2				1					
	43. Scrofula.....	3				1					
	44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	45. Itch.....					5		2		3	
	46. Tape-worm.....							3			
	47. Other Intestinal Worms.....			1							
	48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	Carried forward.....	396	1	365	1	432	1	479	5	297	3

TABLE XCII.
of the Department of New Mexico.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
3,098.			3,404.		3,601.		3,931.		3,228.		3,052.		4,486.		3,866.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	4	2							2		1	1	1		21	5
2																
3			1	1											12	1
4																
5	4		4		3		8		5		15		36		202	1
6	4		15		25		13		4		12		74		296	
7	18		21		10		7		10		13		24		151	
8									2						5	
9	2		1				1		6		3				19	
10	15		32		28		28		26		37		89		809	1
11	3		2	1	4			1	1		3	1	8		35	4
12	3		1		6		4		2		3		38		130	1
13					1			1			1		2		13	2
14	4		4		5		1		2		2		2		28	
15															3	
16			4						9		7		26		47	
17	3														3	
18			1												1	1
19	1						2								7	
20	19		50		46		10		19		8		6		194	
21	1		6		4		11		1		1		18		69	
22	29		51		45		73	1	60		68		48		679	2
23	19		26		30		25		37		28		33		402	
24	3		9		1		2		9		7		4		77	
25							2		1						8	
26									1		1				6	
27											2				3	
28			2		1		3		5				3		28	
29							4		30		40		120		206	
30																
31	2		2		1		5	1	1	1					18	2
32	5		7		1		1		3		1				48	
33					2		2						2		9	1
34																
35											1				1	
36	30		27		41		27		30		19		31		357	
37	13		16		13		12		12		10		20		173	
38	1		4		1				1		1		1		10	1
39															1	
40																
41							4		4				1		13	
42			2				1		2	2			2		10	2
43											3		1		8	
44																
45			1				1								12	
46			2		2		1		1		2				11	
47															1	
48																
	183	2	291	2	270		248	4	286	3	289	2	590		4,126	24

TABLE XCII.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	4, 445.		4, 622.		3, 722.		4, 857.		3, 943.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	396	1	365	1	432	1	479	5	297	3
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....										
50. Epilepsy.....	1		1				1		1	
51. Headache.....	8		10		6		5		3	
52. Insanity.....	1		1						1	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....										
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....										
56. Nostalgia.....	3									
57. Neuralgia.....	7		4		1		10		7	
58. Paralysis.....										
59. Sun-stroke.....					1					
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2								7	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....										
62. Cataract.....										
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	13		12		22		36		28	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	1						1			
65. Night Blindness.....	1						1			
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		8		3		1		2	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1		1		1					
68. Deafness.....										
69. Otorrhoea.....	1		1		1				1	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		4		1				1	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	4					1	1		2	1
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....							1			
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....							1			1
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										
78. Varicose Veins.....										
79. Varicocele.....										
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1							
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	1		1		3					
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	10		7		3		6		5	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	3				1				1	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....										
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	1		4		11		6	1	1	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	1		3		2		7	1	22	1
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	7		6		1		5		3	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....					1		1		1	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2								7	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	10		13		2		9		3	
92. Constipation.....	107		57		38		28		32	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	4	1	9		3		2		1	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....			1		1					
96. Dyspepsia.....	21		13		9		10		9	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....			1				1			
99. Fistula in Ano.....									1	
100. Hernia.....	3				1		4		2	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1									
Carried forward.....	616	2	523	1	544	2	616	7	438	6

TABLE XCII.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Continued.

1864.			1865.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
3, 098.		3, 404.		3, 601.		3, 931.		3, 228.		3, 052.		4, 486.		3, 866.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
183	2	291	2	270	.....	248	4	286	3	289	2	590	.....	4, 126	24
49	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2
50	1	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	16	1
51	1	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	38	.....	86	.....
52	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	7	.....
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
54	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
57	4	10	.....	7	.....	15	.....	21	.....	15	.....	7	.....	108	.....
58	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
62	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
63	2	6	.....	6	.....	10	.....	4	.....	10	.....	25	.....	174	.....
64	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....
65	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....
66	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	23	.....
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	11	.....
68	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
69	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	11	3
73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
76	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
79	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
80	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
81	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
82	4	15	.....	18	.....	24	.....	31	.....	12	.....	23	.....	158	.....
83	1	4	.....	4	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	30	1
84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	2	17	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	2	.....	58	1
87	27	6	2	9	3	10	1	8	1	6	1	5	1	106	11
88	1	6	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	38	.....
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....
90	4	.....	.....	15	.....	3	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
91	2	4	.....	6	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	23	.....	81	.....
92	25	9	.....	30	.....	27	.....	30	.....	46	.....	52	.....	481	.....
93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	1
94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
96	.....	4	.....	4	.....	6	.....	1	.....	5	.....	6	.....	88	.....
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
100	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	18	.....
101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
265	2	385	4	397	7	376	8	416	6	411	3	806	2	5, 793	50

TABLE XCII.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	4,445.		4,622.		3,722.		4,857.		3,943.			
MONTH	MEAN STRENGTH		LIST OF DISEASES.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward	616	2	523	1	544	2	616	7	438	6		
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.												
162. Hæmorrhage from Bowels	2								1			
103. Inflammation of Tonsils	4		3		17		17		10			
104. Inflammation of Stomach					1				1			
105. Inflammation of Bowels					2				1			
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum							1	1				
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver	2		1		2		1	1				
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	1				1		2					
109. Jaundice	2		2						2			
110. Piles	13		6		6		7		3			
111. Other Diseases of this Order	1		1		1		2					
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.												
112. Stone and Gravel	1								1			
113. Diabetes									1			
114. Bright's Disease									1			
115. Diseases of Prostate												
116. Diseases of Testis	1		1									
117. Inflammation of Kidneys	1		1		2				1			
118. Inflammation of Bladder												
119. Incontinence of Urine			1				1					
120. Hydrocele												
121. Other Diseases of this Order	1											
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.												
122. Anchylosis												
123. Caries					1		1					
124. Inflammation of Joints							1					
125. Inflammation of Bones			1									
126. Inflammation of Periosteum												
127. Necrosis												
128. Other Diseases of this Order							1					
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System												
129. Abscess	5		4		4		7		4			
130. Boils	6		5		8		7		12			
131. Carbuncle	2				2		1					
132. Whitlow	1		3		5		2		2			
133. Skin Diseases	6		7		4		3		6			
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.												
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.												
134. Burns	1				2		1					
135. Contusions	20		27		37		26		25			
136. Concussion of Brain												
137. Drowning		1										
138. Sprains	16		3		11		11		9			
139. Dislocation			3		2				1			
140. Simple Fractures	2				1		3		4			
141. Compound Fractures									1			
142. Gunshot Wounds	7	1	2		5		50	4	20	5		
143. Incised Wounds	8		14		9		10		7			
144. Lacerated Wounds	13		6		7		1					
145. Punctured Wounds	3				2		1					
146. Poisoning	8		7		6		2	1				
147. Other Accidents and Injuries			2		3		1		3			
148. ORDER II.—Homicide												
149. ORDER III.—Suicide												
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence												
Total	743	4	623	1	685	2	776	14	554	11		

TABLE XCII.—DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
3,098.			3,404.		3,601.		3,931.		3,228.		3,052.		4,486.		3,866.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
265	2		385	4	397	7	376	8	416	6	411	3	806	2	5,793	50
102							1						1		5	
103	8		14		7		16		1		3		10		110	
104											1		3		6	
105	3						1					1	3		10	1
106															1	1
107	1		1		2	1	3		3				4		20	2
108	1		1		1		2						1		10	
109	2		1		3								3		15	
110	4		5		2		3		8		3		7		67	
111									7						12	
112	1		1						1						5	
113															1	
114															1	
115							1								1	
116			1						1				1		5	
117	2		3				3		1		2		1		17	
118			1										2		3	
119															2	
120																
121	1												1		3	
122																
123							1								3	
124	1				1		6		5		12		20		46	
125															1	
126																
127	1										1				2	
128											1				2	
129	2		2		2		9		6		2		4		51	
130	7		10		1		6		4		6		16		88	
131	2		1								1		2		11	
132	1		1		2		2		1		3		1		24	
133	8		4		1		4		16		7		28		94	
134			1		5		3		1		4				18	
135	21		20		20		27		4		14		31		272	
136																
137									1			4			6	
138	9		17		8		7		7		3		36		137	
139			2		1		2		1		1				13	
140	1		3		6		1		1				3		25	
141	1						1		1						4	
142	40	2	9	2	5		7	1	1	1	5	1	12	3	163	20
143	1		10		6		12		2		3		1		83	
144	4		5		5		1		3		1		1		47	
145	5	2					1		1		1		3		17	2
146					1	1							5		29	2
147	5	1	5	2	4		4						1		28	4
148																
149														2		2
150																
397	7		503	8	480	9	500	9	492	9	485	9	1,007	7	7,245	90

TABLE XCIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	7,790.		7,699.		7,512.		6,209.		6,402.	
MONTH.....	7,790.		7,699.		7,512.		6,209.		6,402.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	7,790.		7,699.		7,512.		6,209.		6,402.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	1				7		1	1	3	
2. Typhus Fever.....										
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....			1		5		1		5	
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	50		77	1	36		32		4	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	23		81		67		93		55	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	25		45		35		31		20	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	9		11		7		5		12	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....									1	
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	136		250		115		123		92	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	4	1	3		4	1	11		5	
12. Acute Dysentery.....	10		24	1	44		30		19	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....			1				2			
14. Erysipelas.....	5		3		1		3		2	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										
16. Measles.....	1		1		5		3		2	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	1		1				4		1	
19. Mumps.....	1		2		2					
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	27		30		40		24		82	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1			1	1				9	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	74		92		100		103		114	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	37		35		41		58		78	
24. Orchitis.....	10		6		6		7		15	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			3		4				2	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	1		1		2					
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1		2			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	8		2		2		2			
30. Purpura.....	1								1	
31. Delirium Tremens.....	8	1	8	1	1		2		4	
32. Inebriation.....	19		20		15		15		18	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	5		1		3		1			
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1				4	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....			2							
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	58		63		70		54		66	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	39		38		31		64		43	
38. Anæmia.....	2		2				7		1	
39. Cancer.....	1	1								
40. Tumors.....			2		1		1		2	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1				2		2		1	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	1	1	4	1	2		6		8	
43. Scrofula.....	1		3		2		1		2	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	4		2						1	
46. Tape-worm.....	3				1		2		1	
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1						1			
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	569	4	814	5	654	1	691	1	673	

TABLE XCIII.
of the Department of the Pacific.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
8,282.			9,114.		9,480.		7,761.		7,806.		8,951.		8,633.		7,970.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	1		5	1	4		2		2	1	5		3	2	34	5
2			2												2	
3	2		4						1						19	
4																
5	10		28		22		23		22		31		18		353	1
6	37		51		61		53		68		77		89		755	
7	25		17		27		28		41		36		21		351	
8	10		9		2		5		17				18		105	
9	1		1				1				3	1	1		8	1
10	79		97		68		52		66		139		158		1,375	
11	5		13		7		12		5		2		12		83	2
12	9	1	20	1	14		15		4		8		4		201	3
13	3		3		1		1				2				13	
14	3		9		4		7		6		1		1		45	
15			1												1	
16	8		13		3										36	
17																
18	1		3		2		1		2						16	
19	3		4		18		11		1		4		1		47	
20	101		80		126		125		125		72		43		875	
21	3		15		14		40		43		19		14		159	1
22	148	2	93		101		117		134		125		116		1,317	2
23	80		81		98		57		90		90		80		825	
24	8		20		14		5		11		8		7		117	
25	3		2		2		2		4		2		7		31	
26	2		1						6		1		1		15	
27																
28	1		2		2		1		1		1		3		14	
29	1	1	9		22		49	1	3		5		3		106	2
30	2		1		1				1				1		8	
31	9		6		5	1	9		5		7		1		65	3
32	13		13		2		23		25	2	34		13		210	2
33			1				1				3		2		17	
34									1		1				7	
35	1						2								5	
36	61		71		105		82		99		79		107		915	
37	64		95		69		58		78		75		52		706	
38	3		6		1		5		4		14	1	1		46	1
39															1	1
40											2		1		9	
41	1				3		1						1		12	
42	3	3	5	2	8	3	5		8	1	3	2	4	1	57	14
43	7		3	1	3		1		2		3		2		30	1
44			1		2										4	
45	4		7		4		12		11		5		1		51	
46			1		1		1		1		2		2		15	
47													1		3	
48													1		1	
	712	7	793	5	816	4	807	1	887	4	859	4	790	3	9,065	39

TABLE XCIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
8, 282.			9, 114.		9, 480.		7, 761.		7, 806.		8, 951.		8, 633.		7, 970.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	712	7	793	5	816	4	807	1	887	4	859	4	790	3	9, 065	39
49					1		2			1			1		6	1
50	5		3		6		2		3		6		8		40	
51	19		10		12		13		15		22		11		160	
52			3		3		2						1		19	
53							1	1	1	1					3	4
54					1				1	1					2	1
55															1	
56	1		1								1		3		7	
57	20		25		33		35		38		17		16		256	
58	5		2		1				1		2				21	1
59													2		2	
60	1		2		1	1	2		3				2		18	1
61	1		1		2				3		1		1		18	
62											1				1	
63	20		22		28		34		32		40		32		291	
64	2		1		3		8		4		2		2		31	
65	1		3				1		1		2				18	
66	2		1		4		4		5		2				27	
67	2		3		6				5		7		1		30	
68			6		1						2				15	
69	3		1		1		2		2		6		3		24	
70	3		2		4		1		5		3				31	
71	1		1			1					1				4	1
72	3		2				2		2	1	3		1	1	21	4
73																
74																
75							2								2	
76			2		1		1								4	
77	1														1	
78	2		4				5								19	
79					2		1						1		6	
80															2	
81	2		1		2		3		8		3		7		38	
82	195	1	232		160		83		125		68		64		1, 200	1
83	13		46		34		17		44		42		15		257	
84			1				1		1				1		4	1
85											1		1		2	
86	10		18		14		27		28		15		6		152	
87	29	3	52	2	52	3	17	3	17		12		9	2	218	14
88	23	1	20		25		26		28	1	35	2	15		233	4
89	1				2		7		3		4		1		24	
90	22		27		46		31		39	1	23	1	28		289	2
91	15		7		9		13		15		11		14		173	
92	63		93		94		73		96		115		89		945	
93	2		4		1		2		2		2		2		43	
94							1								1	
95									1						1	
96	17		12		27		16		22		12		17		208	
97																
98	1		1				3								6	
99	1						1		2		1				8	
100	8		4		6		10		7		6		10		78	
101													1		1	
	1, 206	12	1, 406	7	1, 398	9	1, 256	5	1, 446	10	1, 327	7	1, 154	7	14, 026	74

TABLE XCIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Concluded

YEAR	1864.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	7,790.		7,699.		7,512.		6,209.		6,402.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	828	6	1,094	6	911	3	1,001	2	999	.....	
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>												
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....										1		
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	11		8		12		10		11			
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	7		3		2		2		1			
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....			2		2				1			
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....												
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	6		2				1		1			
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	1				2				1			
109. Jaundice.....	1				1		2		2			
110. Piles.....	23		17		21		16		23			
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		6	1	8	1	1	1				
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>												
112. Stone and Gravel.....			1									
113. Diabetes.....	1											
114. Bright's Disease.....					1							
115. Diseases of Prostate.....												
116. Diseases of Testis.....	1		1		2				4			
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	2		1		1		1		1			
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....			3		1		1		3			
119. Incontinence of Urine.....							1					
120. Hydrocele.....	1						1					
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....					2		1					
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>												
122. Anchylosis.....	1						1					
123. Caries.....					1				1			
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	4		1				1					
125. Inflammation of Bones.....												
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....			2						1			
127. Necrosis.....	1		1									
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>												
129. Abscess.....	16		14		14		19		12			
131. Boils.....	16		21		25		16		25			
131. Carbuncle.....	1		1						2			
132. Whitlow.....	4		12		3		6		3			
133. Skin Diseases.....	15		16		16		12		13			
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>												
134. Burns.....	5		1		3		1		1			
135. Contusions.....	56	2	49		36		46		42			
136. Concussion of Brain.....							1		1			
137. Drowning.....		1								1		
138. Sprains.....	22		28		35		32		36			
139. Dislocation.....	7		2		1		2		2			
140. Simple Fractures.....	5		4		5		3		4			
141. Compound Fractures.....												
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	3		3		7		5		5	1		
143. Incised Wounds.....	6		10		11		11		7	1		
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	4		6		6		4		4			
145. Punctured Wounds.....	3		4	1	6		5	1	4			
146. Poisoning.....					1		3	1	44			
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	2		6				1					
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>								1				
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>												
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>												
Total.....	1,059	9	1,319	8	1,136	4	1,207	6	1,255	3		

TABLE XCIII.—DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
8,282.		9,114.		9,480.		7,761.		7,806.		8,951.		8,633.		7,970.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,206	12	1,406	7	1,398	9	1,256	5	1,446	10	1,327	7	1,154	7	14,026	74	
102	1	1								1		1		5		
103	22	42		59		41		37		24		13		290		
104		2		2		6		5		5		3		38		
105	6	2		1		1		4		2		3	1	24	3	
106	1											1		2		
107	3	4		4		3		1		1	3	6	1	32	4	
108	1	2		6					1			3		16	1	
109	1	1		5		1		5		6		4		29		
110	11	15		5		13		20		24		10		198		
111	2	1		5		3		2	1	1		2		37	4	
112	2					2								5		
113		1				3		2					1	7	1	
114	1													2		
115																
116	1	3		2		1		2		5				22		
117	4	5		3		1		3		8		8		38		
118	3	1		1		1		1		1				16		
119						2		1		3		3		10		
120										1		1		4		
121						1		2				1		7		
122		1						1						4		
123	1	3		1		2		2				1		12		
124				2		2		1		1				12		
125								1						1		
126	2													5		
127														2		
128	2	1		1		2		1		1				8		
129	14	19		36		13		24		13		8		202		
130	20	33		26		30		27		33		16		288		
131	3			3		6		5						21		
132	3	6		9		5		4		6		4		65		
133	15	18		16		26		22		30		28		227		
134	4	4		8		7		3		5		1		43		
135	59	68		43		45		47		76	1	79		646	3	
136						1								3		
137			1		1		1								5	
138	26	66		37		59		43		67		38		489		
139				3						4		1		22		
140	2	4		2		4		8		7		3		51		
141		2												2		
142	1	3		7		6	1	13	2	4		12		69	4	
143	18	7		10		25		10		24	1	11		150	2	
144	16	7		3		13		3		5		3		74		
145	8	2		1	1	2		6		7		9		57	3	
146	1	2				4		3		3		3		64	1	
147	10	1		16		2		9				1		48		
148															1	
149							1								1	
150																
1,470	14	1,732	8	1,715	11	1,590	8	1,764	14	1,695	12	1,431	10	17,373	107	

TABLE XCIV

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	12, 235.		12, 321.		11, 234.		11, 066.		10, 345.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	4		1		9		8	2	3	1
2. Typhus Fever.....										
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....			1		5		12		5	
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	66		106	1	43		92		19	1
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	49		122		83		135		79	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	38		50		49		41		26	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	11		12		7		5		12	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....					6				1	
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	248		327		306		246	1	143	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	4	1	5		5	1	15	1	12	
12. Acute Dysentery.....	22		45	1	51		53	1	29	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	4		2	1	1		4		1	
14. Erysipelas.....	8		4		1		3		6	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....					1				2	
16. Measles.....	2		1		5		3		2	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	1	1	1				4		1	
19. Mumps.....	2		3		3		1			
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	35		34		41		34		95	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2	1	3		5		26	
ORDER II.— <i>Ethetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	120		162		161		168		177	1
23. Gonorrhœa.....	97		78		84		95		99	
24. Orchitis.....	22		10		17		12		25	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	3		3		5				3	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	2		2		4					
27. Serpent Bite.....	1									
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		1		4		5		1	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	12		2		3		5		4	
30. Purpura.....	1								1	
31. Delirium Tremens.....	10	1	12	1	1		2		5	
32. Inebriation.....	26		25		29		17		20	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	5		2		4	1	2			
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1				4	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....			2							
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	84		93		100		99		87	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	60		56		38		79		59	
38. Anæmia.....	2		3				7	1	1	
39. Cancer.....	1	1			1					
40. Tumors.....			2		1		1		2	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1				2		2		5	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	3	1	4	1	3		6		8	
43. Scrofula.....	4		3		3		1		2	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	4		2		5		2		4	
46. Tape-worm.....	3				1		5		1	
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	1		1				1			
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	965	5	1, 179	6	1, 086	2	1, 170	6	970	3

TABLE XCIV.
of the Pacific Region.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
11,380.			12,518.		13,081.		11,692.		11,034.		12,003.		13,119.		11,836.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	5	2	5	1	4		2		4	1	6	1	4	2	55	10
2			2												2	
3	2		5	1					1						31	1
4																
5	14		32		25		31		27		46		54		555	2
6	41		66		86		66		72		89		163		1,051	
7	43		38		37		35		51		49		45		502	
8	10		9		2		5		19				18		110	
9	3		2				2		6		6	1	1		27	1
10	94		129		96		80		92		176		247		2,184	1
11	8		15	1	11		12	1	6		5	1	20		118	6
12	12	1	21	1	20		19		6		11		42		331	4
13	3		3		2		1	1			3		2		26	2
14	7		13		9		8		8		3		3		73	
15			1												4	
16	8		17		3				9		7		26		83	
17	3														3	
18	1		4		2		1		2						17	1
19	4		4		18		13		1		4		1		54	
20	120		130		172		135		144		80		49		1,069	
21	4		21		18		51		44		20		32		228	1
22	177	2	144		146		190	1	194		193		164		1,996	4
23	99		107		128		82		127		118		113		1,227	
24	11		29		15		7		20		15		11		194	
25	3		2		2		4		5		2		7		39	
26	2		1						7		2		1		21	
27											2				3	
28	1		4		3		4		6		1		6		42	
29	1	1	9		22		53	1	33		45		123		312	2
30	2		1		1				1				1		8	
31	11		8		6	1	14	1	6	1	7		1		83	5
32	18		20		3		24		28	2	35		13		258	2
33			1		2		3				3		4		26	1
34									1		1				7	
35	1						2				1				6	
36	91		98		146		109		129		98		138		1,272	
37	77		111		82		70		90		85		72		879	
38	4		10		2		5		5		15	1	2		56	2
39															2	1
40											2		1		9	
41	1				3		5		4				2		25	
42	3	3	7	2	8	3	6		10	3	3	2	6	1	67	16
43	7		3	1	3		1		2		6		3		38	1
44			1		2										4	
45	4		8		4		13		11		5		1		63	
46			3		3		2		2		4		2		26	
47													1		4	
48													1		1	
	895	9	1,084	7	1,086	4	1,055	5	1,173	7	1,148	6	1,380	3	13,191	63

TABLE XCIV.—PACIFIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	12, 235.		12, 321.		11, 234.		11, 066.		10, 345.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	965	5	1, 179	6	1, 086	2	1, 170	6	970	3
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....							2			
50. Epilepsy.....	2		1		1		3		4	
51. Headache.....	18		23		31		12		6	
52. Insanity.....	2		4		3				4	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....			1			1		1		
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....							1			
56. Nostalgia.....	3				1					
57. Neuralgia.....	27		23		12		19		20	
58. Paralysis.....		1	3				4		3	
59. Sun-stroke.....					1					
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		1		4		1		7	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....			4		1		3		1	
62. Cataract.....										
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	31		27		35		53		48	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	2		2		1		4		2	
65. Night Blindness.....	8		1		2		1			
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		8		8		3		2	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	2		2		1		1		3	
68. Deafness.....			1		3		2			
69. Otorrhœa.....	3		2		3		1		1	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		8		3				6	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....	1									
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	5	1	3	1	3	1	2		2	1
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....										
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....										
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....							1			
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....							1		1	
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										
78. Varicose Veins.....	1		2				3		2	
79. Varicocele.....							1		1	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		1		1					
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	4		3		6		2		2	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	44		31		27		79		123	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	9		6		15		15		6	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....							1			
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	11		7		13		11	1	15	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	6		6		9	1	16	1	28	1
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	23		17		10		17		16	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....			3		1		3		2	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		30		14		17		14	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	24		34		31		23		14	
92. Constipation.....	176		121		86		97		104	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	6	1	23		10		7		1	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....			1		1					
96. Dyspepsia.....	42		30		25		27		23	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....			1		1		1			
99. Fistula in Ano.....			1				1		2	
100. Hernia.....	7		7		6		12		5	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1									
Carried forward.....	1, 444	8	1, 617	7	1, 455	5	1, 617	9	1, 437	6

TABLE XCIV.—PACIFIC REGION—Continued.

1864.			1865.												TOTAL.		
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.			
11,380.		12,518.		13,081.		11,692.		11,034.		12,003.		13,119.		11,836.			
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
	895		9	1,084	7	1,086	4	1,055	5	1,173	7	1,148	6	1,380	3	13,191	63
49					2	1	3	1	1	1			1			9	3
50	6			5		7		5	1	5		7		10		56	1
51	20			11		13		18		19		26		49		246	
52				3		4		2				1		3		26	
53								1	1	1	2					3	5
54				1		1				2	1					4	1
55						3		1						1		6	
56	1			1								1		3		10	
57	24			35		40		50		59		32		23		364	
58	5			2		2		2		2		2		1		26	1
59														2		3	
60	1			2		1	1	9		3		1		2		35	1
61	1			1		2				3		3		2		21	
62	1											1				2	
63	22			28		34		44		36		50		57		465	
64	2			2		6		8		5		3		3		40	
65	2			4		1		1		1		3		1		25	
66	2			2		6		4		5		2		2		50	
67	2			3		6		5		5		7		4		41	
68				6		2				1		2		1		18	
69	4			2		4		2		3		8		3		36	
70	4			2		4		1		5		3				40	
71	1			1			1					1				4	1
72	4			2				3		2	1	3		3	2	32	7
73																	
74							1										1
75								2		1	1					4	1
76				3		1		1		2						8	1
77	1															1	
78	2			5				5				1				21	
79				1		2		1						1		7	
80	1					1	1									5	1
81	4			1		2		4		8		3		7		46	
82	199	1		247		178		107		156		80		87		1,358	1
83	14			50		38	1	19		47		42		26		287	1
84				1				1	1	1					1	4	2
85												1		1		2	
86	12			35		19		27		31		21		8		210	1
87	56	3		58	4	61	6	27	4	25	1	18	1	14	3	324	25
88	24	1		26		29		27		28	1	38	2	16		271	4
89	1					2		7		4		4		3		30	
90	26			27		61		34		46	1	24	1	28		328	2
91	17			11		15		15		20		13		37		254	
92	88			102		124		100		126		161		141		1,426	
93	2			4		1		3		2		2		3		64	1
94								1								1	
95										1						3	
96	17			16		31		22		23		17		23		296	
97																	
98	1			1				3								8	
99	1							1		2		1				9	
100	8			6		6		11		9		7		12		96	
101														2		3	
	1,471	14		1,791	11	1,795	16	1,632	13	1,862	16	1,738	19	1,960	9	19,819	124

TABLE XCIV.—PACIFIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	12, 235.		12, 321.		11, 234.		11, 066.		10, 345.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	1,444	8	1,617	7	1,455	5	1,617	9	1,437	6
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels	2								2	
103. Inflammation of Tonsils	15		11		29		27		21	
104. Inflammation of Stomach	7		3		3		2		2	
105. Inflammation of Bowels			2		4				2	
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum							1	1		
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver	8		3		2		2	1	1	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver	2				3		2		1	
109. Jaundice	3		2		1		2		4	
110. Piles	36		23		27		23		26	
111. Other Diseases of this Order	7		7	1	9	1	3	1		
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
112. Stone and Gravel	1		1						1	
113. Diabetes	1								1	
114. Bright's Disease					1				1	
115. Diseases of Prostate										
116. Diseases of Testis	2		2		2				4	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys	3		2		3		1		2	
118. Inflammation of Bladder			3		1		1		3	
119. Incontinence of Urine			1				2			
120. Hydrocele	1						1			
121. Other Diseases of this Order	1				2		1			
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
122. Anchylosis	1						1			
123. Caries					2		1		1	
124. Inflammation of Joints	4		1				2			
125. Inflammation of Bones			1							
126. Inflammation of Periosteum			2						1	
127. Necrosis	1		1							
128. Other Diseases of this Order							1			
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System										
129. Abscess	21		18		18		26		16	
130. Boils	22		26		33		23		37	
131. Carbuncle	3		1		2		1		2	
132. Whitlow	5		15		8		8		5	
133. Skin Diseases	21		23		20		15		19	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
134. Burns	6		1		5		2		1	
135. Contusions	76	2	76		73		72		67	
136. Concussion of Brain							1		1	
137. Drowning		2								1
138. Sprains	38		31		46		43		45	
139. Dislocation	7		5		3		2		3	
140. Simple Fractures	7		4		6		6		8	
141. Compound Fractures									1	
142. Gunshot Wounds	10	1	5		12		55	4	25	6
143. Incised Wounds	14		24		20		21		14	1
144. Lacerated Wounds	17		12		13		5		4	
145. Punctured Wounds	6		4	1	8		6	1	4	
146. Poisoning	8		7		7		5	2	44	
147. Other Accidents and Injuries	2		8		3		2		3	
148. ORDER II.—Homicide								1		
149. ORDER III.—Suicide										
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence										
Total	1,802	13	1,942	9	1,821	6	1,983	20	1,809	14

TABLE XCIV.—PACIFIC REGION—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
11,380.			12,518.		13,081.		11,692.		11,034.		12,003.		13,119.		11,836.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,471	14	1,791	11	1,795	16	1,632	13	1,862	16	1,738	10	1,960	9	19,819	124
102	1		1				1				1		2		10	
103	30		56		66		57		38		27		23		400	
104			2		2		6		5		6		6		44	
105	9	2	1		1		3		4		2	1	6	1	34	4
106	1												1		3	1
107	4		5		6	1	6		4		1	3	10	1	52	6
108	2		3		7		2			1			4		26	1
109	3		2		8		1		5		6		7		44	
110	15		20		7		16		28		27		17		265	
111	2		1		5		3		9	1	1		2		49	4
112	3		1				2		1						10	
113			1				3		2					1	8	1
114	1														3	
115							1								1	
116	1		4		2		1		3		5		1		27	
117	6		8		3		4		4		10		9		55	
118	3		2		1		1		1		1		2		19	
119							2		1		3		3		12	
120											1		1		4	
121	1						1		2				2		10	
122			1						1						4	
123	1		3		1		3		2				1		15	
124	1				3		8		6		13		20		58	
125									1						2	
126	2														5	
127	1										1				4	
128	2		1		1		2		1		2				10	
129	16		21		38		22		30		15		12		253	
130	27		43		27		36		31		39		32		376	
131	5		1		3		6		5		1		2		32	
132	4		7		11		7		5		9		5		89	
133	23		22		17		30		38		37		56		321	
134	4		5		13		10		4		9		1		61	
135	80		88		63		72		51		90	1	110		918	3
136							1								3	
137				1		1		1		1		4				11
138	35		83		45		66		50		70		74		626	
139			2		4		2		1		5		1		35	
140	3		7		8		5		9		7		6		76	
141	1		2				1		1						6	
142	41	2	12	2	12		13	2	14	3	9	1	24	3	232	24
143	19		17		16		37		12		27	1	12		233	2
144	20		12		8		14		6		6		4		121	
145	13	2	2		1	1	3		7		8		12		74	5
146	1		2		1	1	4		3		3		8		93	3
147	15	1	6	2	20		6		9	1			2		76	4
148																1
149								1						2		3
150																
	1,867	21	2,235	16	2,195	20	2,090	17	2,256	23	2,180	21	2,438	17	24,618	197

TABLE XCV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	567, 846.		556, 006.		540, 578.		560, 661.		556, 536.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.													
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>													
	1. Typhoid Fever.....	1, 237	942	1, 211	842	1, 110	522	883	471	800	402			
	2. Typhus Fever.....	130	28	45	10	21	7	5	8	32	6			
	3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	2, 394	244	2, 099	230	1, 573	204	1, 337	162	914	117			
	4. Yellow Fever.....	64	17	14	4	174	70	493	200	38	18			
	5. Remittent Fever.....	10, 097	181	11, 443	219	8, 357	133	6, 705	130	4, 835	72			
	6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	12, 261	14	15, 336	22	16, 458	9	16, 233	15	11, 167	14			
	7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	11, 138	17	12, 862	14	12, 703	9	11, 185	8	8, 447	2			
	8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	1, 149	2	1, 292	.....	1, 617	1	1, 255	5	933	2		
	9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	367	88	417	125	475	127	273	94	185	46			
	10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	42, 437	169	38, 014	163	28, 036	105	23, 277	89	18, 442	57			
	11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	4, 945	1, 039	4, 929	1, 218	4, 298	1, 246	3, 372	1, 282	2, 879	828			
	12. Acute Dysentery.....	8, 862	187	8, 500	237	7, 150	222	6, 054	181	4, 159	94			
	13. Chronic Dysentery.....	756	122	699	139	771	146	645	141	533	70			
	14. Erysipelas.....	574	21	553	15	353	20	370	12	411	16			
	15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	73	43	77	28	46	13	81	22	139	51			
	16. Measles.....	531	62	190	17	108	9	348	10	497	27			
	17. Scarlet Fever.....	3	.....	4	1	1	1	4	.....	5	.....		
	18. Diphtheria.....	174	24	98	15	100	17	121	15	161	15			
	19. Mumps.....	515	2	276	5	142	5	280	1	463	.....		
	20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	764	.....	926	.....	949	.....	1, 749	.....	2, 598	.....		
	21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3, 198	70	3, 049	55	2, 676	44	2, 251	63	2, 050	35			
	ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>													
	22. Syphilis.....	1, 587	3	1, 669	3	1, 612	2	1, 601	2	1, 595	6			
	23. Gonorrhœa.....	2, 073	.....	1, 946	.....	1, 941	.....	1, 944	.....	1, 907	.....		
	24. Orchitis.....	237	.....	236	1	213	.....	252	.....	232	.....		
	25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	62	.....	48	.....	44	.....	44	.....	41	1
	26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	166	.....	158	.....	122	.....	104	.....	99	.....		
	27. Serpent Bite.....	11	.....	8	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....		
	28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	115	.....	29	.....	57	.....	24	.....	31	2
	ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>													
	29. Scurvy.....	1, 655	8	1, 809	18	1, 714	29	776	9	568	12			
	30. Purpura.....	26	2	25	3	21	.....	17	.....	6	1	
	31. Delirium Tremens.....	57	9	72	7	52	3	49	3	51	9			
	32. Inebriation.....	100	1	102	2	106	1	80	1	66	1			
	33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	25	.....	28	.....	16	1	15	2	11	2	
	34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8	.....	1	.....	17	1	3	.....	18	1
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.													
	ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>													
	35. Gout.....	5	.....	6	.....	8	.....	15	.....	3	.....		
	36. Acute Rheumatism.....	2, 316	7	2, 373	8	2, 198	3	2, 574	5	3, 005	4			
	37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	1, 585	5	1, 703	6	1, 556	6	1, 677	6	1, 877	5			
	38. Anæmia.....	697	18	628	16	471	10	316	9	172	8			
	39. Cancer.....	11	1	3	.....	8	.....	2	2	4	.....		
	40. Tumors.....	51	.....	55	2	36	.....	45	.....	42	.....		
	41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19	2	42	3	14	2	17	3	15	.....		
	ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>													
	42. Consumption.....	195	119	202	110	169	78	160	121	134	82			
	43. Scrofula.....	141	6	156	1	122	.....	92	2	100	.....		
	44. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	2	1	.....	5	.....	6	.....	7	.....		
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.													
	45. Itch.....	730	.....	599	.....	479	.....	743	.....	816	.....		
	46. Tape-worm.....	23	.....	14	.....	15	.....	21	.....	23	.....		
	47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	56	1	54	.....	44	2	31	.....	10	.....		
	48. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward.....	113, 625	3, 456	113, 971	3, 539	98, 232	3, 048	87, 533	3, 074	70, 525	2, 006			

TABLE XCV.
of the United States Army.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
569, 591.			593, 475.		588, 451.		602, 837.		632, 002.		642, 008.		478, 268.		574, 022.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	686	399	837	431	647	338	625	364	527	389	625	396	551	302	9, 739	5, 798
2	11	3	20	5	22	9	9	16	15	10	6	19	12	3	328	124
3	720	75	643	95	482	64	740	62	781	62	767	59	699	94	13, 149	1, 468
4															783	309
5	4, 149	71	4, 256	69	3, 746	50	4, 522	68	4, 605	53	5, 563	65	5, 107	87	73, 386	1, 198
6	8, 222	10	7, 292	4	6, 330	3	7, 709	16	8, 623	11	9, 722	9	8, 040	7	127, 393	134
7	7, 309	3	6, 553	6	5, 623	1	6, 751	2	7, 522	5	8, 799	2	6, 882	6	105, 834	75
8	743	1	718		637	1	791	2	676	4	661	2	660	1	11, 132	21
9	107	38	100	39	134	31	181	39	119	38	284	33	172	29	2, 814	727
10	18, 611	47	17, 065	63	12, 549	40	16, 587	62	20, 275	39	26, 589	53	22, 698	86	284, 580	973
11	3, 611	1, 082	2, 912	764	2, 446	606	2, 802	771	2, 453	658	4, 027	572	2, 900	534	41, 574	10, 600
12	3, 384	65	3, 106	57	2, 287	37	3, 095	19	4, 410	28	5, 907	45	4, 556	76	61, 470	1, 248
13	436	59	405	59	260	56	336	45	373	35	536	17	409	30	6, 159	919
14	500	39	506	53	654	64	716	67	698	89	677	77	444	21	6, 456	494
15	237	103	362	163	451	192	449	200	373	144	250	122	111	50	2, 649	1, 131
16	1, 149	63	1, 001	94	927	103	2, 439	345	1, 659	251	752	89	197	12	9, 798	1, 082
17	8	3	3	2	20	3	12	4	7	1	2		4	1	73	16
18	145	14	277	7	223	16	197	17	159	14	110	13	59	3	1, 824	170
19	488	2	631		786		1, 595	1	1, 603	1	974		330		8, 083	17
20	3, 719		4, 960		4, 661		4, 144		2, 341		1, 696		990		29, 497	
21	2, 590	92	1, 763	46	1, 703	25	1, 877	59	2, 229	54	2, 586	33	1, 999	19	27, 941	595
22	1, 802	4	1, 574	4	1, 445	1	1, 695	4	1, 782	1	1, 828	1	1, 457	3	19, 647	34
23	1, 925		1, 724		1, 652		1, 905		2, 033		2, 139		1, 816		23, 008	
24	246		231		218		262		284		276		224		2, 911	1
25	31		29		47		47		52		33		43		521	1
26	123		89		121		141		119		204		130		1, 576	
27	1				6		1		3		5		5		56	
28	4		17	1	10	1	24		19		88		34		452	4
29	399	28	485	15	509	8	974	29	1, 376	23	1, 508	20	1, 071	3	12, 844	202
30	25	2	50	2	23		22	1	35	1	67	2	16	1	333	15
31	54	7	49	1	57	7	56	10	55	7	44	5	45	6	641	74
32	79	1	56	2	46	1	77	4	125	3	94		88	2	1, 019	19
33	13	1	8		7	1	21	2	12		19	4	10		185	13
34	2				5		10	4	8		14	1	13	1	99	8
35	3		5		14		13		10		15	1	5		102	1
36	3, 438	10	3, 550	9	3, 147	7	3, 204	6	3, 304	19	3, 459	10	2, 036	8	34, 604	96
37	2, 284	3	2, 180	5	1, 816	3	2, 034	6	1, 732	1	1, 788	5	1, 177		21, 409	51
38	165	4	174	6	175	2	200	4	247	5	264	6	152	1	3, 661	89
39	6				3		3	1	2	2	7	1	3	1	52	8
40	32		47	1	44	1	47		46		82		44		571	4
41	33	6	21	1	21	2	16		23	3	8	1	18	1	247	24
42	167	121	184	135	162	125	180	126	146	133	159	109	137	79	1, 995	1, 338
43	108	6	104	2	94	2	133	2	113	1	160	4	106	2	1, 429	28
44	2		1	3	7		2		2		4	1	10	1	49	7
45	1, 083		1, 306		1, 172		1, 407		1, 478		1, 422		780		12, 015	
46	6	1	19		27		19		14		18		22		221	1
47	16		22		10		18		33		23		15		332	3
48	5		7		11		9		3				3		44	
	68, 877	2, 363	65, 342	2, 144	55, 437	1, 800	68, 097	2, 358	72, 505	2, 085	84, 261	1, 777	66, 280	1, 470	964, 685	29, 120

TABLE XCV.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	567, 846.		556, 006.		540, 578.		560, 661.		556, 536.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	113, 625	3, 456	113, 971	3, 539	98, 232	3, 048	87, 533	3, 074	70, 525	2, 006
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	17	24	20	22	20	21	12	15	13	13
50. Epilepsy.....	164	7	181	5	196	15	214	12	239	6
51. Headache.....	2, 443		2, 137		1, 284		1, 340		1, 092	
52. Insanity.....	46	2	39	5	51	2	39	1	29	2
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	19	39	24	35	18	14	9	18	21	17
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	14	13	3	15	5	3	5	12	10	14
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	10	8	14	2	14	3	17	5	7	1
56. Nostalgia.....	147	2	107	3	99	4	84	1	101	
57. Neuralgia.....	1, 650	1	1, 466		984		921	1	1, 026	
58. Paralysis.....	47	5	41	5	68	12	54	5	32	1
59. Sun-stroke.....	885	34	731	28	73	14	12	2		
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	40	10	41	14	37	3	23	7	39	6
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	19		30		27		26		19	
62. Cataract.....	19		8		21		8		12	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	1, 908		1, 655		1, 543		1, 469		1, 322	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	89		56		52		36		31	
65. Night Blindness.....	548		563		412		222		112	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	74		60		39		7		19	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	193		130		123		98		84	
68. Deafness.....	60		59		47		43		47	
69. Otorrhœa.....	219		234		174		137		150	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	102		74		65		11		17	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....	10	2	3	1	4	1	3	2	5	1
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	88	18	81	27	97	17	105	22	88	13
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	23	3	15	3	15	6	21	8	20	3
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	5	3	11	1	7	3	3	1	4	2
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	16	3	12	1	9	2	14	4	12	2
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	11		5	2	6		3	2	11	3
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	12	1	4		5	1	3		6	
78. Varicose Veins.....	183		212		175		143		134	
79. Varicocele.....	153		170		102		107		72	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	42	9	50	7	9	8	26	6	11	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	172	2	158	3	207	3	194		209	1
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	1, 609	7	1, 414	6	1, 507	7	2, 296	5	3, 283	4
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	275	13	382	11	381	13	376	6	480	8
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	16	3	6	3	15	1	12	3	7	3
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	58		59		36		32	1	20	2
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	157	2	118	1	171	3	175	4	227	4
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	477	196	467	129	354	80	670	111	1, 044	220
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	483	9	423	7	431	11	470	13	571	9
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	114	2	116	4	82	9	105	4	89	3
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	205	18	225	12	128	6	271	7	426	11
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	2, 454	7	2, 596	4	1, 779	1	1, 594	4	1, 293	2
92. Constipation.....	4, 035	1	3, 739	2	2, 736	1	2, 621		2, 315	1
93. Cholera Morbus.....	1, 062	11	1, 046	7	499	9	365	5	243	4
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	7		9	1	16	1	15		6	1
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	122	6	114	6	155	12	102	17	93	14
96. Dyspepsia.....	831		838	3	728		682	1	486	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....	4		1		2		3			
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	31		15		26		34		11	
99. Fistula in Ano.....	25	1	46		42		40	2	55	1
100. Hernia.....	492		494	1	440		473	2	398	1
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	17		18		10	2	8		6	1
Carried forward.....	135, 527	3, 918	134, 491	3, 915	113, 758	3, 339	103, 286	3, 383	86, 572	2, 380

TABLE XCV.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
569, 591.			593, 475.		588, 451.		602, 837.		632, 002.		642, 008.		478, 268.		574, 022.	
.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	68, 877	2, 363	65, 342	2, 144	55, 437	1, 800	68, 097	2, 358	72, 505	2, 085	84, 261	1, 777	66, 280	1, 470	964, 685	29, 120
49	10	14	18	14	14	13	19	18	15	18	12	14	5	5	175	191.
50	235	7	228	8	218	7	248	13	160	9	185	5	184	2	2, 452	96
51	1, 226	.....	1, 325	.....	1, 180	.....	1, 410	.....	1, 548	.....	1, 912	.....	1, 627	.....	18, 524	.....
52	19	2	28	2	38	1	28	3	35	.....	46	2	34	.....	432	22
53	16	22	18	16	32	36	34	36	12	36	16	28	9	15	228	312
54	18	15	14	20	14	12	17	32	20	19	9	13	3	16	132	184
55	22	2	23	5	24	25	25	53	12	16	5	8	9	9	182	138
56	89	1	91	2	86	4	66	1	53	1	102	3	85	2	1, 110	24
57	1, 309	.....	1, 346	.....	1, 292	.....	1, 314	1	1, 334	.....	1, 398	1	941	.....	14, 981	4
58	55	2	51	3	64	5	41	1	56	5	47	2	31	.....	587	46
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	51	2	251	4	160	5	2, 168	89
60	34	4	32	6	36	22	32	12	37	17	45	7	28	8	424	116
61	18	.....	28	.....	19	.....	21	.....	25	.....	30	.....	34	.....	296	.....
62	13	.....	13	.....	17	.....	9	.....	8	.....	11	.....	9	.....	148	.....
63	1, 476	.....	1, 480	1	1, 412	.....	1, 672	.....	1, 675	.....	2, 041	.....	1, 531	.....	19, 184	1
64	39	.....	36	.....	38	.....	69	.....	59	.....	76	.....	56	.....	637	.....
65	66	.....	39	.....	46	.....	108	.....	207	.....	178	.....	207	.....	2, 708	.....
66	27	.....	29	.....	28	.....	34	.....	18	.....	18	.....	28	.....	381	.....
67	93	.....	120	.....	121	.....	116	.....	119	.....	122	.....	120	.....	1, 439	.....
68	48	.....	66	.....	60	.....	78	.....	48	.....	55	.....	35	.....	646	.....
69	164	1	195	.....	205	.....	186	.....	166	.....	175	.....	159	.....	2, 164	1
70	13	.....	20	.....	12	.....	17	.....	22	.....	7	.....	5	.....	365	.....
71	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	8	1	5	1	50	16
72	83	7	101	10	86	18	110	17	81	25	117	12	83	18	1, 120	204
73	17	1	21	2	14	7	13	6	12	5	12	5	16	.....	199	49
74	16	5	4	1	7	5	7	6	8	3	10	4	5	1	87	35
75	24	4	13	7	17	7	12	7	19	5	22	4	15	5	185	51
76	5	1	10	3	3	.....	12	1	5	4	3	1	8	3	82	20
77	6	.....	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	62	3
78	153	.....	124	.....	90	.....	142	.....	114	.....	135	.....	99	.....	1, 704	.....
79	83	.....	66	1	54	.....	65	.....	62	.....	81	.....	90	.....	1, 105	1
80	16	4	14	5	45	4	23	5	38	4	23	7	12	1	309	60
81	219	3	196	1	170	1	214	3	143	1	165	.....	135	.....	2, 182	18
82	4, 128	15	5, 360	22	5, 274	23	4, 023	28	3, 051	23	2, 479	16	1, 391	4	35, 815	160
83	598	18	801	29	846	12	713	15	512	15	544	12	317	7	6, 225	159
84	26	3	26	1	5	.....	13	3	8	4	14	1	13	3	161	28
85	31	.....	85	.....	46	1	62	.....	57	.....	39	.....	37	.....	562	7
86	391	3	627	2	472	6	533	6	309	3	255	5	133	2	3, 568	41
87	1, 319	313	1, 639	474	1, 736	563	1, 631	645	1, 109	495	765	238	414	111	11, 625	3, 575
88	705	17	803	18	835	15	769	14	662	18	665	11	416	10	7, 233	152
89	111	5	92	4	90	1	101	5	96	5	104	7	78	5	1, 178	54
90	531	17	890	17	1, 717	16	744	18	510	13	339	6	188	7	6, 174	148
91	1, 291	2	1, 117	1	846	.....	976	1	1, 312	1	1, 517	1	1, 520	2	18, 295	26
92	2, 764	.....	2, 702	.....	2, 262	.....	3, 277	.....	3, 403	.....	3, 996	.....	3, 128	1	36, 978	6
93	207	5	154	2	105	3	135	4	201	1	426	5	718	11	5, 161	67
94	10	1	6	1	5	1	2	1	12	1	6	.....	3	.....	97	8
95	125	16	136	20	114	7	80	14	85	14	113	5	62	5	1, 301	136
96	547	.....	565	.....	498	.....	615	1	569	.....	734	2	553	.....	7, 646	7
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	17	.....
98	37	.....	9	.....	14	.....	37	.....	17	.....	45	.....	13	.....	289	.....
99	55	1	53	.....	36	.....	69	.....	39	.....	52	.....	35	.....	547	5
100	414	1	363	1	317	.....	344	1	337	1	424	.....	322	.....	4, 818	8
101	9	.....	8	1	5	.....	14	.....	6	1	10	1	14	.....	125	6
	87, 792	2, 877	86, 534	2, 845	76, 112	2, 617	88, 387	3, 330	90, 971	2, 853	104, 114	2, 208	81, 404	1, 729	1, 188, 948	35, 394

TABLE XCV.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	567,846.		556,006.		540,578.		560,661.		556,536.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	135,527	3,918	134,491	3,915	113,758	3,339	103,286	3,383	86,572	2,380
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	48	18	68	10	46	6	31	9	27	3
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	667	2	553	1	597	1	819	1	841	2
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	171	12	135	12	137	16	107	12	97	10
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	99	33	145	40	108	29	74	28	64	18
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	11	20	19	11	14	11	13	12	7	10
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	216	4	282	10	216	7	188	5	160	2
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	149	3	143	8	125	8	109	2	125	1
109. Jaundice.....	1,554	16	2,364	16	2,013	18	1,784	6	1,870	3
110. Piles.....	1,675	1	1,542	1	1,367	1	1,286	1	1,141	1
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	272	4	198	6	111	8	100	2	90	4
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	88		103		64		72		70	
113. Diabetes.....	23		20	2	20	1	24	2	25	
114. Bright's Disease.....	49	3	64	3	38	4	39	5	34	7
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	4		2		2		5			
116. Diseases of Testis.....	55		48		31		28		34	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	231	4	251	4	219	3	168	5	152	2
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	56		38	1	49		52	1	35	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	109		114		109		90		75	
120. Hydrocele.....	32	1	29		23	2	19		25	
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13		9		20		16		19	3
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
122. Anchylosis.....	19		18		14		18		21	
123. Caries.....	18		12		23		5		10	
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	55		61		54	1	62		54	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	14		10		6		12		3	
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	27		31		35		17		35	
127. Necrosis.....	8		19		26	1	12		15	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		6		5		3	1	6	1
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
129. Abscess.....	1,301	9	1,227	5	971	7	789	6	712	7
131. Boils.....	3,186		3,462		2,707		2,083		1,999	
131. Carbuncle.....	220		233	1	207		160		150	
132. Whitlow.....	589		573		425		326		352	
133. Skin Diseases.....	1,101	2	1,201	2	889		899	1	839	2
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
134. Burns.....	221	5	201	1	179	1	180		258	1
135. Contusions.....	1,077	13	1,028	7	955	5	1,049	4	1,091	4
136. Concussion of Brain.....	23	5	28	7	14	4	12	3	11	7
137. Drowning.....		41		18		19		11		19
138. Sprains.....	879		854		752		936		1,003	
139. Dislocation.....	40		31		43		66	1	47	1
140. Simple Fractures.....	92	3	96		77		98		101	
141. Compound Fractures.....	43	8	43	9	34	2	84	5	26	4
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	10,421	2,564	8,034	1,810	8,552	1,104	7,450	973	2,474	667
143. Incised Wounds.....	357	3	358	7	293	3	319		501	4
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	157	4	223	10	179	4	158	4	136	2
145. Punctured Wounds.....	140	5	107	1	75	1	57	2	79	1
146. Poisoning.....	100		96	1	84	1	35	6	70	1
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	193	29	119	35	64	19	109	19	104	23
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		9		1		4		6		2
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		12		7		5		5		4
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>		1		9		4		2		6
Total.....	161,337	6,752	158,689	5,970	135,730	4,638	123,249	4,523	101,560	3,202

TABLE XCV.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
569, 591.		593, 475.		588, 451.		602, 837.		632, 002.		642, 008.		478, 368.		574, 022.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
87, 792	2, 877	86, 534	2, 845	76, 112	2, 617	88, 387	3, 330	90, 971	2, 853	104, 114	2, 208	81, 404	1, 729	1, 188, 948	35, 394	
102	22	61	2	35	.....	22	1	23	.....	41	2	22	2	446	56
103	1, 211	1, 549	1	1, 643	3	1, 761	.....	1, 178	2	909	1	501	.....	12, 229	14
104	113	84	11	102	4	107	7	91	8	149	15	95	10	1, 388	126	
105	65	74	17	71	26	72	27	94	18	91	13	78	25	1, 035	288	
106	17	15	12	15	11	15	16	9	9	14	8	7	8	156	151	
107	140	133	6	121	4	198	11	192	3	224	5	192	3	2, 262	64	
108	146	111	5	86	2	108	3	81	3	147	.....	141	2	1, 471	40
109	1, 543	1, 297	6	1, 043	4	993	2	818	5	835	3	893	6	17, 007	94	
110	1, 139	1, 139	.....	892	1	995	.....	1, 056	.....	1, 318	1	903	.....	14, 453	5
111	137	90	5	77	2	69	5	164	5	115	5	77	5	1, 500	53	
112	94	60	.....	36	.....	44	.....	75	.....	79	1	57	.....	842	2
113	26	22	.....	15	1	16	1	23	1	24	.....	13	1	251	10
114	39	56	3	38	1	21	1	25	4	49	1	27	2	479	40	
115	3	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	30	.....
116	27	35	.....	27	.....	27	1	34	.....	27	.....	28	.....	401	1
117	173	171	3	177	3	200	5	201	2	191	2	161	3	2, 295	37	
118	56	66	.....	35	1	37	.....	36	1	50	1	37	.....	547	7
119	130	97	.....	92	.....	81	.....	53	.....	69	.....	45	.....	1, 064	.....
120	26	21	.....	28	.....	24	.....	18	.....	26	.....	23	.....	294	3
121	32	22	.....	26	1	11	1	14	2	24	2	27	.....	233	9
122	19	28	.....	12	.....	12	.....	11	.....	43	.....	23	.....	238	.....
123	9	23	.....	16	.....	12	.....	5	.....	24	.....	20	.....	177	1
124	47	58	.....	59	.....	40	.....	53	.....	85	.....	52	.....	680	1
125	13	3	.....	4	.....	2	.....	4	.....	5	.....	8	.....	84	.....
126	32	24	.....	18	1	21	.....	32	.....	27	1	16	.....	315	2
127	16	28	.....	18	.....	15	1	10	.....	14	.....	23	.....	204	2
128	10	7	.....	8	1	6	.....	7	.....	26	.....	8	.....	99	.....
129	788	785	3	769	7	774	4	821	3	823	7	637	1	10, 397	61	
130	2, 032	2, 074	.....	1, 615	.....	1, 961	.....	2, 120	.....	2, 372	.....	1, 850	.....	27, 461	.....
131	166	160	1	113	.....	109	.....	111	.....	159	.....	98	.....	1, 886	2
132	385	444	.....	451	.....	386	.....	367	.....	345	.....	247	.....	4, 890	.....
133	966	909	1	844	2	891	.....	863	.....	945	.....	702	1	11, 049	11
134	324	309	2	273	3	264	3	227	16	321	7	133	1	2, 890	42	
135	1, 156	1, 162	6	986	6	1, 118	2	1, 029	6	1, 417	5	904	3	12, 972	67	
136	9	11	6	24	3	20	7	12	8	15	.....	14	10	193	60
137	.....	11	.....	15	.....	5	.....	16	.....	26	.....	33	.....	260	.....
138	1, 039	1, 090	.....	1, 074	.....	1, 327	.....	1, 195	.....	1, 644	.....	908	.....	12, 701	.....
139	56	46	.....	53	1	59	.....	63	.....	74	.....	55	2	633	5
140	102	95	1	97	1	111	1	104	1	112	1	96	2	1, 181	12	
141	50	29	5	20	2	67	5	32	8	17	7	9	9	454	69	
142	3, 742	1, 047	288	1, 954	285	6, 001	494	6, 719	1, 005	455	286	273	103	57, 122	10, 201	
143	732	775	1	674	5	602	4	470	3	431	4	375	1	5, 887	45	
144	186	118	3	166	2	162	4	162	8	179	.....	115	.....	1, 941	41
145	73	78	.....	52	1	75	2	102	6	113	1	80	1	1, 031	23
146	48	31	1	43	1	75	2	119	1	158	2	175	2	1, 034	19	
147	811	563	17	306	21	198	50	188	17	360	21	136	15	3, 151	285	
148	.....	4	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	4	.....	45	.....
149	.....	4	.....	6	.....	5	.....	3	.....	5	.....	6	.....	76	.....
150	.....	9	.....	3	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	44	.....
105, 742	3, 656	101, 538	3, 278	90, 324	3, 040	107, 498	4, 016	109, 984	4, 032	118, 661	2, 654	91, 689	2, 011	1, 406, 001	47, 772	

TABLE XCVI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
MONTH.....	118,546.		73,293.		50,386.		42,786.		33,310.	
MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....	7,340.		3,272.		1,750.		916.		486.	
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	203	140	136	48	84	27	111	30	48	11
2. Typhus Fever.....	2	6	4	2				1	1	1
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	171	32	123	18	79	17	72	18	17	5
4. Yellow Fever.....			16							
5. Remittent Fever.....	1,587	41	1,223	11	1,101	22	684	14	218	5
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	2,696	1	2,731	3	2,316	2	2,090	7	1,041	1
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	2,439	4	1,970	1	1,966	6	1,676	1	967	2
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	237		125		99		158		93	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	72	21	48	11	52	21	42	20	8	
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	4,723	24	2,438	12	1,429	14	976	5	699	4
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	626	169	315	75	169	34	204	38	71	33
12. Acute Dysentery.....	961	28	418	18	230	13	196	9	133	2
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	49	8	40	7	27	3	20	3	10	4
14. Erysipelas.....	98		38		23		18	1	9	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	4	2	4	1	5	2	6	1	5	2
16. Measles.....	8	1	3		1					
17. Scarlet Fever.....	1				2					
18. Diphtheria.....	14	1	5		4		4		4	1
19. Mumps.....	30		16		7		8		8	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	152		70		72		92		19	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	682	17	382	5	256	5	144	5	128	2
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	500	2	408	1	403		413		334	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	633		600		450		417		352	
24. Orchitis.....	57		65		63		53		37	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	7		7		6		6	1		
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	10		16		21		11		4	
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3	1			2		4		1	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	108	1	52		9		11		3	
30. Purpura.....	1		1							
31. Delirium Tremens.....	44	5	37		35	6	27	2	29	
32. Inebriation.....	83	4	64	1	31		28		21	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	15	1	19		3	1	3			1
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1								
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	2		1							
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	466	1	248	1	134		142		115	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	254		151		98		103		97	
38. Anæmia.....	48	2	41		24	1	9		6	
39. Cancer.....	2									
40. Tumors.....	2		1		6		2		4	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2			3					
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	31	31	20	12	11	12	12	15	8	6
43. Serofula.....	23		14		11		5		6	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1							
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	187		76		41		69		65	
46. Tape-worm.....	5				1				1	
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	9		1		2		1			
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2						3			
Carried forward.....	17,247	546	11,928	227	9,276	186	7,820	171	4,562	80

TABLE XCVI.
of the Atlantic Region.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
28,504. 315.			22,352. 219.		17,784. 147.		17,267. 87.		13,042. 79.		10,404. 61.		12,187. 52.		36,656. 1,227.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	22	5	11	2	9	.....	12	4	5	2	4	1	5	2	650	272
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12
3	7	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	478	94
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
5	132	2	54	.....	37	1	53	.....	59	.....	53	.....	106	.....	5,307	96
6	600	1	195	.....	122	.....	163	.....	180	.....	184	.....	163	.....	12,481	15
7	467	.....	198	.....	168	.....	184	.....	174	.....	144	.....	237	.....	10,590	14
8	39	.....	21	.....	9	.....	4	.....	16	.....	10	.....	20	.....	831	.....
9	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	8	.....	3	.....	242	75
10	471	1	252	.....	194	.....	218	.....	186	.....	220	.....	509	.....	12,315	60
11	56	16	46	8	18	4	40	3	12	.....	25	.....	21	1	1,603	381
12	68	.....	61	.....	30	.....	31	.....	54	.....	46	.....	46	.....	2,274	70
13	4	1	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	166	26
14	31	1	14	1	7	.....	11	1	9	.....	11	.....	6	1	275	5
15	27	1	17	3	16	3	22	6	9	.....	3	.....	3	1	121	22
16	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	25	1
17	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
18	3	.....	8	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	2
19	16	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	.....	5	.....	2	.....	110	1
20	30	.....	30	.....	71	.....	39	.....	33	.....	42	.....	25	.....	675	.....
21	102	1	118	.....	43	.....	56	1	55	.....	148	.....	199	1	2,313	37
22	302	.....	214	1	160	.....	170	.....	158	.....	140	.....	161	.....	3,363	4
23	266	.....	190	.....	134	.....	168	.....	136	.....	142	.....	128	.....	3,616	.....
24	31	.....	24	.....	17	.....	25	.....	20	.....	15	.....	16	.....	423	.....
25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	40	1
26	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	77	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	27	1
29	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	.....	12	.....	4	.....	219	1
30	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....
31	15	1	13	.....	14	.....	20	2	9	.....	12	1	8	.....	263	17
32	12	.....	11	.....	17	.....	24	.....	24	1	23	.....	8	.....	346	6
33	2	.....	4	1	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	55	6
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
36	104	.....	82	.....	61	.....	71	.....	54	.....	46	.....	44	.....	1,567	2
37	57	.....	42	.....	31	1	60	.....	21	.....	20	.....	15	.....	949	1
38	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	3
39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
40	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	6	.....	4	.....	31	1
41	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13	2
42	6	6	5	2	5	4	5	1	5	4	2	3	4	2	114	98
43	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	81	.....
44	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
45	71	.....	43	.....	42	.....	69	.....	49	.....	63	.....	37	.....	812	.....
46	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....
48	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	30	.....
2,983	40		1,690	18	1,236	16	1,490	22	1,311	7	1,405	5	1,801	9	62,749	1,227

TABLE XCVI.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	118,546.		73,293.		50,386.		42,786.		33,310.	
MONTH.....	7,340.		3,272.		1,750.		916.		486.	
MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....										
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	17,247	546	11,928	227	9,276	186	7,820	171	4,562	80
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1		
50. Epilepsy.....	49		31		28		14	1	9	
51. Headache.....	513		274		137		103		51	
52. Insanity.....	4	1	3	1	4		4		2	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	3	9	4	4	5	2	5	1	1	1
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....		2		2	1	3			1	
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	4		2				1	1		
56. Nostalgia.....	16	1	11		15		12		4	
57. Neuralgia.....	221		129	1	69		75		40	
58. Paralysis.....	13	1	5		3	1	2			1
59. Sun-stroke.....	107	9	29	1	4		1			
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6	2	7	2	3	1	2		4	3
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	14		4		4				3	
62. Cataract.....	2				1		2		1	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	203		145		84		77		52	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	2		8		7		11		1	
65. Night Blindness.....	64		24		8		8		4	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		1		1		4		1	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	20		13		9		5		4	
68. Deafness.....	13		6		4		3		2	
69. Otorrhœa.....	56		18		20		11		13	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....			7		2					
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....							1			
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	34	3	12	3	10	1	4	2	7	
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	8	1				1	1		1	2
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	2		2	1	1					
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	3		3	1	2		3		1	1
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....			1							
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										
78. Varicose Veins.....	45		25		15		6		5	
79. Varicocele.....	24		9		7		4		2	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		2		5	1	2		1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	46	2	32		17		19		9	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	380	1	149	1	118		147		256	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	96	2	55		34		50		35	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	2	1		1	1		1			
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	12		5		8	1	7		1	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	48		18		9		12		14	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	77	14	39	11	26	7	33	8	24	6
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	84	1	37		18		33	1	21	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	20	3	9	1	5		3	1		
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	90		21		8		14		34	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	394	2	204		132	2	99		40	
92. Constipation.....	723		403		198		151		115	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	220	3	194	3	100	2	21		5	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			1		1				1	
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	6	3	5	2	8	2	9		6	3
96. Dyspepsia.....	212		115		56		48		28	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	1									
99. Fistula in Ano.....	12		8		3		3		3	
100. Hernia.....	85		36		33		15		14	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	4						3			
Carried forward.....	21,197	610	14,037	264	10,502	212	8,850	187	5,378	97

TABLE XCVI.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1865.			1866.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
28,504. 315.		22,352. 219.		17,784. 147.		17,267. 87.		13,048. 79.		10,404. 61.		12,187. 52.		36,656. 1,227.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
2,983	40	1,690	18	1,236	16	1,490	22	1,311	7	1,405	5	1,801	9	62,749	1,327
49	2		1							1	1	2		15	12
50	6	5		2		9	1	7	1	10		8		178	3
51	45	23		33		37		21		25		27		1,289	
52	2	2	1	3		1		2		2		2		31	3
53	1	1		1		1	1					1	1	23	19
54	1	1						1					1	4	9
55				1						1				9	1
56	3	3		1				2		1		1		69	1
57	51	23		15		21		18		14		25		701	1
58	3			1		1		1		1		1		31	3
59										2		7		150	10
60	1			4		9	1	3		10		9		58	9
61	3	2				1		2						33	
62				1										7	
63	47	26		28		42		24		29		37		794	
64	3	1		5		3		1		2		2		46	
65				2				1		1		8		120	
66		2		5		4		1		2		1		28	
67	3			5		1		5		3		2		70	
68	3	3		1		3		2		2		1		43	
69	8	4		11		9		6		4		10		170	
70								1		1		1		12	
71														1	
72	1	4	2			4		5		3	1	1		85	12
73	1													11	4
74								1						6	1
75		1				2		2						17	2
76	1	2				1								3	2
77						1						1		2	
78	2					1		1						100	
79	4			1		1				1				53	
80	1			2		2	1			4		2		23	2
81	1	4		2		3		4		1		2		140	2
82	204	165		245		138		83		61		46		1,992	2
83	23	16		10		26		7		12		10		374	4
84														4	2
85						2		3		1				39	1
86	14	5		4		3		4		1		3		135	
87	23	3	32	4	31	1	29	4	14	6	6	3	15	349	67
88	14		16		12		19		23		7		11	295	2
89	3		3		2		8	1	2		4		3	62	6
90	27		22		39		49		24	1	19		14	361	1
91	35		24		16		37		19		30		50	1,080	4
92	113		71		83		117		64		45		77	2,160	
93	5		2		2		3		9		1		63	625	8
94		1												3	1
95	1		1				3	1				1		40	11
96	20		12		12		15		14		10		15	557	
97							2							2	
98			1							2		1		5	
99	2		1				2		3			1		38	
100	12		2		3		5		4		2		4	215	
101	3				2	1								12	1
3,675	51	2,167	26	1,821	18	2,105	32	1,695	15	1,726	10	2,266	11	75,419	1,533

TABLE XCVI.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....	118,546.		73,293.		50,386.		42,786.		33,310.	
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....	7,340.		3,272.		1,750.		916.		486.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	21,197	610	14,037	264	10,502	212	8,850	187	5,378	97
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	4	3	3		1		2			
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	154	3	80		53		65		114	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	25	2	15	1	10	2	18	2	9	2
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	18	6	17	2	13	3	6		1	1
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	2	4	4	1	3		4	2	2	2
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	30		24	2	11		5		11	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	19	1	11	1	11		7		8	
109. Jaundice.....	338		307	1	196	3	145	1	50	
110. Piles.....	290		163		67		77		40	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	48	1	13	2	6		4		1	
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	22		13		6	1	4		2	
113. Diabetes.....	4		1				1		1	
114. Bright's Disease.....	5	1	1		1			1	2	
115. Diseases of Prostate.....										
116. Diseases of Testis.....	3						1			
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	32		24		4		5		5	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	10		15		4	1	3		1	1
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	21		14		5		9		7	
120. Hydrocele.....	8		1		2		1			
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5	2	2	2	7		1			
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
122. Anchylosis.....	5		1							
123. Caries.....	2		1		1		1			
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	6		2		1		4		3	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....										
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	3		1		1		3		2	
127. Necrosis.....	5		2		3		3		4	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2								
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System										
129. Abscess.....	221	1	147	1	95		74		51	
130. Boils.....	703		488		274		135		123	
131. Carbuncle.....	48		24		19		12		4	
132. Whitlow.....	147		102		51		31		28	
133. Skin Diseases.....	241	1	158		92		63		54	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
134. Burns.....	39	1	17		12		15		9	
135. Contusions.....	378	1	248	1	115		109		107	1
136. Concussion of Brain.....	6	1	2	2	2					1
137. Drowning.....		7		1		2		2		
138. Sprains.....	226		130		109		65		60	
139. Dislocation.....	19	1	7		6		10		4	
140. Simple Fractures.....	44		20	2	14		6		11	1
141. Compound Fractures.....	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	66	28	50	24	39	7	31	14	13	
143. Incised Wounds.....	110		72		25	3	34		28	1
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	41		45		27		15		20	
145. Punctured Wounds.....	25	1	18		5		5		3	
146. Poisoning.....	48		11	1	4		1			
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	8	9	9	3	6	2	7	2	2	
148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....				1		1		1		
149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....		3		2				1		
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....										
Total.....	24,628	691	16,301	315	11,805	240	9,835	214	6,160	107

TABLE XCVI.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
28,504. 315.		22,352. 219.		17,784. 147.		17,267. 87.		13,048. 79.		10,404. 61.		12,187. 52.		36,656. 1,227.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
3,675	51	2,167	26	1,821	18	2,105	32	1,695	15	1,726	10	2,266	11	75,419	1,533	
102		1												11	3	
103	126	83		133		80		49		35		20		992	3	
104	5	1	4	1	5	5		4		2		4		106	11	
105	1		3		1			1						61	12	
106								1		1				16	10	
107	8		2	1	1		7	4		3		8		114	3	
108	7						4	2						69	2	
109	65		11	11	11	4		5		4		9		1,145	5	
110	33		26	29	29	22		17		10		12		786		
111			2	3	3	5		13		2		4		101	3	
112	5		1	6		1		1		3				64	1	
113	2					2								11		
114				1				1						11	2	
115	1													1		
116	5							2						11		
117	10	1	4	1	1	3		1		1		2		92	1	
118	5					2		2						42	2	
119	10		1	3		4		5		4		3		86		
120	1		1											14		
121	3		3	3		2		3		1		4		34	4	
122				1								1		8		
123				3		2								10		
124	6		4	2		3		3		1		6		41		
125				1						2		2		5		
126	3					1				1		1		16		
127	1											1		19		
128	1		2							1		1		5	2	
129	64		34	30	1	39		28		22		31		836	3	
130	114		82	59		72		49		63		80		2,242		
131	2		5	6		6		4		3		4		137		
132	20		19	14		19		13		15		9		468		
133	96		61	63		66		35		56		57		1,042	1	
134	17		20	4		12		16		5		4		170	1	
135	141		118	94		95		70		84		89		1,649	3	
136	3	1		1	1			1				1	1	16	7	
137			3		1		1				4		2		23	
138	48		48	60		57		49		53		63		968		
139	4		1	3		1		1		2				58	1	
140	10		10	6		9		7		8		4		149	3	
141	1		1			1	1		1					13	9	
142	20	1	14	2	16	3	18	2	15	2	8	2	13	1	303	86
143	38		20	1	29		36		26		27		29		474	5
144	18		34	1	18		26		20		13		16		293	1
145	10		9	1	7		14		8		6		11		121	2
146	1					1						4		70	1	
147	10	3	34		11		12		5		9		5	1	118	20
148		1					2									6
149					2								1			9
150																
4,590	59	2,825	36	2,446	26	2,737	38	2,156	18	2,170	17	2,764	17	88,417	1,778	

TABLE XCVII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	165,740.		116,069.		74,197.		56,735.		37,073.	
MONTH.....	7,861.		4,891.		2,588.		1,544.		745.	
MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....										
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	188	145	127	91	86	51	69	30	22	13
2. Typhus Fever.....	7	4	9	2	1				2	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	746	77	198	41	77	24	62	12	33	5
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	3,202	65	3,030	47	1,612	30	1,098	17	305	1
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	5,328	5	5,625	3	4,090	6	2,484		1,357	1
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	4,631	6	4,490	1	2,690	2	2,354	3	1,179	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	370		341	1	278		224		142	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	177	33	140	50	75	34	61	21	30	6
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	7,341	44	4,352	27	2,633	12	1,623	9	780	4
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1,101	214	500	129	452	108	291	72	153	37
12. Acute Dysentery.....	2,002	66	1,286	54	915	43	624	31	239	11
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	196	33	105	19	86	22	53	17	17	12
14. Erysipelas.....	173	4	100	2	40	4	30	1	17	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	15	10	7	1	4	3	8	5	28	6
16. Measles.....	64	9	10	1	3		5		16	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	20	1	5		8		3		2	
19. Mumps.....	68		15		10		4		8	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	257		155		89		72		71	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	791	8	659	4	431	2	276	4	200	
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	578		361	1	204	1	175	1	178	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	775		508		294		199		202	
24. Orehitis.....	57		49		24		20		21	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	5		16		5		9		1	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	93		37		14		13		18	
27. Serpent Bite.....	3		9		5					
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11		5		4	1	13			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	334	4	343	7	371	2	213	1	113	1
30. Purpura.....	21		6		3		3			
31. Delirium Tremens.....	27	1	23	1	12		12	2	16	
32. Inebriation.....	69	3	49		31		13		20	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	12	1	10	1	2		2	2	5	
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....			11		1		1			
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	544	4	380	2	209	2	199		148	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	392	1	145	2	136		111		67	
38. Anæmia.....	107	1	47	1	28	1	54		11	
39. Cancer.....	5		1							
40. Tumors.....	19		17		4		4		2	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		2		1		1			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	54	24	33	10	11	10	13	6	12	3
43. Scrofula.....	37	1	21		7		4		4	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	283		132		69		60		54	
46. Tape-worm.....	4		3		4					
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	11		5		1		2		1	
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		3		1					
Carried forward.....	30,125	764	23,460	498	15,021	358	10,462	234	5,474	100

TABLE XCVII.
of the Central Region.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
34,126. 470.			31,045. 317.		26,433. 294.		21,444. 209.		20,512. 93.		15,078. 47.		14,650. 20.		51,092. 1,590.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	12	7	10	6	11	2	8	1	7	4	8	2	5		553	352
2			1												20	6
3	10	2	4	1			1	1	1		2		18	2	1,152	165
4																
5	174		109		108		84		90		94	1	168	1	10,074	162
6	719		444		413	1	380		275		190		243		21,548	16
7	625		506		237		231		229		233		323		17,728	12
8	45		29		18		18		12		16		43		1,536	1
9	6	3	6	2	4		3	1	2		2	1	10		516	151
10	584	1	662		506		382		441	1	539		777	1	20,620	99
11	89	30	71	22	43	8	31	6	30	3	34	6	50	2	2,935	637
12	170	4	110		83	1	82		80	1	97		91	1	5,779	212
13	12	7	4	2	2	2	5	1	9	1	5	2	9	1	503	119
14	23	1	14		17		23		12		14		19		482	12
15	24	8	29	1	30	5	38	5	25	5	2		3		213	49
16	9		5		4		11		2		2				131	10
17									1	1	1				2	1
18	12		5				14				3		4		76	1
19	6		3		7		10		4		3		6		144	
20	92		129		57		66		23		17		33		1,061	
21	70		99		30		37		22		31		67		2,713	18
22	192		162		142		154		155	2	142		148		2,591	5
23	249		158		185		144		127		110		106		3,057	
24	21		26		25		22		16		14		17		312	
25			3		4		3		2		3		2		53	
26	14		11		2		4		4		5		5		220	
27															17	
28	1		2		5		1		2		3		7		54	1
29	89	1	102	2	88	1	156	5	183	1	67		29		2,088	25
30			2		4				1						40	
31	5		5		9		19	2	5		8		12		153	6
32	12		16	1	27		77		23		14		7		358	4
33	2		1		3		6				7		1		51	4
34											1				1	
35					1		5		1		1				21	
36	152		137	1	110		98		94		65		67		2,203	9
37	60		51		49		59		51		36		39		1,196	3
38	8		1		1		2		3		1		4		267	3
39		1					1				1				8	1
40	5	1	3		1		2		1						58	1
41	2		2		2				1		2				16	
42	14	3	5	6	4	2	5	1	5	1	10	1	12		178	67
43	3		4		4		13		12		5		11		125	1
44																
45	81		90		81		77		50		34		50		1,061	
46							2		1						14	
47	1						2		2						25	
48											1				9	
	3,593	69	3,021	44	2,317	22	2,276	23	2,004	20	1,823	13	2,386	8	101,962	2,153

TABLE XCVII.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....	165,740.		116,069.		74,197.		56,735.		37,073.	
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....	7,861.		4,891.		2,588.		1,544.		745.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	30,125	764	23,460	498	15,021	358	10,462	234	5,474	100
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	2	5	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
50. Epilepsy.....	33	1	23	2	23	1	36	1	4	.....
51. Headache.....	571	.....	314	.....	196	.....	96	.....	78	.....
52. Insanity.....	14	1	11	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	3	8	2	2	4	6	.....	2	1	3
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	2	3	4	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	1
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	6	1	2	.....	2	1	5	1	1	.....
56. Nostalgia.....	48	2	21	1	8	1	5	.....	.....	.....
57. Neuralgia.....	391	.....	254	.....	138	.....	114	.....	85	.....
58. Paralysis.....	8	2	8	.....	7	1	3	.....	1	.....
59. Sun-stroke.....	109	13	65	6	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7	1	3	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	8	.....	7	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....
62. Cataract.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	738	.....	560	.....	232	.....	177	.....	139	.....
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	15	.....	15	.....	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....
65. Night Blindness.....	92	.....	45	.....	41	.....	16	.....	7	.....
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4	.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	57	.....	54	.....	20	.....	16	.....	8	.....
68. Deafness.....	11	.....	9	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
69. Otorrhœa.....	80	.....	59	.....	30	.....	17	.....	11	.....
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	25	3	15	6	8	2	4	1	7	1
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	4	1	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	1
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78. Varicose Veins.....	34	.....	24	.....	11	.....	7	.....	2	.....
79. Varicocele.....	22	.....	14	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	30	.....	31	.....	9	.....	14	.....	7	.....
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	478	1	260	.....	139	.....	196	.....	178	.....
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	71	.....	33	1	17	.....	43	2	24	2
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	14	.....	12	.....	6	.....	4	.....	2	.....
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	19	1	14	1	15	.....	16	.....	18	.....
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	116	28	51	10	29	10	47	5	18	13
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	151	.....	68	2	41	.....	35	1	28	1
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	26	1	21	.....	7	.....	8	.....	5	.....
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	26	1	18	1	4	.....	11	.....	24	.....
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	466	3	360	.....	215	.....	171	.....	70	.....
92. Constipation.....	1,067	.....	748	.....	406	.....	219	.....	114	.....
93. Cholera Morbus.....	248	3	173	6	133	2	50	1	18	1
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	24	3	16	.....	10	5	14	1	1	.....
96. Dyspepsia.....	142	.....	122	.....	82	1	44	.....	35	.....
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....
99. Fistula in Ano.....	14	.....	9	.....	7	1	2	.....	7	.....
100. Hernia.....	110	.....	57	.....	23	.....	14	.....	21	.....
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	35,457	846	27,003	549	16,931	396	11,889	252	6,411	125

TABLE XCVII.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
34,126. 470.		31,045. 317.		26,433. 294.		21,444. 209.		20,518. 93.		15,078. 47.		14,650. 20.		51,092. 1,590.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
3,593	69	3,021	44	2,317	22	2,276	23	2,004	20	1,823	13	2,386	8	101,962	2,153	
49	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	17	
50	6	9	7	7	7	7	1	5	8	6	6	6	6	167	6	
51	44	38	61	29	29	28	28	19	19	51	51	51	51	1,525	1	
52	2	1	6	3	3	5	5	1	1	3	3	3	3	62	1	
53	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	27	
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	3	
56	18	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	113	4	
57	42	57	62	45	45	29	29	24	24	37	37	37	37	1,278	3	
58	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	33	3	
59	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	191	22	
60	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	23	8	
61	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	32	7	
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	
63	119	145	85	70	70	69	69	68	68	51	51	51	51	2,453	64	
64	2	4	7	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	230	35	
65	2	5	7	6	6	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	35	183	
66	10	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	36	242	
67	3	4	5	3	3	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	26	10	
68	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	86	16	
69	5	11	11	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	11	6	
70	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	8	3	
71	3	2	5	3	3	3	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	11	1	
72	3	2	5	3	3	3	3	6	6	3	3	3	3	11	1	
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	
75	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	
76	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	
78	4	4	6	7	7	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	112	50	
79	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	
80	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	15	1	
81	6	5	4	8	8	1	1	6	6	57	57	57	57	121	1	
82	210	246	264	159	159	134	134	72	72	4	4	4	4	2,393	6	
83	35	22	15	10	10	8	8	16	16	16	16	16	16	298	1	
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	
85	2	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	55	5	
86	14	1	17	24	24	10	10	8	8	9	9	9	9	189	96	
87	42	6	23	28	28	6	6	18	18	4	4	4	4	417	4	
88	14	15	11	15	15	18	18	12	12	9	9	9	9	417	2	
89	3	1	1	5	5	1	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	85	2	
90	18	32	42	80	80	32	32	26	26	22	22	22	22	335	2	
91	43	37	54	36	36	20	20	33	33	72	72	72	72	1,577	3	
92	157	122	116	109	109	89	89	96	96	142	142	142	142	3,385	14	
93	3	5	6	6	6	7	7	15	15	19	19	19	19	692	1	
94	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	12	
95	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	77	1	
96	17	19	15	16	16	8	8	9	9	21	21	21	21	530	7	
97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	
98	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	56	1	
99	3	7	8	7	7	15	15	9	9	4	4	4	4	285	12	
100	10	7	8	7	7	15	15	9	9	4	4	4	4	12	12	
101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	12	12	
4,456	86	3,895	54	3,182	36	2,975	33	2,551	25	2,299	15	2,954	11	120,003	2,428	

TABLE XCVII.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1865.											
	MONTH.....		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....		165,740.		116,069.		74,197.		56,735.		37,073.	
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....		7,861.		4,891.		2,588.		1,544.		745.		
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	35,457	846	27,003	549	16,931	396	11,889	252	6,411	125		
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.												
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	21	4	3	.....	12	1	4	1	3	.....	
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	112	.....	73	.....	46	.....	62	.....	38	.....	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	22	5	24	3	9	1	12	.....	4	.....	
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	23	8	33	6	15	8	9	.....	2	2	
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	6	6	7	4	2	2	1	.....	3	2	
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	68	3	40	1	15	1	11	1	4	.....	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	88	2	22	.....	17	1	29	.....	5	1
109. Jaundice.....	437	4	390	4	202	3	130	1	78	.....	
110. Piles.....	377	.....	217	.....	131	.....	78	.....	60	.....	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	74	1	15	.....	7	2	3	1	3	.....	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .												
112. Stone and Gravel.....	20	.....	11	.....	8	.....	5	.....	2	.....	
113. Diabetes.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
114. Bright's Disease.....	2	.....	6	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
116. Diseases of Testis.....	11	.....	6	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	57	2	22	1	30	.....	26	1	13	.....	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	12	.....	21	1	8	.....	1	.....	5	.....	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	11	.....	10	.....	7	.....	7	.....	2	.....	
120. Hydrocele.....	3	.....	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10	.....	13	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .												
122. Anchylosis.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
123. Caries.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	24	.....	8	.....	8	.....	5	.....	3	.....	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	11	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127. Necrosis.....	7	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .												
129. Abscess.....	249	.....	228	.....	109	.....	69	3	32	.....	
130. Boils.....	787	.....	699	.....	419	.....	209	.....	94	.....	
131. Carbuncle.....	63	.....	51	1	18	1	10	.....	4	.....	
132. Whitlow.....	165	.....	195	.....	74	.....	39	.....	32	.....	
133. Skin Diseases.....	243	.....	202	.....	177	.....	112	.....	53	.....	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .												
134. Burns.....	42	.....	17	3	16	.....	10	.....	13	.....	
135. Contusions.....	239	3	192	.....	86	.....	66	1	106	.....	
136. Concussion of Brain.....	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
137. Drowning.....	.....	10	.....	6	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
138. Sprains.....	234	.....	153	.....	89	.....	79	.....	75	.....	
139. Dislocation.....	25	.....	10	.....	3	.....	3	.....	4	.....	
140. Simple Fractures.....	34	.....	30	.....	15	.....	16	.....	7	.....	
141. Compound Fractures.....	8	3	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	103	18	65	14	67	10	33	6	30	7		
143. Incised Wounds.....	138	1	78	3	56	1	38	1	40	1		
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	29	.....	36	.....	20	.....	14	.....	14	.....	
145. Punctured Wounds.....	47	2	32	3	21	5	6	1	7	.....	
146. Poisoning.....	23	.....	29	.....	11	2	5	.....	6	.....	
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	55	9	34	3	4	1	5	.....	6	1	
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	39,354	938	29,999	609	18,657	440	12,998	275	7,172	143		

TABLE XCVII.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
34,126. 470.		31,045. 317.		26,433. 294.		21,444. 209.		20,518. 93.		15,078. 47.		14,650. 20.		51,092. 1,590.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
4,456	86	3,895	54	3,182	36	2,975	33	2,551	25	2,299	15	2,954	11	120,003	2,428	
102	1	2		9		1		3		1		1		61	6	
103	68	1	58	64		60		24		30		31		666	1	
104	3	2		1		5	2	1		3		4		90	11	
105	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		3				90	26	
106	2	1						1	2					23	16	
107	7	1	4	5		4		4		4	1	3		169	8	
108	4	2	4	2		1		3						175	6	
109	37	1	19	16		14		8		9		5	1	1,345	14	
110	52		46	37		37		17		28		39		1,119		
111	4		1	3		9		3				27		149	5	
112	5		2			3		3		2		1		62		
113	2		2	1	3	2		2						18	1	
114	1		1											16		
115														2		
116	3		3	3				5		1		1		42		
117	8		3	7		2		3		4		1		176	4	
118	7		3	2						1				60	1	
119			6	5				5		3		2		58		
120						1		1		1				17		
121		1	2	2		2		3				5		41	1	
122				2		1				2				13		
123	1			1		1								8		
124	2			4		3		4		7		14		82		
125			2							1		1		9		
126	1		1			1				2		1		22		
127	3		1			1		2				2		23	1	
128	1		1	1				1						7		
129	37		42	41		20		18		19		30		894	3	
130	116		118	94		75		97		80		93		2,881		
131	9		12	10		2		2		5		1		187	2	
132	26		16	13		28		28		16		16		648		
133	49		35	31		51		27		42		44		1,066		
134	15		13	20		8		6		7		9		176	3	
135	135		161	101	2	119		92		103	1	110		1,510	7	
136	3	1	2	1	1	1		2		1		1		20	4	
137				2	2		1		2		1		9		37	
138	82		83	81		101		62		63		51		1,153		
139	3		4	10	1	5		6		5		1		79	1	
140	15		13	9		14		10		7		5		175		
141	2		1	3		1				2		1	1	26	5	
142	15	2	19	7	13	3	12	3	19	3	14	3	9	2	399	78
143	38		46	25		43		40		38		38		618	7	
144	8		20	11		10		10		19		8		199		
145	15		10	2	7		11	1	4		4		8		172	14
146	4		2	2		3	1	1		6		12		104	3	
147	140	2	46	3	93	8	12	1	3	3		3		401	31	
148					3		2		1						17	
149		1			1		3						1		19	
150															1	
5,381	98	4,703	70	3,914	58	3,640	48	3,072	36	2,832	21	3,532	25	135,254	2,761	

TABLE XCVIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	11, 251.		12, 134.		12, 946.		12, 883.		12, 146.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	3	1	9	2	7	1	11	1	3	3
2. Typhus Fever.....	1	1		1			1		1	
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	7		1						2	
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	38		43		65	2	60		39	1
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	97		206		477		373		347	1
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	95		52		72		145		98	1
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	11		1		1		11		11	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	9		31	1	3	2	5	1		
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	233		241		258		283		160	
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	19		48	1	38	1	49	3	22	1
12. Acute Dysentery.....	28		38	1	50	1	37	1	35	
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	2		4		8	1	4	1	2	2
14. Erysipelas.....	5	1	3		6	1	11		17	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....										
16. Measles.....					10		20		7	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....			1				5		4	
19. Mumps.....	2								1	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	44		21		23		41		40	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	32		36		22		23	1	17	2
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	142		175		171	1	199		143	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	78		89		73		89		55	
24. Orehitis.....	10		13		15		14		14	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			1		2		1		3	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	1				1		4		8	
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		1		7		5		5	
ORDER III.— <i>Dictic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	55		102		47	2	29		21	
30. Purpura.....					2					
31. Delirium Tremens.....	4		4		4	1	5	1	5	
32. Inebriation.....	47	1	21	1	20		25		15	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	1	1	2				2			
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1					
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	1									
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	96		91		85		108		107	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	56		57		82		91		75	
38. Anæmia.....	4		4		1		3		2	
39. Cancer.....										
40. Tumors.....			2		3		9		2	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		4		7		1		3	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	6	2	8		6		13	1	6	5
43. Serofula.....			8		3		1		1	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2			
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	1		1		2		3		10	
46. Tape-worm.....	1		3		2		5			
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....							1			
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	1, 136	7	1, 321	7	1, 574	13	1, 688	11	1, 281	16

TABLE XCVIII.
of the Pacific Region.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
13,396.			12,972.		11,761.		11,774.		8,392.		7,823.		8,511.		11,332.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	2	2	4	1	12		8		11		8		4		82	11
2	1														3	3
3	1								1		1		4		17	
4																
5	41	1	28		29		38		21		20		20		442	4
6	200		116		43		59		64		58		87		2,127	1
7	100		39		43		72		88		84		80		968	1
8	4		12				9		4				16		80	
9	2				1		1		1				2		55	4
10	217		145		88		105		118		154		158		2,160	
11	36	2	21	2	6	1	18	2	9	1	13		10	1	289	15
12	35		11		8		11		8		31		17	1	309	4
13	3	2	1			1	1		1		3		2		31	7
14	13		14		3		13		11		11		4		111	2
15																
16	3														40	
17																
18	5														15	
19			1		1		9								14	
20	59		26		36		133		17		15		10		465	
21	23	2	20		19		8		17		10		15	1	242	6
22	166		92		92		126		88		79	1	84		1,557	2
23	64		45		28		59		23		30		42		675	
24	9		10		5		11		7		11		9		128	
25	2		1		3		4		2		2		4		25	
26	3		2		3		6		6		1				35	
27											1				1	
28	1		1				2				1				28	
29	20	1	46		43	1	26		50		48		29		516	4
30					2		4		5	1	1				14	1
31	7	1	3	1	2		5		2		3				44	4
32	14		11		7		24		23		13		38		258	2
33			1								3		1		10	1
34															1	
35	1		1						1						4	
36	130		87		62		74		60		71		80		1,051	
37	90		70		61		79		49		58		34		802	
38	2		9		6	1	3		1		3		4		42	1
39																
40	2		3				4		1		1		2		29	
41			1		1		1		1				1		22	
42	3	1	2		4	3	10	3	2	1	5	2	2	1	67	19
43	4		2		3		6		1		4				33	
44					4										6	
45	17		15		8		12		10		11		13		103	
46	2						1		1				1		16	
47															1	
48							1				2				3	
	1,282	12	840	4	623	7	943	5	704	3	756	3	773	4	12,921	92

TABLE XCVIII.—PACIFIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	11, 251.		12, 134.		12, 946.		12, 883.		12, 146.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	1, 136	7	1, 321	7	1, 574	13	1, 688	11	1, 281	16
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	1								2	
50. Epilepsy.....	9		6		6		9		2	
51. Headache.....	12		9		14		19		27	
52. Insanity.....	3		2		1		3		3	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....		1	1	1	1				1	
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....					1		4	1	3	1
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....										
56. Nostalgia.....	1						2		2	
57. Neuralgia.....	23		27		30		34		26	
58. Paralysis.....	1		4		4	1	3			
59. Sun-stroke.....	2		2		2					
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	1	14		17		2		3	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....							2			
62. Cataract.....			2		1		1			
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	38		32		45		29		13	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	9		5		2		2		1	
65. Night Blindness.....	3				1					
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		4		2		3		2	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1		4		2		2		6	
68. Deafness.....							2		2	
69. Otorrhœa.....	8		6		4		6		10	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		2		2				1	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....	2				1					
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	3		3		3		1		3	
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1		4							
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	2									
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	2		3				1		1	
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	1		1						1	
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										
78. Varicose Veins.....	2		1		1				2	
79. Varicocele.....			1		1					
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2						1	1	1	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	3		2		1		3		5	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	50		38		38		82		75	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	7		5		6		14		19	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....										
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	2									
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	5		1		1		7		9	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	2		1		12	2	14		15	3
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	19		16	1	9		20		23	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....			4				4			
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6				30		20		15	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	8		24		22		28		11	
92. Constipation.....	115		128		118		107		74	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	4		19		5		2		1	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3		2	1	2					
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	3				5	1			1	1
96. Dyspepsia.....	24		19		18		19		15	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	1						1		1	
99. Fistula in Ano.....			2		2					
100. Hernia.....	3		4		4		5		7	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....										
Carried forward.....	1, 522	9	1, 719	10	1, 988	17	2, 140	13	1, 664	22

TABLE XCVIII.—PACIFIC REGION—Continued.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
13,396.		12,972.		11,761.		11,774.		8,392.		7,823.		8,511.		11,332.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,282	12	840	4	623	7	943	5	704	3	756	3	773	4	12,921	92
49	1		1				2	1	1						8	1
50	5		5		3		7		1		4		8		65	
51	22		13		16		28		19		17		25		221	
52	1		2						1				3		19	
53					1	1	1	1							5	4
54		1													8	3
55			3												3	
56	1				1		6		2						15	
57	30		28		21		28		29		13		23		312	
58	1	1	1		1		3		1	1			1		20	3
59									2				1		9	
60	2		1		1		1		3		3	1	3		52	3
61	1						2		1						6	
62													1		5	
63	22		27		18		31		28		31		24		338	
64	3		3		2		2		2		7		2		40	
65					3		8		6		5		1		27	
66			1		3		1		2				2		22	
67	2		3		7		4		1				1		33	
68	1		1		1				1		1		1		10	
69	5		4		6		3		1		2		3		58	
70			1				2								9	
71	1		1		2	1							1		8	1
72	5		3	1	2		5		3	2	1		1		33	3
73								1							5	1
74		1			1										3	1
75	1										2				10	
76					1										4	
77																
78	1				1						1		1		10	
79	2				4		3		1						12	
80					3	1	3								10	2
81	5		8		5		5		1		2		1		41	
82	148		117		90		90		90	1	64		40		922	1
83	11		9		12		22		8		13		9		135	
84			1	1									1		1	1
85			1				1						1		5	
86	11		8		11		14		7		7				81	
87	19	2	39	4	14	2	22	1	7		6	1	4		153	15
88	18	1	25		20		19		14		5		5		193	2
89	4		1		2								1		16	
90	16		15		1		9		5		11		9		137	
91	17		16		17		12		11		22		24		212	
92	85		89		89		87		62		79		82		1,115	
93	4		1				1		2				12		51	
94															7	1
95	2			1	1		1				2		2	1	17	4
96	7		8		5		23		14		17		13		182	
97																
98	1										1				5	
99	2				1		1				1				9	
100	9		5		1		2		2		3		1		46	
101									1				2		3	
	1,748	18	1,281	11	990	12	1,392	9	1,033	7	1,076	5	1,081	5	17,634	138

TABLE XCVIII.—PACIFIC REGION—Concluded.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
13,396.			12,972.		11,761.		11,774.		8,392.		7,823.		8,511.		11,332.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,748	18	1,281	11	990	12	1,392	9	1,033	7	1,076	5	1,081	5	17,634	138
102	1								1		4				8	
103	65		47		15		48		21		15		19		355	
104	1	1			3		2	1	1		4		5		27	3
105	2				2		2		2		1	1	2		27	5
106									2	1			1		6	2
107			1				4		1		2		5		39	
108	1		4		2	1	3		2		2				23	1
109	10		3	1	4		9		4		3		3		58	2
110	28		23		19		25		11		11		19		247	
111	2		5		5		12		4		1		5		70	
112													1		2	1
113					1		1				3		1		8	
114	2		2				1		2				1		11	
115															1	
116	1		2		1				1		1		3		16	
117	3	1	3		4		1				4		5	1	40	2
118	2		2				1		1		1				13	
119	2						1		1		3		3		14	
120	1						1		1				1		9	
121			3		3		3		2				3		32	
122															2	
123	2														6	
124	1		1				1		1		2		1		18	
125															4	
126					1		1								4	
127															1	
128	2		4										2		11	
129	19		27		17		17		18		13		20		227	
130	46		22		30		37		37		37		29		431	
131	4		1				1		2						17	
132	9		10		7		8		2		6		10		96	
133	38		31		24		32		34		23		23		371	
134	6		10		4		11		5		5				61	
135	90		85		69		66		70		99		88		957	
136	3	1			1		4								8	1
137								1		1						4
138	66		31		37		40		37		40		34		533	
139	3		5		2		9				2		2		41	
140	10		6		4		3		4		7		1		69	
141			1		2		5				2		2		17	1
142	15	2	8		19	1	18	1	10		13	1	9	1	197	12
143	24		17		21		30		18		15		30		242	1
144	5		7		6		25		7		8		7		95	
145	6	1	5		13	2	3		3		1	1	6		61	4
146			2						1				12		27	
147	56	1	45	2	12		10		7	1	5	2	2		147	9
148						1				1		2				7
149																3
150																
	2,274	25	1,694	14	1,318	17	1,827	12	1,346	11	1,409	12	1,436	7	22,283	196

TABLE XCIX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	295,537.		201,496.		137,529.		112,404.		82,529.	
MONTH.....	15,201.		8,163.		4,338.		2,460.		1,231.	
MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....										
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	394	286	272	141	177	79	191	61	73	27
2. Typhus Fever.....	10	11	13	5	1			2	4	1
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	924	109	322	59	156	41	134	30	52	10
4. Yellow Fever.....			16							
5. Remittent Fever.....	4,827	106	4,296	58	2,778	54	1,842	31	562	7
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	8,121	6	8,562	6	6,883	8	4,947	7	2,745	3
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	7,165	10	6,512	2	4,738	8	4,175	4	2,244	3
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	618		467	1	378		393		246	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	258	54	219	62	130	57	108	42	38	6
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	12,297	68	7,031	39	4,320	26	2,882	14	1,639	8
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1,746	383	953	205	659	143	544	113	246	71
12. Acute Dysentery.....	2,991	94	1,742	73	1,195	57	857	41	407	13
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	247	41	149	26	121	26	77	21	29	18
14. Erysipelas.....	276	5	141	2	69	5	59	2	43	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	19	12	11	2	9	5	14	6	33	8
16. Measles.....	72	10	13	1	14		25		23	
17. Scarlet Fever.....	1				2					
18. Diphtheria.....	34	2	11		12		12		10	1
19. Mumps.....	100		31		17		12		17	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	453		246		184		205		130	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1,505	25	1,077	9	709	7	443	10	345	4
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	1,220	2	944	2	778	2	787	1	655	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	1,486		1,197		817		705		609	
24. Orchitis.....	124		127		102		87		72	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	12		24		13		16	1	4	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	104		53		35		28		30	
27. Serpent Bite.....	3		9		5					
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19	1	6		13	1	22		6	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	497	5	497	7	427	4	253	1	137	1
30. Purpura.....	22		7		5		3			
31. Delirium Tremens.....	75	6	64	1	51	7	44	5	50	
32. Inebriation.....	199	8	131	2	82		66		56	
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	28	3	31	1	5	1	7	2	5	1
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1			1					
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	3		12		1		1			
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	1,106	5	719	3	428	2	449		370	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	702	1	353	2	316		305		239	
38. Anæmia.....	159	3	92	1	53	2	66		19	
39. Cancer.....	7		1							
40. Tumors.....	21		20		13		15		8	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5	2	6		11		2		3	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	91	57	61	22	28	22	38	22	26	14
43. Scrofula.....	60	1	43		21		10		11	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1				2			
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	471		209		112		132		129	
46. Tape-worm.....	10		6		7		5		1	
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	20		6		3		4		1	
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		3		1		3			
Carried forward.....	48,508	1,317	36,709	732	25,871	557	19,970	416	11,317	196

TABLE XCIX.
of the United States Army.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
76,026. 785.			66,369. 536.		55,978. 441.		50,485. 296.		41,958. 172.		33,305. 108.		35,348. 72.		99,080. 2,817.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	36	14	25	9	32	2	28	5	23	6	20	3	14	2	1,285	635
2	1		1		1	1		1							31	21
3	18	3	5	1	5	2	1	1	2		4		24	3	1,647	259
4															16	
5	347	3	191		174	1	175		170		167	1	294	1	15,823	262
6	1,519	1	755		578	1	602		519		432		493		36,156	32
7	1,192		743		448		487		491		461		640		29,286	27
8	88		62		27		31		32		26		79		2,447	1
9	14	5	6	2	5		6	1	4		10	1	15		813	230
10	1,272	2	1,059		788		705		745	1	913		1,444	1	35,095	159
11	181	48	138	32	67	13	89	11	51	4	72	6	81	4	4,827	1,033
12	273	4	182		121	1	124		142	1	174		154	2	8,362	286
13	19	10	10	2	3	3	8	1	11	1	12	2	14	1	700	152
14	67	2	42	1	27		47	1	32		36		29	1	868	19
15	51	9	46	4	46	8	60	11	34	5	5		6	1	334	71
16	13		8		5		13		4		4		2		196	11
17			1		2				1	1	1				8	1
18	20		13		1		17		1		3		4		138	3
19	22		9		8		25	1	11		8		8		268	1
20	181		185		164		238		73		74		68		2,201	
21	195	3	237		92		101	1	94		189		281	2	5,268	61
22	660		468	1	394		450		401	2	361	1	393		7,511	11
23	579		393		347		371		286		282		276		7,348	
24	61		60		47		58		43		40		42		863	
25	8		4		7		8		6		10		6		118	1
26	24		16		5		10		13		8		5		332	
27											1				18	
28	4		6		7		6		5		5		10		109	2
29	113	2	149	2	131	2	193	5	237	1	127		62		2,823	30
30	1		5		7		4		6	1	2		1		63	1
31	27	2	21	1	25		44	4	16		23	1	26		460	27
32	38		38	1	51		125		70	1	50		53		962	12
33	4		6	1	6		9	2	1		11		3		116	11
34					1						1				3	1
35	1		1		1		5		2		1				28	
36	386		306	1	233		243		208		182		191		4,821	11
37	207		163		141	1	198		121		114		88		2,947	4
38	18		10		12	1	5		5		4		8		451	7
39	1	1					1				1				11	1
40	8	2	6		1		8		5		7		6		118	2
41	2		4		4		1		6		2		5		51	2
42	23	10	12	8	13	9	20	5	12	6	17	6	18	3	359	184
43	11		8		9		23		17		13		13		239	1
44			2		4								1		10	
45	169		148		131		158		109		108		100		1,976	
46	3		1				4		3				3		43	
47	1						2		3				1		41	
48			6		5		6		4		3		5		42	
	7,858	121	5,551	66	4,176	45	4,709	50	4,019	30	3,984	21	4,960	21	177,632	3,572

TABLE XCIX.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....		201,496.		137,529.		112,404.		82,529.	
MONTH.....	15,201.		8,163.		4,338.		2,460.		1,231.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	48,508	1,317	36,709	732	25,871	557	19,970	416	11,317	196
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	7	8	10	8	3	3	2	2	3	1
50. Epilepsy.....	91	1	60	2	57	1	59	2	15	
51. Headache.....	1,096		597		347		218		156	
52. Insanity.....	21	2	16	1	13		11		9	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	6	18	7	7	10	8	5	3	3	4
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	2	5	4	5	3	3	5	1	6	2
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	10	1	4		2	1	6	2	1	
56. Nostalgia.....	65	3	32	1	23	1	19		6	
57. Neuralgia.....	635		410	1	237		223		151	
58. Paralysis.....	22	3	17		14	3	8		1	1
59. Sun-stroke.....	218	22	96	7	15	2	1			
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	15	4	24	4	21	2	4	1	7	4
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	22		11		6		6		4	
62. Cataract.....	3		3		4		3		2	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	979		737		361		283		204	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	26		28		14		17		6	
65. Night Blindness.....	159		69		50		24		11	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12		10		5		8		5	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	78		71		31		23		18	
68. Deafness.....	24		15		7		7		5	
69. Otorrhoea.....	144		83		54		34		34	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10		15		4		1		1	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....	6		1		1		1			
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	62	6	30	9	21	3	9	3	17	1
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	13	2	6	1		3	2		3	3
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	6		3	1	4	1	1	1		
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	9		9	1	2		4		3	1
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	4		2						1	
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	2		3		1					
78. Varicose Veins.....	81		50		27		13		9	
79. Varicocele.....	46		24		12		8		2	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	7		4	1	5	1	3	1	3	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	79	2	65		27		36		21	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	908	2	447	1	295		425		509	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	174	2	93	1	57		107	2	78	2
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	8	1		1	2		2			
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	28		17		14	1	11		3	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	72	1	33	1	25		35		41	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	195	42	91	21	67	19	94	13	57	22
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	254	1	121	3	68		88	2	72	1
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	46	4	34	1	13		15	1	5	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	122	1	39	1	42		45		73	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	868	5	588		369	2	298		121	
92. Constipation.....	1,905		1,279		722		477		303	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	472	6	386	9	238	4	82	1	24	1
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	6		9	1	3				3	1
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	33	6	21	2	23	8	23	1	8	4
96. Dyspepsia.....	378		256		156	1	111		78	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....	3						4			
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	6		2		2		5		2	
99. Fistula in Ano.....	26		19		12	1	5		10	
100. Hernia.....	198		97		60		34		42	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	6		2		2		4			
Carried forward.....	58,176	1,465	42,759	823	29,421	625	22,879	452	13,453	244

TABLE XCIX.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

1865.			1866.												TOTAL.	
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
76,026. 785.			66,369. 536.		55,978. 441.		50,485. 296.		41,958. 172.		33,305. 108.		35,348. 72.		99,080. 2,817.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
7,858	121		5,551	66	4,176	45	4,709	50	4,019	30	3,984	21	4,960	21	177,632	3,572
49	5	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2		1	1	2		39	30
50	17		19		12		23	2	13	1	22		22		410	9
51	111		74		110		94		68		61		103		3,035	
52	5		5	1	9		4		8		3		8		112	4
53	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	3			2	1	1	1	42	50
54	1	3							1					1	22	20
55	1		4		2						1				31	4
56	22		6		4		7		5		5		3		197	5
57	123		108		98		94		76		51		85		2,291	1
58	4	1	4		3		4		2	1	1		4		84	9
59									2		3		15	1	350	32
60	6		1	1	10	1	11	2	6		14	1	14		133	20
61	8		5				3		6						71	
62	1				1		1						1		19	
63	188		198		131		143		121		128		112		3,585	
64	8		8		14		7		6		12		4		150	
65	2		5		12		14		12		9		10		377	
66	10		4		10		8		5		4		4		85	
67	8		7		17		8		13		6		6		286	
68	5		5		4		4		4		4		5		89	
69	18		19		28		17		11		11		17		470	
70			2				4		4		1		5		47	
71	1		1		2	1					4		2		19	1
72	9	2	12	3	5		12	1	14	2	7	1	6		204	31
73	1		1		1			1		1					27	11
74		1			2	1			1						17	5
75	3		1		1		2		2		2				38	2
76	1	2			1		1				1	1			11	3
77			1				1						1		9	
78	7		4		7		8		6		4		6		222	
79	8		1		6		5		1		1		1		115	
80	3				5	1	6	1	3		6		3		48	5
81	12		17		11		16		6		9		3		302	2
82	562		528		599		387		307	1	197		143		5,307	4
83	69	3	47		37		58		23		41		23		807	10
84			1	1	1	1									14	4
85	2		1		4		6		5		6		2		99	1
86	39	1	38	1	32	1	41		21		16		12		405	5
87	84	11	104	12	68	12	79	11	39	10	16	4	27	2	921	178
88	46	1	56		43		53		55		24		25		905	8
89	10	1	5		5		13	1	3		8		7		163	8
90	61		69		82		138		61	1	56		45		833	3
91	95		77		87		85		50		85		146		2,869	7
92	355		282		288		313		215		220		301		6,660	
93	12	1	8		8		10		18		16		94		1,368	22
94		1													21	3
95	9	2	3	2	3		4	1			2		5	1	134	27
96	44		39		32		54		36		36		49		1,269	1
97							2								9	
98	3		1								4		2		27	
99	7		4		4		5		6		3		2		103	1
100	31		14		12		14		21		14		9		546	
101	3				2	1			2				6		27	1
9,879	155		7,343	91	5,993	66	6,472	74	5,279	47	5,101	30	6,301	27	213,056	4,099

TABLE XCIX.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....		201, 496.		137, 529.		112, 404.		82, 529.	
MONTH.....	15, 201.		8, 163.		4, 338.		2, 460.		1, 231.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	58, 176	1, 465	42, 759	823	29, 421	625	22, 879	452	13, 453	244
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	25	7	7	.....	13	1	7	1	3	.....
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	279	3	175	.....	119	.....	171	.....	178	.....
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	50	7	43	5	21	3	31	2	14	2
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	41	14	54	8	31	12	17	1	10	5
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	8	11	11	5	5	2	6	2	7	4
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	102	3	77	3	28	1	22	1	16	.....
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	108	3	34	1	31	1	39	.....	14	1
109. Jaundice.....	777	4	704	6	402	6	278	2	134	.....
110. Piles.....	685	.....	402	.....	227	.....	183	.....	114	.....
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	123	2	30	2	16	2	11	1	30	.....
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	42	1	24	.....	14	1	10	.....	4	.....
113. Diabetes.....	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....
114. Bright's Disease.....	7	1	8	.....	5	.....	2	1	4	.....
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
116. Diseases of Testis.....	16	.....	6	.....	7	.....	3	.....	5	.....
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	93	2	53	1	38	.....	34	1	20	.....
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	22	.....	37	1	15	1	5	.....	7	1
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	34	.....	24	.....	13	.....	16	.....	10	.....
120. Hydrocele.....	14	.....	11	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	17	2	23	2	12	.....	4	.....	4	.....
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
122. Anchylosis.....	10	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
123. Caries.....	9	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	32	.....	12	.....	9	.....	9	.....	13	.....
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	15	.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
127. Necrosis.....	12	.....	2	1	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System										
129. Abscess.....	487	1	394	1	221	.....	154	3	115	.....
130. Boils.....	1, 524	.....	1, 236	.....	719	.....	398	.....	247	.....
131. Carbuncle.....	111	.....	80	1	39	1	22	.....	10	.....
132. Whitlow.....	319	.....	307	.....	133	.....	80	.....	69	.....
133. Skin Diseases.....	516	1	397	.....	292	.....	214	.....	142	.....
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
134. Burns.....	85	1	41	3	30	.....	26	.....	28	.....
135. Contusions.....	682	4	518	1	273	.....	260	1	303	1
136. Concussion of Brain.....	9	2	3	2	4	.....	2	.....	1	2
137. Drowning.....	.....	18	.....	7	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....
138. Sprains.....	508	.....	335	.....	249	.....	188	.....	188	.....
139. Dislocation.....	44	1	22	.....	17	.....	16	.....	10	.....
140. Simple Fractures.....	87	.....	57	2	32	.....	31	.....	24	1
141. Compound Fractures.....	11	5	5	1	6	3	7	1	2	2
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	191	46	134	39	129	18	84	23	64	8
143. Incised Wounds.....	260	1	170	3	102	4	85	1	89	3
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	78	.....	84	.....	53	.....	39	.....	37	.....
145. Punctured Wounds.....	78	3	58	3	26	5	16	1	15	.....
146. Poisoning.....	72	.....	40	1	21	2	7	.....	10	.....
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	65	18	44	8	13	3	14	3	10	1
148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	4	.....	2
149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....	.....	11	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	65, 832	1, 642	48, 438	939	32, 806	701	25, 391	508	15, 421	280

TABLE XCIX.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

1865.			1866.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
76,026. 785.		66,369. 536.		55,978. 441.		50,485. 296.		41,958. 172.		33,305. 108.		35,348. 72.		99,080. 2,817.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
9,879	155	7,343	91	5,993	66	6,472	74	5,279	47	5,101	30	6,301	27	213,056	4,099
102	2	3		9		1		4		5		1		80	9
103	259	188		212		188		94		80		70		2,013	4
104	9	6	1	9		12	3	6		9		13		223	25
105	4	4		4	1	3	1	4		4	1	2		178	43
106	2	1						4	3		1	1		45	28
107	15	7	1	6		15		9		9	1	16		322	11
108	12	8		4	1	8		7		2				267	9
109	112	33	1	31		27		17		16		17	1	2,548	21
110	113	95		85		84		45		49		70		2,152	
111	6	8	1	11		26		20		3		36		320	8
112	10	3		6		4		4		5		2		128	2
113	4	2	1	4		5		2		3		1		37	1
114	3	3		1		1		3				1		38	2
115	1													4	
116	9	5		4				8		2		4		69	
117	21	10	2	12		6		4		9		8	1	308	7
118	14	5		2		3		3		2				115	3
119	12	7		8		5		11		10		8		158	
120	2	1				2		2		1		1		40	
121	3	8	1	8		7		8		1		12		107	5
122				3		1				2		1		23	
123	3			3		3								24	
124	9	5		6		7		8		10		21		141	
125		2		1						3		3		18	
126	4	1		1		3				3		2		42	
127	4	1				1		2				3		43	1
128	4	7		1				1		1		3		23	2
129	120	103		88	1	76		64		54		81		1,957	6
130	276	222		183		184		183		180		202		5,554	
131	15	18		16		9		8		8		5		341	2
132	55	45		34		55		43		37		35		1,212	
133	183	127		118		149		96		121		124		2,479	1
134	38	43		28		31		27		17		13		407	4
135	366	364		264	2	281		232		286	1	287		4,116	10
136	9	2		3	2	5		3		1		2	1	44	12
137			5		3		3		3		5		11		64
138	196	162		178		198		148		156		148		2,654	
139	10	10		15	1	15		7		9		3		178	2
140	35	29		19		26		21		22		10		393	3
141	3	3		5		7	1		1	4		3	1	56	15
142	50	41	9	48	7	43	6	44	5	35	6	31	4	899	176
143	100	83	1	75		109		84		80		97		1,334	13
144	31	61	1	35		61		37		40		31		587	1
145	31	24	3	27	2	28		15		11	1	25		354	20
146	5	4		2		4	1	2		6		28		201	4
147	206	125	5	116	8	34	1	15	4	14	2	10	1	666	60
148					4		4		2		2				30
149					3		3						2		31
150															1
12,245	182	9,222	120	7,678	101	8,204	98	6,574	65	6,411	50	7,732	49	245,954	4,735

TABLE C.

General Summary of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	May and June, 1861.		Year ending June 30, 1862.	
	41, 556.		279, 371. 9, 548.	
MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....				
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS				
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.				
<i>ORDER I.—Miasmatic Diseases.</i>				
1. Typhoid Fever.....	97	17	21, 965	5, 648
2. Typhus Fever.....	20	3	821	201
3. Common Continued Fever.....	129	*	11, 769	147
4. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	*	*	*	*
5. Yellow Fever.....				
6. Remittent Fever.....	302		40, 021	370
7. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	389		40, 330	32
8. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	413		26, 766	33
9. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	71		3, 526	4
10. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	36	1	2, 233	361
11. Acute Diarrhœa.....	8, 462		164, 414	230
12. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	264		15, 815	501
13. Acute Dysentery.....	994	3	32, 220	338
14. Chronic Dysentery.....	52	1	2, 609	136
15. Erysipelas.....	65	3	2, 652	120
16. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	46	1	1, 307	393
17. Measles.....	1, 141	3	21, 672	568
18. Scarlet Fever.....			133	10
19. Diphtheria.....	*	*	*	*
20. Mumps.....	196		11, 271	9
21. Epidemic Catarrh.....	68		11, 314	5
22. Debility.....	459		18, 323	153
23. Other Diseases of this Order.....	268		7, 454	36
<i>ORDER II.—Ethetic Diseases.</i>				
24. Syphilis.....	416		9, 044	12
25. Gonorrhœa.....	922		11, 618	
26. Orchitis.....	111		2, 719	
27. Stricture of the Urethra.....	17		408	
28. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	*	*	*	*
29. Serpent Bite.....	8		20	1
30. Other Diseases of this Order.....	**	**	**	**
<i>ORDER III.—Dietic Diseases.</i>				
31. Scurvy.....	18		1, 324	9
32. Purpura.....	*	*	*	*
33. Delirium Tremens.....	33	2	656	57
34. Intoxication.....	57		979	20
35. Chronic Alcoholism.....	*	*	*	*
36. Other Diseases of this Order.....	**	**	**	**
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
<i>ORDER I.—Diathetic Diseases.</i>				
37. Gout.....	11		104	
38. Acute Rheumatism.....	631		26, 218	29
39. Chronic Rheumatism.....	387		18, 461	21
40. Anæmia.....	14		1, 227	13
41. General Dropsy.....	4		758	35
42. Cancer.....	25		33	4
43. Tumors.....	9		447	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....	78		2, 009	5
<i>ORDER II.—Tubercular Diseases.</i>				
45. Consumption.....	89	2	2, 500	554
46. Scrofula.....	10		627	10
47. Other Diseases of this Order.....	**	**	**	**
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.				
48. Itch.....	*	*	*	*
49. Tape-worm.....	*	*	*	*
50. Worms.....	24		1, 057	
51. Other Intestinal Worms.....	*	*	*	*
52. Other Diseases of this Order.....	**	**	**	**
Carried forward.....	16, 336	36	516, 824	10, 065

* Spaces marked with single stars indicate that the disease or injury opposite was not printed on the blank forms of sick report

** Double stars opposite "Other Diseases of this Order" indicate that on the classification of the sick reports used during the

TABLE C.
of White Troops during the War.

	Year ending June 30, 1863.		Year ending June 30, 1864.		Year ending June 30, 1865.		Year ending June 30, 1866.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	614, 325.		619, 703.		574, 022.		99, 080.		431, 237.	
	45, 630.		55, 710.		71, 484.		2, 817.		37, 038.	
1	32, 166	10, 483	10, 116	4, 475	9, 739	5, 798	1, 285	635	75, 368	27, 056
2	952	378	349	123	328	124	31	21	2, 501	850
3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11, 858	147
4	23, 346	1, 175	11, 729	1, 157	13, 149	1, 468	1, 647	259	49, 871	4, 059
5	382	100			783	309	16		1, 181	409
6	86, 240	1, 164	70, 718	859	73, 386	1, 198	15, 823	262	286, 490	3, 853
7	100, 144	140	142, 846	114	127, 393	134	36, 156	32	447, 258	452
8	52, 460	116	130, 411	130	105, 834	75	29, 286	27	375, 170	381
9	9, 872	38	14, 175	20	11, 132	21	2, 447	1	41, 223	84
10	3, 959	1, 022	3, 818	1, 029	2, 814	727	813	230	13, 673	3, 370
11	381, 879	941	280, 796	620	284, 580	973	35, 095	159	1, 155, 226	2, 923
12	64, 531	7, 556	43, 477	7, 868	41, 574	10, 600	4, 827	1, 033	170, 488	27, 558
13	66, 490	967	64, 276	1, 242	61, 470	1, 248	8, 362	286	233, 812	4, 084
14	8, 979	1, 090	7, 171	931	6, 159	919	700	152	25, 670	3, 229
15	6, 728	812	6, 507	412	6, 456	494	868	19	23, 276	1, 860
16	2, 893	950	5, 007	2, 171	2, 649	1, 131	334	71	12, 236	4, 717
17	17, 560	1, 314	17, 396	1, 268	9, 798	1, 082	196	11	67, 763	4, 246
18	207	18	157	25	73	16	8	1	578	70
19	2, 469	288	2, 846	255	1, 824	170	138	3	7, 277	716
20	14, 135	29	14, 175	16	8, 083	17	268	1	48, 128	72
21	56, 566	20	34, 751	8	29, 497		2, 201		134, 397	33
22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18, 782	153
23	30, 444	865	11, 735	271	27, 941	595	5, 268	61	83, 110	1, 828
24	14, 278	27	22, 486	39	19, 647	34	7, 511	11	73, 382	123
25	22, 419	6	30, 518		23, 008		7, 348		95, 833	6
26	3, 462	3	3, 498	3	2, 911	1	863		13, 564	7
27	783	3	591	2	521	1	118	1	2, 438	7
28	1, 104		1, 906	2	1, 576		332		4, 918	2
29	29		61	1	56		18		192	2
30	433	7	1, 183	2	452	4	109	2	2, 177	15
31	7, 729	88	5, 976	54	12, 844	202	2, 823	30	30, 714	363
32	301	34	341	21	333	15	63	1	1, 038	71
33	815	110	1, 139	180	641	74	460	27	3, 744	450
34	1, 289	22	1, 283	37	1, 019	19	962	12	5, 589	110
35	226	8	393	13	185	13	116	11	920	45
36	569	20	268	36	99	8	3	1	939	65
37	158		103	2	102	1	28		506	3
38	46, 903	87	32, 374	60	34, 604	96	4, 821	11	145, 551	283
39	46, 404	67	19, 579	49	21, 409	51	2, 947	4	109, 187	192
40	9, 537	180	7, 002	149	3, 661	89	451	7	21, 892	438
41	2, 383	56	105	1	*	*	*	*	3, 250	92
42	153	9	101	10	52	8	11	1	375	32
43	629	3	356	4	571	4	118	2	2, 130	13
44	1, 986	100	1, 025	42	247	24	51	2	5, 396	173
45	5, 762	2, 014	2, 794	1, 194	1, 995	1, 338	359	184	13, 499	5, 286
46	2, 135	29	1, 582	31	1, 429	28	239	1	6, 022	99
47	185	16	125	10	49	7	10		369	33
48	6, 263		11, 826		12, 015		1, 976		32, 080	
49	142		142		221	1	43		548	1
50	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1, 081	
51	913	1	444	3	332	3	41		1, 730	7
52	84		60		44		42		230	
	1, 169, 476	32, 356	1, 019, 717	24, 939	964, 685	29, 120	177, 632	3, 572	3, 864, 670	100, 088

used for the year, the cases being, as a rule, reported under the head of "Other Diseases" of the order to which they belong.
year the order did not exist.

TABLE C.—GENERAL SUMMARY—Continued.

YEAR.....	May and June, 1861.		Year ending June 30, 1862.	
MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....	41, 556.		279, 371.	
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....			9, 548.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	16, 336	36	516, 824	10, 065
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.				
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>				
53. Apoplexy.....	6	1	195	123
54. Epilepsy.....	42	.....	1, 203	39
55. Headache.....	280	.....	7, 126	1
56. Insanity.....	20	.....	494	12
57. Inflammation of Brain.....	50	10	151	93
58. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	7	.....	167	105
59. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	*	*	*	*
60. Nostalgia.....	65	.....	572	1
61. Neuralgia.....	248	.....	7, 544	1
62. Toothache.....	327	.....	7, 517	.....
63. Paralysis.....	6	.....	330	24
64. Sun-stroke.....	74	1	416	18
65. Other Diseases of this Order.....	59	1	1, 518	47
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>				
66. Amaurosis.....	3	.....	147	.....
67. Cataract.....	1	.....	71	.....
68. Ophthalmia.....	351	.....	8, 553	1
69. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	*	*	*	*
70. Inflammation of Iris.....	5	.....	282	.....
71. Night Blindness.....	2	.....	136	.....
72. Other Diseases of this Order.....	55	.....	1, 173	.....
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>				
73. Earache.....	64	.....	1, 770	.....
74. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	51	.....	1, 458	.....
75. Deafness.....	8	.....	263	.....
76. Otorrhœa.....	49	.....	1, 409	1
77. Other Diseases of this Order.....	12	.....	173	1
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>				
78. Aneurism.....	2	.....	35	6
79. Inflammation of Heart.....	5	.....	152	21
80. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	*	*	*	*
81. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	*	*	*	*
82. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	*	*	*	*
83. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	3	1	224	42
84. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	7	.....	107	15
85. Inflammation of Veins.....	.....	.....	73	3
86. Varicose Veins.....	19	.....	774	1
87. Varicocele.....	33	.....	986	.....
88. Other Diseases of this Order.....	23	1	730	46
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>				
89. Asthma.....	33	.....	1, 169	11
90. Acute Bronchitis.....	720	.....	26, 160	102
91. Chronic Bronchitis.....	33	1	3, 893	36
92. Catarrh.....	2, 012	1	83, 665	5
93. Dropsy of Chest.....	1	.....	23	5
94. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	49	.....	406	4
95. Inflammation of Larynx.....	83	.....	2, 591	34
96. Inflammation of Lungs.....	418	9	11, 055	2, 152
97. Inflammation of Pleura.....	169	.....	5, 077	84
98. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	51	.....	1, 051	23
99. Other Diseases of this Order.....	140	.....	5, 033	234
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>				
100. Colic.....	484	.....	11, 366	11
101. Constipation.....	1, 262	.....	27, 178	5
102. Abdominal Dropsy.....	.....	.....	150	15
103. Cholera Morbus.....	242	.....	4, 306	34
104. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	*	*	*	*
105. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	*	*	*	*
106. Dyspepsia.....	247	.....	6, 134	1
107. Diseases of Pancreas.....	*	*	*	*
108. Diseases of Spleen.....	2	.....	281	2
109. Fistula in Ano.....	16	.....	375	.....
110. Hernia.....	92	.....	3, 804	6
111. Prolapsus Ani.....	22	.....	344	.....
112. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	20	.....	177	3
Carried forward.....	24, 309	62	756, 811	13, 433

* Spaces marked with single stars indicate that the disease or injury opposite was not printed on the blank forms of sick report

** Double stars opposite "Other Diseases of this Order" indicate that on the classification of the sick reports used during the

TABLE C.—GENERAL SUMMARY—Continued.

	Year ending June 30, 1863.		Year ending June 30, 1864.		Year ending June 30, 1865.		Year ending June 30, 1866.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	614, 325. 45, 630.		619, 703. 55, 710.		574, 022. 71, 484.		99, 080. 2, 817.		431, 237. 37, 038.	
	1, 169, 476	32, 356	1, 019, 717	24, 939	964, 685	29, 120	177, 632	3, 572	3, 864, 670	100, 088
53	409	266	221	179	175	191	39	30	1, 045	790
54	2, 652	106	2, 270	82	2, 452	96	410	9	9, 029	332
55	20, 858	-----	17, 039	-----	18, 524	-----	3, 035	-----	66, 862	1
56	852	21	500	21	432	22	112	4	2, 410	80
57	455	436	306	368	228	312	42	50	1, 232	1, 269
58	306	210	171	222	132	184	22	20	805	741
59	1, 009	39	257	54	182	138	31	4	1, 479	235
60	2, 057	12	1, 212	16	1, 110	24	197	5	5, 213	58
61	18, 941	8	14, 769	4	14, 981	4	2, 291	1	58, 774	18
62	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7, 844	-----
63	1, 190	97	640	55	587	46	84	9	2, 837	231
64	1, 221	48	2, 388	73	2, 168	89	350	32	6, 617	261
65	2, 695	134	1, 056	108	424	116	133	20	5, 885	426
66	523	-----	331	-----	296	-----	71	-----	1, 371	-----
67	311	-----	150	-----	148	-----	19	-----	700	-----
68	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8, 904	1
69	21, 198	-----	21, 772	-----	19, 184	1	3, 585	-----	65, 739	1
70	630	-----	559	-----	637	-----	150	-----	2, 263	-----
71	1, 159	-----	1, 854	-----	2, 708	-----	377	-----	6, 236	-----
72	1, 283	-----	511	-----	381	-----	85	-----	3, 488	-----
73	5, 624	-----	450	-----	*	*	*	*	7, 908	-----
74	1, 627	-----	1, 331	1	1, 439	-----	286	-----	6, 192	1
75	783	-----	500	-----	646	-----	89	-----	2, 289	-----
76	2, 471	2	2, 175	-----	2, 164	1	470	-----	8, 738	4
77	219	-----	2, 975	-----	365	-----	47	-----	3, 791	1
78	100	20	43	15	50	16	19	1	249	58
79	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	157	21
80	1, 227	185	1, 227	190	1, 120	204	204	31	3, 778	610
81	229	48	141	41	199	49	27	11	596	149
82	119	35	71	24	87	35	17	5	294	99
83	566	90	303	64	185	51	38	2	1, 319	250
84	264	47	94	24	82	20	11	3	565	109
85	132	6	67	4	62	3	9	-----	343	16
86	3, 413	1	2, 126	-----	1, 704	-----	222	-----	8, 258	2
87	3, 604	-----	1, 217	-----	1, 105	1	115	-----	7, 060	1
88	1, 093	159	284	72	309	60	48	5	2, 487	343
89	3, 523	29	2, 156	15	2, 182	18	302	2	9, 365	75
90	60, 792	204	33, 921	180	35, 815	160	5, 307	4	168, 715	650
91	9, 651	189	6, 303	134	6, 225	159	807	10	26, 912	529
92	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	85, 677	6
93	197	31	112	14	161	28	14	4	508	82
94	1, 032	3	574	4	562	7	99	1	2, 722	19
95	6, 085	102	4, 586	52	3, 568	41	405	5	17, 318	234
96	21, 081	4, 769	16, 102	4, 055	11, 625	3, 575	921	178	61, 202	14, 738
97	10, 624	166	7, 844	180	7, 233	152	905	8	31, 852	590
98	2, 066	63	1, 236	61	1, 178	54	163	8	5, 745	209
99	17, 856	225	8, 871	160	6, 174	148	833	3	38, 907	770
100	25, 111	17	16, 973	16	18, 295	26	2, 869	7	75, 098	77
101	41, 875	7	32, 007	5	36, 978	6	6, 660	-----	145, 960	23
102	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	150	15
103	8, 989	96	5, 149	56	5, 161	67	1, 368	22	25, 215	275
104	109	4	87	9	97	8	21	3	314	24
105	1, 467	69	1, 035	59	1, 301	136	134	27	3, 937	291
106	13, 626	11	8, 592	11	7, 646	7	1, 269	1	37, 514	31
107	41	-----	13	-----	17	-----	9	-----	80	-----
108	956	12	422	3	289	-----	27	-----	1, 977	17
109	897	4	598	1	547	5	103	1	2, 536	11
110	10, 209	16	4, 884	9	4, 818	8	546	-----	24, 353	39
111	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	366	-----
112	370	9	148	10	125	6	27	1	867	29
	1, 505, 253	40, 352	1, 256, 340	31, 590	1, 188, 948	35, 394	213, 056	4, 099	4, 944, 717	124, 930

used for the year, the cases being, as a rule, reported under the head of "Other Diseases" of the order to which they belong.
year the order did not exist.

TABLE C.—GENERAL SUMMARY—Concluded.

YEAR.....	May and June, 1861.		Year ending June 30, 1862.	
MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....	41, 556.		279, 371.	
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....			9, 548.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	24, 309	62	756, 811	13, 433
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.				
113. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	*	*	*	*
114. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	430		11, 450	9
115. Inflammation of Stomach.....	54		2, 554	35
116. Inflammation of Bowels.....	29		1, 154	92
117. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	42		358	68
118. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	68		2, 079	21
119. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	24		1, 138	22
120. Jaundice.....	3		10, 922	40
121. Piles.....	192		5, 784	2
122. Other Diseases of this Order.....	187		7, 212	46
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>				
123. Stone and Gravel.....	1		93	
124. Diabetes.....	1		124	2
125. Bright's Disease.....	*	*	*	*
126. Diseases of Prostate.....	*	*	*	*
127. Diseases of Testis.....	*	*	*	*
128. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	23		932	10
129. Inflammation of Bladder.....	3		401	5
130. Incontinence of Urine.....	1		170	1
131. Difficulty of Urination.....	19		885	1
132. Hydrocele.....	3		303	
133. Sarcocèle.....	12		126	
134. Non-syphilitic Ulcer of Penis.....	28		336	
135. Other Diseases of this Order.....	26		771	11
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>				
136. Anchylosis.....	4		125	
137. Exostosis.....	*	*	111	
138. Caries.....	*	*	*	*
139. Inflammation of Joints.....	*	*	*	*
140. White Swelling.....	3		111	1
141. Inflammation of Bones.....	*	*	*	*
142. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	*	*	*	*
143. Necrosis.....	22		206	
144. Other Diseases of this Order.....	**	**	**	**
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>				
145. Abscess.....	178		5, 289	8
146. Boils.....	116		3, 534	
147. Carbuncle.....	78		1, 187	1
148. Ulcers.....	118		4, 083	5
149. Whitlow.....	62		1, 297	
150. Skin Diseases.....	298		5, 148	2
151. Other Diseases of this Order.....	27		1, 567	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.				
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>				
152. Burns.....	34		996	2
153. Contusions.....	184		6, 889	23
154. Concussion of Brain.....	7		144	19
155. Compression of Brain.....	1		60	17
156. Drowning.....	*	*	*	*
157. Sprains.....	91		3, 150	2
158. Dislocation.....	24		637	
159. Fractures.....	41	2	1, 246	51
160. Simple Fractures.....	*	*	*	*
161. Compound Fractures.....	*	*	*	*
162. Gunshot Wounds.....	134	40	17, 498	4, 479
163. Incised Wounds.....	164		4, 052	15
164. Lacerated Wounds.....	157	1	5, 248	112
165. Punctured Wounds.....	91		1, 386	28
166. Poisoning.....	23		233	19
167. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	267	1	3, 254	97
168. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>	*	*	*	*
169. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>		1		42
170. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>	*	*	*	*
171. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES.....	138	11	7, 049	433
Total.....	27, 717	118	878, 163	19, 159

* Spaces marked with single stars indicate that the disease or injury opposite was not printed on the blank forms of sick report

** Double stars opposite "Other Diseases of this Order" indicate that on the classification of the sick reports used during the

TABLE C.—GENERAL SUMMARY—Concluded.

	Year ending June 30, 1863.		Year ending June 30, 1864.		Year ending June 30, 1865.		Year ending June 30, 1866.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	614,325. 45,630.		619,703. 55,710.		574,022. 71,484.		99,080. 2,817.		431,237. 37,038.	
	1,505,253	40,352	1,256,340	31,590	1,188,948	35,394	213,056	4,099	4,944,717	124,930
113	745	44	565	45	446	56	80	9	1,836	154
114	18,183	40	15,606	30	12,229	14	2,013	4	59,911	97
115	3,901	171	1,483	132	1,388	126	223	25	9,603	489
116	2,233	280	1,073	237	1,035	288	178	43	5,702	940
117	459	159	234	124	156	151	45	28	1,294	530
118	4,141	82	2,248	65	2,262	64	322	11	11,120	243
119	3,702	65	1,658	66	1,471	40	267	9	8,260	202
120	32,154	119	9,057	67	17,007	94	2,548	21	71,691	341
121	20,444	19	14,720	4	14,453	5	2,152	-----	57,745	30
122	6,572	138	1,919	43	1,500	53	320	8	17,710	288
123	877	6	702	1	842	2	128	2	2,643	11
124	445	18	227	8	251	10	37	1	1,085	39
125	505	37	381	35	479	40	38	2	1,403	114
126	128	1	74	1	30	-----	4	-----	236	2
127	892	3	605	-----	401	1	69	-----	1,967	4
128	3,715	55	2,191	45	2,295	37	308	7	9,464	154
129	1,184	16	671	5	547	7	115	3	2,921	36
130	1,289	1	971	-----	1,064	-----	158	-----	3,653	2
131	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	904	1
132	531	1	296	1	294	3	40	-----	1,467	5
133	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	138	-----
134	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	364	-----
135	2,098	19	395	18	233	9	107	5	3,630	62
136	354	-----	205	-----	238	-----	23	-----	949	-----
137	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	111	-----
138	237	2	338	3	177	1	24	-----	776	6
139	1,244	4	867	2	680	1	141	-----	2,932	7
140	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	114	1
141	92	1	88	2	84	-----	18	-----	282	3
142	443	3	355	3	315	2	42	-----	1,155	8
143	488	4	242	4	204	2	43	1	1,205	11
144	278	3	155	2	99	4	23	2	555	11
145	14,737	63	14,688	42	10,397	61	1,957	6	47,246	180
146	15,237	-----	26,301	-----	27,461	-----	5,554	-----	78,203	-----
147	2,226	3	1,842	3	1,886	2	341	2	7,560	11
148	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,201	5
149	3,442	-----	4,443	-----	4,890	-----	1,212	-----	15,346	-----
150	8,193	6	8,500	-----	11,049	11	2,479	1	35,667	20
151	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,594	-----
152	2,714	24	2,853	26	2,890	42	407	4	9,894	98
153	11,133	35	13,145	36	12,972	67	4,116	10	48,439	171
154	295	62	234	52	193	60	44	12	917	205
155	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	61	17
156	-----	124	-----	288	-----	260	-----	64	-----	736
157	10,183	-----	12,262	1	12,701	-----	2,654	-----	41,041	3
158	925	3	689	1	633	5	178	2	3,086	11
159	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,287	53
160	1,691	35	1,343	14	1,181	12	393	3	4,608	64
161	277	135	585	174	454	69	56	15	1,372	393
162	57,395	8,773	96,970	9,238	57,122	10,201	899	176	230,018	32,907
163	5,652	73	5,689	53	5,887	45	1,334	13	22,778	199
164	4,573	269	2,234	36	1,941	41	587	1	14,740	460
165	1,643	110	1,134	30	1,031	23	354	20	5,639	211
166	884	24	853	31	1,034	19	201	4	3,288	97
167	3,858	357	2,569	263	3,151	285	666	60	13,765	1,063
168	-----	26	-----	43	-----	45	-----	30	-----	144
169	-----	92	-----	59	-----	76	-----	31	-----	301
170	-----	13	-----	46	-----	44	-----	1	-----	104
171	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,187	449
	1,757,645	51,870	1,510,000	42,969	1,406,001	47,772	245,954	4,735	5,825,480	166,623

used for the year, the cases being, as a rule, reported under the head of "Other Diseases" of the order to which they belong. year the order did not exist.

DISCHARGES OF WHITE TROOPS

ON

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY.

DISCHARGES OF WHITE TROOPS ON SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY.

Table CI presents a summary view of the causes of the discharges from the service on surgeon's certificate of disability during the war. It has been drawn from the lists of names on the monthly sick reports, and it has been thought that the facts would be best expressed by modifying somewhat the tabular form employed in Table C and previously. The reasons for this change are given in full on the remarks introductory to this volume.

TABLE CI.

Discharges of White Troops on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.

YEAR.....	MAY AND JUNE, 1861.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1862.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1863.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1864.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1865.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1866.	TOTAL.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>							
1. Typhoid Fever.....	15	258	496	61	59	20	909
2. Remittent Fever.....	5	70	227	29	35	7	373
3. Intermittent Fever.....	12	56	181	83	114	34	480
4. Diarrhoea.....	16	865	8,267	3,795	2,443	799	16,185
5. Dysentery.....	6	118	677	183	163	57	1,204
6. Erysipelas.....	4	17	132	49	20	6	228
7. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	1	25	15	2	9	3	55
8. Measles.....	6	81	30	13	13	1	144
9. Diphtheria.....		4	10	9	1		24
10. Debility.....	2	3,139	7,737	1,691	1,542	389	14,500
11. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	12			2		15
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>							
12. Syphilis.....	24	399	667	339	246	104	1,779
13. Gonorrhœa.....	6	9	8	4	11	3	41
14. Orchitis.....	2	49	189	29	24	9	302
15. Stricture of the Urethra.....	3	60	104	31	31	12	241
16. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1	3				4
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>							
17. Scurvy.....		7	47	7	57	53	171
18. Delirium Tremens.....	1	4	4	7	1	1	18
19. Alcoholism.....	2	20	41	37	24	7	131
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.							
ORDER I.— <i>Dialthetic Diseases.</i>							
20. Gout.....		4	73	19	12	1	109
21. Rheumatism.....	71	3,585	5,344	1,460	1,023	296	11,779
22. Anæmia.....	1	42	152	72	48	32	347
23. Dropsy.....	6	237	1,306	327	296	52	2,224
24. Cancer.....		5	22	14	17	3	61
25. Marasmus.....	1	6	27	3	2		39
26. Tumors.....		40	97	24	42	7	210
27. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	41	103	34	14	8	202
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>							
28. Consumption.....	83	3,161	9,984	4,206	2,575	394	20,403
29. Scrofula.....	2	177	448	127	130	23	907
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.							
30. Tape-worm.....			3	2	1		6
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.							
ORDER I.— <i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>							
31. Apoplexy.....		1	15	2	4	1	23
32. Chorea.....		18	76	35	58	4	191
33. Epilepsy.....	41	669	1,621	752	707	82	3,872
34. Headache.....		8	25	4	1	4	42
35. Insanity.....	6	246	432	66	56	13	819
36. Inflammation of Brain.....	10	25					35
37. Nostalgia.....	2	8	15	4	2		31
38. Neuralgia.....	8	39	149	39	18	8	261
Carried forward.....	339	13,506	38,727	13,559	9,801	2,433	78,365

TABLE CI.—DISCHARGES OF WHITE TROOPS, ETC.—Continued.

YEAR.....	MAY AND JUNE, 1861.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1862.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1863.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1864.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1865.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1866.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	339	13,506	38,727	13,559	9,801	2,433	78,365
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System—Continued.</i>							
39. Paralysis.....	6	252	1,386	492	618	84	2,838
40. Sun-stroke.....	1	21	129	25	55	11	242
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5	193	278	225	202	35	938
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>							
42. Amaurosis.....	2	109	195	109	89	13	517
43. Cataract.....			63	64	58	13	198
44. Ophthalmia.....	11	139	477	244	462	130	1,463
45. Night Blindness.....				8	5	3	16
46. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	281	1,032	250	324	83	1,972
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>							
47. Earache.....	3	3					6
48. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....			22	8			30
49. Deafness.....	14	260	461	196	193	33	1,157
50. Otorrhœa.....	3	1	11	10	17	7	49
51. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	55	376	2	4		439
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>							
52. Aneurism.....				13	16	4	33
53. Heart Disease.....	17	824	6,370	2,192	1,111	122	10,636
54. Inflammation of Pericardium.....				41	32	5	78
55. Inflammation of Endocardium.....				106	37	2	145
56. Varicose Veins.....	7	299	1,164	219	239	41	1,969
57. Varicocele.....	9	287	946	64	56	28	1,390
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>							
58. Aphonia.....		42	276	110	116	24	568
59. Asthma.....	7	244	617	174	150	28	1,220
60. Bronchitis.....	27	803	1,837	497	456	109	3,729
61. Dropsy of Chest.....			19	1	5	3	28
62. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	1		22				23
63. Inflammation of Larynx.....	2	27	86	24	22	3	164
64. Inflammation of Lungs.....	26	253	617	104	83	9	1,092
65. Inflammation of Pleura.....	6	97	292	54	38	8	495
66. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	14	151	307	73	67	22	634
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5	147	442	100	79	16	789
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of the Digestive Organs.</i>							
68. Colic.....		3	1	1	4		9
69. Constipation.....		2	11				13
70. Cirrhosis of Liver.....				3	9		12
71. Dyspepsia.....		69	232	64	115	15	495
72. Diseases of Spleen.....		13	132	11	14	1	171
73. Fistula in Ano.....	2	82	220	80	81	29	494
74. Hernia.....	54	2,300	4,934	599	902	213	9,002
75. Loss of Teeth.....	1	37		31	42	6	117
76. Prolapsus Ani.....	2	38	168	49	56	12	325
77. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	2						2
78. Inflammation of Tonsils.....		1	14	1	1	2	19
79. Inflammation of Stomach.....	3	37	181	76	48	5	350
80. Inflammation of Bowels.....	4	21	124	14	16	3	182
81. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....		14	39	25	16	8	102
82. Inflammation of Liver.....	2	136	729	259	171	57	1,354
83. Jaundice.....		17	42	1	1	1	62
84. Piles.....	7	215	929	164	208	22	1,555
Carried forward.....	586	20,979	63,908	20,342	16,019	3,653	125,487

TABLE CI.—DISCHARGES OF WHITE TROOPS, ETC.—Concluded.

YEAR.....	MAY AND JUNE, 1861.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1862.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1863.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1864.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1865.	YEAR END- ING JUNE 30, 1866.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	586	20,979	63,908	20,342	16,019	3,653	125,487
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.							
85. Other Diseases of this Order	3	26	192	75	46	11	353
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.							
86. Gravel.....		8	62	8	5	6	89
87. Diabetes.....	1	13	80	37	18	10	159
88. Bright's Disease	1	33	154	57	35	9	289
89. Disease of the Prostate.....			6		1	1	8
90. Diseases of Testis.....		7	120	33	31	3	194
91. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	7	112	633	180	116	21	1,069
92. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1	5	128	34	28	2	198
93. Incontinence of Urine.....	1	36	113	58	21	6	235
94. Hydrocele.....	1		36	14	28	5	84
95. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	163	381	99	65	17	727
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.							
96. Anchylosis.....	2	199	770	267	525	75	1,838
97. Caries	3	25	113	28	40	8	217
98. Exostosis		22	121	23	19	3	188
99. Inflammation of Joints	3	93	211	78	70	9	464
100. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	3	20	58	9	18	1	109
101. Diseases of Spine		39	1,099	270	123	16	1,547
102. Necrosis	9	161	343	115	179	29	836
103. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4	101	543	138	110	13	909
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.							
104. Abscess.....	9	39	110	48	60	17	283
105. Ulcers	16	268	367	207	253	27	1,138
106. Skin Diseases.....	2	35	68	18	16	4	143
107. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	12	5	1	1		20
CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.							
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.							
108. Burns and Scalds.....		3	14	4	8	1	30
109. Frost Bite		10	44	11	24	13	102
110. Sprains	1	57	266	58	44	19	445
111. Dislocations	9	103	194	121	107	21	555
112. Fractures	13	277	975	343	384	146	2,138
113. Gunshot Wounds.....	16	825	11,810	3,889	13,220	3,698	33,458
114. Amputations	5	85	986	1,041	2,810	905	5,832
115. Incised Wounds	4	37	81	15	3	2	142
116. Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	8	72	265	35	32	11	423
117. Punctured Wounds.....	2		6	1			9
118. Wounds unspecified		179	2,500	949	1,016	234	4,878
119. Other Accidents and Injuries	17	289	18	10	21	7	362
CLASS VI.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.							
120. Atrophy.....		25	114	76	94	14	323
121. Hypertrophy.....		9	69	17	21	3	119
122. Deformities	7	238	411	98	110	19	883
123. Under Age.....		128	142	99	52	4	425
124. Old Age		274	1,138	689	432	65	2,598
125. Feebleness.....		4	67				71
126. Stammering			14	3	1	2	20
127. UNCLASSIFIED AND CAUSE NOT STATED.....	171	3,609	15,037	4,289	2,439	370	25,915
Total.....	908	28,630	103,772	33,887	38,645	9,480	215,312

PART II.—COLORED TROOPS.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF COLORED TROOPS.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF COLORED TROOPS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded from such colored troops as were mustered into service prior to July 1, 1863, are too few and fragmentary to serve as the basis of a table. Those received during the year ending June 30, 1864, are here presented consolidated into three statistical tables; one for the Atlantic Region, one for the Central Region, and a consolidated table embracing both regions. There were no colored troops in the Pacific Region. These tables present the strength and diseases of the colored men of the organizations represented in the reports. The white officers are not included.

1. ATLANTIC REGION—TABLE CII.

The colored troops represented by this table were chiefly stationed in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and the Department of the South.

2. CENTRAL REGION—TABLE CIII.

The colored troops represented by this table were chiefly stationed in the Department of the Tennessee and in the Department of the Gulf, the majority of them reporting from stations along the Mississippi river.

3. CONSOLIDATED TABLE FOR THE UNITED STATES—TABLE CIV.

This table is prepared by consolidating Tables CII and CIII.

TABLE CII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	2, 250.		4, 587.		6, 217.		9, 035.		10, 498.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	3		31	9	37	16	35	13	36	8
2. Typhus Fever.....					12	1				
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....			47	3	45	3	43	4	33	3
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	51		59		68		59	1	45	
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	52		100		174		342	2	194	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	11		81		231	1	161		225	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....					1		17		8	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....		2			1	2	4	3		
10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	140		883	2	979	2	747	2	593	3
11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....					13	5	41	9	22	8
12. Acute Dysentery.....	52		110	3	139	2	96		87	1
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	1				3	1	15	3	4	1
14. Erysipelas.....	1				1		1		8	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	4	2			7	1	9		26	
16. Measles.....	2		26	1	11		36		29	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....							28		1	
19. Mumps.....	13		31		57		29		62	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....			5		56		156		130	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	35		97	1	71		63		53	
ORDER II.— <i>Ethnetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	3		16		31		50		55	1
23. Gonorrhoea.....	13		20		28		41		43	
24. Orchitis.....	5		6		6		4			
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			5						1	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....							1			
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1		1			
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....			21		34	1	23	2	16	
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....									3	
32. Inebriation.....										
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....					2					
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	20		145		253		233		175	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	8		21		26		88		100	
38. Anæmia.....	11		4				38	1	20	3
39. Cancer.....							2			
40. Tumors.....			2				1			
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		2		7	1	9		7	
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....			1	1	6		9	3	5	1
43. Scrofula.....			4		15		25		12	1
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....							1		16	
46. Tape-worm.....										
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....					14					
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	428	4	1, 717	20	2, 329	36	2, 408	43	2, 009	30

TABLE CII.
of Colored Troops in the Atlantic Region.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
12, 584.		16, 323.		19, 270.		10, 718.		22, 957.		22, 165.		24, 781.		13, 449.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	26	7	43	13	27	12	30	11	26	14	25	9	53	26	372	138
2			2	1	6	1	11	4	1	1	6	1		2	38	11
3	49	5	66	12	64	16	42	2	31		102	7	106	10	628	65
4											98	11	34	1	132	12
5	51		81		176	3	111	13	126	1	294	3	332	8	1, 453	29
6	189		182		235		235		221		196		358	1	2, 478	3
7	121		105		110		130		136		209		214		1, 734	1
8	1		1		3		1		7		13		20		72	
9	87	23	36	9	17	6	32	12	8	1	9	2	14	4	208	64
10	394	1	359	1	395		633	3	661		1, 615	5	2, 021	1	9, 420	20
11	18	6	20	4	38		33	8	17	2	60	5	86	3	348	50
12	63	4	68		46		115	1	192	1	323	5	424	8	1, 715	25
13	6	1	2		1		2				15	2	19	5	68	13
14	23	1	21	1	9		15		32	2	22	1	19	1	152	6
15	32	1	61	9	104	20	64	10	79	8	42	11	29	7	457	69
16	252	14	199	7	179	4	243	7	262	10	106		29		1, 374	43
17																
18	3						6	1	12		4		3	1	57	2
19	52		135		361	1	455		306		109		87		1, 697	1
20	236		134		113	1	150		124		31		31		1, 166	1
21	26	1	174		32		166	2	57	2	52		92	5	918	11
22	35		33		71		82	2	45		35		30		486	3
23	30		61		84		85		68		52		28		553	
24	7		6		13		11		39		18		15		130	
25					3		3		4		4				20	
26			2				2		5		1		1		12	
27																
28					4										6	
29			2				8		1		27		15		147	3
30																
31									2						2	
32	2														5	
33																
34															2	
35																
36	276		220	1	196		181	1	147	1	179		173	1	2, 198	4
37	107		142		162		167		171		99		131	1	1, 222	1
38	27	1	13		37		24		54		18		35		281	5
39			1			1	10						1		14	1
40	3		1	1									3		10	1
41	1		15		4	2	2		1	1	2		4		57	4
42	12	6	18	9	13	15	19	8	10	8	19	14	28	12	140	77
43	26	1	22		45		50		27		20		35		281	2
44																
45	7		12		18		44		30		32		26		186	
46											1		1		2	
47			15		2				5		5		2		43	
48																
	2, 162	72	2, 252	68	2, 568	82	3, 162	85	2, 907	52	3, 843	76	4, 499	97	30, 284	665

TABLE CII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	2,250.		4,587.		6,217.		9,035.		10,498.	
MCNTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	428	4	1,717	20	2,329	36	2,408	43	2,009	30
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....							1	1	1	1
50. Epilepsy.....			5		14		24		9	
51. Headache.....	17		87		135		61		105	
52. Insanity.....					3		1		2	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....							2	1	1	
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....										
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1	1							2	1
56. Nostalgia.....					3		5		5	
57. Neuralgia.....	2		13		48		23		21	
58. Paralysis.....			2		1				1	
59. Sun-stroke.....			1							
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		3		1		5	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....										
62. Cataract.....									1	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	9		19		46		32		24	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....							4			
65. Night Blindness.....	2		3		2		1			
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1		1			
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....									2	
68. Deafness.....	1				2					
69. Otorrhoea.....	1		2		1		3		6	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....			10		22		19		6	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....					1		4	1	9	
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....					2	1			1	1
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....									1	
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			1							
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										
78. Varicose Veins.....			2		2		3		7	
79. Varicocele.....			2		5		1			
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	1		1		16		9		8	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	16		44		147		329	1	218	1
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	8				7		22	2	10	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....										
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....										
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....			1		2		40		24	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	2		13	1	29	7	44	11	72	8
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	3		12		35		27	2	27	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	1		1		3				2	1
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		80		106				79	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	7		73		154		133		88	
92. Constipation.....	44		92		145		161		151	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	10		8		7		3		1	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....										
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....							3	1	1	
96. Dyspepsia.....			6		24		9		14	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....										
99. Fistula in Ano.....										
100. Hernia.....	9		8		11		19		18	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....					4					
Carried forward.....	566	5	2,204	21	3,310	44	3,393	63	2,931	43

TABLE CII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
12, 584.			16, 323.		19, 270.		10, 718.		22, 957.		22, 165.		24, 781.		13, 449.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	2,162	72	2,252	68	2,568	82	3,162	85	2,907	52	3,843	76	4,499	97	30,284	665
49	1	2				1	1	1			1	1	3		8	7
50	11		9		13		11	1	11	1	7		6		120	2
51	113		167		186		430		344		291		225		2,161	
52	1		2		2		7	1	2		1		4		25	1
53			1	2		1			2	3	1	3	4	4	11	14
54				1	2	2							1	1	3	4
55			1	1		1			1	1				1	5	6
56	4		2				5		1		11		16		52	
57	33		55		53		60		51		44		51		454	
58	3		3						3	2	2	2	2		17	4
59											6		29		36	
60		2	3				3		6			1	8		30	3
61	1		1		6		2						4		14	
62							5		4		4		5		19	
63	25		19		27		57		61		53		91		463	
64	1				2		1				1		2		11	
65	1		5		2		8		7		18		28		77	
66							2		2				3		9	
67	1		2				2		1		1		6		15	
68					2		3		3		3		2		16	
69	4		11		12		18		16		3		8		85	
70	28		25		32		2		11		2		9		166	
71										2						2
72	4		5		3		7		4	1	1		6	1	44	3
73										1	3				6	3
74	1						1				1			3	4	3
75	1				1	1	2	2		1		1			5	5
76	1		4						1			1			6	1
77							1	1							1	1
78	2				6		5		6		3		7		43	
79					3		2		2		6		6		27	
80							1	1							1	1
81	6				6		6		3		8		10		74	
82	298	2	497		459	2	493	23	287	5	138	1	155	1	3,081	36
83	7		71		47	1	30	3	85	2	9		14	1	310	9
84	1		1							1		1		1	2	3
85	2		4		10		19		3		27		13	1	71	1
86	30		14		30	1	74	5	29		15		12		271	6
87	95	12	262	47	307	77	265	62	224	64	97	35	100	29	1,510	353
88	61		99	3	140		82	2	89	6	55	1	80	1	710	15
89	2	1	6		9		4	1	5	1	4		5		42	4
90	120		86		20	1	44	1	28		8		7		582	2
91	75		65		124		105		115		158		151		1,248	
92	100		128		194		409		321		128		252		2,125	
93	1		21		4		5		9		15		31		115	
94																
95			2		4		2	3			7	3	8	1	27	8
96	17		31		18		17		19		28		53		236	
97																
98																
99					5		3		8		2		2		20	
100	16		26		17		14		20		21		36		215	
101											1				5	
	3,229	91	3,880	122	4,314	170	5,363	192	4,691	143	5,027	126	5,954	142	44,862	1,162

TABLE CII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	2,250.		4,587.		6,217.		9,035.		10,498.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	566	5	2,204	21	3,310	44	3,393	63	2,931	43
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
162. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....									1	1
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....			8		27		81		35	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....					5				2	
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....					12	1	4	1	3	2
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....										
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....			1		1					
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....					5					
109. Jaundice.....	1		21		15		29		11	
110. Piles.....	2		14		15		18		21	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		38		6					
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
112. Stone and Gravel.....					1					
113. Diabetes.....							4		2	1
114. Bright's Disease.....										
115. Diseases of Prostate.....										
116. Diseases of Testis.....					2		5			
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....					10		1		5	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....							1		1	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....			2		1		7		4	
120. Hydrocele.....										
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3		9					
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
122. Anchylosis.....										
123. Caries.....							6			
124. Inflammation of Joints.....			4		5		6			
125. Inflammation of Bones.....					2					
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....			1		2	1				
127. Necrosis.....							1			
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.										
129. Abscess.....	8		14		20		11		10	
130. Boils.....	13		24		21		17		8	
131. Carbuncle.....			2		2		1		1	
132. Whitlow.....	1		6		1		7		3	
133. Skin Diseases.....			6		3		5		10	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
134. Burns.....					4		5		8	
135. Contusions.....	5		20		27		41		18	
136. Concussion of Brain.....										
137. Drowning.....				1						2
138. Sprains.....	9		50		93		50		29	
139. Dislocation.....			1		1					
140. Simple Fractures.....			1		1		2			
141. Compound Fractures.....										
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	193	9	22	11	5	5	12	5	12	3
143. Incised Wounds.....	5		12		18		12		16	
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	2		5		1		2		1	
145. Punctured Wounds.....	2		5		4		1		3	
146. Poisoning.....										
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....			2		3		1			
148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....										
149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....										
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....		1								
Total.....	815	15	2,466	33	3,632	51	3,723	69	3,135	52

TABLE CII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
12,584.			16,323.		19,270.		10,718.		22,957.		22,165.		24,781.		13,449.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
3,229	91		3,880	122	4,314	170	5,363	192	4,691	143	5,027	126	5,954	142	44,862	1,162
102	5	1									6		12		24	2
103	52		83		138		111		85		55		35		710	
104									5		5		18		33	
105			12	1	3				6		8				48	5
106			2		1	1				1					3	2
107	2		22		6		2	1	4		18	1	24		80	2
108	1		3		3		8		4				28		52	
109	15		17		19	1	14		57		47		136		382	1
110	24		29		22		35		28		46		64		318	
111			1		5		1			1	2		6		62	1
112	8		1		1		3		4		2		4		24	
113	3				1	1									10	2
114	3		5		4	1	1		2		7		2		24	1
115																
116	1		1		1		2		1		7		4		24	
117	2		5				1	1	2		7		20	1	53	2
118	2		2						1						7	
119			3				5	1	7		5		8		42	1
120			2				1				3		1		7	
121			5						1				3		21	
122											1				1	
123	1				1										8	
124	2		2		3		1				2		5		30	
125															2	
126	1		2		1										7	1
127							1								2	
128									1						1	
129	18		17		28		25		23		26	1	20		220	1
130	29		34		42		60		45		45		54		392	
131			2		1		3		2				1		15	
132	4		9		10		14		19		4		11		89	
133	11		28		51		43		38		21		25		244	
134	10		8		6		8		12		8		7		76	
135	24		66		78		70		52		38		57	1	496	1
136							1								1	
137								1	1		8		2		15	
138	67		81		74		89		83		56		64		745	
139					1		1				2				6	
140	4		4	1	2				2		3		1		20	1
141									1		7	2	9		17	2
142	23	7	8	2	531	1	16	8	18	4	44	11	522	18	1,411	84
143	8		16		11	1	9		14		18		19		158	1
144	1				20		11		11	1	12		22		88	1
145			2		2		4		9		7		3		42	
146				1							1		1		2	1
147	22	1	16		27		4	1	8		4				87	2
148																
149														1		1
150						4								1		6
3,572	100		4,368	127	5,410	180	5,907	205	5,236	151	5,544	149	7,140	166	50,948	1,298

TABLE CIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1863.											
	MONTH.....		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	MEAN STRENGTH.....		9,799.		15,604.		17,827.		21,486.		25,421.	
LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhoid Fever.....	71	38	125	54	102	53	134	51	91	25		
2. Typhus Fever.....			1	1	6	6	3	2	3			
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	189	39	190	59	209	61	202	48	79	29		
4. Yellow Fever.....												
5. Remittent Fever.....	140	12	337	30	350	55	352	20	504	8		
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	546		1,329		1,399		1,286	4	1,385	3		
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	274		897	1	717	7	1,063	1	1,080	1		
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	30	1	27		45		177	5	78			
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	93	8	36	17	87	41	116	44	69	21		
10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	857	22	1,213	59	1,085	32	1,273	55	1,451	31		
11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	140	15	225	65	256	55	245	82	230	47		
12. Acute Dysentery.....	217	23	327	39	323	72	411	51	311	43		
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	74	26	70	30	35	10	68	24	94	21		
14. Erysipelas.....	6		11	1	6	1	13	2	17	2		
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	14	2	25	5	61	8	48	14	30	8		
16. Measles.....	325	30	238	17	340	39	519	90	100	5		
17. Scarlet Fever.....												
18. Diphtheria.....	2	1	6		16	2	38	2	17	1		
19. Mumps.....	224		69		167		190	2	218			
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	80	1	70		72	2	224		146			
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	15	3	57	24	42	2	32	4	118			
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
22. Syphilis.....	13		20		21	1	38	2	37			
23. Gonorrhoea.....	36		59		68		76		106			
24. Orchitis.....	1		3		8		10		19			
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			5				3		5			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	2		6		4		9		7			
27. Serpent Bite.....									1			
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2						3	1		
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>												
29. Scurvy.....	93	12	129		100	4	154	5	288	8		
30. Purpura.....			2	2	2	1	3					
31. Delirium Tremens.....	1		2	1					1	1		
32. Inebriation.....	3											
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....					1							
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		8	1	25		10		3			
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
35. Gout.....												
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	148		138	1	167	1	320	6	312	1		
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	69	4	58	1	78	2	157	7	310	7		
38. Anæmia.....	9		32	5	60	7	57	4	91	9		
39. Cancer.....					1		1	1	1			
40. Tumors.....	2				2				2			
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	1	51		32	6	57	9	48	9		
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
42. Consumption.....	6	6	13	2	25	13	33	17	24	9		
43. Scrofula.....	14		5	1	17	2	13	2	19	2		
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
45. Itch.....	1				6		5		9			
46. Tape-worm.....							1		1			
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	24		5		16		15		11			
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
Carried forward.....	3,725	244	5,791	416	5,951	483	7,356	554	7,319	292		

TABLE CIII.
of Colored Troops in the Central Region.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
32,146.			36,301.		37,146.		43,816.		47,333.		49,251.		44,571.		31,725.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	132	29	182	52	102	50	114	49	145	64	135	58	161	91	1,494	614
2	3			2	2	1		8		10	5	12	9	7	32	49
3	84	23	121	20	88	15	190	26	171	45	165	25	199	44	1,887	434
4																
5	344	18	392	20	370	7	432	17	462	38	702	25	747	17	5,132	267
6	1,246	1	1,020	2	865	2	1,170	2	1,146	2	1,304	1	1,065	1	13,761	18
7	792	2	734	1	915	1	875	2	1,146		955		1,201	2	10,649	18
8	40		63		104		76		124		147		90		1,001	6
9	72	25	55	23	50	17	99	25	47	30	58	20	68	22	850	293
10	1,372	18	1,460	12	1,662	21	2,751	21	3,453	42	4,325	82	4,529	88	25,431	483
11	244	64	195	56	246	44	375	47	327	62	406	78	422	119	3,311	734
12	317	15	347	21	294	16	558	41	709	51	884	47	802	52	5,500	471
13	42	11	27	14	17	5	72	9	66	12	94	24	120	21	779	207
14	23	1	22	6	48	8	73	8	75	12	51	10	45	4	390	55
15	172	30	287	26	329	66	435	169	383	151	315	144	204	68	2,303	691
16	406	22	265	35	213	73	491	59	589	90	344	43	239	22	4,069	525
17																
18	51		36	1	26	2	20	1	13	3	43		21		289	13
19	490		488		342	2	555		714		564		299		4,320	4
20	340		477		264		330		327		305		157		2,792	3
21	23		63	1	175	11	200	10	252	23	221	25	245	11	1,443	114
22	56		42	1	57		43	2	73	2	63		76	2	539	10
23	108		97		104	1	111		171		114		120		1,170	1
24	12		12		18		11		22		16	1	9		141	1
25	5		2		3		3		3		2		2		33	
26	3		8		9		6		14		28		18		114	
27									2		3		1		7	
28			1		3		3				8		48		68	1
29	355	8	150	1	141		235	4	379	3	432	4	379	11	2,835	60
30					1		4	3	4		2				18	6
31													1		5	2
32	1										1				5	
33											1		2		4	
34			2				8		8		1		6		75	2
35																
36	411	6	370	3	375	4	398	2	381	6	337	6	346	1	3,703	37
37	312	2	282	2	212	1	318	6	319	2	263	9	252	16	2,630	59
38	78	7	70	16	96	3	69	5	102	5	169	16	237	13	1,070	90
39									1				1		5	1
40			1		1		2		4		4		9		27	
41	25	5	47	4	19	2	105	5	51	1	47	2	28	3	511	47
42	22	10	40	12	28	20	24	18	29	24	43	30	33	29	320	190
43	17	1	36	1	27	2	42		86		63	1	74	3	413	15
44													11		11	
45	5		12		23		32		48		43		17		201	
46							2						2		6	
47	6		11		6		53		85	3	82	2	19		333	5
48					1				1						2	
	7,609	298	7,417	332	7,236	374	10,285	539	11,932	681	12,744	666	12,314	647	99,679	5,526

TABLE CIII.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR	1863.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	9,799.		15,604.		17,827.		21,486.		25,421.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	Brought forward.....		3,725	244	5,791	416	5,951	483	7,356	554	7,319	292		
	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.													
	ORDER I.— <i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>													
	49.	Apoplexy.....	1	1					3	1	1	1		
	50.	Epilepsy.....	3	1	4		7	1	8	2	12	1		
	51.	Headache.....	160		83		119		120		192			
	52.	Insanity.....	4		10	2	1		4		4			
	53.	Inflammation of Brain.....	20	11	5	4	4	3	5	3	9	6		
	54.	Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1		
	55.	Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....			1		1	1	2					
	56.	Nostalgia.....	3				10		15		10			
	57.	Neuralgia.....	40		36		81		60		115			
	58.	Paralysis.....	2		4		4	1	5		2	1		
	59.	Sun-stroke.....	17	2	13		1							
	60.	Other Diseases of this Order.....			4	1	5		5	6				
	ORDER II.— <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>													
	61.	Amaurosis.....	2						1		1			
	62.	Cataract.....					1				1			
	63.	Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	16		52		50		41		46			
	64.	Inflammation of Iris.....	1		2		1		5		3			
	65.	Night Blindness.....	3		8		13				7			
	66.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		3		3		15		1			
	ORDER III.— <i>Diseases of Ear.</i>													
	67.	Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		6		3		6					
	68.	Deafness.....	4		4		2		3		2			
	69.	Otorrhoea.....	5		12	1	6		22		6			
	70.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	27		26		46		40		45			
	ORDER IV.— <i>Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>													
	71.	Aneurism.....												
	72.	Valvular Disease of Heart.....			3		2	1	3	2	6	2		
	73.	Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1	1					5		2	1		
	74.	Dropsy of Pericardium.....	2	1	1	1			4	1				
	75.	Inflammation of Pericardium.....			3				5		4	2		
	76.	Inflammation of Endocardium.....									3			
	77.	Inflammation of Veins.....					2		2		1			
	78.	Varicose Veins.....	1		10		10		5		5			
	79.	Varicocele.....	2				3		3		1			
	80.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	10								11	4		
	ORDER V.— <i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>													
	81.	Asthma.....	8		2				6		6			
	82.	Acute Bronchitis.....	56		42		97	3	159	1	520	4		
	83.	Chronic Bronchitis.....	5		7		18		20	1	22			
	84.	Dropsy of Chest.....			1	1	2		4	2	2	1		
	85.	Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	6		1		4		2		2			
	86.	Inflammation of Larynx.....	14				4		18	1	18			
	87.	Inflammation of Lungs.....	76	16	117	46	128	38	337	93	443	89		
	88.	Inflammation of Pleura.....	30	2	43	2	22	3	81	10	130	7		
	89.	Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	4		7		4		4	1	14	2		
	90.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		20		16		7		61			
	ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>													
	91.	Colic.....	96		68		108	1	101		129			
	92.	Constipation.....	171		98		118		142	1	217	1		
	93.	Cholera Morbus.....	11		7		2		10		6	1		
	94.	Cirrhosis of Liver.....					1							
	95.	Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	7		4	2	14	1	25		18	4		
	96.	Dyspepsia.....	19		12		5		26		12			
	97.	Diseases of Pancreas.....												
	98.	Diseases of Spleen.....			5		2		4					
	99.	Fistula in Ano.....	4		1		3		3					
	100.	Hernia.....	17		23		35		27		37			
	101.	Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....							1			1		
	Carried forward.....		4,580	281	6,541	478	6,912	538	8,721	681	9,447	421		

TABLE CIII.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
32, 146.			36, 301.		37, 146.		43, 816.		47, 333.		49, 251.		44, 571.		31, 725.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	7, 609	298	7, 417	332	7, 236	374	10, 285	539	11, 932	681	12, 744	666	12, 314	647	99, 679	5, 526
49	3	3	2	3	1	4	8	8	5	4	4	3	2	3	30	31
50	9		12	2	33	2	9	1	9	1	19	4	18	1	143	16
51	138		218		137		322		209		245		320		2, 353	
52	6		1	1	2		4		3		3		8		50	3
53	7	7	8	25	8	15	3	6	6	6	13	4	14	7	102	97
54	23	2	9	3	3	4	8	5	4	5	8	7	4	4	68	39
55	1		2			1	4	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	17	8
56	3		6	2			9	2	18	1	13	4	7		94	9
57	118		128	2	111	1	130		144		172		147		1, 282	3
58	3	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	3		3	1	5	3	38	11
59					2		1		1	1	9	2	31	3	75	8
60	3		20	3	66	8	32	1	7	3	4	3	1		147	25
61	2		3		1		2		3		5		8		28	
62							3		2		1				8	
63	49		75		78		123		156		174		159		1, 019	
64	1		2		12				4		10		3		44	
65	8		12		15		37		38		51		70		262	
66	2		1		12		18		22		11		8		97	
67	2		3		9		8		6		8		10		64	
68	2		2		1		5		1		1		5		32	
69	10		11		7		12		16		23		15		145	1
70	43		36		22		36		38		12		17		328	
71					1	1			2	1				1	3	3
72	4	2	7	1	4	1	9	1	13	3	10	7	6	6	67	26
73	2	1	3	3	7	1	4	3	4	1	7	2	4	4	39	17
74	2	1			2	3	2	2	3		2	2	6	2	24	13
75	3	3	1		6	6	6	3	2	1	1		3	1	34	16
76	1		1	1		1	3					2			8	4
77			1				1				1				8	
78	1		6		4		11		7		2		10		72	
79	2				3		4		9		2		4		33	
80	5				6	1	1	1	7	1			4	2	44	9
81	10		8		11		10	2	27	2	14		15		117	4
82	810	6	973	13	604	17	664	8	597	18	307	7	388		5, 217	77
83	42	1	123	2	41	1	79	5	85	5	100	6	78	16	620	37
84					2		2		3	2	7	5	4	1	27	12
85			3				4	1	15		5		2		44	1
86	46		53		71	3	55	4	56		53	2	98		486	10
87	658	143	1, 152	243	826	274	997	324	882	407	671	247	324	161	6, 611	2, 081
88	196	10	225	19	189	14	344	19	261	30	146	13	136	15	1, 803	144
89	7		6	1	13		9	2	10	2	5	3	11		94	11
90	220	3	350	3	200	1	95	1	73		12	1	3		1, 058	9
91	110		130		92		153	1	181		173		213		1, 554	2
92	205		276		328		306		429		408		464		3, 162	2
93	1				2	1	7		20		33	5	39		138	7
94	1				1		1			2	1		1	1	6	3
95	10	3	36	2	12	3	40	10	47	11	65	20	60	16	338	72
96	26		30		35		50		67		62		77		421	
97									1	1					1	1
98					4		3	1			2		4	1	24	2
99	1		4		3		3		4		5		4		35	
100	38		33		33		43		53		28	2	41	1	403	3
101	1		1		4		2	1	2						11	2
	10, 444	485	11, 394	662	10, 261	738	13, 969	955	15, 579	1, 190	15, 656	1, 019	15, 168	897	128, 672	8, 345

TABLE CIII.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	9,799.		15,604.		17,827.		21,486.		25,421.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	4,580	281	6,541	478	6,912	538	8,721	681	9,447	421
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	4	1	4	1	2		8	1	3	1
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	38		31		43		71		85	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	23	1	16		7		24	2	14	2
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	19	1	9	2	8	5	30	6	16	2
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....			1		3	1	1		1	
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	25	2	15	3	16	1	18		10	1
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	4		6		5		18		15	
109. Jaundice.....	45		88	2	148	6	131	9	79	1
110. Piles.....	28		46	1	44		45		31	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....					7		2	1	31	
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	1		4		4		1		2	
113. Diabetes.....			1		8				2	
114. Bright's Disease.....	1		2		4		7			
115. Diseases of Prostate.....					2		2		2	
116. Diseases of Testis.....	3				3		1		5	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	10		6	1	11		9		7	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	4		3		10		5		4	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	6		12	1	4		7		10	
120. Hydrocele.....	4		4		2		3		2	
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1		5		1			
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.										
122. Anchylosis.....					2		13		1	
123. Caries.....					1		8	1	1	
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	1		3		5		10		4	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....					1					
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	3				1		3			
127. Necrosis.....			3				4		1	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System										
129. Abscess.....	12		32	1	21	2	17		12	
130. Boils.....	13		31		27		25		37	
131. Carbuncle.....	7		6		5		2			
132. Whitlow.....	7		4		4		6		3	
133. Skin Diseases.....	4		11		1		2		5	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.										
134. Burns.....	4		1		3		7		13	1
135. Contusions.....	13		22		19		19		36	
136. Concussion of Brain.....			1				1	1	1	
137. Drowning.....		4		1		1		1		
138. Sprains.....	42		26		41		50		39	
139. Dislocation.....	1				3		1			
140. Simple Fractures.....	1		1		3		1		3	1
141. Compound Fractures.....				1	1			1	4	
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	45	5	29	4	11	8	14	5	28	11
143. Incised Wounds.....	6		3		8		8		24	
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	1		1		4		4		8	
145. Punctured Wounds.....	5		8		6		2		5	
146. Poisoning.....			1		2				1	1
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	5				2		1	3	2	2
148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....										1
149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....		1								
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....										1
Total.....	4,965	296	6,973	496	7,419	562	9,303	712	9,994	446

TABLE CIII.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
32,146.			36,301.		37,146.		43,816.		47,333.		49,251.		44,571.		31,725.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
10,444	485		11,394	662	10,261	738	13,969	955	15,579	1,190	15,656	1,019	15,168	897	128,672	8,345
102	2		2				2	2		1	1		7	1	35	8
103	132		199		241		282		194	2	121	1	113		1,550	3
104	28	2	12	1	18	2	28	3	8	1	20	3	28	2	226	19
105	17		10	2	6	1	17	1	12	4	23	8	34	14	201	46
106	3	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	2	4		1	1	23	9
107	34	2	42	2	20	2	22	4	27	1	30	8	40	6	299	32
108	10	2	10	1	14	1	8		31	2	9	2	8	2	138	10
109	74	1	66	2	65	5	80	2	107	2	68	2	309	2	1,260	34
110	37	1	46		49		46		78		71	3	86		607	5
111	11	1	22		15		16		29		10	1	36		170	3
112	2		7				5		4		6		8		44	
113	2		1						1	1	2	1	2		19	2
114	3		2		1		1	1	3		6	1	28		58	2
115							1		2				1		10	
116	12		28		6		1		6		8		9		82	
117	11		10		8		13		13	1	22	1	28		148	3
118	3		5		3		1		6		6		6		56	
119	7		6		4		8		7		11		14		96	1
120	5		2		1		1		3		3	1	3		33	1
121					3		7		3		3	2	3		26	2
122	3		2				1		6		1		1		30	
123			4		1		1						3		19	1
124	9		3		6		5		12		25		7		90	
125					2				1				1		5	
126	1		1		2		1		1		1		1		15	
127	1		1		2	1	1		5		1				19	1
128					1										1	
129	25		33		46		37	1	47		71		61		414	4
130	39		42		57		58		94		127		70		620	
131	1		4		4		1		9		4		6		49	
132	6		10		10		14		24		20		10		118	
133	6		4		48		15	1	112	1	59		52		319	2
134	7		30		13		16	1	18		12		14		138	2
135	21		36		46		50		62		43		42	1	409	1
136	1				3		1	1	1	2	4	3	4	2	17	9
137						4		5		2		7		10		35
138	86		84		74		113		136		114		160		965	
139			4		2		2		3		4		3		23	
140	3		3		1		7		1	1	5		2		31	2
141					3		1	1	3	2	2			1	14	6
142	38	8	28	6	51	13	92	20	70	16	48	9	74	14	528	119
143	27		23		18		26		34		44		47		268	
144	4		4		9		11		10		13		11		80	
145	1		14		3		12	2	8	2	15	1	16	1	95	6
146	2				2	5	1	1	3	1		2			12	10
147	3		346	7	47	1	47	2	3	3	3	2	21		480	20
148				1		2										4
149								1				4		1		7
150														1		2
11,121	503		12,541	685	11,171	777	15,023	1,005	16,768	1,237	16,696	1,081	16,528	956	138,512	8,756

TABLE CIV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR	1863.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	12, 049.		20, 191.		24, 044.		30, 521.		35, 919.			
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....											
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>												
1. Typhoid Fever.....	74	38	156	63	139	69	169	64	127	33		
2. Typhus Fever.....			1	1	18	7	3	2	3			
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	189	39	237	62	254	64	245	52	112	32		
4. Yellow Fever.....												
5. Remittent Fever.....	191	12	396	30	418	55	411	21	549	8		
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	598		1, 429		1, 573		1, 628	6	1, 579	3		
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	285		978	1	948	8	1, 224	1	1, 305	1		
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	30	1	27		46		194	5	86			
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	93	10	36	17	88	43	120	47	69	21		
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	997	22	2, 096	61	2, 064	34	2, 020	57	2, 044	34		
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	140	15	225	65	269	60	286	91	252	55		
12. Acute Dysentery.....	269	23	437	42	462	74	507	51	398	44		
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	75	26	70	30	38	11	83	27	98	22		
14. Erysipelas.....	7		11	1	7	1	14	2	25	2		
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	18	4	25	5	68	9	57	14	56	8		
16. Measles.....	327	30	264	18	351	39	555	90	129	5		
17. Scarlet Fever.....												
18. Diphtheria.....	2	1	6		16	2	66	2	18	1		
19. Mumps.....	237		100		224		219	2	280			
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	80	1	75		128	2	380		276			
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	50	3	154	25	113	2	95	4	171			
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>												
22. Syphilis.....	16		36		52	1	88	2	92	1		
23. Gonorrhœa.....	49		79		96		117		149			
24. Orchitis.....	6		9		14		14		19			
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			10				3		6			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	2		6		4		10		7			
27. Serpent Bite.....									1			
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2		1		1		3	1		
ORDER III.— <i>Diætic Diseases.</i>												
29. Scurvy.....	93	12	150		134	5	177	7	304	8		
30. Purpura.....			2	2	2	1	3					
31. Delirium Tremens.....	1		2	1					1	1		
32. Inebriation.....	3								3			
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....					1							
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		8	1	27		10		3			
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>												
35. Gout.....												
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	168		283	1	420	1	553	6	487	1		
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	77	4	79	1	104	2	245	7	410	7		
38. Anæmia.....	20		36	5	60	7	95	5	111	12		
39. Cancer.....					1		3	1	1			
40. Tumors.....	2		2		2		1		2			
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4	1	53		39	7	66	9	55	9		
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>												
42. Consumption.....	6	6	14	3	31	13	42	20	29	10		
43. Scrofula.....	14		9	1	32	2	38	2	31	3		
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
45. Itch.....	1				6		6		25			
46. Tape-worm.....							1		1			
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	24		5		30		15		11			
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....												
Carried forward.....	4, 153	248	7, 508	436	8, 280	519	9, 764	597	9, 328	322		

TABLE CIV.
of Colored Troops in the United States Army.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
44,730.			52,624.		56,416.		54,534.		70,290.		71,416.		69,352.		45,174.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	158	36	225	65	129	62	144	60	171	78	160	67	214	117	1,866	752
2	3	.....	2	3	8	2	11	12	1	11	11	13	9	9	70	60
3	133	28	187	32	152	31	232	28	202	45	267	32	305	54	2,515	499
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	11	34	1	132	12
5	395	18	473	20	546	10	543	30	588	39	996	28	1,079	25	6,585	296
6	1,435	1	1,202	2	1,100	2	1,405	2	1,367	2	1,500	1	1,423	2	16,229	21
7	913	2	839	1	1,025	1	1,005	2	1,282	.....	1,164	.....	1,415	2	12,383	19
8	41	.....	64	.....	107	.....	77	.....	131	.....	160	.....	110	.....	1,073	6
9	159	48	91	32	67	23	131	37	55	31	67	22	82	26	1,058	357
10	1,766	19	1,819	13	2,057	21	3,384	24	4,114	42	5,940	87	6,550	89	34,851	503
11	262	70	215	60	284	44	408	55	344	64	466	83	508	122	3,659	784
12	380	19	415	21	340	16	673	42	901	52	1,207	52	1,226	60	7,215	496
13	48	12	29	14	18	5	74	9	66	12	109	26	139	26	847	220
14	46	2	43	7	57	8	88	8	107	14	73	11	64	5	542	61
15	204	31	348	35	433	86	499	179	462	159	357	155	233	75	2,760	760
16	658	36	464	42	392	77	734	66	851	100	450	43	268	22	5,443	568
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	54	.....	36	1	26	2	26	2	25	3	47	.....	24	1	346	15
19	542	.....	623	.....	703	3	1,010	.....	1,020	.....	673	.....	386	.....	6,017	5
20	576	.....	611	.....	377	1	480	.....	451	.....	336	.....	188	.....	3,958	4
21	49	1	237	1	207	11	366	12	309	25	273	25	337	16	2,361	125
22	91	.....	75	1	128	.....	125	4	118	2	98	.....	106	2	1,025	13
23	138	.....	158	.....	188	1	196	.....	239	.....	166	.....	148	.....	1,723	1
24	19	.....	18	.....	31	.....	22	.....	61	.....	34	1	24	.....	271	1
25	5	.....	2	.....	6	.....	6	.....	7	.....	6	.....	2	.....	53	.....
26	3	.....	10	.....	9	.....	8	.....	19	.....	29	.....	19	.....	126	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	7	.....
28	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	48	.....	74	1
29	355	8	152	1	141	.....	243	4	380	3	459	4	394	11	2,982	63
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	18	6
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	2
32	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....
34	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	1	.....	6	.....	77	2
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	687	6	590	4	571	4	579	3	528	7	516	6	519	2	5,901	41
37	419	2	424	2	374	1	485	6	490	2	362	9	383	17	3,852	60
38	105	8	83	16	133	3	93	5	156	5	187	16	272	13	1,351	95
39	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	19	2
40	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	12	.....	37	1
41	26	5	62	4	23	4	107	5	52	2	49	2	32	3	568	51
42	34	16	58	21	41	35	43	26	39	32	62	44	61	41	460	267
43	43	2	58	1	72	2	92	.....	113	.....	83	1	109	3	694	17
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....
45	12	.....	24	.....	41	.....	76	.....	78	.....	75	.....	43	.....	387	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	8	.....
47	6	.....	26	.....	8	.....	53	.....	90	3	87	2	21	.....	376	5
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
9,771	370		9,669	400	9,804	456	13,447	624	14,839	733	16,587	742	16,813	744	129,963	6,191

TABLE CIV.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

YEAR..... MONTH..... MEAN STRENGTH.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	12, 049.		20, 191.		24, 044.		30, 521.		35, 919.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	4, 153	248	7, 508	436	8, 280	519	9, 764	597	9, 328	322
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	1	1					4	2	2	2
50. Epilepsy.....	3	1	9		21	1	32	2	21	1
51. Headache.....	177		170		254		181		297	
52. Insanity.....	4		10	2	4		5		6	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	20	11	5	4	4	3	7	4	10	6
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1	1	1		1	1	2		2	1
56. Nostalgia.....	3				13		20		15	
57. Neuralgia.....	42		49		129		83		136	
58. Paralysis.....	2		6		5	1	5		3	1
59. Sun-stroke.....	17	2	14		1					
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....			5	1	8		6	6	5	
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	2						1		1	
62. Cataract.....					1				2	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	25		71		96		73		70	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	1		2		1		9		3	
65. Night Blindness.....	5		11		15		1		7	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1		3		4		16		1	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		6		3		6		2	
68. Deafness.....	5		4		4		3		2	
69. Otorrhœa.....	6		14	1	7		25		12	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	27		36		68		50		51	
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....			3		3	1	7	3	15	2
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1	1			2	1	5		3	2
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	2	1	1	1			4	1	1	
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			4				5		4	2
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....									3	
77. Inflammation of Veins.....					2		2		1	
78. Varicose Veins.....	1		12		12		8		12	
79. Varicocele.....	2		2		8		4		1	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10								11	4
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	9		3		16		15		14	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	72		86		244	3	488	2	738	5
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	13		7		25		42	3	32	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....			1	1	2		4	2	2	1
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	6		1		4		2		2	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	14		1		6		58	1	42	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	78	16	130	47	157	45	381	104	515	97
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	33	2	55	2	57	3	108	12	157	7
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	5		8		7		4	1	16	3
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		100		122		7		140	
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	103		141		262	1	234		217	
92. Constipation.....	215		190		263		303	1	368	1
93. Cholera Morbus.....	21		15		9		13		7	1
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....					1					
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	7		4	2	14	1	28	1	19	4
96. Dyspepsia.....	19		18		29		35		26	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....			5		2		4			
99. Fistula in Ano.....	4		1		3		3			
100. Hernia.....	26		31		46		46		55	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....					4		1			1
Carried forward.....	5, 146	286	8, 745	499	10, 222	582	12, 114	744	12, 378	464

TABLE CIV.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
44,730.			52,624.		56,416.		54,534.		70,290.		71,416.		69,352.		45,174.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	9,771	370	9,669	400	9,804	456	13,447	624	14,839	733	16,587	742	16,813	744	129,963	6,191
49	4	5	2	3	1	5	9	9	5	4	5	4	5	3	38	38
50	20	.....	21	2	46	2	20	2	20	2	26	4	24	1	263	18
51	251	.....	385	.....	323	.....	752	.....	643	.....	536	.....	545	.....	4,514	.....
52	7	.....	3	1	4	.....	11	1	5	.....	4	.....	12	.....	75	4
53	7	7	9	27	8	16	3	6	8	9	14	7	18	11	113	111
54	23	2	9	4	5	6	8	5	4	5	8	7	5	5	71	43
55	1	.....	3	1	.....	2	4	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	22	14
56	7	.....	8	2	.....	.....	14	2	19	1	24	4	23	.....	146	9
57	151	.....	183	2	164	1	190	.....	195	.....	216	.....	198	.....	1,736	3
58	6	2	7	1	1	1	2	1	6	2	5	3	7	3	55	15
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	15	2	60	3	111	8
60	3	2	23	3	66	8	35	1	13	3	4	4	9	.....	177	28
61	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....	4	.....	3	.....	5	.....	12	.....	42	.....
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	.....	5	.....	5	.....	27	.....
63	74	.....	94	.....	105	.....	180	.....	217	.....	227	.....	250	.....	1,482	.....
64	2	.....	2	.....	14	.....	1	.....	4	.....	11	.....	5	.....	55	.....
65	9	.....	17	.....	17	.....	45	.....	45	.....	69	.....	98	.....	339	.....
66	2	.....	1	.....	12	.....	20	.....	24	.....	11	.....	11	.....	106	.....
67	3	.....	5	.....	9	.....	10	.....	7	.....	9	.....	16	.....	79	.....
68	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....	7	.....	48	.....
69	14	.....	22	.....	19	.....	30	.....	32	.....	26	.....	23	.....	230	1
70	71	.....	61	.....	54	.....	38	.....	49	.....	14	.....	26	.....	554	.....
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5
72	8	2	12	1	7	1	16	1	17	4	11	7	12	7	111	29
73	2	1	3	3	7	1	4	3	4	2	10	2	4	4	45	20
74	3	1	.....	.....	2	3	3	2	3	.....	3	2	6	5	28	16
75	4	3	1	.....	7	7	8	5	2	2	1	1	3	1	39	21
76	2	.....	5	1	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	14	5
77	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1
78	3	.....	6	.....	10	.....	16	.....	13	.....	5	.....	17	.....	115	.....
79	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	11	.....	8	.....	10	.....	60	.....
80	5	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	2	7	1	.....	.....	4	2	45	10
81	16	.....	8	.....	17	.....	16	2	30	2	22	.....	25	.....	191	4
82	1,108	8	1,470	13	1,063	19	1,157	31	884	23	445	8	543	1	8,298	113
83	49	1	194	2	88	2	109	8	170	7	109	6	92	17	930	46
84	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	3	7	6	4	2	29	15
85	2	.....	7	.....	10	.....	16	1	18	.....	32	.....	15	1	115	2
86	76	.....	67	.....	101	4	129	9	85	.....	68	2	110	.....	757	16
87	753	155	1,414	290	1,133	351	1,262	386	1,106	471	768	282	424	190	8,121	2,434
88	257	10	324	22	329	14	426	21	350	36	201	14	216	16	2,513	159
89	9	1	12	1	22	.....	13	3	15	3	9	3	16	.....	136	15
90	340	3	436	3	220	2	139	2	101	.....	20	1	10	.....	1,640	11
91	185	.....	195	.....	216	.....	258	1	296	.....	331	.....	364	.....	2,802	2
92	305	.....	404	.....	522	.....	715	.....	750	.....	536	.....	716	.....	5,287	2
93	2	.....	21	.....	6	1	12	.....	29	.....	48	5	70	.....	253	7
94	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	6	3
95	10	3	38	2	16	3	42	13	47	11	72	23	68	17	365	80
96	43	.....	61	.....	53	.....	67	.....	86	.....	90	.....	130	.....	657	.....
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
98	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	24	2
99	1	.....	4	.....	8	.....	6	.....	12	.....	7	.....	6	.....	55	.....
100	54	.....	59	.....	50	.....	57	.....	73	.....	49	2	77	1	623	3
101	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	2
	13,673	576	15,274	784	14,575	908	19,332	1,147	20,270	1,333	20,683	1,145	21,122	1,039	173,534	9,507

TABLE CIV.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1863.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	12, 049.		20, 191.		24, 044.		30, 521.		35, 919.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	5, 146	286	8, 745	499	10, 222	582	12, 114	744	12, 378	464
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	4	1	4	1	2	.....	8	1	4	2
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	38	.....	39	.....	70	.....	152	.....	120	.....
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	23	1	16	.....	12	.....	24	2	16	2
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	19	1	9	2	20	6	34	7	19	4
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	25	2	16	3	17	1	18	.....	10	1
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	4	.....	6	.....	10	.....	18	.....	15	.....
109. Jaundice.....	46	.....	109	2	163	6	160	9	90	1
110. Piles.....	30	.....	60	1	59	.....	63	.....	52	.....
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3	.....	38	.....	13	.....	2	1	31	.....
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....
113. Diabetes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	1
114. Bright's Disease.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
116. Diseases of Testis.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	5	.....
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	10	.....	6	1	21	.....	10	.....	12	.....
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	4	.....	3	.....	10	.....	6	.....	5	.....
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	6	.....	14	1	5	.....	14	.....	14	.....
120. Hydrocele.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	4	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
122. Anchylosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....	1	.....
123. Caries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	1	1	.....
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	1	.....	7	.....	10	.....	16	.....	4	.....
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....
127. Necrosis.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ORDER IX. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>										
129. Abscess.....	20	.....	46	1	41	2	28	.....	22	.....
130. Boils.....	26	.....	55	.....	48	.....	42	.....	45	.....
131. Carbuncle.....	7	.....	8	.....	7	.....	3	.....	1	.....
132. Whitlow.....	8	.....	10	.....	5	.....	13	.....	6	.....
133. Skin Diseases.....	4	.....	17	.....	4	.....	7	.....	15	.....
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
134. Burns.....	4	.....	1	.....	7	.....	12	.....	21	1
135. Contusions.....	18	.....	42	.....	46	.....	60	.....	54	.....
136. Concussion of Brain.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
137. Drowning.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
138. Sprains.....	51	.....	76	.....	134	.....	100	.....	68	.....
139. Dislocation.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
140. Simple Fractures.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	1
141. Compound Fractures.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	243	14	51	15	16	13	26	10	40	14
143. Incised Wounds.....	11	.....	15	.....	26	.....	20	.....	40	.....
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	3	.....	6	.....	5	.....	6	.....	9	.....
145. Punctured Wounds.....	7	.....	13	.....	10	.....	3	.....	8	.....
146. Poisoning.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	5	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	3	2	2
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence.</i>.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	5, 780	311	9, 439	529	11, 051	613	13, 026	781	13, 129	498

TABLE CIV.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

1863.			1864.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
44,730.		52,624.		56,416.		54,534.		70,290.		71,416.		69,352.		45,174.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
13,673	576	15,274	784	14,575	908	19,332	1,147	20,270	1,333	20,683	1,145	21,192	1,039	173,534	9,507	
102	7	2				2	2		1	7		19	1	59	10	
103	184	282		379		303		279	2	176	1	148		2,260	3	
104	28	12	1	18	2	28	3	13	1	25	3	46	2	261	19	
105	17	22	3	9	1	17	1	18	4	31	8	34	14	249	51	
106	3	3	1	6	3	2	1	1	3	4		1	1	26	11	
107	36	64	2	26	2	24	5	31	1	48	9	64	6	379	34	
108	11	13	1	17	1	16		35	2	9	2	36	2	190	10	
109	89	83	2	84	6	94	2	164	2	115	2	445	2	1,642	35	
110	61	75		71		81		106		117	3	150		925	5	
111	11	23		20		17		20	1	12	1	42		232	4	
112	10	8		1		8		8		8		12		68		
113	5	1		1	1			1	1	2	1	2		29	4	
114	6	7		5	1	2	1	5		13	1	30		82	3	
115						1		2				1		10		
116	13	29		7		3		7		15		13		106		
117	13	15		8		14	1	15	1	29	1	48	1	201	5	
118	5	7		3		1		7		6		6		63		
119	7	9		4		13	1	14		16		22		138	2	
120	5	4		1		2		3		6	1	4		40	1	
121		5		3		7		4		3	2	6		47	2	
122	3	2				1		6		2		1		31		
123	1	4		2		1						3		27	1	
124	11	5		9		6		12		27		12		120		
125				2				1				1		7		
126	2	3		3		1		1		1		1		22	1	
127	1	1		2	1	2		5		1				21	1	
128				1				1						2		
129	43	50		74		62	1	70		97	1	81		634	5	
130	68	76		99		118		139		172		194		1,012		
131	1	6		5		4		11		4		7		64		
132	10	19		20		28		43		24		21		207		
133	17	32		102		53	1	150	1	80		77		563	2	
134	17	38		19		24	1	30		20		21		214	2	
135	45	102		124		120		114		81		99	2	905	2	
136	1			3		2	1	1	2	4	3	4	2	18	9	
137				4			6		3		15		12		50	
138	153	165		148		202		219		170		224		1,710		
139		4		3		3		3		6		3		29		
140	7	7	1	3		7		3	1	8		3		51	3	
141				3		1	1	4	2	9	2	9	1	31	8	
142	61	36	8	582	14	108	28	88	20	92	20	596	32	1,939	203	
143	35	39		29	1	35		48		62		66		426	1	
144	5	4		29		22		21	1	25		33		168	1	
145	1	16		5		16	2	17	2	22	1	19	1	137	6	
146	2		1	2	5	1	1	3	1	1	2	1		14	11	
147	25	362	7	74	1	51	3	11	3	7	2	21		567	22	
148			1		2										4	
149							1				4		2		8	
150					4								2		8	
14,693	603	16,909	812	16,581	957	20,930	1,210	22,004	1,388	22,240	1,230	23,678	1,122	189,460	10,054	

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF COLORED TROOPS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1865.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received during the year have been included in three statistical tables, as follows:

1. ATLANTIC REGION—TABLE CV.

The colored troops represented by this table were chiefly stationed in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and the Department of the South.

2. CENTRAL REGION—TABLE CVI.

The colored troops represented by this table were chiefly stationed in the Department of the Gulf and at stations along the Mississippi river.

3. CONSOLIDATED TABLE FOR THE UNITED STATES—TABLE CVII.

This table is prepared by consolidating Tables CV and CVI.

TABLE CV.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	25,107.		25,475.		25,431.		31,212.		32,517.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	44	51	36	26	26	31	35	46	28	17
2. Typhus Fever.....	1			1						
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	336	13	203	17	94	16	96	12	56	8
4. Yellow Fever.....	17		3		6	2	28	13	4	
5. Remittent Fever.....	601	20	436	13	462	10	455	2	339	8
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	355	1	429	2	797		1,131	1	596	2
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	361		402	1	458		858		852	
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	21	1	61		34		29		70	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	18	4	37	3	13	5	25	7	21	3
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	2,772	5	2,710	14	1,651	14	1,386	6	1,056	4
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	127	31	174	29	196	59	132	67	127	70
12. Acute Dysentery.....	444	10	378	9	304	14	409	18	176	3
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	20	1	55	2	32	4	34	12	13	9
14. Erysipelas.....	5		3		6		10	1	6	3
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	4	3	2	1	1	1	40	1	8	2
16. Measles.....	20	1	39		73	4	184	4	32	1
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....			7		7	3	7	3		
19. Mumps.....	83		51		19		297		231	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	65		97		83		60		89	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	211	10	316	5	164	3	218	5	235	3
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	57		65		53	1	62		50	1
23. Gonorrhœa.....	32		75		66		61		44	
24. Orehitis.....	2		4		4		13	1	8	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....			4		2		2		2	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....			1		4		5			
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2				1		2	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	72	1	64		58	1	42		51	
30. Purpura.....										
31. Delirium Tremens.....										
32. Inebriation.....										
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	1		1							
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	163	1	124		241		199		305	3
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	107	3	174	1	117		170	1	268	
38. Anæmia.....	37		11		30		12	2	8	
39. Cancer.....	3									
40. Tumors.....	2								2	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		4	1	14	2	1	1		
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	15	14	6	11	8	15	17	13	20	17
43. Scrofula.....	34		20	2	32		18	2	30	
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1									
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	15		14		11		44		55	
46. Tape-worm.....					1					
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....			3		6		1		1	
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	6,051	170	6,011	138	5,133	185	6,082	218	4,785	154

TABLE CV.
of Colored Troops in the Atlantic Region.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
33,602.			37,127.		33,606.		34,982.		39,604.		35,443.		25,100.		31,600.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	32	25	31	42	29	43	47	22	36	50	54	56	44	41	442	450
2		1							1	1				2	2	5
3	52	4	72	3	45	9	55	3	44	27	95	32	103	15	1,251	159
4															58	15
5	385	2	391	3	229	4	266	4	245	7	409	14	267	9	4,485	96
6	525		553		340	2	381		400		534		368	1	6,414	9
7	577		803	1	308		293		273	1	413		399	1	5,997	4
8	9		17		44		8		30		30		12		305	1
9	21	2	17	7	31	5	5	2	6	4	18	2	4		216	44
10	1,155	2	2,245	9	998	10	1,266	6	1,521	8	2,368	34	1,514	15	20,642	127
11	127	70	146	62	112	89	148	68	93	45	216	60	85	62	1,683	712
12	214	5	443	4	227	2	210	3	208	1	384	12	227	9	3,774	90
13	19	8	14	3	17	2	14	1	15	3	22	8	21	5	276	58
14	2		21	4	17	4	10	6	17	4	17	6	11	1	125	29
15	17	4	28	4	41	14	43	12	57	12	75	12	28	21	344	87
16	37	1	3	3	33		42		86	5	175	6	9	30	733	55
17	1						6		10		2		2		21	
18	5		75	5	1	1		1	4		5				111	13
19	152		140		148		156		72		123		63	1	1,535	1
20	159		224		322		160		72		66		23		1,420	
21	174	3	154	9	145	5	174	50	266	2	302	15	342	5	2,701	115
22	72		51		48	2	68	1	73		109		68		776	5
23	48		52		45		29		65		117		79		713	
24	12		7		9		13		14		14		2		102	1
25	1		3		3		1						1		19	
26			4		3				11		3		5		36	
27									3						3	
28									1		4				10	
29	29		46		64		70	1	101		112		106		815	3
30					1		1							1	2	1
31								1								1
32																
33																
34																
35															2	
36	298	1	432		378	2	315	2	221		291	1	177	1	3,144	11
37	332		360		284		316	1	244	6	388	1	129	1	2,889	14
38	7		6		12		7	1	12	1	28	3	7	1	177	8
39							1		2		1				7	
40	4		2		3		15				13		7		48	
41			1	2	2			1				1			27	8
42	11	10	17	23	23	19	23	31	17	35	44	32	15	27	216	247
43	21	1	17		13	1	26	1	53		75		18	2	357	9
44										1					1	1
45	35		59		56		55		131		173		95		743	
46					1										2	
47	5				1		2		7		3		12		41	
48																
4,538	139		6,439	184	4,033	214	4,226	218	4,501	213	6,683	295	4,243	251	69,725	2,379

TABLE CV.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	25, 107.		25, 475.		25, 431.		31, 212.		32, 517.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	6, 051	170	6, 011	138	5, 133	185	6, 082	218	4, 785	154
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....			1	1	3	3	3	3	2	4
50. Epilepsy.....	10		14		21		21		20	1
51. Headache.....	243		231		306		292		231	
52. Insanity.....	4		5	1	10		6		1	1
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	2	3		2		2		3		1
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....				1	2					1
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1				1		1			
56. Nostalgia.....	8		18		1		9		2	
57. Neuralgia.....	47		47		42		69		61	
58. Paralysis.....	2		4		1	1	2	1		
59. Sun-stroke.....	73	2	25	3	5					
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....			4		1	1			1	1
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	4		3							
62. Cataract.....					2		2			
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	65		62		67		86		69	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	2				2				1	
65. Night Blindness.....	57		71		72		58		34	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....				1					5	
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	1		8				2		5	
68. Deafness.....	2		1		4		2		3	
69. Otorrhœa.....	1		8		8		8		5	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		3		5		5			
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....				1						
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	3		14		6	1	12	2	8	1
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1	1	8	1	1	1	3	2	1	
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....							2			2
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....		1	1	1	1	1			1	1
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										
78. Varicose Veins.....	6		4		5		2		4	
79. Varicocele.....	3		5		10		6		2	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1	1	1	1	1	2
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	6		4		5		17		29	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	217		133	2	131		268		358	5
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	10	3	10	1	12	1	26		50	2
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	2				1	1			1	
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			1		2					
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	2		5		10	1	16		7	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	66	29	45	29	32	13	106	20	159	33
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	55	3	42	2	40	3	62	2	87	1
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	1				5		2		1	1
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	16		12		7		2	1	7	2
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	177		221		155		135		86	
92. Constipation.....	205		209		171		195		161	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	60		34		19		22	1	2	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....			3				1	1		
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	13	2	12	1	14	1	7	3	9	1
96. Dyspepsia.....	22		65		17		57		50	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	2									
99. Fistula in Ano.....	2		3		5		6		2	
100. Hernia.....	41		23		41		30		36	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	7		1				1			
Carried forward.....	7, 495	214	7, 371	185	6, 377	218	7, 025	258	6, 287	214

TABLE CV.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
33,602.		37,127.		33,606.		34,982.		39,604.		35,443.		25,100.		31,600.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
4,538	139	6,439	184	4,033	214	4,226	218	4,501	213	6,683	295	4,243	251	62,725	2,379	
49	1	4	7	3	2	6	7	3	2	2	5	1	1	29	36	
50	28	17	1	23		19	2	17		22		14	1	226	8	
51	249	325		187		198		159		279		287		2,987		
52	6	4		1		5		1		9				52	2	
53	1	4	1	1	2		3	2	5	6	3	4	3	20	29	
54		1		1	1								1	4	4	
55	2	3			1	1	1					1		10	2	
56	2	2						8		6				56		
57	88	157		110		77		75		90		51		914		
58	2	3		1		3		2	1	4		4	1	28	4	
59						5	1	4		1	1	11	2	124	9	
60	1	1				7	1			1	2			15	6	
61				1		3		1		3				15		
62				1		2				2				9		
63	64	62		65		68		67		78		50		803		
64	2	1		1		7		3		4				23		
65	17	9		22		16		28		15		32		431		
66	4			4		1				3		1		18	1	
67	5	5		2		1		4				2		35		
68	4	8		10		3		2		7		8		54		
69	14	9		7		5		2		16		12		95		
70		1		2										21		
71										1		1		2	1	
72	9	1	15	3	7	2	9	6	5	9	5	4	2	95	31	
73	2		4	3	11	1	6	1	1	2	4	1	3	45	15	
74			1			2	1	3		2	1		2	5	12	
75		2	2	1		1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	
76		1		1	1	5	2				2		1	6	7	
77										2				2		
78	3		11		7		13		7		13		9	84		
79	5		4		3		4		2		3		8	55		
80					1		1		1	1	1	1	2	5	10	
81	17		18		30	1	8		5		15		17	171	1	
82	509		838	3	652	3	483	3	298	3	313	2	115	4,315	21	
83	37	3	56	3	58	3	47	2	36	2	43	1	29	414	23	
84							1			2		2		5	5	
85	3	1	4		4		2		1		2		1	20	1	
86	42	1	32		47		23		14		6		3	207	2	
87	194	58	277	108	257	140	156	92	144	68	106	42	54	1,536	659	
88	136	3	177	3	137	4	207	2	100	1	123	6	37	1,203	30	
89	10	1	7	2	9	2	5	1	1	1	8		3	52	9	
90	5	2	30	6	18	3	9	1	8	6	9	1		123	25	
91	126		170		107	1	127		179		164		140	1,787	1	
92	200	1	367		209		205		155		212		244	2,533	1	
93	12		6		2		3		2		13		14	189	3	
94		1								1				5	2	
95	23	3	92		54		20	3	8	2	17	11	16	285	32	
96	29	1	57		36	1	53		64		56		34	540	2	
97																
98					1		1							4		
99	6		4		2		5		1		6			42		
100	28		34		27		40		20		62		23	405	1	
101	1				2	1	1				1		1	15	1	
	6,425	224	9,260	325	6,156	387	6,089	352	5,931	321	8,419	380	5,479	310	82,914	3,388

TABLE CV.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	25, 107.		25, 475.		25, 431.		31, 212.		32, 517.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	7,495	214	7,371	185	6,377	218	7,625	258	6,287	214
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	7		5			1				
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	10		79	1	23		78	1	65	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	5		26		1	1	4	2	3	
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	8				1	2	14	4	1	
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....				1			1	1		
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	32	1	45		19		12	1		
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	17	1	28		6	1	14		2	
109. Jaundice.....	119		175		160		133		203	1
110. Piles.....	51		55		62		74		61	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8		9		4		5	1	2	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	8				5		1		1	
113. Diabetes.....										
114. Bright's Disease.....	7		13	1	8	1	4		25	2
115. Diseases of Prostate.....										
116. Diseases of Testis.....	9		2		4		3			
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	8				2	1	23	1	5	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	1		2		2	1	1		3	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	1		10		12		17		13	
120. Hydroceelo.....	3		4		1		1			
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3						2	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
122. Anchylosis.....	1				2					
123. Caries.....							4			
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	8		8		8		5		9	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....			1							
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....			1		2				1	
127. Necrosis.....					1		1		1	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....			3							
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i>										
129. Abscess.....	12		22		11		27		36	
130. Boils.....	40		52		67		91		68	
131. Carbuncle.....	2		1		7				3	
132. Whitlow.....	5		8		7		16		12	
133. Skin Diseases.....	28		48		49		35		52	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
134. Burns.....	6	1	2		4		11		16	
135. Contusions.....	33		40		87	1	77		24	
136. Concussion of Brain.....	1						4	1	1	1
137. Drowning.....		21		3						
138. Sprains.....	32		47		59		52		67	
139. Dislocation.....			2		6		2			
140. Simple Fractures.....	1		2				3		3	
141. Compound Fractures.....			1				7			
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	844	33	247	111	950	32	387	90	170	44
143. Incised Wounds.....	6		15		19	1	22		37	
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	11		15		74		11		4	
145. Punctured Wounds.....	16		10		2		5		9	
146. Poisoning.....			1		1		5	2		
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	5	2			5	1	1	2	2	3
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>				1						
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										1
Total.....	8,840	273	8,353	303	8,048	261	8,776	364	7,191	266

TABLE CV.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
33,602.		37,127.		33,606.		34,982.		39,604.		35,443.		25,100.		31,600.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	6,425	224	9,260	325	6,156	387	6,089	352	5,931	321	8,419	380	5,479	310	82,914	3,388
102	1	.....	3	2	9	.....	2	.....	3	1	3	.....	2	.....	35	4
103	105	.....	81	.....	126	1	96	.....	60	.....	112	.....	39	.....	874	3
104	4	.....	10	1	6	.....	7	1	7	2	9	5	1	5	83	17
105	4	1	14	3	.....	.....	7	1	7	1	11	5	8	5	75	22
106	2	.....	4	1	1	3	4	3	6	2	5	1	6	7	29	19
107	8	.....	5	2	10	.....	11	1	9	.....	34	2	18	4	203	11
108	5	.....	10	1	2	.....	13	.....	13	.....	12	.....	1	1	123	4
109	74	.....	98	1	101	1	88	.....	59	.....	67	2	110	1	1,390	6
110	44	.....	72	.....	37	.....	66	.....	58	.....	88	2	59	.....	727	2
111	10	1	19	.....	10	1	21	.....	3	.....	43	.....	6	1	140	4
112	6	.....	10	.....	10	.....	4	.....	5	.....	6	.....	6	.....	62	.....
113	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1
114	12	.....	14	1	12	.....	5	.....	6	2	8	1	5	.....	119	8
115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
116	.....	.....	9	.....	11	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	47	.....
117	12	.....	8	.....	5	.....	10	1	8	1	10	.....	4	.....	95	4
118	1	.....	4	.....	8	.....	8	1	5	.....	12	.....	6	.....	53	2
119	4	.....	11	.....	11	.....	10	.....	3	.....	7	.....	14	.....	113	.....
120	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	21	.....
121	3	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	18	2
122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
123	.....	.....	3	.....	10	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	32	.....
124	8	.....	25	.....	14	.....	13	.....	17	.....	19	.....	3	.....	137	.....
125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	8	.....
126	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....
127	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
129	19	.....	23	.....	23	.....	27	1	34	1	38	.....	25	.....	297	2
130	63	.....	71	.....	58	.....	59	.....	71	.....	97	.....	56	.....	793	.....
131	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	29	.....
132	8	.....	8	.....	30	.....	14	.....	12	.....	24	.....	2	.....	146	.....
133	37	.....	57	.....	45	1	31	.....	73	.....	72	.....	28	.....	555	1
134	11	.....	23	.....	13	1	19	.....	15	.....	7	.....	6	.....	133	2
135	60	.....	111	.....	61	.....	27	.....	48	.....	57	2	36	.....	661	3
136	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10	5
137	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	32	.....
138	66	.....	101	.....	60	.....	73	.....	64	.....	94	.....	52	.....	767	.....
139	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	2	.....	8	.....	1	.....	34	.....
140	4	6	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	24	6
141	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4
142	302	39	51	10	162	11	26	16	83	21	13	9	10	4	3,245	420
143	29	1	23	.....	28	.....	23	.....	14	.....	15	.....	22	.....	244	2
144	8	.....	8	1	5	.....	7	.....	7	.....	10	.....	2	.....	162	1
145	8	.....	5	.....	6	.....	7	.....	13	.....	12	.....	7	.....	100	.....
146	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3
147	160	.....	461	7	158	2	44	4	87	1	3	.....	.....	3	926	25
148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5
149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4
	7,511	277	10,612	358	7,215	410	6,839	383	6,746	357	9,336	411	6,032	349	95,499	4,012

TABLE CVI.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	50,906.		50,750.		48,960.		53,232.		57,421.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	192	111	176	86	194	70	129	57	93	57
2. Typhus Fever.....	5	15	3	10	3	5	10		1	1
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	196	66	355	69	265	42	229	44	96	15
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	1,168	54	1,367	53	1,198	35	1,023	36	631	23
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	1,940	3	1,819	1	2,200	3	2,208		1,896	3
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1,466	4	1,570	2	1,646		1,425	1	1,229	1
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	203	1	163	3	246	1	97		69	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	120	39	124	35	100	35	86	30	36	17
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	3,755	88	3,676	75	2,663	61	2,073	51	2,182	14
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	473	138	579	152	571	157	346	127	364	71
12. Acute Dysentery.....	882	92	953	83	838	74	669	51	527	19
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	96	24	99	20	160	20	115	20	80	31
14. Erysipelas.....	30	5	14	1	14	1	16	2	56	8
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	158	33	51	27	41	13	76	20	83	28
16. Measles.....	345	34	147	30	176	16	168	22	71	40
17. Scarlet Fever.....							1			
18. Diphtheria.....	47	1	14	2	14	1	11		22	2
19. Mumps.....	203		209	1	181	3	406		499	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	60		156	1	106		107		495	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	303	13	274	18	258	26	303	16	267	11
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	80		93	1	77	1	71	2	111	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	157		170		137		125		153	
24. Orchitis.....	21		18		22		12		12	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	5	1	4		2		1		3	
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	1		6		6		11		5	
27. Serpent Bite.....	4									
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1			3		4		8	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	457	16	714	42	1,046	70	413	26	204	7
30. Purpura.....	1		5				1		1	
31. Delirium Tremens.....							2	1		
32. Inebriation.....			1		1					
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....					1					
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....			2							
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....	1		1							
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	461	6	394	2	344	3	436	1	518	1
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	266	9	328	6	237	2	319	4	418	3
38. Anæmia.....	202	21	171	18	73	18	92	16	73	14
39. Cancer.....					2				2	
40. Tumors.....	10		12		6		7		10	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	25	4	29	5	2		15	3	5	2
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	33	29	40	23	43	30	37	33	40	31
43. Scrofula.....	68	2	82	4	75	2	58	3	59	2
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....		1								
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	28		25		17		25		29	
46. Tape-worm.....			1		1					
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	20		15		33		9		5	
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....					5					
Carried forward.....	13,482	811	13,860	770	13,007	689	11,136	566	10,353	401

TABLE CVI.
of Colored Troops in the Central Region.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
54,734.			55,463.		56,359.		58,703.		61,203.		62,873.		79,909.		57,543.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	73	62	79	64	51	52	69	40	37	38	67	36	90	66	1,250	739
2	5	1	6						2	1	4	2	5	1	44	36
3	77	16	80	13	66	7	80	8	107	12	153	24	176	16	1,880	332
4																
5	506	10	373	9	378	6	544	7	721	18	885	29	1,219	45	10,013	325
6	1,345	1	1,218	1	1,078		1,373		1,239	1	1,483	2	1,583	2	19,382	17
7	928	3	918	1	756	1	793	1	1,066	2	847		1,014	3	13,658	19
8	114		80		55		74		107	1	144		85		1,438	6
9	24	9	24	13	30	10	27	10	22	12	62	24	58	27	713	261
10	2,070	23	1,976	19	1,611	13	2,313	26	2,544	29	3,688	38	5,393	41	33,944	481
11	253	68	185	68	192	50	199	60	256	48	341	60	463	77	4,222	1,076
12	454	28	444	22	394	16	580	16	719	22	856	24	1,149	47	8,465	494
13	67	19	36	18	53	9	45	7	32	7	66	9	121	13	970	197
14	102	20	48	20	36	12	48	20	70	13	54	15	53	15	541	132
15	104	40	227	122	259	130	211	132	193	73	129	52	72	18	1,604	688
16	175	16	145	12	83	8	214	9	177	23	138	35	259	34	2,098	279
17					20	2	10		14		51		1		97	2
18	29	6	12	1	19	1	21	3	1	1	10	2	4		204	20
19	351		199		306		340		331		223		197		3,445	4
20	316		343		468		427		229		161		113		2,981	1
21	240	7	237	8	190	11	400	15	367	11	349	13	388	19	3,576	162
22	125	1	94		97		123		131	1	167	1	250		1,419	7
23	155		113		124		128		136		148		210		1,756	
24	17		21		9		17		23		19	1	35		226	1
25	5		1		1		1		3		6		4		36	1
26	1		6		4		9		5		3		7		64	
27															4	
28			1	1	1				1		3	1	2		23	3
29	119	3	76	2	70	1	203	1	325	6	335	6	663	7	4,625	187
30	1								1	1	1		1		12	1
31															2	1
32	1						1					1			4	1
33												1			1	1
34			19		25								10		56	
35															2	
36	518	1	503	3	396	2	522	3	587	3	650	2	576	4	5,905	31
37	358	1	257	1	332	3	358	1	310	3	435	4	597	4	4,215	41
38	42	4	16	6	15	3	12	5	19	4	49	6	73	5	837	120
39	4	1							1	1			1		10	2
40	7		8		1		6		10		14		13		104	
41	5					2			1	1	7	1	16		105	18
42	29	20	20	36	21	31	29	36	25	44	28	41	47	38	392	392
43	73	3	61	4	57	4	96	3	79	4	73	4	95	6	876	41
44			1				6								7	1
45	36		46		41		69		97		109		191		713	
46							2		1				1		6	
47	12		6		2		1		3		14		21		141	
48							3						1		9	
	8,741	363	7,879	444	7,242	374	9,354	403	9,992	380	11,772	434	15,257	491	132,075	6,126

TABLE CVI.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1864.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	50,906.		50,750.		48,960.		53,232.		57,421.			
MONTH.....	Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....	50,906.		50,750.		48,960.		53,232.		57,421.			
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	13,482	811	13,860	770	13,007	689	11,136	566	10,353	401		
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.												
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.												
49. Apoplexy.....	7	6	9	5	6	4	2	1	1	2		
50. Epilepsy.....	15	3	31	3	43	2	22	1	15	2		
51. Headache.....	383		323		228		231		248			
52. Insanity.....	1	1	4		3				7	1		
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	18	13	17	8	6		14	9	5	3		
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	5	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	10	10		
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	2		3	3	1	2	1	1	11	1		
56. Nostalgia.....	10	3	5		5				4			
57. Neuralgia.....	127		114		147		123		200			
58. Paralysis.....	5	4	12		5	2	3	1	4	2		
59. Sun-stroke.....	31	9	45	5	16	2	2					
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	13	1	7			1			2	1		
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.												
61. Amaurosis.....	5		3		5		1		5			
62. Cataract.....	1		1				2		1			
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	120		159		126		154		92			
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	3		5		7		1		1			
65. Night Blindness.....	77		68		56		32		17			
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		10		3		7		5			
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.												
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	18		19		23		14		24			
68. Deafness.....	2		6		5		16		5			
69. Otorrhœa.....	15		41		25		30		10			
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	18		35		10		14		3			
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.												
71. Anenrism.....									1			
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	12	2	5	2	18	7	15	3	3	2		
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	8	10	2	6	8	4	13	6	6	4		
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	4	3	1	2	4	3	2	1	1			
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....			6	2	4	2	3	2	1			
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....			1		1					1		
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	1											
78. Varicose Veins.....	2		12		17		14		4			
79. Varicocele.....	4		6		6		9		5			
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5	1	20	2	1				1	1		
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.												
81. Asthma.....	14	1	18		29		34	1	26	1		
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	323	8	293	5	314	1	414	6	475	9		
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	62	1	58	4	55	3	104	8	146	1		
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	4	2	9	1	8	5	6		1	2		
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	10	1	6	1	2		15		1			
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	119	3	51	1	98		161	2	117	3		
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	294	107	188	74	160	55	224	67	435	92		
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	112	7	113	2	125	2	132	4	177	8		
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	3		8	3	15	1	18	3	11			
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	17	10	4	2	1	2	10	1	28	1		
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.												
91. Colic.....	211		319		224	2	152		204			
92. Constipation.....	635		578	1	424		415	1	389			
93. Cholera Morbus.....	34	1	44		21	1	13		7			
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3							1				
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	54	14	69	6	28	14	38	12	34	8		
96. Dyspepsia.....	147	1	87	1	54		48	1	76			
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....			6		1							
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	3		2		1		1		2			
99. Fistula in Ano.....	5		10		7		6		6			
100. Hernia.....	71		62		60		49		58			
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	3	1	2									
Carried forward.....	16,521	1,028	16,761	911	15,415	806	13,704	700	13,238	556		

TABLE CVI.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
54,734.			55,463.		56,359.		58,763.		61,203.		62,873.		79,909.		57,543.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
8,741	363		7,879	444	7,242	374	9,354	403	9,992	380	11,772	434	15,257	491	132,075	6,126
49	3	3	3	4	1	1	4	3	6	5	3	5	3	5	48	44
50	39	3	19	2	23	1	32	5	25	4	18	3	41	1	323	30
51	228		215		230		219		284		363		468		3,420	
52	2		3	1	2		3		4		3		3		35	3
53	5	4	3	3	4	9	4	6	1	8	2	6	8	11	87	80
54	9	5	3	3		1	1	2	12	4	1	3	2	4	52	42
55	7		2	1			2	7		1		6	2	2	31	24
56	2		1		4		5		22		6	1	15	1	79	5
57	162		141		166	1	162		238		156		167	1	1,903	2
58	11	2	5	4	19	1	5	1	6	1	1		3	1	79	19
59							1	1	1		11	2	21	4	128	23
60	5		1	1	4	1		1	44	12	3		13	1	92	19
61	1		1		1		1		2		6		6		37	
62			2						1		3		2		13	
63	98		88		69		127		196		197		183		1,609	
64	4		4		7		3		12		5		13		65	
65	23		12		19		39		68		75		122		608	
66			2		2		5		5				6		48	
67	9		16		16		13		17		12		22		203	
68	5		2		3		3		3		5		11		66	
69	14		4		9		18		16		18		17		217	
70	7		3				3		1		1		3		98	
71							1		3		1		2	1	8	1
72	9	5	5	4	6	4	8	2	8	2	17	5	13	2	119	40
73	7	5	3	5	3	1	4	1	4	8	6	6	17	11	81	67
74	2	1		1			4	3	1	4	2	4	6	6	27	28
75	2	1	4	3	2	1	1			2	3	1	3	4	29	18
76			1			1	1	3	1		3	2	2	1	10	8
77			1									1			2	1
78	6		6		9		6		10		11		15	1	112	1
79	11		8		3		2		4		4		5		67	
80	1	1	2	2			1	1	1	1		2	1		33	11
81	6		16	3	14	1	10		18		26	1	19	1	230	9
82	902	8	958	21	734	15	655	15	524	3	382	2	381	4	6,355	97
83	62	6	48	9	63	7	94	6	29	6	42	8	93	3	856	62
84	7	1	7		2	3	9	3	2	1	9	2	9	3	73	23
85	5		5		2		3		7		4		12		72	2
86	282	1	119	2	110	1	46	2	49	1	90	1	50		1,292	17
87	445	151	702	292	686	211	548	208	454	147	251	138	282	100	4,669	1,642
88	207	11	241	7	239	8	190	10	217	3	136	5	213	6	2,102	73
89	11	3	16	3	23	2	8	1	8	6	19	1	13	1	153	24
90	96	1	51	8	23	7	16	2	5		9	2	22	2	282	38
91	209		185		173	1	179		229		213		343		2,641	3
92	351		269		282		325		506		527		669		5,370	2
93	11		9		1		6		42	2	33		149	3	370	7
94	1		2								3				9	1
95	33	4	36	3	38	4	30	2	27	11	45	5	66	13	498	96
96	55		30		52		51		73		64		114		851	3
97													1		8	
98						1			1		6		3		19	1
99	8		11		9		2		4		9		13		90	
100	62		59		56		60		50		52		71		710	
101	1		5		2				2		4				19	1
12,167	579		11,208	826	10,353	657	12,264	688	13,235	612	14,632	646	18,975	684	168,473	8,693

TABLE CVI.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded

YEAR.....	1864.											
	MONTH.....		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	MEAN STRENGTH.....		50,906.		50,750.		48,960.		53,232.		57,421.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward.....	16,521	1,028	16,761	911	15,415	806	13,704	700	13,238	556		
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.												
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	7	1	5	2	3		4	1	1	2		
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	131		190	1	72		218		241	1		
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	16		31	2	16	2	43	4	45	4		
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	20	10	25	9	33	6	16	3	11	4		
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	3		4	1			6	1	3	2		
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	29	2	42	3	26	1	23		30			
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	6	3	17	2	12	2	12		17			
109. Jaundice.....	151	4	228	3	175	4	117	1	108	1		
110. Piles.....	81	2	78	1	92		81		75			
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		5		16		11		15			
ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.												
112. Stone and Gravel.....	11		11		10		13		9			
113. Diabetes.....	1		2		3				1			
114. Bright's Disease.....	17	2	13	3	11	1	3	2	8			
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	2		1						1			
116. Diseases of Testis.....	13		11		10		11	1	3			
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	14		33		24		28		34	1		
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	4	1	9		16	2	10		8			
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	16		12		9		13		14			
120. Hydrocele.....	2		5		10		4		5			
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		1		3		11		6			
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.												
122. Anchylosis.....	2		3				1		1			
123. Caries.....			6		8	1			3			
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	14		17		14		10		8	1		
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	3		3		2		1		1			
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	2	1	1		2				8			
127. Necrosis.....	3		3		7	1	1		4			
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		1									
ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System												
129. Abscess.....	64		81	1	62		50		62	2		
130. Boils.....	139		140		112		84		119			
131. Carbuncle.....	16		3		10		2		1			
132. Whitlow.....	12		23		11		13		12			
133. Skin Diseases.....	98		101		52		53		50	1		
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.												
ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.												
134. Burns.....	8		11		3		14		27			
135. Contusions.....	62		56	1	48		78	1	101			
136. Concussion of Brain.....	2	1	1	2			1		5			
137. Drowning.....		9		5		1				2		
138. Sprains.....	128		132		98		126		163			
139. Dislocation.....	2		3	1	1		2					
140. Simple Fractures.....	3		4		3		4		10			
141. Compound Fractures.....	2						2	4	2			
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	138	19	73	22	46	16	123	12	69	12		
143. Incised Wounds.....	46		42		38		56		50			
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	27		17		12		16		20			
145. Punctured Wounds.....	26		22		16		14		22	1		
146. Poisoning.....	3	1					1		1			
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	25		4	1	68		4	1	11			
148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....								1				
149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....												
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....				1		5						
Total.....	17,879	1,084	18,231	972	16,569	848	14,984	732	14,623	590		

TABLE CVI.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
54,734.		55,463.		56,359.		58,703.		61,203.		62,873.		79,909.		57,543.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
12,167	579	11,208	826	10,353	657	12,264	688	13,235	612	14,632	646	18,975	684	168,473	8,693	
102	1	2				2				17	1	4	5	46	12	
103	264	189		173		165		208		163		132	1	2,146	3	
104	17	29	3	16	4	4	3	9	3	15	2	19	4	260	31	
105	10	17	2	10	6	36	9	5	2	34	5	39	14	256	73	
106	2	3	1	6	3	1	2	3	1	9	2	6	4	46	17	
107	32	31	2	18		18	3	57	2	43	3	38	1	387	18	
108	12	7	1	11	2	39	4	11	2	23	1	23	1	190	22	
109	89	64	2	59	2	89	1	96	2	77	2	146	2	1,399	26	
110	81	49		33		63		41		77		115		866	4	
111	2	11		5		5		21		17		44		154	1	
112	22	9		10		9		17		15		17		153		
113		1		1		2		3	1	3	1	6		23	2	
114	11	5	12	2	8	8	11	5	4	14	4	16	1	129	32	
115	1	1										1		7		
116	16	6		5		2		4		11		9		101	1	
117	23	16	1	23		19	1	20	2	32	1	31	1	297	7	
118	8	8		12	1	13		7		12	1	13	1	120	6	
119	16	15		11		20		8		13		17		164		
120	4	2		2		2		1		4		2		43	1	
121	4	7	2			4		7		4	1	6		56	3	
122	4	1		2		2		1		1		4		22		
123	4	2		3				2		1	1	5		34	2	
124	17	12		11		3		8		8		27	1	149	2	
125	1			2				3				3		19		
126	1	1		3		1		2		1		4		26	1	
127	3	3	1	3				3		2		3		35	2	
128	2							1						8		
129	48	1	41	1	48	1	70	56	1	53	2	81		716	9	
130	75		80		80		55	95		95		149		1,223		
131	3		8		1		4	6		6		5		65		
132	13		17		17		25	11		16		33		203		
133	51		53	1	66		83	74		99		82		862	2	
134	34		55		41		22	20		17		14		266		
135	99	1	103	1	84		117	105	1	112		118	1	1,083	6	
136	1	1					2	1	2	3		5	1	21	8	
137		1		2		1			4		8		9		43	
138	166		171		147		163	174		170		202		1,840		
139	2		4		5		5	4		5		12		45	1	
140	3	1	3	4	4		6	6		2		8		56	6	
141	1		1							3	1		2	11	7	
142	246	52	47	38	48	20	87	334	52	41	27	30	14	1,282	299	
143	48		60		56		52	53		60		74		635		
144	34	1	24		14		19	27	1	34		21	3	265	6	
145	24		24		19		16	24		23		32		262	2	
146	3	1	2		14		2	1		5		6	1	38	3	
147	163	4	260	5	94	6	18	9	2	10	2	15	4	681	25	
148		1							1						3	
149																
150		1									13				20	
13,828	662	12,659	895	11,518	711	13,520	731	14,778	695	15,982	724	20,592	755	185,163	9,399	

TABLE CVII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality.

YEAR.....	1864.													
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.					
	76, 013.		76, 225.		74, 391.		84, 444.		89, 938.					
MONTH.....	MEAN STRENGTH.....		LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.														
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>														
1.	Typhoid Fever.....	236	162	212	112	220	101	164	103	121	74			
2.	Typhus Fever.....	6	15	3	11	3	5	10		1	1			
3.	Typho-Malarial Fever.....	532	79	558	86	359	58	325	56	152	23			
4.	Yellow Fever.....	17		3		6	2	28	13	4				
5.	Remittent Fever.....	1,769	74	1,803	66	1,660	45	1,478	38	970	31			
6.	Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	2,295	4	2,248	3	2,997	3	3,339	1	2,492	5			
7.	Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1,827	4	1,972	3	2,104		2,283	1	2,081	1			
8.	Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	224	2	224	3	280	1	126		139				
9.	Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	138	43	161	38	113	40	111	37	57	20			
10.	Acute Diarrhoea.....	6,527	93	6,386	89	4,314	75	3,459	57	3,238	18			
11.	Chronic Diarrhoea.....	600	169	753	181	767	216	478	194	491	141			
12.	Acute Dysentery.....	1,326	102	1,331	92	1,202	88	1,078	69	703	22			
13.	Chronic Dysentery.....	116	25	154	22	192	24	149	32	93	40			
14.	Erysipelas.....	35	5	17	1	20	1	26	3	62	11			
15.	Small-pox and Varioloid.....	162	36	53	28	42	14	116	21	91	30			
16.	Measles.....	365	35	186	30	249	20	352	26	103	41			
17.	Scarlet Fever.....							1						
18.	Diphtheria.....	47	1	21	2	21	4	18	3	22	2			
19.	Mumps.....	286		260	1	200	3	703		730				
20.	Epidemic Catarrh.....	125		253	1	189		167		584				
21.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	514	23	590	23	422	29	521	21	502	14			
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>														
22.	Syphilis.....	137		158	1	130	2	133	2	161	1			
23.	Gonorrhoea.....	189		245		203		186		197				
24.	Orchitis.....	23		22		26		25	1	20				
25.	Stricture of the Urethra.....	5	1	8		4		3		5				
26.	Purulent Ophthalmia.....	1		7		10		16		5				
27.	Serpent Bite.....	4												
28.	Other Diseases of this Order.....		1	2		3		5		10				
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>														
29.	Scurvy.....	529	17	778	42	1,104	71	455	26	255	7			
30.	Purpura.....	1		5				1		1				
31.	Delirium Tremens.....							2	1					
32.	Inebriation.....			1		1								
33.	Chronic Alcoholism.....					1								
34.	Other Diseases of this Order.....			2										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.														
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>														
35.	Gout.....	2		2										
36.	Acute Rheumatism.....	624	7	518	2	585	3	635	1	823	4			
37.	Chronic Rheumatism.....	373	12	502	7	354	2	489	5	686	3			
38.	Anæmia.....	239	21	182	18	103	18	104	18	81	14			
39.	Cancer.....	3				2				2				
40.	Tumors.....	12		12		6		7		12				
41.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	30	4	33	6	16	2	16	4	5	2			
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>														
42.	Consumption.....	48	43	46	34	51	45	54	46	60	48			
43.	Scrofula.....	102	2	102	6	107	2	76	5	89	2			
44.	Other Diseases of this Order.....	1	1											
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.														
45.	Itch.....	43		39		28		69		84				
46.	Tape-worm.....			1		2								
47.	Other Intestinal Worms.....	20		18		39		10		6				
48.	Other Diseases of this Order.....					5								
Carried forward.....		19,533	981	19,871	908	18,140	874	17,218	784	15,138	555			

TABLE CVII.
of Colored Troops in the United States Army.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
88,336.			92,590.		89,965.		93,685.		100,807.		98,316.		105,009.		89,143.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	105	87	110	106	80	95	116	62	73	88	121	92	134	107	1,692	1,189
2	5	2	6						3	2	4	2	5	3	46	41
3	129	20	152	16	111	16	135	11	151	39	248	56	279	31	3,131	491
4															58	15
5	891	12	764	12	607	10	810	11	966	25	1,294	43	1,486	54	14,498	421
6	1,870	1	1,776	1	1,418	2	1,754		1,639	1	2,017	2	1,951	3	25,796	26
7	1,505	3	1,721	2	1,064	1	1,086	1	1,339	3	1,260		1,413	4	19,655	23
8	123		97		100		82		137	1	174		97		1,803	7
9	45	11	41	20	61	15	32	12	28	16	80	26	62	27	929	305
10	3,225	25	4,221	28	2,609	23	3,579	32	4,065	37	6,056	72	6,907	59	54,586	608
11	380	138	331	130	304	139	347	128	349	93	557	120	548	139	5,905	1,788
12	668	33	887	26	621	18	790	19	1,017	23	1,240	36	1,376	56	12,239	584
13	86	27	50	21	70	11	59	8	47	10	88	17	142	18	1,246	255
14	104	20	69	24	53	16	58	26	87	17	71	21	64	16	666	161
15	121	44	255	126	300	144	254	144	250	85	204	64	100	39	1,948	775
16	212	17	148	15	116	8	256	9	263	28	313	41	268	64	2,831	334
17	1				20	2	16		24		53		3		118	2
18	34	6	87	6	20	2	21	4	5	1	15	2	4		315	33
19	503		339		454		496		403		346		260	1	4,980	5
20	475		567		790		587		301		227		136		4,401	1
21	414	10	391	17	335	16	574	65	633	13	651	28	730	24	6,277	283
22	197	1	145		145	2	191	1	204	1	276	1	318		2,195	12
23	203		165		169		157		201		265		289		2,469	
24	29		28		18		30		37		33	1	37		328	2
25	6		4		4		2		3		6		5		55	1
26	1		10		7		9		16		6		12		100	
27									3						7	
28			1	1	1				2		7	1	2		33	3
29	148	3	122	2	134	1	273	2	426	6	447	6	769	7	5,440	190
30	1				1		1		1	1	1		1	1	14	2
31								1							2	2
32	1						1					1			4	1
33												1			1	1
34			19		25								10		56	
35															4	
36	816	2	935	3	774	4	837	5	808	3	941	3	753	5	9,049	42
37	690	1	617	1	616	3	674	2	554	9	823	5	726	5	7,104	55
38	49	4	22	6	27	3	19	6	31	5	77	9	80	6	1,014	128
39	4	1					1		3	1	1		1		17	2
40	11		10		4		21		10		27		20		152	
41	5		1	2	2	2		1	1	1	7	2	16		132	26
42	40	30	37	59	44	50	52	67	42	79	72	73	62	65	608	639
43	94	4	78	4	70	5	122	4	132	4	148	4	113	8	1,233	50
44			1				6			1					8	2
45	71		105		97		124		228		282		286		1,456	
46					1		2		1				1		8	
47	17		6		3		3		10		17		33		182	
48							3						1		9	
	13,279	502	14,318	628	11,275	588	13,580	621	14,433	593	18,455	729	19,500	742	194,800	8,505

TABLE CVII.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1864.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	76,013.		76,225.		74,391.		84,444.		89,938.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	24,016	1,242	24,132	1,096	21,792	1,024	21,329	958	19,535	770
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	14	1	10	2	3	1	4	1	1	2
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	141		269	2	95		296	1	306	1
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	21		57	2	17	3	47	6	48	4
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	28	10	25	9	34	8	30	7	12	4
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	3		4	2			7	2	3	2
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	61	3	87	3	45	1	35	1	30	
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	23	4	45	2	18	3	26		19	
109. Jaundice.....	270	4	403	3	335	4	250	1	314	2
110. Piles.....	132	2	133	1	154		155		136	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10		14		20		16	1	17	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	19		11		15		14		10	
113. Diabetes.....	1		2		3				1	
114. Bright's Disease.....	24	2	26	4	19	2	7	2	33	2
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	2		1						1	
116. Diseases of Testis.....	22		13		14		14	1	3	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	22		33		26	1	51	1	39	1
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	5	1	11		18	3	11		11	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	17		22		21		30		27	
120. Hydrocele.....	5		9		11		5		5	
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		4		3		11		8	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
122. Anchylosis.....	3		3		2		1		1	
123. Caries.....			6		8	1	4		3	
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	22		25		22		15		17	1
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	3		4		2		1		1	
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	2	1	2		4				9	
127. Necrosis.....	3		3		8	1	2		5	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		4							
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i>										
129. Abscess.....	76		103	1	73		77		98	2
130. Boils.....	179		192		179		175		187	
131. Carbuncle.....	18		4		17		2		4	
132. Whitlow.....	17		31		18		29		24	
133. Skin Diseases.....	126		149		101		88		102	1
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
134. Burns.....	14	1	13		7		25		43	
135. Contusions.....	95		96	1	135	1	155	1	125	
136. Concussion of Brain.....	3	1	1	2			5	1	6	1
137. Drowning.....		30		8		1				2
138. Sprains.....	160		179		157		178		230	
139. Dislocation.....	2		5	1	7		4			
140. Simple Fractures.....	4		6		3		7		13	
141. Compound Fractures.....	2		1				9	4	2	
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	982	52	320	133	996	48	510	102	239	56
143. Incised Wounds.....	52		57		57	1	78		87	
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	38		32		86		27		24	
145. Punctured Wounds.....	42		32		18		19		31	1
146. Poisoning.....	3	1	1		1		6	2	1	
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	30	2	4	1	73	1	5	3	13	3
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>				1				1		
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>				1		5				1
Total.....	26,719	1,357	26,584	1,275	24,617	1,109	23,760	1,096	21,814	856

TABLE CVII.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

1864.			1865.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
88,336.		92,590.		89,965.		93,685.		100,807.		98,316.		105,009.		89,143.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
18,592	803	20,468	1,151	16,509	1,044	18,353	1,040	19,166	933	23,051	1,026	24,454	994	251,387	12,081	
102	2	5	2	9		4		3	1	20	1	6	5	81	16	
103	369	270		299	1	261		268		275		171	1	3,020	6	
104	21	39	4	22	4	11	4	16	5	24	7	20	9	343	48	
105	14	31	5	10	6	43	10	12	3	45	10	47	19	331	95	
106	4	7	2	7	6	5	5	9	3	14	3	12	11	75	36	
107	40	36	4	28		29	4	66	2	77	5	56	5	590	29	
108	17	17	2	13	2	52	4	24	2	35	1	24	2	313	26	
109	163	162	3	160	3	177	1	155	2	144	4	256	3	2,789	32	
110	125	121		70		129		99		165	2	174		1,593	6	
111	12	30		15	1	26		24		60		50	1	294	5	
112	28	19		20		13		22		21		23		215		
113		2		5	1	3		4	1	4	1	6		31	3	
114	23	26	3	20	8	16		11	6	22	5	21	1	248	40	
115	1	1								2		1		9		
116	16	15		16		6		5		12		12		148	1	
117	35	24	1	28		29	2	28	3	42	1	35	1	392	11	
118	9	12		20	1	21	1	12		24	1	19	1	173	8	
119	20	26		22		30		11		20		31		277		
120	5	5		2		3		3		7		4		64	1	
121	7	8	2	3		5	1	7		9	1	6		74	5	
122	4	1		2		4		3		5		4		33		
123	4	5		13		12		4		1	1	6		66	2	
124	25	37		25		16		25		27		30	1	286	2	
125	1			2				6				7		27		
126	2	1		3		3		2		1		9		38	1	
127	3	4	1	3				3		3		3		40	2	
128	2							7						17		
129	67	64	1	71	1	97	1	90	2	91	2	106		1,013	11	
130	138	151		138		114		166		192		205		2,016		
131	11	8		4		4		8		8		6		94		
132	21	25		47		39		23		40		35		349		
133	88	110	1	111	1	114		147		171		110		1,417	3	
134	45	78		54	1	41		35		24		20		399	2	
135	159	214	1	145		144		153	1	169	2	154	1	1,744	9	
136	1	2	1	1		2	1	1	3	3		6	1	31	13	
137		2		1			1		5		8		15		75	
138	232	272		207		236		238		264		254		2,607		
139	5	4		12		8		6		13		13		79	1	
140	7	5	4	8		6	1	8		4		9		80	12	
141	5	1	2			1	1			3	1			24	11	
142	548	98	48	210	31	113	31	417	73	54	36	40	18	4,527	719	
143	68	83		84		75		67		75		96		879	2	
144	42	32	1	19		26	1	34	1	44		23	3	427	7	
145	32	29		25		23	1	37		35		39		362	2	
146	3	2		19		3		3	1	5		6	1	53	6	
147	323	721	12	252	8	62	4	96	3	13	2	15	7	1,607	50	
148					1				2		1		1		8	
149																
150		2									14		1		24	
21,339	939	23,271	1,253	18,733	1,121	20,359	1,114	21,524	1,052	25,318	1,135	26,624	1,104	280,662	13,411	

TABLE CVIII.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	22,584.		21,547.		16,883.		12,735.		12,162.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
1. Typhoid Fever.....	88	31	27	15	26	23	24	20	9	7
2. Typhus Fever.....		1			4	2				
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	67	28	219	27	329	18	135	36	34	7
4. Yellow Fever.....										
5. Remittent Fever.....	438	9	429	20	463	16	291	11	92	5
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	533		632		756	4	430	1	355	
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	425	1	401	1	392	1	619		317	1
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	22		43	1	84		89		58	
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	9	1	8	4	32	3	23	13	12	2
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	1,023	10	696	2	369	7	174	2	204	1
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	45	45	36	14	45	15	41	16	6	19
12. Acute Dysentery.....	209	17	165	5	81	4	49	4	73	2
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	25	6	11	2	5	1	5	6	4	3
14. Erysipelas.....	4		2	1	4		1		2	
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	21	12	6	4	6	2	27	8	17	6
16. Measles.....	65		23	1	4				1	
17. Scarlet Fever.....										
18. Diphtheria.....	1		7	2	14	1	2		2	
19. Mumps.....	91		107		115		88		75	
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	7		17		11		19		31	
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	259	8	219	3	88	6	162	5	70	1
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
22. Syphilis.....	100		87		94		71		86	
23. Gonorrhœa.....	141		153		136		82		76	
24. Orchitis.....	9		10		12		23		9	
25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	4		3		2		1			
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	1									
27. Serpent Bite.....										
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3		7						1	
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
29. Scurvy.....	75	1	22	2	33		6		49	1
30. Purpura.....									1	
31. Delirium Tremens.....										
32. Inebriation.....										
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
35. Gout.....										
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	122	1	92		67		29	1	43	
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	54	2	31		20		26	1	46	
38. Anæmia.....	25	1	8		4		9	1	2	1
39. Cancer.....							1	1		
40. Tumors.....	2		3		3		6		2	
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER II.— <i>Tabercular Diseases.</i>										
42. Consumption.....	11	17	11	11	10	10	9	10	6	5
43. Scrofula.....	22	1	20	1	25		10	1	8	1
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
45. Itch.....	60		45		45		28		65	
46. Tape-worm.....										
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	3		3		3		1		1	
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
Carried forward.....	3,964	192	3,543	116	3,282	113	2,481	137	1,787	62

TABLE CVIII.
of Colored Troops in the Atlantic Region.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
9,265.			6,251.		4,907.		5,371.		4,522.		2,276.		2,061.		10,055.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1		1	1	2	1		1	2	1				1		179	101
2															4	3
3	6	1	4		1		5		1	1					891	118
4																
5	55		37	2	17		16		7		1		5		1,851	63
6	226		91		29		34		25		6		9		3,126	5
7	233		71		75		53		18		24		6		2,664	4
8	8		1				2		9				56		372	1
9		1			1		1	1							86	25
10	96		107		77		101		108		36		39		3,030	22
11	6	2	14	3	13	1	6	3	3	2	2		4	2	221	122
12	15		16	2	13		12		10		4		4		651	34
13	1		3				2		1				2		59	18
14	3						3		2						21	1
15	85	27	43	23	68	24	44	24	36	10	3	8	5		361	148
16			2		1										96	1
17																
18	1												3		30	3
19	37		8		2		7		4		1		2		537	
20	28		33		27		33		12		3				221	
21	10	1	11		7		7		8		3		7		851	24
22	74		83		53		88		28		10		17		791	
23	94		66		39		38		19		8		16		868	
24	7		3		3		6		1		1		3		87	
25			1				1		1						13	
26	1				1		4						2		9	
27																
28	9				1		9				3		1		34	
29	23		23	1	2		2		4		1		4		244	5
30															1	
31			1		1		1								3	
32									3				1		4	
33																
34																
35																
36	29		29		19		19		11		6		6		472	2
37	24		8	1	12		24		21	1	4		14		284	5
38			5					1					1		54	4
39															1	1
40									1						17	
41																
42	4	4	3	5	5	1		3	1	1		1		1	60	69
43	1		3	1	3		3		2			1			97	6
44	1	1													1	1
45	28		29		33		53		38		17		18		459	
46																
47															11	
48																
	1,105	38	696	40	504	26	575	34	375	15	133	10	226	3	18,671	786

TABLE CVIII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

YEAR	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	22, 584.		21, 547.		16, 883.		12, 735.		12, 162.	
MONTH										
MEAN STRENGTH										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	3,964	192	3,543	116	3,282	113	2,481	137	1,767	62
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.										
49. Apoplexy.....	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	
50. Epilepsy.....	4			2	2	1	2	1	2	
51. Headache.....	257		135		116		59		66	
52. Insanity.....	1		2							
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	2	3	2	2	1	1			1	
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	22	7	12		1	3			1	1
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....		1	1							
56. Nostalgia.....			10							
57. Neuralgia.....	19		18		20		31		28	
58. Paralysis.....	1		1		1	1	1			
59. Sun-stroke.....	25	3	15	2	7	2				
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....		4	2	1		1				
ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.										
61. Amaurosis.....	1								1	
62. Cataract.....							2			
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	19		31		14		9		6	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....			1		1		1		1	
65. Night Blindness.....	12		21		20		23		27	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1					
ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	3		1		6		3		1	
68. Deafness.....	1						1			
69. Otorrhœa.....	2		11		5		3		2	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	7	3	4	1	3	1	3		4	
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	3		2	2	2		3		4	
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....			1		2		1		1	
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	1	2		1		1		1	2	
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....										
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										
78. Varicose Veins.....	2		4		3		1		4	
79. Varicocele.....	3		1		1		3			
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....							2	1		
ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.										
81. Asthma.....	6		4		3		3	1	7	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	89	1	105	2	34	1	58		83	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	43		5		2	1	1	1	8	
84. Dropsy of Chest.....									1	1
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....			2				2			
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	1		8		18		3		6	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	45	14	33	12	24	11	50	2	47	16
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	33	4	26	1	22		9	2	17	
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	6	1	3	1	2		1	3	2	
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....							3			
ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.										
91. Colic.....	102		69		44		33		25	
92. Constipation.....	159		121	1	64		35		41	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	21	2	9	2	15		4		1	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....					2					
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	9	1	6	3	2		2	1	5	1
96. Dyspepsia.....	14		4		19		8		7	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	1						1			
99. Fistula in Ano.....			1						2	
100. Hernia.....	19	1	9		3		6		6	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1						1			
Carried forward.....	4,899	240	4,225	148	3,743	138	2,850	150	2,197	81

TABLE CVIII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Continued.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
9,265.			6,251.		4,907.		5,371.		4,522.		2,376.		2,061.		10,055.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	1,105	38	696	40	504	26	575	34	375	15	133	10	226	3	18,671	786
49	1	1											1		6	4
50		1					1		2						15	3
51	20		53		24		33		21		13		11		808	
52			1				1								5	
53				1		1			1	1				1	7	10
54															36	11
55															1	1
56															10	
57	10		11		7		2		3		1		3		153	
58															4	1
59													1		48	7
60															2	6
61	1														3	
62															2	
63	4		15		5		10		9		7		1		130	
64															4	
65	3		2				1		1						110	
66							1		1						3	
67	3						2				1				20	
68					1										3	
69	2		2		3		3		2				1		36	
70																
71																
72		1	2		1								2	2	26	8
73		1													14	3
74			1												6	
75			1												4	5
76																
77																
78			3						1						18	
79															8	
80									1						3	1
81	1		2				3								29	1
82	58		35		33		21		22		5		7		550	4
83	2		12				7								80	2
84															1	1
85															4	
86	3	1	5										1		45	1
87	12	4	20	7	14	5	11	6	6	2	3		6		271	79
88	16		19	1	12		12		8		3		2		179	8
89															14	5
90	2				13		6		5		2				31	
91	7		19		6		8		6		3		5		327	
92	35		38		36		51		31		11		13		635	1
93	2		1								1		2		56	4
94															2	
95		1							1	1					25	8
96	1		2		2		9		7		3		2		78	
97																
98															2	
99			1												4	
100	4		3		3		5		1						59	1
101					1										3	
	1,292	48	944	49	665	32	762	40	504	19	186	10	284	6	22,551	961

TABLE CVIII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	22, 584.		21, 547.		16, 883.		12, 735.		12, 162.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	4, 899	240	4, 225	148	3, 743	138	2, 850	150	2, 197	81
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	1	1	5		1		5		2	
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	19		31	1	49	1	12		15	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	6	3	7		3	1	1		6	1
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	10	2	1	2	7	1	3		8	1
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	1		1				2	1		
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	22	2	16	1	15		5	1	2	1
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	11		6		8		2		1	1
109. Jaundice.....	106		61	1	45		41	1	21	
110. Piles.....	25		22		16		11		12	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		2		3	1	1		1	
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	1		2		3		1		3	
113. Diabetes.....					1					
114. Bright's Disease.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
115. Diseases of Prostate.....										
116. Diseases of Testis.....										
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	7	1	8		6		4		2	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	4		3		2	1	2		1	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	5		2		2		4		5	
120. Hydrocele.....	1		1							
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1						1			
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>										
122. Anchylosis.....			1		2		1			
123. Caries.....							1			
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	3		4		1		3		2	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....										
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	1								2	
127. Necrosis.....	1	1			2		1		2	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....				1						
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i>										
129. Abscess.....	26		21		12		14		12	1
130. Boils.....	60		62		50		33		16	
131. Carbuncle.....	1		4		2		2		1	
132. Whitlow.....	6		5		3		4		3	
133. Skin Diseases.....	28		49		23	1	7		9	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>										
134. Burns.....	1		5		2		1		8	
135. Contusions.....	26		12		13		6		12	
136. Concussion of Brain.....	1									
137. Drowning.....						2				
138. Sprains.....	21		25		18		8		5	
139. Dislocation.....	1		1		1	1			2	1
140. Simple Fractures.....	1		1		1		1		1	
141. Compound Fractures.....						1			1	
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	22	2	9	5	10	2	6	2	5	3
143. Incised Wounds.....	15		13		18		5		13	
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	7	1	3		2		2			
145. Punctured Wounds.....	5		8		5		3		3	
146. Poisoning.....										
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....		1	2	2	2			1	2	
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		1								1
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>										
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>										2
Total.....	5, 353	256	4, 620	163	4, 072	151	3, 046	157	2, 376	94

TABLE CVIII.—ATLANTIC REGION—Concluded.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
9,265.		6,251.		4,907.		5,371.		4,522.		2,376.		2,061.		10,055.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1,292	48	944	49	665	32	762	40	504	19	186	10	284	6	22,551	961	
102														14	1	
103	24	20		23		24		8		5		1		231	2	
104	1					2								26	5	
105				1	1	5						2		37	7	
106														4	1	
107	2			1		3								66	5	
108	1											1		30	1	
109	18	6		4		9		2		2				315	2	
110	8	6		2		2		2						106		
111												1		14	1	
112										1		1		12		
113		1							1					2	1	
114	1		2	1										11	8	
115																
116																
117	1	4		1										33	1	
118				1										13	1	
119	1	1												20		
120														2		
121														2		
122														4		
123														1		
124		3				1		3						20		
125																
126														3		
127														6	1	
128				5		2		1				3		11	1	
129	9	9		6		5		4	1	2		4		124	2	
130	16	22		6		20		9		15		12		321		
131				1						3		1		15		
132	2	3		3		4		3		2		3		41		
133	6	8		8		12		10		2		4		166	1	
134		7		7		2		5						38		
135	14	12		13		15		6		4		6		139		
136														1		
137		2							1				1		6	
138	13	6		13		14		5		1		4		133		
139				2										7	2	
140	1	1				1								8		
141														1	1	
142	12	4	4	1	4	3	9	6						87	22	
143	11	9	9		7		10	5		2		2		110		
144	2	1		2		9		1		1				30	1	
145	3	4				3				1				35		
146																
147		26	1	2		2								36	5	
148	1														3	
149																
150															2	
1,438	55	1,097	53	778	36	916	40	574	22	227	10	329	7	24,826	1,044	

TABLE CIX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1865.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	81,020.		74,388.		74,835.		63,291.		53,844.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
	1. Typhoid Fever.....	137	71	75	47	53	38	36	30	13	19
	2. Typhus Fever.....			2	2	1					
	3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	367	49	252	38	173	25	112	41	52	12
	4. Yellow Fever.....										
	5. Remittent Fever.....	1,830	49	1,627	52	1,407	47	1,040	33	628	17
	6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	2,806	3	3,226	1	3,853	2	3,678		1,716	
	7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1,990	3	2,577	2	3,222		3,039		1,776	1
	8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	75	1	123		132		133		83	
	9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	45	21	84	11	119	24	112	19	35	13
	10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	5,246	56	3,554	67	3,274	56	2,696	18	1,470	13
	11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	496	116	292	109	557	94	263	94	175	50
	12. Acute Dysentery.....	1,059	81	839	77	644	64	787	56	439	36
	13. Chronic Dysentery.....	135	14	87	12	176	35	76	28	65	12
	14. Erysipelas.....	51	3	24	3	13	1	14		11	1
	15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	40	9	27	11	49	10	82	25	180	44
	16. Measles.....	98	22	26	4	13	1	12		10	
	17. Scarlet Fever.....										
	18. Diphtheria.....	5	2	19		9	3	10	1	11	4
	19. Mumps.....	192		101	1	58		83		14	1
	20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	42		110		63		105		94	
	21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	512	18	437	22	418	25	411	16	165	3
	ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22. Syphilis.....	251		196		213	1	243	1	229	
	23. Gonorrhoea.....	264		238		205		241		193	
	24. Orchitis.....	38		44		31		34		40	
	25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	3		3		2		2		6	
	26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	9		10		2		1		2	
	27. Serpent Bite.....	1		4							
	28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		5		3		1		17	
	ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29. Scurvy.....	1,964	23	3,232	69	1,646	17	392	10	112	4
	30. Purpura.....	2		4	3	5	4	1			
	31. Delirium Tremens.....										
	32. Inebriation.....			1		2					
	33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
	34. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1	2				
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35. Gout.....										
	36. Acute Rheumatism.....	583	3	411	5	402	1	316	1	270	
	37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	533	4	428	4	330	1	236	4	252	
	38. Anaemia.....	97	2	78	10	80	4	51	8	17	1
	39. Cancer.....			1							
	40. Tumors.....	7		4		4		6		9	
	41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6	1	1	1	3	1			1	
	ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	42. Consumption.....	43	39	39	31	29	30	15	29	14	28
	43. Scrophula.....	96		89	2	76	1	37	1	42	1
	44. Other Diseases of this Order.....				1						
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	45. Itch.....	125		87		71		52		76	
	46. Tape-worm.....					1					
	47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	18		10		7	1	5		6	
	48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	Carried forward.....	19,168	590	18,477	585	17,347	488	14,322	415	8,223	260

TABLE CIX.
of Colored Troops in the Central Region.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
55,955.			47,622.		37,029.		28,506.		18,088.		13,243.		10,825.		46,562.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	18	12	12	4	3	2	4	6	2	6	2	1	2	2	357	238
2		1				1									3	4
3	50	10	35	6	18	5	17	4	5	2	1		1	1,082	193	
4																
5	296	7	215	6	175	2	187	2	104	3	90	2	112	2	7,711	222
6	1,324		783		576		360		180		157		172		18,831	6
7	1,132	1	781		668		380		263	1	227		288		16,343	8
8	26		56		16		5		4		18		4		675	1
9	20	4	31	5	1	4	6	4			7		3	2	463	107
10	1,675	6	1,153	8	790	8	531	1	367	2	273		305		21,334	235
11	143	47	137	29	89	18	34	16	17	5	5	5	5	1	2,313	584
12	463	28	282	13	213	9	166	6	91	4	84	2	87	2	5,154	378
13	32	15	25	10	16	5	7	1	6	1	1		3		629	133
14	44	4	61	7	48	3	24		11	1	5		1	1	307	24
15	273	145	253	117	267	109	281	108	129	62	39	11	27	7	1,647	658
16	9	1	9		3		5								185	28
17																
18	10		6		5		5				4		1		85	10
19	84		43		25		36		14		2				652	2
20	307		171		157		114		23		16		81		1,289	
21	156	6	128	3	65	4	46	2	21	3	32	1	7		2,398	103
22	342		230		172	1	148		102		41		29		2,196	3
23	267		224		120		96		63		50		39		2,000	
24	37		26		20		15		4		6		9		304	
25			3		1				1		1				22	
26			3						3		1		6		37	
27											2				7	
28	12		15		12		17		5		13		12		114	
29	66	1	22	2	38	2	25		14		23	2	17		7,551	130
30			5											1	17	8
31																
32									1	1					4	1
33			1												1	
34	18												1	1	20	3
35							3								3	
36	326		244		203	1	98		51	1	43		30	1	2,977	13
37	190	1	187		132	3	88		37		37		26		2,486	17
38	12	1	9	2	5		2			2			1	1	352	31
39			1												2	
40	6	1	4		6		5		5		3		4		63	1
41										1					11	4
42	13	14	21	24	15	12	6	17	2	7	2	4	4	1	203	236
43	35		39	1	34		24	1	6		2	1	4		484	8
44																1
45	85		110		82		93		53		15		5		854	
46			1												2	
47	2		6		1										55	1
48	1														1	
	7,474	305	5,332	237	3,976	189	2,828	168	1,590	102	1,202	29	1,285	23	101,224	3,391

TABLE CIX.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	81,020.		74,388.		74,835.		63,291.		53,844.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	19,168	590	18,477	585	17,347	488	14,322	415	8,223	260
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	1	2	2	3	5	3	4	4	1	1
50. Epilepsy.....	29	1	16	2	20		9	2	12	2
51. Headache.....	686		546		394	1	354		221	
52. Insanity.....	4		5		7		3		1	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	6	11	1	7	9	3	2	4		1
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	1	4					1			1
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1			1	1	1	1			1
56. Nostalgia.....	19		8	1	4		5	1	1	
57. Neuralgia.....	171		226		137		162		133	
58. Paralysis.....	9		3		3		3		3	1
59. Sun-stroke.....	110	9	48		9					
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		6		4	3	2	1		
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	16		22		6		3		4	
62. Cataract.....	5				1		1		1	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	260		208		134		119		85	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	16		10		7				1	
65. Night Blindness.....	162		83		59		16		15	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10				4					
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	38		26		18		6		3	
68. Deafness.....	8		11		3		5		2	
69. Otorrhoea.....	40		39		19		8		12	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		1							
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	8	6	5	2	8	5	3	4		
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	11	9	4	4	6	2	3	2	1	2
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	2	4	3			4		1	1	
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	2	2	1		1		1		2	
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....		1	1			1				
77. Inflammation of Veins.....										2
78. Varicose Veins.....	13		11		7		4		5	
79. Varicocele.....	8		5				2		3	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19			1	1	2			7	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	42		25	2	16	1	14		11	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	300		282	1	282	2	320	1	411	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	90	4	56	2	43	1	59	1	68	4
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	11	1	5		1		2	1	1	2
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	19		15		1		3	1	2	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	29	1	36		28		45	1	40	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	180	64	143	50	119	35	111	27	154	31
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	130	6	132	4	110	4	105	3	114	3
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	7		8	1	6		9	1	4	1
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2	1		7	3	3		11	2
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	445	2	297		314		280	1	146	
92. Constipation.....	675		507		431		375		260	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	86	4	61	2	49	1	14	2	15	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	10				3				1	
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	74	16	49	8	44	9	23	5	23	1
96. Dyspepsia.....	75		84		59		71		38	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....			1		2				1	
99. Fistula in Ano.....	8		18		10		6		3	
100. Hernia.....	79		77		103		59		25	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	1				3		2		1	
Carried forward.....	23,092	739	21,565	676	19,845	569	16,539	479	10,068	313

TABLE CIX.—CENTRAL REGION—Continued.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.		
55,955.		47,622.		37,020.		28,506.		18,088.		13,343.		10,825.		46,562.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
7,474	305	5,332	237	3,976	189	2,828	168	1,590	102	1,202	29	1,285	23	101,224	3,391	
49		1		2		1	1			1	1			18	15	
50	11	5	1	10		4	1	2		3				121	10	
51	213	186		115		121		84		44		39		3,003	1	
52	2	2								2	1			26	1	
53	1	2	3						1			1	1	22	32	
54		2			1									3	8	
55		1							1					4	4	
56	3			1		1				1				43	2	
57	123	108		88		57		61		24		16		1,312		
58		1		1		1		1	1			1		26	2	
59		2								1		2	2	172	11	
60	1	3		9										27	4	
61	1							2						54		
62		1												9		
63	84	56		50		51		24		24		34		1,129		
64						1		3		4		1		43		
65	2	8		2		4		4				8		363		
66	1	1						1		2				19		
67	12	6		5		2				4				120		
68	2	3				1								35		
69	12	10		5		4		1		2		3		155		
70	2									2				11		
71																
72	5	2	2	1	6	1	3	2		1			1	40	25	
73	2	1	5	5			2	1		1			1	34	28	
74		1					2							8	10	
75	1	1			1	1				1	1	2	2	12	8	
76		1												2	2	
77														2		
78	17			1		1				1				60		
79	1									1				20		
80	3	1	6	2										36	6	
81	9		8		5		4			3		4		141	3	
82	490	4	500	4	289	6	108	1	55	1	58	35		3,130	20	
83	41	1	50		24		17	1	3	1	1	2		453	16	
84	1									1				21	5	
85					2		1			1		2		46	1	
86	82	2	52		97		26			1		1		437	4	
87	265	57	199	49	152	36	108	43	23	19	11	5	11	1,476	419	
88	163	6	181	3	94	2	81	2	33		23		12	1,178	34	
89	1		3	1	5	1	4	2	3					50	7	
90	35	2	20	1	28		10		14		4			133	10	
91	133		82		49		24		21		28		24	1,843	5	
92	269		312		201		146		91		64		48	3,379		
93	6		3				8		10		10		21	283	9	
94							3						3	20		
95	12	6	12	2	7	1	4	2	3	4	2	1	1	254	56	
96	33		43		29		18		27		1		3	481		
97																
98					2									6		
99	2		1						1					49		
100	29		15		20		6		2			1		416		
101	2	1					1				1			11	1	
9,552	393	7,225	309	5,276	238	3,653	224	2,061	134	1,524	39	1,560	35	121,960	4,148	

TABLE CIX.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1865.											
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.			
	81,020.		74,388.		74,835.		63,291.		53,844.			
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
MEAN STRENGTH.....			81,020.	74,388.	74,835.	63,291.	53,844.					
	Brought forward.....		23,092	739	21,565	676	19,845	569	16,539	479	10,068	313
	ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>											
	102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....		6	4	5	.....	6	2	3	2	2	1
	103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....		89	.....	109	.....	131	.....	125	.....	143	.....
	104. Inflammation of Stomach.....		16	4	17	4	16	2	12	.....	8	1
	105. Inflammation of Bowels.....		34	5	25	13	10	2	17	6	6	2
	106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....		2	3	5	5	2	5	1	.....	.....	1
	107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....		46	4	36	4	51	4	9	1	13	2
	108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....		12	1	20	1	14	2	8	6	14	.....
	109. Jaundice.....		165	1	162	1	123	.....	103	1	79	.....
	110. Piles.....		120	1	110	.....	87	.....	64	.....	63	.....
	111. Other Diseases of this Order.....		15	.....	15	.....	11	.....	15	.....	6	1
	ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>											
	112. Stone and Gravel.....		10	.....	14	.....	10	.....	7	.....	4	.....
	113. Diabetes.....		3	1	2	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....
	114. Bright's Disease.....		13	4	19	1	14	1	3	2	3	3
	115. Diseases of Prostate.....		.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	116. Diseases of Testis.....		.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
	117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....		32	2	23	.....	26	2	13	1	9	.....
	118. Inflammation of Bladder.....		12	1	12	1	8	.....	3	.....	3	.....
	119. Incontinence of Urine.....		18	.....	35	.....	21	1	14	.....	4	.....
	120. Hydrocele.....		5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....
	121. Other Diseases of this Order.....		3	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	2	3	.....
	ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>											
	122. Anchylosis.....		.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
	123. Caries.....		.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	124. Inflammation of Joints.....		27	.....	13	.....	12	.....	5	.....	4	.....
	125. Inflammation of Bones.....		4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....		6	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....
	127. Necrosis.....		1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	128. Other Diseases of this Order.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i>											
	129. Abscess.....		106	.....	87	1	102	.....	56	.....	53	.....
	130. Boils.....		254	.....	335	.....	245	.....	170	.....	125	.....
	131. Carbuncle.....		11	.....	17	.....	6	.....	6	.....	7	.....
	132. Whitlow.....		49	.....	80	.....	51	.....	22	.....	15	.....
	133. Skin Diseases.....		133	.....	189	.....	160	.....	240	.....	104	.....
	CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.											
	ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>											
	134. Burns.....		23	.....	18	.....	17	.....	12	.....	19	.....
	135. Contusions.....		114	1	112	1	129	.....	93	.....	146	.....
	136. Concussion of Brain.....		1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
	137. Drowning.....		.....	11	.....	7	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
	138. Sprains.....		192	.....	201	.....	152	.....	149	.....	116	.....
	139. Dislocation.....		9	.....	10	.....	3	.....	6	.....	4	.....
	140. Simple Fractures.....		5	.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	.....	2	.....
	141. Compound Fractures.....		.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
	142. Gunshot Wounds.....		27	8	42	9	48	14	39	10	34	14
	143. Incised Wounds.....		109	.....	126	.....	102	.....	106	1	69	1
	144. Lacerated Wounds.....		31	.....	27	.....	26	2	20	.....	18	.....
	145. Punctured Wounds.....		39	.....	54	.....	44	.....	31	.....	33	1
	146. Poisoning.....		7	.....	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
	147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....		14	.....	10	2	14	3	5	1	2	.....
	148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>.....		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
	149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>.....		.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>.....		.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....		24,855	797	23,534	731	21,516	613	17,917	515	11,235	342

TABLE CIX.—CENTRAL REGION—Concluded.

1865.			1866.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
55,955.		47,622.		37,029.		28,503.		18,088.		13,343.		10,825.		46,562.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
9,552	393	7,225	309	5,276	238	3,653	224	2,061	134	1,524	39	1,560	35	121,960	4,148
102				3						1				26	9
103	161	155		167	1	78		42		22		21		1,243	1
104	10	9	3	4		4	1	1		1		2	1	100	16
105	11	10	2	6	1	3	2	1		4		4	1	131	40
106	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	13	21
107	18	1		28		11		8		6		2		240	16
108	5		1	10	2	15		12		10	1	18		141	14
109	61		1	38		14		18		4		4		799	4
110	49			32		12		18		7		2		589	1
111	10					1		3		1		1		82	1
112	8			1		1		3				2		64	
113		1			1			2						12	4
114	4	3		4	1	2	1	1	1					63	17
115														1	
116	1			1										7	
117	14	1		19		10		2	1	3		1		152	7
118	7			5		3		1		1				55	2
119	8			5		3								110	1
120														13	
121	3			6		4		1		1				29	3
122						1								12	
123				1		1		2		3	2	1	1	16	3
124	11			5				7				2		86	
125														5	
126	4			2		4		1		1				29	
127	1			1						1				9	
128						2								11	
129	45		2	45		24		18		9		11		605	3
130	123			69		74		44		35		42		1,618	
131	2			4		6		6		3		3		67	
132	25			9		10		14		8		1		301	
133	91			39		51		36		18		17		1,133	
134	19			23	1	10	1	4		3		4		175	2
135	137		1	89		56		50		31		27		1,093	3
136	2	2		1	1	1								10	6
137		1		1		1		1							26
138	138			82		83		47		34		41		1,395	
139	4			2		1		2		2		1		47	
140	8			9		3		4		6		2		55	
141	2			1				1						9	3
142	33	14		23	6	37	3	16	1	5	1	5	2	341	98
143	79		1	62		48		36		26		20		855	3
144	24			14		10		3		6		6		207	2
145	33			24		16	1	22	3	12		12		350	5
146				1						1				22	
147	22	1		23	3	4	1	7	1				3	125	15
148		1			5		1		2		1				15
149															1
150															5
10,726	425	8,212	342	6,101	261	4,243	238	2,481	146	1,784	42	1,812	43	134,406	4,495

TABLE CX.

Abstract of the Sickness and Mortality

YEAR.....	1865.										
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		
	103,604.		95,935.		91,718.		76,026.		66,006.		
MONTH.....	LIST OF DISEASES.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
MEAN STRENGTH.....											
	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
	1. Typhoid Fever.....	225	102	102	62	79	61	60	50	22	26
	2. Typhus Fever.....		1	2	2	5	2				
	3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	434	77	471	65	502	43	247	77	86	19
	4. Yellow Fever.....										
	5. Remittent Fever.....	2,268	58	2,056	72	1,870	63	1,331	44	729	22
	6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	3,339	3	3,858	1	4,609	6	4,168	1	2,071	
	7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	2,415	4	2,978	3	3,614	1	3,658		2,123	2
	8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	97	1	166	1	216		222		141	
	9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	54	22	92	15	151	27	135	32	47	15
	10. Acute Diarrhoea.....	6,269	66	4,250	69	3,643	63	2,870	20	1,674	14
	11. Chronic Diarrhoea.....	541	161	428	123	602	109	304	110	181	69
	12. Acute Dysentery.....	1,268	98	1,004	82	725	68	836	60	512	38
	13. Chronic Dysentery.....	160	20	98	14	181	36	81	34	69	15
	14. Erysipelas.....	55	3	26	4	17	1	15		13	1
	15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	61	21	33	15	55	12	109	33	197	50
	16. Measles.....	163	22	49	5	17	1	12		11	
	17. Scarlet Fever.....										
	18. Diphtheria.....	6	2	26	2	23	4	12	1	13	4
	19. Mumps.....	283		208	1	173		171		89	1
	20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	49		127		74		124		125	
	21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	771	26	656	25	506	31	573	21	235	4
	ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>										
	22. Syphilis.....	351		283		307	1	314	1	315	
	23. Gonorrhoea.....	405		391		341		323		269	
	24. Orchitis.....	47		54		43		57		49	
	25. Stricture of the Urethra.....	7		6		4		3		6	
	26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	10		10		2		1		2	
	27. Serpent Bite.....	1		4							
	28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	5		12		3		1		18	
	ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>										
	29. Scurvy.....	2,039	24	3,254	71	1,679	17	398	10	161	5
	30. Purpura.....	2		4	3	5	4	1		1	
	31. Delirium Tremens.....										
	32. Intebriation.....			1		2					
	33. Chronic Alcoholism.....										
	34. Other Diseases of this Order.....					1	2				
	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
	ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>										
	35. Gout.....										
	36. Acute Rheumatism.....	705	4	503	5	469	1	345	2	313	
	37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	587	6	469	4	350	1	262	5	298	
	38. Anæmia.....	122	3	86	10	84	4	60	9	19	2
	39. Cancer.....			1				1	1		
	40. Tumors.....	9		7		7		12		11	
	41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6	1	1	1	3	1			1	
	ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>										
	42. Consumption.....	54	56	50	42	39	40	24	39	20	33
	43. Serofula.....	118	1	109	3	101	1	47	2	50	2
	44. Other Diseases of this Order.....				1						
	CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
	45. Itch.....	185		132		116		80		141	
	46. Tape-worm.....					1					
	47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	21		13		10	1	6		7	
	48. Other Diseases of this Order.....										
	Carried forward.....	23,132	782	22,020	701	20,629	601	16,803	552	10,010	322

TABLE CX.

of Colored Troops in the United States Army.

1865.			1866.												TOTAL.	
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
65,220.			53,873.		41,936.		33,877.		22,610.		15,719.		12,886.		56,617.	
Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	18	13	13	6	4	2	5	8	3	6	2	1	3	2	536	339
2		1													7	7
3	56	11	39	6	19	5	22	4	6	3	1			1	1,883	311
4																
5	351	7	252	8	192	2	203	2	111	3	91	2	117	2	9,562	285
6	1,550		874		605		394		205		163		181		21,957	11
7	1,365	1	852		743		433		281	1	251		204		19,007	12
8	34		57		16		7		13		18		60		1,047	2
9	20	5	31	5	2	4	7	5			7		3	2	549	132
10	1,771	6	1,260	8	867	8	632	1	475	2	309		344		24,364	257
11	149	49	151	32	102	19	40	19	20	7	7	5	9	3	2,534	706
12	478	23	298	15	226	9	178	6	101	4	88	2	91	2	5,805	412
13	33	15	28	10	16	5	9	1	7	1	1		5		688	151
14	47	4	61	7	48	3	27		13	1	5		1	1	328	25
15	358	172	296	140	335	133	325	132	165	72	42	19	32	7	2,008	806
16	9	1	11		4		5								281	29
17																
18	11		6		5		5				4		4		115	13
19	121		51		27		43		18		3		2		1,189	2
20	335		204		181		147		41		19		81		1,510	
21	166	7	139	3	72	4	53	2	29	3	35	1	14		3,249	127
22	416		313		225	1	236		130		51		46		2,987	3
23	361		290		159		134		82		58		55		2,868	
24	44		29		23		21		5		7		12		391	
25			4		1		1		2		1				35	
26	1		3		1		4		3		1		8		46	
27											2				7	
28	21		15		13		26		5		16		13		148	
29	89	1	45	3	40	2	27		18		24	2	21		7,795	135
30			5										1		18	8
31			1		1		1								3	
32									4	1			1		8	1
33			1												1	
34	18												1	1	20	3
35							3								3	
36	355		273		222	1	117		62	1	49		36	1	3,449	15
37	214	1	195	1	141	3	112		58	1	41		40		2,770	22
38	12	1	14	2	5		2	1		2			2	1	406	35
39			1												3	1
40	6	1	4		6		5		6		3		4		80	1
41										1					11	4
42	17	18	24	29	20	13	6	20	3	8	2	5	4	2	263	505
43	36		42	2	37		27	1	8		2	2	4		581	14
44	1	1													1	2
45	113		139		115		146		91		32		23		1,313	
46			1												2	
47	2		6		1										65	1
48	1														1	
	8,579	343	6,028	277	4,480	215	3,403	202	1,965	117	1,335	39	1,511	26	119,895	4,177

TABLE CX.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	103,604.		95,935.		91,718.		76,026.		66,006.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	23,132	782	22,020	701	20,629	601	16,803	552	10,010	322
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
49. Apoplexy.....	2	3	2	4	6	4	5	4	2	1
50. Epilepsy.....	33	1	18	2	22	1	11	3	14	2
51. Headache.....	943		681		510	1	413		287	
52. Insanity.....	5		7		7		3		1	
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	8	14	3	9	10	4	2	4	1	1
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	23	11	12		1	3		1	1	2
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
56. Nostalgia.....	19		18	1	4		5	1	1	
57. Neuralgia.....	190		244		157		193		161	
58. Paralysis.....	10		4		4	1	4		3	1
59. Sun-stroke.....	135	12	63	2	16	2				
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	4	8	1	4	4	2	1		
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>										
61. Amaurosis.....	17		22		6		3		5	
62. Cataract.....	5				1		3		1	
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	279		239		148		128		91	
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	16		11		8		1		2	
65. Night Blindness.....	174		104		79		39		42	
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	10				5					
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>										
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	41		27		24		9		4	
68. Deafness.....	9		11		3		6		2	
69. Otorrhœa.....	42		50		24		11		14	
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	6		1							
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>										
71. Aneurism.....										
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	15	9	9	3	11	6	6	4	4	
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	14	9	6	6	8	2	6	2	5	2
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	2	4	4		2	4	1	1	2	
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....		1	1			1				
77. Inflammation of Veins.....									2	
78. Varicose Veins.....	15		15		10		5		9	
79. Varicocele.....	11		6		1		5		3	
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	19			1	1	2	2	1	7	
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>										
81. Asthma.....	48		29	2	19	1	17	1	18	
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	389	1	387	3	316	3	378	1	494	
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	133	4	61	2	45	2	60	2	76	4
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	11	1	5		1		2	1	2	3
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	19		17		1		5	1	2	
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	30	1	44		46		48	1	46	
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	225	78	176	62	143	46	161	29	201	47
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	163	10	158	5	132	4	114	5	131	3
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	13	1	11	2	8		10	4	6	1
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....		2	1		7	3	6		11	2
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>										
91. Colic.....	547	2	366		358		313	1	171	
92. Constipation.....	834		628	1	495		410		301	
93. Cholera Morbus.....	107	6	70	4	64	1	18	2	16	
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	10				5				1	
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	83	17	55	11	46	9	25	6	28	2
96. Dyspepsia.....	89		88		78		79		45	
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....										
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	1		1		2		1		1	
99. Fistula in Ano.....	8		19		10		6		5	
100. Hernia.....	98	1	86		106		65		31	
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	2				3		3		1	
Carried forward.....	27,991	979	25,790	824	23,588	707	19,389	629	12,265	394

TABLE CX.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

1865.			1866.												
DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
65,220.		53,873.		41,936.		33,877.		22,610.		15,719.		12,886.		56,617.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
8,579	343	6,028	277	4,480	215	3,403	202	1,965	117	1,335	39	1,511	26	119,895	4,177
49	1	1		2		1	1			1	1	1		24	19
50	11	2	5	1	10	5	1	4		3				136	13
51	233		239		139	154		105		57		50		3,811	1
52	2		3			1				2	1			31	1
53	1	1	2	4		1		1	2			1	2	29	42
54		1	2			1								39	19
55			1						1					5	5
56	3				1	1				1				53	2
57	139		119		95	59		64		25		19		1,465	
58			1		1	1		1	1			1		30	3
59			2							1		3	2	220	18
60	1		3		9									29	10
61	2							2						57	
62			1											11	
63	88		71		55	61		33		31		35		1,259	
64						1		3		4		1		47	
65	5		10		2	5		5				8		473	
66	1		1			1		2		2				22	
67	15		6		5	4				5				140	
68	2		3		1	1								38	
69	14		12		8	7		3		2		4		191	
70	2									2				11	
71															
72	5	3	4	1	7	1	3	2		1		2	3	66	33
73	2	2	5	5			2	1		1			1	48	31
74		1	1				2							14	10
75	1	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	2	16	13
76			1											2	2
77														2	
78	17		3		1	1		1		1				78	
79	1									1				28	
80	3	1	6	2				1						39	7
81	10		10		5	7				3		4		170	4
82	548	4	535	4	322	6	129	1	77	1	63	42		3,680	24
83	43	1	62		24		24	1	3	1		2		533	18
84	1									1				22	6
85					2		1		1			2		50	1
86	85	3	57		97		26		1			2		482	5
87	277	61	219	56	166	41	119	49	29	21	14	5	17	1,747	498
88	179	6	200	4	106	2	93	2	41		26		14	1,357	42
89	1		3	1	5	1	4	2	3					64	12
90	37	2	20	1	41		16		19		6			164	10
91	140		101		55		32		27		31		29	2,170	3
92	304		350		237		197		122		75		61	4,014	1
93	8		4				8		10		11		23	339	13
94							3					3		22	
95	12	7	12	2	7	1	4	2	4	5	2	1	1	279	64
96	34		45		31		27		34		4		5	559	
97															
98					2									8	
99	2		2						1					53	
100	33		18		23		11		3			1		475	1
101	2	1			1		1				1			14	1
10,844	441	8,169	358	5,941	270	4,415	264	2,565	153	1,710	49	1,844	41	144,511	5,109

TABLE CX.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

YEAR.....	1865.									
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	103,604.		95,935.		91,718.		76,026.		66,006.	
MONTH.....										
MEAN STRENGTH.....										
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	27,991	979	25,790	824	23,588	707	19,389	629	12,265	394
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of Digestive Organs</i> —Continued.										
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	7	5	10		7	2	8	2	4	1
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	108		140	1	180	1	137		158	
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	22	7	24	4	19	3	13		14	2
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	44	7	26	15	17	3	20	6	14	3
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	3	3	6	5	2	5	3	1		1
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	68	6	52	5	66	4	14	2	15	3
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	23	1	26	1	22	2	10	6	15	1
109. Jaundice.....	271	1	223	2	168		144	2	100	
110. Piles.....	145	1	132		103		75		75	
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	21		17		14	1	16		7	1
ORDER VII.— <i>Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs</i> .										
112. Stone and Gravel.....	11		16		13		8		7	
113. Diabetes.....	3	1	2		5		1	1		
114. Bright's Disease.....	15	5	21	3	15	2	6	3	4	4
115. Diseases of Prostate.....			1							
116. Diseases of Testis.....			2				1		2	
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	39	3	31		32	2	17	1	11	
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	16	1	15	1	10	1	5		4	
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	23		37		23	1	18		9	
120. Hydrocele.....	6		4		1		3		1	
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4		4		2	1	3	2	3	
ORDER VIII.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Joints</i> .										
122. Anchylosis.....			5		4		3		2	
123. Caries.....			2	1	2		1		3	
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	30		17		13		8		6	
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	4				1					
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	7		4		2		2		5	
127. Necrosis.....	2	1	2		4		1		3	
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....				1	8		1			
ORDER IX.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> .										
129. Abscess.....	132		108	1	114		70		65	1
130. Boils.....	314		397		295		203		141	
131. Carbuncle.....	12		21		8		8		8	
132. Whitlow.....	55		85		54		26		18	
133. Skin Diseases.....	161		238		183	1	247		113	
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.										
ORDER I.— <i>Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries</i> .										
134. Burns.....	24		23		19		13		27	
135. Contusions.....	140	1	124	1	142		99		158	
136. Concussion of Brain.....	2	2	2		1	1			2	
137. Drowning.....		11		7		3		2		
138. Sprains.....	213		226		170		157		151	
139. Dislocation.....	10		11		4	1	6		6	1
140. Simple Fractures.....	6		4		4		7		3	
141. Compound Fractures.....		2	2		1	1	2		2	
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	49	10	51	14	58	16	45	12	39	17
143. Incised Wounds.....	124		139		120		111	1	82	1
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	38	1	30		28	2	22		18	
145. Punctured Wounds.....	44		62		49		34		36	1
146. Poisoning.....	7		10		1		1		1	
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	14	1	12	4	16	3	5	2	4	
148. ORDER II.— <i>Homicide</i>		2				1				3
149. ORDER III.— <i>Suicide</i>				1						
150. ORDER IV.— <i>Execution of Sentence</i>		2		3						2
Total.....	30,208	1,053	28,154	894	25,588	764	20,963	672	13,601	436

TABLE CX.—UNITED STATES ARMY—Concluded.

1865.			1866.													
DECEMBER.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
65, 220.			53, 873.		41, 936.		33, 877.		22, 610.		15, 719.		12, 886.		56, 617.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	10, 844	441	8, 169	358	5, 941	270	4, 415	264	2, 565	153	1, 710	49	1, 844	41	144, 511	5, 109
102					3						1				40	10
103	185		175		190	1	102		50		27		22		1, 474	3
104	11		9	3	4		6	1	1		1		2	1	126	21
105	11	6	10	2	7	2	8	2	1		4		6	1	168	47
106	1	1	1	2		1	1	1		1				1	17	22
107	20	1	28		12		15		8		6		2		306	21
108	6		3	1	10	2	15		12		10	1	19		171	15
109	79		34	1	42		23		20		6		4		1, 114	6
110	57		31		34		14		20		7		2		695	1
111	10		4				1		3		1		2		96	2
112	8		4		1		1		8		1		3		76	
113		1	1			1			2	1					14	5
114	5	3	4	3	3	1	1	1							74	25
115															1	
116	1				1										7	
117	15	1	23		11		2	1	3				1		185	8
118	7		5		4				1		1				68	3
119	9		3		5		3								130	1
120															15	
121	3		6		4		1		1						31	3
122					1						1				16	
123			1		1		2		3	2	1		1		17	3
124	11		8				8		3				2		106	
125															5	
126	4		2		4				1		1				32	
127	1		1								1				15	1
128					7		2		1				3		22	1
129	54		58	2	51		29		22	1	11		15		729	5
130	139		124		75		94		53		50		54		1, 939	
131	2		2		5		6				6		4		82	
132	27		20		12		14		17		10		4		342	
133	97		63		47		63		46		20		21		1, 299	1
134	19		30		30	1	12	1	9		3		4		213	2
135	151		121	1	102		71		56		35		33		1, 232	3
136	2	2	1	1	1										11	6
137		3		1		1		1		2			1		32	
138	151		136		95		97		52		35		45		1, 528	
139	4		3		4		1		2		2		1		54	2
140	9		5		9		4		4		6		2		63	
141	2				1					1					10	4
142	45	18	36	17	27	9	46	3	22	1	5	1	5	2	428	120
143	90		81	1	69		58		41		28		22		965	3
144	26		23		16		19		4		7		6		237	3
145	36		34		24		19	1	22	3	13		12		385	5
146					1						1				22	
147	22	1	50	1	25	3	6	1	7	1			3		161	20
148		2		1		5		1		2		1				18
149																1
150																7
	12, 164	480	9, 309	395	6, 879	297	5, 159	278	3, 055	168	2, 011	52	2, 141	50	159, 232	5, 539

TABLE CXI.

General Summary of the Sickness and Mortality of Colored Troops during the War.

YEAR	Ending June 30, 1864.		Ending June 30, 1865.		Ending June 30, 1866.		TOTAL.	
	MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON		83,571.		55,039.		60,854.	
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....		5,572.		1,578.		2,791.		
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								
ORDER I.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>								
1. Typhoid Fever	1,866	752	1,692	1,189	536	339	4,094	2,280
2. Typhus Fever	70	60	46	41	7	7	123	108
3. Typho-Malarial Fever.....	2,515	499	3,131	491	1,883	311	7,529	1,301
4. Yellow Fever.....	132	12	58	15	.....	.....	190	27
5. Remittent Fever	6,585	296	14,498	421	9,562	285	30,645	1,002
6. Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	16,239	21	25,796	26	21,957	11	63,992	58
7. Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	12,383	19	19,655	23	19,007	12	51,045	54
8. Quartan Intermittent Fever.....	1,073	6	1,803	7	1,047	2	3,923	15
9. Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	1,058	357	929	305	549	132	2,536	794
10. Acute Diarrhœa.....	34,851	503	54,586	608	24,364	257	113,801	1,358
11. Chronic Diarrhœa.....	3,659	784	5,905	1,788	2,534	706	12,693	3,278
12. Acute Dysentery.....	7,215	496	12,239	584	5,805	412	25,259	1,492
13. Chronic Dysentery.....	847	220	1,246	255	688	151	2,781	626
14. Erysipelas.....	542	61	666	161	328	25	1,536	247
15. Small-pox and Varioloid.....	2,760	760	1,948	775	2,008	806	6,716	2,341
16. Measles.....	5,443	568	2,831	334	281	29	8,555	931
17. Scarlet Fever.....	.....	.....	118	2	.....	.....	118	2
18. Diphtheria.....	346	15	315	33	115	13	776	61
19. Mumps.....	6,017	5	4,980	5	1,189	2	12,186	12
20. Epidemic Catarrh.....	3,958	4	4,401	1	1,510	.....	9,869	5
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2,361	125	6,277	283	3,249	127	11,887	535
ORDER II.— <i>Enthetic Diseases.</i>								
22. Syphilis.....	1,025	13	2,195	12	2,987	3	6,207	28
23. Gonorrhœa	1,723	1	2,469	.....	2,868	.....	7,060	1
24. Orchitis	271	1	328	2	391	.....	990	3
25. Stricture of the Urethra	53	.....	55	1	35	.....	143	1
26. Purulent Ophthalmia.....	126	.....	100	.....	46	.....	272	.....
27. Serpent Bite	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	21	.....
28. Other Diseases of this Order.....	74	1	33	3	148	.....	255	4
ORDER III.— <i>Dietic Diseases.</i>								
29. Scurvy	2,982	63	5,440	190	7,795	135	16,217	388
30. Purpura	18	6	14	2	18	8	50	16
31. Delirium Tremens	7	2	2	2	3	.....	12	4
32. Inebriation	10	.....	4	1	8	1	22	2
33. Chronic Alcoholism.....	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	6	1
34. Other Diseases of this Order.....	77	2	56	.....	20	3	153	5
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.								
ORDER I.— <i>Diathetic Diseases.</i>								
35. Gout .....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	7	.....
36. Acute Rheumatism.....	5,901	41	9,049	42	3,449	15	18,399	98
37. Chronic Rheumatism.....	3,852	60	7,104	55	2,770	22	13,726	137
38. Anæmia.....	1,351	95	1,014	128	406	35	2,771	258
39. Cancer.....	19	2	17	2	3	1	39	5
40. Tumors.....	37	1	152	.....	80	1	269	2
41. Other Diseases of this Order.....	568	51	132	26	11	4	711	81
ORDER II.— <i>Tubercular Diseases.</i>								
42. Consumption	460	267	608	639	263	305	1,331	1,211
43. Scrofula	694	17	1,233	50	581	14	2,508	81
44. Other Diseases of this Order.....	11	.....	8	2	1	2	20	4
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES								
45. Itch.....	387	.....	1,456	.....	1,313	.....	3,156	.....
46. Tape-worm.....	8	.....	8	.....	2	.....	18	.....
47. Other Intestinal Worms.....	376	5	182	.....	66	1	624	6
48. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	.....	9	.....	1	.....	12	.....
Carried forward.....	129,963	6,191	194,800	8,505	119,895	4,177	444,658	18,873

TABLE CXI.—GENERAL SUMMARY—Continued.

YEAR.....	Ending June 30, 1864.		Ending June 30, 1865.		Ending June 30, 1866.		TOTAL.	
	MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON.....		83, 571.		55, 039.		60, 854.	
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.....		5, 572.		1, 578.		2, 791.		
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	129, 963	6, 191	194, 800	8, 505	119, 895	4, 177	444, 658	18, 873
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.								
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>								
49. Apoplexy.....	38	38	77	80	24	19	139	137
50. Epilepsy.....	263	18	549	38	136	13	948	69
51. Headache.....	4, 514	.....	6, 407	.....	3, 811	1	14, 732	1
52. Insanity.....	75	4	87	5	31	1	193	10
53. Inflammation of Brain.....	113	111	107	109	29	42	249	262
54. Inflammation of Membranes of Brain.....	71	43	56	46	39	19	166	108
55. Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	22	14	41	26	5	5	68	45
56. Nostalgia.....	146	9	135	5	53	2	334	16
57. Neuralgia.....	1, 736	3	2, 817	2	1, 465	.....	6, 018	5
58. Paralysis.....	55	15	107	23	30	3	192	41
59. Sun-stroke.....	111	8	252	32	220	18	583	58
60. Other Diseases of this Order.....	177	28	107	25	29	10	313	63
<i>ORDER II.—Diseases of Eye.</i>								
61. Amaurosis.....	42	.....	52	.....	57	.....	151	.....
62. Cataract.....	27	.....	22	.....	11	.....	60	.....
63. Inflammation of Conjunctiva.....	1, 482	.....	2, 412	.....	1, 259	.....	5, 153	.....
64. Inflammation of Iris.....	55	.....	88	.....	47	.....	190	.....
65. Night Blindness.....	339	.....	1, 039	.....	473	.....	1, 851	.....
66. Other Diseases of this Order.....	106	.....	66	1	22	.....	194	1
<i>ORDER III.—Diseases of Ear.</i>								
67. Inflammation of Internal Ear.....	79	.....	238	.....	140	.....	457	.....
68. Deafness.....	48	.....	120	.....	38	.....	206	.....
69. Otorrhœa.....	230	1	312	.....	191	.....	733	1
70. Other Diseases of this Order.....	554	.....	119	.....	11	.....	684	.....
<i>ORDER IV.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>								
71. Aneurism.....	3	5	10	2	.....	.....	13	7
72. Valvular Disease of Heart.....	111	29	214	71	66	33	391	133
73. Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	45	20	126	82	48	31	219	133
74. Dropsy of Pericardium.....	28	16	32	40	14	10	74	66
75. Inflammation of Pericardium.....	39	21	39	31	16	13	94	65
76. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	14	5	16	15	2	2	32	22
77. Inflammation of Veins.....	9	1	4	1	2	.....	15	2
78. Varicose Veins.....	115	.....	196	1	78	.....	389	1
79. Varicocele.....	60	.....	122	.....	28	.....	210	.....
80. Other Diseases of this Order.....	45	10	38	21	39	7	122	38
<i>ORDER V.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>								
81. Asthma.....	191	4	401	10	170	4	762	18
82. Acute Bronchitis.....	8, 218	113	10, 670	118	3, 680	24	22, 648	255
83. Chronic Bronchitis.....	930	46	1, 270	85	533	18	2, 733	149
84. Dropsy of Chest.....	29	15	78	28	22	6	129	49
85. Hæmorrhage from Nose.....	115	2	92	3	50	1	257	6
86. Inflammation of Larynx.....	757	16	1, 499	19	482	5	2, 738	40
87. Inflammation of Lungs.....	8, 121	2, 434	6, 265	2, 301	1, 747	498	16, 133	5, 233
88. Inflammation of Pleura.....	2, 513	159	3, 305	103	1, 357	42	7, 175	304
89. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	136	15	205	33	64	12	495	60
90. Other Diseases of this Order.....	1, 640	11	405	63	164	10	2, 209	84
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs.</i>								
91. Colic.....	2, 802	2	4, 428	4	2, 170	3	9, 400	9
92. Constipation.....	5, 287	2	7, 903	3	4, 014	1	17, 204	6
93. Cholera Morbus.....	253	7	559	10	339	13	1, 151	30
94. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	6	3	14	3	22	.....	42	6
95. Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	365	80	783	128	279	64	1, 427	272
96. Dyspepsia.....	657	.....	1, 391	5	559	.....	2, 607	5
97. Diseases of Pancreas.....	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	9	1
98. Diseases of Spleen.....	24	2	23	1	8	.....	55	3
99. Fistula in Ano.....	55	.....	132	.....	53	.....	240	.....
100. Hernia.....	623	3	1, 115	1	475	1	2, 213	5
101. Hæmorrhage from Stomach.....	16	2	34	2	14	1	64	5
Carried forward.....	173, 534	9, 507	251, 387	12, 081	144, 511	5, 109	569, 432	26, 697

TABLE CXI.—GENERAL SUMMARY—Concluded.

YEAR.....	Ending June 30, 1864.		Ending June 30, 1865.		Ending June 30, 1866.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
MEAN STRENGTH IN FIELD AND GARRISON	43,952.		83,571.		55,030.		60,854.	
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS	1,222.		5,572.		1,578.		2,791.	
LIST OF DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward.....	173,534	9,507	251,387	12,081	144,511	5,109	569,432	26,697
<i>ORDER VI.—Diseases of Digestive Organs—Continued.</i>								
102. Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	59	10	81	16	40	10	180	36
103. Inflammation of Tonsils.....	2,260	3	3,020	6	1,474	3	6,754	12
104. Inflammation of Stomach.....	261	19	343	48	126	21	730	88
105. Inflammation of Bowels.....	249	51	331	95	168	47	748	193
106. Inflammation of Peritonæum.....	26	11	75	36	17	22	118	69
107. Acute Inflammation of Liver.....	379	34	590	29	306	21	1,275	84
108. Chronic Inflammation of Liver.....	190	10	313	26	171	15	674	51
109. Jaundice.....	1,642	35	2,789	32	1,114	6	5,545	73
110. Piles.....	925	5	1,593	6	695	1	3,213	12
111. Other Diseases of this Order.....	232	4	294	5	96	2	622	11
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>								
112. Stone and Gravel.....	68		215		76		359	
113. Diabetes.....	29	4	31	3	14	5	74	12
114. Bright's Disease.....	82	3	248	40	74	25	404	68
115. Diseases of Prostate.....	10		9		1		20	
116. Diseases of Testis.....	106		148	1	7		261	1
117. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	201	5	292	11	185	8	778	24
118. Inflammation of Bladder.....	63		173	8	68	3	304	11
119. Incontinence of Urine.....	138	2	277		130	1	545	3
120. Hydrocele.....	40	1	64	1	15		119	2
121. Other Diseases of this Order.....	47	2	74	5	31	3	152	10
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>								
122. Anchylosis.....	31		33		16		80	
123. Caries.....	27	1	66	2	17	3	110	6
124. Inflammation of Joints.....	120		286	2	106		512	2
125. Inflammation of Bones.....	7		27		5		39	
126. Inflammation of Periosteum.....	22	1	38	1	32		92	2
127. Necrosis.....	21	1	40	2	15	1	76	4
128. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2		17		22	1	41	1
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System</i>								
129. Abscess.....	634	5	1,013	11	729	5	2,376	21
130. Boils.....	1,012		2,016		1,939		4,967	
131. Carbuncle.....	64		94		82		240	
132. Whitlow.....	207		349		342		898	
133. Skin Diseases.....	563	2	1,417	3	1,299	1	3,279	6
CLASS V.—WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.								
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>								
134. Burns.....	214	2	399	2	213	2	826	6
135. Contusions.....	905	2	1,744	9	1,232	3	3,881	14
136. Concussion of Brain.....	18	9	31	13	11	6	60	28
137. Drowning.....		50		75		32		157
138. Sprains.....	1,710		2,607		1,528		5,845	
139. Dislocation.....	29		79	1	54	2	162	3
140. Simple Fractures.....	51	3	80	12	63		194	15
141. Compound Fractures.....	31	8	24	11	10	4	65	23
142. Gunshot Wounds.....	1,939	203	4,527	719	428	120	6,894	1,042
143. Incised Wounds.....	426	1	879	2	965	3	2,270	6
144. Lacerated Wounds.....	168	1	427	7	237	3	832	11
145. Punctured Wounds.....	137	6	362	2	385	5	884	13
146. Poisoning.....	14	11	53	6	22		89	17
147. Other Accidents and Injuries.....	567	22	1,607	50	161	20	2,335	92
148. ORDER II.—Homicide.....		4		8		18		30
149. ORDER III.—Suicide.....		8				1		9
150. ORDER IV.—Execution of Sentence.....		8		24		7		30
Total.....	189,460	10,054	280,662	13,411	159,232	5,539	629,354	29,004

DISCHARGES OF COLORED TROOPS

ON

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY.

DISCHARGES OF COLORED TROOPS ON SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE OF
DISABILITY.

Table CXII presents a summary view of the causes of the discharges from the service on surgeon's certificate of disability among the colored troops, drawn up in the same manner as was done for the white troops in Table CI.

TABLE CXII.

Discharges of Colored Troops on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.

YEAR.....	ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.	ENDING JUNE 30, 1865.	ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.	TOTAL.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.				
<i>ORDER I.—Miasmatic Diseases.</i>				
1. Typhoid Fever.....		2	8	10
2. Remittent Fever.....	1	1	10	12
3. Intermittent Fever.....	4	7	7	18
4. Diarrhoea.....	25	128	149	302
5. Dysentery.....	4	22	31	57
6. Erysipelas.....			2	2
7. Small-pox and Varioloid.....		1		1
8. Debility.....	43	287	210	540
<i>ORDER II.—Ethetic Diseases.</i>				
9. Syphilis.....	11	37	38	86
10. Gonorrhoea.....		2		2
11. Orchitis.....	3	5	4	12
12. Stricture of the Urethra.....		3	3	6
<i>ORDER III.—Dietic Diseases.</i>				
13. Scurvy.....	6	1	22	29
14. Alcoholism.....		1		1
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.				
<i>ORDER I.—Diathetic Diseases.</i>				
15. Gout.....	5			5
16. Rheumatism.....	122	377	375	874
17. Anæmia.....		1	34	35
18. Dropsy.....	10	52	47	109
19. Cancer.....	1	1	1	3
20. Tumors.....	2	9	7	18
21. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3	2	1	6
<i>ORDER II.—Tubercular Diseases.</i>				
22. Consumption.....	76	282	234	592
23. Scrofula.....	14	57	76	147
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.				
24. Tape-worm.....		2		2
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.				
<i>ORDER I.—Diseases of Nervous System.</i>				
25. Chorea.....	1	4	1	6
26. Epilepsy.....	29	92	53	174
27. Insanity.....	8	19	7	34
28. Neuralgia.....		1	4	5
29. Paralysis.....	7	41	21	69
30. Sun-stroke.....			1	1
31. Other Diseases of this Order.....	8	57	25	90
Carried forward.....	383	1,494	1,371	3,248

TABLE CXII.—DISCHARGES OF COLORED TROOPS, ETC.—Continued.

YEAR.....	ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.	ENDING JUNE 30, 1865.	ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	383	1,494	1,371	3,248
ORDER II.— <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>				
32. Amaurosis.....	2	14	13	29
33. Cataract.....	2	11	8	21
34. Ophthalmia.....		13	12	25
35. Night Blindness.....	3	1	1	5
36. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4	44	43	91
ORDER III.— <i>Diseases of Ear.</i>				
37. Deafness.....	4	22	12	38
38. Otorrhœa.....			3	3
39. Other Diseases of this Order.....			11	11
ORDER IV.— <i>Diseases of Organs of Circulation.</i>				
40. Aneurism.....			1	1
41. Heart Disease.....	27	73	61	161
42. Inflammation of Pericardium.....		2	2	4
43. Inflammation of Endocardium.....	7	2		9
44. Varicose Veins.....	30	26	13	69
45. Varicocele.....		21	4	25
46. Other Diseases of this Order.....			1	1
ORDER V.— <i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>				
47. Aphonia.....			5	5
48. Asthma.....	5	19	18	42
49. Bronchitis.....	9	31	56	96
50. Dropsy of Chest.....			1	1
51. Inflammation of Larynx.....			2	2
52. Inflammation of Lungs.....	4	11	10	25
53. Inflammation of Pleura.....	1	7	10	18
54. Hæmorrhage from Lungs.....	1	2	1	4
55. Other Diseases of this Order.....	3	20	6	29
ORDER VI.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs.</i>				
56. Dyspepsia.....		2	8	10
57. Diseases of Spleen.....		1	2	3
58. Fistula in Ano.....		10	16	26
59. Hernia.....	63	162	133	358
60. Prolapsus Ani.....	3	3	1	7
61. Inflammation of Tonsils.....			1	1
62. Inflammation of Stomach.....	2	1	4	7
63. Inflammation of Bowels.....			2	2
64. Inflammation of Peritoneum.....		2	2	4
65. Inflammation of Liver.....	3	15	11	29
66. Piles.....	3	19	21	43
67. Other Diseases of this Order.....		13	12	25
Carried forward.....	559	2,041	1,878	4,478

TABLE CXII.—DISCHARGES OF COLORED TROOPS, ETC.—Concluded.

YEAR.....	ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.	ENDING JUNE 30, 1865.	ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	559	2,041	1,878	4,478
<i>ORDER VII.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.</i>				
68. Gravel.....		1		1
69. Diabetes.....		2		2
70. Bright's Disease.....	3	3	2	8
71. Diseases of Testis.....	2	12	4	18
72. Inflammation of Kidneys.....	4	10	13	27
73. Inflammation of Bladder.....		5	3	8
74. Incontinence of Urine.....		3	2	5
75. Hydrocele.....	1	7	2	10
76. Other Diseases of this Order.....	2	7	2	11
<i>ORDER VIII.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>				
77. Anchylosis.....	6	50	49	105
78. Caries.....		4	6	10
79. Exostosis.....		1	2	3
80. Inflammation of Joints.....		5	8	13
81. Inflammation of Periosteum.....			1	1
82. Diseases of Spine.....	3	10	18	31
83. Necrosis.....	4	5	4	13
84. Other Diseases of this Order.....	4	21	8	33
<i>ORDER IX.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>				
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CLASS V. WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS, AND INJURIES.				
<i>ORDER I.—Wounds, Accidents, and Injuries.</i>				
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88. Frost Bite.....	2	3	8	13
89. Sprains.....		1	3	4
90. Dislocations.....	1	12	21	34
91. Fractures.....	9	39	41	89
92. Gunshot Wounds.....	41	430	280	751
93. Amputations.....	7	200	120	327
94. Incised Wounds.....	2			2
95. Wounds unspecified.....	33	119	2	154
96. Other Accidents and Injuries.....		3	98	101
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97. Atrophy.....		2	5	7
98. Hypertrophy.....			1	1
99. Deformities.....	5	60	22	87
100. Under Age.....	1	105	5	111
101. Old Age.....	36	217	225	478
102. Stammering.....	1	2		3
103. UNCLASSIFIED AND CAUSE NOT STATED.....	145	933	148	1,226
Total.....	874	4,340	3,009	8,223

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THE
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY
OF THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION.

APPENDIX

TO

PART I.

CONTAINING

REPORTS OF MEDICAL DIRECTORS, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Edited, under the direction of Surgeon General JOSEPH K. BARNES, United States Army.

BY

Assistant Surgeon J. J. WOODWARD, United States Army,

AND

Assistant Surgeon GEORGE A. OTIS, United States Army.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

The Appendix to Part I, of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion contains such portions of the reports of Medical Directors and other Officers, received during the War by the Surgeon General, as have appeared to possess historical interest.

In preparing these documents for publication, the Editors have endeavored to place on record, in the language of the original observers, such of the official statements relating to the operations of the medical department of the Union Army, as illustrate the Medical and Surgical volumes. They have omitted nearly all detailed descriptions of cases, remarks on special diseases, on hospital construction, and transportation of the wounded, and many observations which will more advantageously appear in other parts of the work, as well as some paragraphs relating to subjects fully discussed in antecedent reports. Asterisks indicate where omissions occur.

During the first year of the war, medical officers were guided by the General Regulations only in making their reports; but, as the organization of the army progressed, such instructions were given as secured comprehensive accounts of the operations of the Medical Staff by the senior medical officers of corps, divisions, and brigades.

The Editors have sought to observe either a chronological or geographical sequence in the arrangement of the documents, in order to approximate a connected narrative; but, when it has appeared advisable, either in order to connect sub-reports with those of the chief medical officers, or for other reasons, they have frequently deviated from this course. They have not felt at liberty to alter, materially, the phraseology of the Reports except where obvious grammatical inaccuracies, due to hasty composition, were apparent. They have diligently searched the files of the Adjutant General's Office as well as those of the Surgeon General, and believe that no reports of importance have been overlooked, though portions of many have been reserved for publication in the body of the work.

A few wood-cuts and photo-lithographic maps have been inserted, to indicate the positions of hospitals, the direction in which the sick and wounded were taken to the rear, and the like: but facilities for original illustrations of this kind have been very limited.

The Circulars and Orders printed with the prefatory remarks of the Surgeon General, will explain the reasons of the frequent repetitions in relation to the supplies of food, water, medicines, stores, shelter, and transportation which will be observed in some of the reports.

APPENDIX
TO
PART I
OF THE
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION,
CONTAINING
REPORTS OF MEDICAL DIRECTORS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Edited, under the direction of Brevet Major General J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General, United States Army,
BY
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. J. WOODWARD, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army,
AND
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE A. OTIS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

I. *Report of the Events connected with the First Bull Run Campaign.* By Surgeon W. S. KING, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Army under General McDowell.

The first battle of Bull Run will ever be memorable in the annals of the country as the great contest at the commencement of the struggle now going on for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union. Having arrived in Washington, from a distant frontier station, a few weeks previously, I was detailed to report, as medical director, to the General in command of the Department of Northeast Virginia. Upon reaching the headquarters at Arlington, where our forces were assembling, I became painfully impressed with the vastness of the work to be done to prepare for the coming conflict, and with the very short time, apparently, that would be allowed for the purpose. I found the army with which we were to meet the enemy composed of the best, and also of the worst material I had ever met with. This force had been hastily collected; many of the men had never been examined by medical officers, and were inferior to those in the regular army, where the physical defects are more carefully regarded. Impressed, by the lessons of the Crimea, with the importance of hygienic measures in the camps, I began my visits to them, and pointed out, particularly to those who possessed the power to enforce them, the necessity of observing these precautions.

It is while engaged in the labor of introducing sanitary reforms that the want of substantial rank is most sensibly felt by the medical officer, and more or less paralyzes all his efforts. If he finds an unusual number of cases of disease in a regiment, and ascertains that the walls of the tents are seldom if ever raised to admit fresh air, that the straw is saturated with emanations from the bodies and breaths of the men, and, that low forms of fever are thus engendered, should he naturally desire to instantly change this condition of things, he will learn, by bitter experience, the extreme difficulty of inducing those in authority to listen to his requests or to act on his suggestions. When we learn that diseases destroy more soldiers than do powder and the sword, it cannot be too often repeated that these disastrous results may be easily prevented by simple hygienic precautions, for the institution of which there must be united and harmonious action between the field officer and the surgeon.

This can be effected in no other way than by adopting the practice of admitting the chief medical officer of each separate army to a seat in the council of war. As a general rule, such officers would bring with them tried experience and extended and varied information on many branches of knowledge, to the benefit of the service. To give weight to his opinion, the chief medical officer should have a higher rank than that of major, his present status, there being no provision, at present, whereby it is possible for him to hope for promotion. He is the best judge as to the condition of the men, as to their capability to sustain a forced march, and whether the physical endurance proposed to be exacted of them will not so overtask their powers as to unfit them for the duty required. The selection of a camping ground for the night is also a matter of great importance. A spot thus fixed upon may, from necessity, be occupied for weeks; and, should it prove unhealthy, the evil must be suffered; whereas, in a majority of cases, a more healthy location would have answered equally well for all military purposes.

Every medical director at least, should have the authority to order the prompt removal of a nuisance that is contaminating the air; and such military assistance should be furnished him as he may require for the immediate carrying into effect of any measures he may deem essential to the prevention of disease in camps, provided they do not interfere with the military necessity of the position. The orders of medical directors relating to sanitary matters should be binding upon all, and should not be disregarded unless satisfactory reasons be given. On landing at Rangoon, during the first Burmese war, the superintending surgeon of the Bengal division there had warned the officer commanding, that without fresh food and vegetables the soldiers must perish from scurvy. The reply was: "medical opinions are very good when called for." Is not this answer characteristic also of the opinions entertained by many at the present time in regard to the advice of medical officers in similar cases?

In the Bull Run campaign, Assistant Surgeon Magruder and myself were, with few exceptions, the only medical officers who had served with troops, and our advice and assistance were eagerly sought in relation to the details of camp life and the mode of procuring the necessary medical supplies. In preparing for the expected battle, a limited number of ambulances which had been furnished, were distributed with great care, so as to equalize the amount of transportation among the regiments. I made an estimate of twenty wagons for our medical supplies, which, although approved by the commanding officer, did not result in their being sent. A few days before the forward movement, directions were issued by the General commanding, to have the army put in light marching order; that all officers and soldiers should carry with them three and a half days cooked rations, and that all baggage and stores of every kind should be left behind in camp, to be subsequently sent for. As the conveyances estimated for had not been furnished, these arrangements made it impossible to transport any medical supplies except such as could be placed in the ambulances or forage wagons, and this I directed the medical officers to do.

The command moved on the Fairfax road on the afternoon of the 16th of July, 1861, and after a march of seven miles halted for the night. At daylight, the following morning, the advance was resumed. The day was unusually hot, and the troops plucked with avidity the blackberries growing abundantly by the roadside, as a means of relieving both thirst and hunger, for which purpose this fruit is eminently fitted. The road we found impassable in many places, owing to felled trees which the rebels had placed in our way. Arriving, at length, near Fairfax, we discovered that the enemy had abandoned their works, and that a small force, left evidently to watch our movements, had just gone, leaving behind, in their haste, carpet-bags, trunks, a keg of whiskey, and half eaten meals. Our troops were in excellent health, and no cases of disease were reported to me or came under my observation.

We encamped for the night near Fairfax. July 19th, was spent by the General and staff in making a reconnaissance of the roads between Fairfax and Centreville. In the afternoon, heavy firing was heard on our left, towards Blackburn's Ford. Riding rapidly in that direction, to ascertain the cause, we found that the division of General Tyler had been smartly engaged with the enemy. We pursued our course on the road leading to the ford, and soon met the ambulances with the dead, wounded, and disabled men. One soldier had had his face shot away completely. Some in the ambulances were not wounded, but were disabled from sunstroke or exhaustion. The ambulances were stained with blood, evincing the terrible earnestness with which the rebels had commenced their struggle. I dispatched Assistant Surgeon Magruder to accompany the forward ambulance to Centreville, and to select suitable buildings for hospital purposes, and I followed him with the remainder, after picking up all the wounded we could find. A hotel, a church, and a large dwelling, were selected by Assistant Surgeon Magruder, and some wounded were placed in them before my arrival. Unfortunately, two of the ambulances had been drawn up on the wrong side of the road, and the division of General Tyler, of twelve thousand troops, marching in close order, filled the passage between our wounded and the church hospital, and we were obliged to wait, for two hours, for men and wagons to pass, before the wounded could be taken out. Several attempts were made to cross the road, but such was the press and confusion that it was found to be impossible, and we were obliged to desist. An unexpected difficulty was now encountered, in the great scarcity of water. There were very few wells in Centreville, and these had been so exhausted by our thirsty men that they were nearly all dry. Water, procured with great difficulty and placed in basins for the purpose of washing the wounded, was snatched up and drunk by stragglers, as they passed, before they could be prevented. By 9 o'clock P. M., through great exertion on the part of Dr. Magruder and myself, we succeeded in organizing, to some extent, our improvised hospitals. Several amputations were performed; one, I remember, of the thigh, which resulted fatally the next day, and one of the leg, which did well.

To give an idea of some of our difficulties on this night, I might mention that the hospital in the church, as soon as emptied, became filled again by men stepping out of the ranks as they passed, in search of their companions, or for something to eat or drink. Having no guard, we were very much embarrassed and incommoded by this crowd, and it required a great amount of exertion before order and quiet could be secured. And here I would recommend all medical directors to wear conspicuously the insignia of their rank while on duty, as I found it rather awkward, notwithstanding I had on the usual undress uniform of an officer, to have my right to give orders repeatedly questioned by surgeons, hospital stewards, and others, who, having had directions from those known to them, were unwilling to obey strangers if the commands appeared different from those they had been receiving. A medical director should always have with him at least two mounted orderlies to convey his orders, and, if necessary, to enforce them.

As soon as General Tyler, who commanded the division which had engaged the enemy, arrived, I sought him and obtained a sufficient number of men as a guard for all our hospitals, and to procure a supply of water for our wounded. An

incident which occurred at Centreville will show how the distinction so often made between Federal and State soldiers may operate injuriously to the service. I had directed an ambulance with two wounded soldiers to be taken to a large dwelling selected as a hospital, and to have them placed in charge of the medical officer in attendance. Passing some hours after, I found these men still in the ambulance, and, on inquiry, was informed that the surgeon had declined to receive them because they did not belong to his regiment. I requested the surgeon, who appeared at the door, to inform me why he had not taken the soldiers into the hospital, when he commenced an explanation by stating that he considered his obligation to extend no further than to his own regiment, and he was proceeding, in the most serious and emphatic manner, to justify his course, when I cut short his argument by promptly ordering the removal of the men from the ambulance, and I remained long enough to see that they received the necessary attention.

Assistant Surgeon Magruder and I made frequent visits to all the hospitals, assisting in their organization and operations, and helping to make the wounded as comfortable as our means would admit. This task we completed near midnight, and completely worn out with fatigue, having eaten nothing since daylight, we sallied out to find our camp at headquarters, wherever that might be. In a strange country, on a dark and rainy night, without any information as to where the camp had been removed since morning, it seemed hopeless to seek it. Presuming it must be somewhere in the rear, we rode in that direction, and fortunately, after going a mile across the fields, towards a light, we stumbled upon the object of our search.

The 19th and 20th of July were occupied in camp, waiting for the arrival of supplies. We embraced the opportunity to repair our ambulances, and again to visit the hospitals at Centreville. Sensible of the want of additional medical supplies which would be needed in the event of the expected battle, and knowing that the sympathy of the entire country had been aroused to the importance of providing with the utmost liberality for our sick and wounded, I felt it my duty to make known our needs to the Surgeon General, stating the circumstances in which our army had been left, and the impossibility of bringing with us, for want of adequate transportation, a larger amount of medical stores. These points I urged with earnestness, and expressed my anxiety that nothing should be wanting on my part to the fulfilment of the just expectation of the country; and I requested that everything should be sent, without stint, that would be required by an army in the field, and on the eve of battle. This appeal was responded to. I was informed that the needed supplies would be sent next day to Fairfax Station, seven miles distant, the railroad having been repaired to that place.

All our wounded in the Blackburn's Ford affair that could be removed were forwarded, on July 20th, in ambulances, with a proper escort, to Fairfax Station, to be sent by rail to Alexandria, where I had established a hospital but a few days before, for the special purpose of receiving our sick and wounded.

On the night of the 20th, all the division commanders were assembled at headquarters, to arrange the plan of battle. After receiving their orders, the council broke up, about 11th o'clock, P. M., with directions to take up the line of march to Bull Run, before daylight, by the various routes designated.

The chances of the battle to ensue next day were gravely discussed by the staff officers till a late hour of the night. All seemed deeply impressed with the magnitude of the events that hung upon the success or defeat of our arms, and longed for the moment when the suspense would be ended, as we hoped, in a glorious victory. It was late before I closed my eyes in sleep, as I could not help thinking of the strangeness of my position, and could, with difficulty, realize that the army of the Federal Government was menaced by another composed of our countrymen, the chief leaders of which I had been associated with for many years at a distant post, and with some of whom I had parted but a few weeks before in New Mexico.

On the morning of July 21st, 1861, the General commanding, accompanied by his staff, passed, at daylight, through our columns, already moving in the direction of Bull Run, until he reached a point beyond Cub's Bridge, where a road inclined to the right, through a dense body of timber, and crossed the run a short distance above Sedley Church. Here we halted in the shade, as the day, even thus early, promised to be one of the hottest of the season. While observing the troops passing, we discussed the prospects of the day before us. I perceived that our troops marched at double quick, and some at a full run, while many, overcome by the heat, threw away their blankets and haversacks. I expressed my opinion to the General, that owing to their rapid movement, the men would be exhausted before they arrived on the scene of action. In this view he acquiesced, and directed the men not to run; but, as the officers behind, from an idea that great haste was necessary, constantly repeated the command to close up, the troops were kept at a run a great part of the way. The weather was excessively hot, and, as one of the causes of the Bull Run failure, I desire to record my belief that the exhaustion of our forces, by the long and forced march, contributed as much as anything else to the disasters of the day. The comparative freshness of the rebel troops gave them great and decided advantage. It is often the case that on what may be termed little things, if there can be such in a battle, the fortune of war depends. I observed, on several occasions where our men faltered, apparently, or did not pursue with vigor an advantage gained, that it was manifestly owing to complete exhaustion, rather than to any want of spirit or courage. At one time, when a small body of troops was called upon by the General and staff to renew the attack, I saw at a glance that their failure to do so was from inability for further exertion. The spirit of these men was willing, but the flesh was weak.

After Colonel Hunter's Division had filed along the road on the right, as mentioned, General McDowell rode rapidly ahead, crossing Bull Run just as the advance of Hunter's column was in the act of passing. Advancing through the woods about half a mile after crossing the creek, we emerged into an open field a short distance beyond Sedley Church. At this moment we were saluted with a volley of musketry and artillery by the enemy concealed in the woods on our left. Fortunately, the bullets fell harmlessly, knocking up the dust under our horses' feet, while the cannon balls passed over our heads. Immediately wheeling round, we had the first view of the rebel forces, in a long line on the slope of a hill. On the General's remarking, there they are, I beheld the array of grey-coated soldiers who were evidently watching us, and I became impressed with a sense of that determined resistance to federal authority on the part of the rebels that has since been manifested so repeatedly. Our troops now hurried forward, the artillery was placed in position, and the action soon became general. Desirous of seeing all that was going on, I accompanied the General in his visits to those places where the contest raged fiercest. I was thus enabled to give a comprehensive supervision of affairs connected with the medical department of the army, and to see that the wounded were being attended to by the regimental officers. I found the medical officers, as a general rule, on the

alert, and many performing their duties coolly under the fire of the enemy. My impression at the commencement of the battle was, that there would be a brisk skirmish, and then the rebels would most probably fall back and take up a new position. I thought it would be a small task, therefore, to make out a list of the killed and wounded, and with notebook in hand I began to count the number of each. It is a singular fact that I observed near one hundred dead before one wounded! Soon I became convinced that a most desperate engagement was at hand, and I directed Assistant Surgeon Magruder, who had thus far remained at the headquarters, to proceed to Sedley Church, which was near by, yet out of the line of fire, and to prepare it, and if necessary, a couple of houses close to the church, for the reception of our wounded, and to send forward the ambulances as rapidly as possible. These orders were promptly executed, and the drivers brought their conveyances as close to the points where the wounded were as the nature of the ground would permit. Having my saddlebags well supplied with instruments, dressings, and stimulants, I found frequent occasion for their use in restraining hæmorrhage, and in relieving exhaustion and suffering on the spot where the wound was received.

Twice our men drove the rebels over the crest of the hill, and victory seemed, for a brief period, to perch upon our banners, and shouts of triumph went up as the General and staff rode along our lines, during a few brief moments, while the enemy's batteries seemed to have been silenced. But this exultation was of short duration: the rebels again appeared, and their artillery opened more fiercely than ever. Our men could not be again rallied, from sheer exhaustion mostly, I believe, and we commenced slowly and sadly to retire. As I followed General McDowell, and about six of the staff officers, to the right of the enemy, it did not occur to me that all was over and the battle was lost, until we had crossed the creek at five o'clock P. M. We then entered a field, and dismounted. Hardly had we alighted when some one exclaimed: "General, the enemy are upon us." Turning to look, we saw the enemy not more than two hundred yards distant. A cannon ball, that struck the ground a few paces from us, informed us that we were observed; and, remounting hastily, we galloped across the field, and our steeds leaping over the fence into a dense forest, we were soon concealed. Pushing our way as rapidly as possible through the thick undergrowth, without heeding scratches or blows, in the direction of Centreville, and avoiding all roads, we finally reached, at Cub Creek, the way along which we had marched in the morning, and arrived at Centreville, tired and disappointed, near sundown. Here we waited for the coming of our straggling troops. After sending them on in advance, followed by all the wagons, we left at half-past ten o'clock P. M., for Fairfax, where we intended to remain till morning.

The weather, for some time past, had been excessively dry and hot, and the dust of the turnpike, between Centreville and Fairfax, raised by our soldiers and wagons in passing, floated over the road like a thick fog, and made it impossible to see for a distance of more than ten paces. In this passage, horse, foot, and vehicles were jammed in great confusion; upturned wagons and their contents blocked the way at short intervals, making it necessary for horsemen to leave the road and return again in order to go round the obstructions. I may say it was one of the most unpleasant marches of the campaign, and so slow was our progress that we did not reach Fairfax, a distance of only seven miles, till two o'clock in the morning. I soon became separated from the General and staff, until on nearing Fairfax, I recognized Major Brown, one of the General's aids. Finding we could see nor hear anything of the General, or any one to inform us of the plan of march, we lay down in a field close by till daylight. As soon as morning dawned, we saddled our horses, and finding the whole army on the march to Washington, we followed, overtaking the General on the roadside, about seven miles from the city. Fearing that the supplies which had been ordered to Fairfax Station might fall into the hands of the Confederates, I obtained permission from General McDowell to hasten forward to Washington to inform the Surgeon General, if not too late, to have them returned to Alexandria. Fortunately there had been some delay, and, on inquiry, it was found that the supplies had not left the latter place.

A report of Assistant Surgeon Magruder, U. S. A., as given below, in regard to our wounded, conveyed, during the action, to Sedley Church, will show all that was done up to the time of our defeat, and compelled abandonment of the field. Our retreat from the ground occupied, operated like a curtain to conceal from view all knowledge of the subsequent history of our cases, or the results of our ministrations. So rigidly and effectually were all avenues closed by the rebels, that no attempt to obtain information met with any success.

A few days after the battle, General Wadsworth, with a flag of truce, entered the enemy's lines to bring away the remains of one or two distinguished officers, and also to succor, and, if possible, to remove our wounded. I, and Assistant Surgeon Schell, U. S. A., followed with thirty-nine ambulances, and arrived at midnight at Bailey's Cross Roads, which was in possession of our pickets, there to await the return of the General, when we were to be informed of the result of his mission.

At daylight next morning, finding that he had not come back, I took several ambulances and procured everything that I thought would be required for wounded men on the way, and hastened back again to Bailey's Cross Roads. Arriving in that vicinity, I met Dr. Schell with the remainder of the ambulances, proceeding back to Washington. He informed me that General McDowell had completely failed to obtain the permission desired, and that the enemy's cavalry having driven in our pickets, he was fearful lest the ambulances, with their supplies, should be captured. All the knowledge gained was, that the wounded would, probably, be removed to Richmond. A few days after, I was ordered to report for duty with General Banks's Division, and I therefore close this narrative. I am aware that this medical history of the campaign is very meagre; yet, imperfect as it is, it may serve as a record of events not supplied by other reports.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VIRGINIA,
July 25th, 1861.

"DOCTOR: In compliance with your wishes, expressed during a conversation this morning, I have the honor to submit the following very brief report in relation to the engagement at Bull Run:

On the morning of the 21st inst., as you are aware, I accompanied General McDowell, as one of his staff, to the battle-field, when I remained with yourself and the other members of his staff, in close attendance upon the General, until ordered by

you, as medical director, to go in search of some house or houses, as near the field as possible, suitable to be converted into a hospital for the wounded. After only a short search, I found and took possession of a stone church, pleasantly situated in a grove of timber, directly on the side and to the right of the road we had passed on advancing to the attack. I then ordered that the ambulances should proceed to the field, as quickly as possible, to bring off the wounded to the hospital, which order was executed very promptly.

Upon taking possession of the church, I set men to work at removing the seats from the body of the church, with as little injury to them as practicable; had the floor covered with what blankets could be found, buckets of water brought, instruments and dressings placed in convenient places for use, an operating table improvised, and sent off men to the fields near by to bring hay for bedding. Very soon after the work of fitting up the building had begun the ambulances commenced returning from the field loaded with wounded men. In about two hours the church, both upon the main floor and in the gallery, was completely filled, and I was obliged to take possession of three other unoccupied buildings, which are situated about seventy-five paces further down and on the opposite side of the road towards the creek. So soon as I could get them cleared out, wounded men were carried into them until they were filled also. For want of other buildings, I was obliged to order many of the wounded to be laid under the trees, in the grove immediately around the church.

As soon as I had established the hospitals, and the work of removing the wounded to them had commenced, quite a number of medical officers of different regiments came in, offered their services, and betook themselves immediately to work in rendering all the assistance in their power. Among those particularly distinguished, it affords me pleasure to mention the names of Assistant Surgeons C. C. Gray, H. R. Silliman and G. M. Sternberg of the medical corps of the regular army, Surgeon C. Gray, 11th New York Volunteers, Surgeon Foster Swift, and Assistant Surgeons Winston and De Graw of the 8th Regiment New York Militia. Several others also distinguished themselves in their assiduous attentions to the wounded, but, as their names are unknown to me, I am unable to mention them as I should wish to do.

I had no opportunity to ascertain correctly the number of wounded brought to the hospitals, but think there could not have been less than two hundred and fifty.

Several capital operations were performed, and many of a minor character also, before the rush of the retreating columns crowded the hospitals so completely that work for the time being was suspended.

After the retreat commenced, and it was found impossible to carry off the wounded, it became a question as to which of the medical gentlemen present would remain to take care of the wounded. Assistant Surgeons Gray and Sternberg, of the regular army, volunteered to surrender themselves as prisoners, for the purpose of taking charge of the regular soldiers, and Surgeon Swift and Assistant Surgeons Winston and De Graw, of the 8th Regiment New York Militia, also gave themselves up to attend the wounded of their regiment and others of the volunteer forces. These gentlemen all staid at the hospital located by me in accordance with your order.

I have the honor to be, Doctor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Dr. W. S. KING,

Medical Director, Department N.E. Virginia, Arlington Heights, Va.

D. S. MAGRUDER,"
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

The following very imperfect resumé is added:

1st. Our troops, in the action of July 18th, 1861, were exposed to the fire of artillery at long range. In the battle on the 21st of July, 1861, of Bull Run, the troops were exposed to the fire of artillery and musketry at long and short range. Duration of battle, seven hours.

2d. The casualties of the action at Blackburn's Ford, July 18th, 1861, were as follows, (approximately):

Killed.....	10
Wounded.....	33
Aggregate.....	43

Three of the wounded died within twenty-four hours after the reception of their wounds. The wounded in the above action were sent, on the evening of the 20th of July, in ambulances to Alexandria.

3d. Many of the wounded of the Bull Run fight found their way to Alexandria, and accompanying our army in its retreat, were helped along to the hospitals in the vicinity of Washington; many who gave out by the way, were brought in the day following in ambulances sent out for them. I can form no idea of their number. Immediately after the action, I directed the regimental medical officers to send in a report of the casualties of their respective regiments.

As large numbers who were at first reported killed are found to have straggled only, a long time usually is required to obtain correct results after a battle. I was ordered to join General Banks's division before the reports were received sufficient for an approximation even. I must, therefore, refer you to reports of General McDowell, or to Assistant Surgeon Magruder, U. S. A., who remained with the command.

The wounded, during the action, were removed from such portions of the field as were accessible, to Sedley Church and vicinity, as described in the report of Assistant Surgeon Magruder. The maps will show the situation of this church.

I am unable to make any report as to our wounded on the field in possession of the enemy, and have no knowledge as to where they or those left in the hospital at Sedley Church and buildings near by, were removed.

The report of the General commanding will show the strength of the command.

W. S. KING,
Surgeon and Medical Director.

II. *Report to Gen. I. McDowell, Commanding the Department of Northeast Virginia, relative to the Operations of the Medical Department at the Battle of Bull Run.* By Surgeon W. S. KING, Medical Director.

ARLINGTON, DEPARTMENT N.E. VIRGINIA,
July 26th, 1861.

SIR: Being chief of the medical staff serving with the army in the department of Northeast Virginia, I have the honor to make the following report of so much of the results of the action on the 21st, at Bull Run, as came within my charge. As the officers of the medical staff were attached to the different regiments, and on duty with them, I deemed it proper to remain with and accompany the general commanding and staff, from the beginning to the termination of the battle, in order that I might be present if any were wounded, and also that I might be enabled to visit, in this way, every part of the field where the killed and wounded might be found. After the action had fairly commenced, and the wounded and dead were lying on the field in every direction, I dispatched Assistant Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., to the rear, with directions to prepare a church, which I had observed as we passed to the scene of action, for the reception of our wounded, and also to send the ambulances forward, as rapidly as possible, to pick up the wounded and dead. In a very few minutes the ambulances made their appearance, and continued throughout the day to visit every part of the ground which was accessible, in order to be within reach of those parts of the field where the fighting was going on, and wounded were to be found. It is due to the ambulance drivers to say that they performed their duties efficiently, and the results of their operations also show how absolutely necessary these means of conveyance are to the comfort and relief of the wounded in giving them shelter and water, when they are ready to perish with heat or thirst. By means of the ambulances, also, the men who go to the relief of their wounded comrades are separated but a short time from their companies, as, having deposited them in the ambulances, they can return to their proper positions. As the general commanding visited almost every part of the ground during the conflict, with a view to encourage or direct the movements of the troops, my position, as a member of his staff, gave me every opportunity of seeing the results of the action. I therefore embraced the opportunity thus offered to give directions, when needed, to the drivers of ambulances, where to find the dead and wounded, and also to those carrying off the wounded, where they could find the needed conveyances. The stretchers were found very useful and comfortable to the wounded, and were in constant requisition in carrying them to the nearest ambulances. So far as I am informed, the medical staffs belonging to the different volunteer regiments discharged their duties satisfactorily. I observed Acting Assistant Surgeon Miles busily engaged in dressing wounded men under the shade of a tree in a part of the field where the fire from the enemy was very hot. He addressed me a brief inquiry as I passed relative to the safety of his father, and then resumed his occupation. Surgeon C. C. Keuey, U. S. A., of Col. Hunter's division, and Assistant Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., attached to the commanding general's staff, did good service in the hospital church I have mentioned, and also in two houses near the church where the wounded were placed after the church had been filled. These officers remained busily engaged in their duties until the enemy's cavalry made their appearance, and but narrowly escaped capture when they left. Drs. Swift and Winston, attached to the Eighth New York, remained with their sick, sacrificing all selfish considerations for their own safety, in order that the wounded might not be neglected, and are now prisoners. I am informed that Assistant Surgeons Gray and Sternberg, of the regular army, and Drs. Homiston and Swalm, of the Fourteenth New York, also preferred to remain rather than abandon their charge; the conduct of these officers is worthy of all commendation. It would be premature in me, in the absence of sufficient data, the reports of the regimental surgeons not yet being received, to express a positive opinion as to the number killed and wounded in the action of the 21st; there were, no doubt, many concealed from observation under cover of the woods and bushes; but, judging from the number I saw in various parts of the field, and allowing a wide margin for those unobserved, I should think that the killed and wounded, on our side, did not exceed from eight hundred to one thousand. The impossibility of making a careful survey of the field, after the battle had ceased, must be my apology for the brevity and want of detail in this report. It may not be amiss to mention that I met on the field Col. Heintzelman, U. S. A., with a Minié ball in his arm. I extracted the ball as he sat on his horse, and applied the necessary dressings; he could not be persuaded to leave his command. As I carried with me a case of instruments and a supply of dressings, I attended to a number of cases on the field, where, from hæmorrhage and other circumstances, immediate attention seemed to be necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. S. KING,
Surgeon and Medical Director.

Captain J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.

III. *Extract from a Report of Services at the First Battle of Bull Run.* By Assistant Surgeon C. C. GRAY, U. S. Army.

* * * I left Arlington on July 16th, 1861, with the advance of the army upon Manassas, having the medical care of five companies of regular cavalry, commanded by Major I. N. Palmer, U. S. A. Nothing of interest transpired until the 18th, when a fight took place at Blackburn's Ford between a reconnoitering force under General Tyler and a Confederate force under the immediate command of General Bonham, of South Carolina. This affair lasted for about three hours. Our fire was principally from artillery. Supplies for the wounded on the field were sufficient. There was, however, difficulty in obtaining water. The wounded were immediately removed to Centreville, ambulance wagons being sent forward for the purpose. The wounds were chiefly from small arms loaded with round balls. I saw no operations performed on the field; but several amputations were made at Centreville. Our loss was, I think, about fifty killed and wounded. The Confederate loss, I subsequently learned, was sixty-eight. Our forces were reproached by the Confederates for having fired upon a hospital situated about a mile

MAP OF THE REGION AROUND MANASSAS.

Scale of Miles



Explorations:
Flying Hospitals:
Field Hospitals:



Author's Name

Printed by

from our advanced battery. No damage was done, I believe, and the firing was from ignorance of the meaning of the flag flying over the hospital. I know this to be true, as I was standing by the officer who sighted the piece. My attention, during the engagement, was mainly directed to the removal of wounded from the field. I performed no operations. The only case of interest under my immediate care was that of Lieutenant Lorraine, 3d U. S. Artillery, shot through the tarsus, by a musket ball. There was profuse and troublesome primary hæmorrhage in this case. On Sunday, July 21st, the army moved upon the rebel position. I was attached to Colonel Porter's Brigade of General Hunter's Division. We made a long detour to the right, turned the enemy's left, and became engaged about noon. The cavalry not being brought into action, I left them, by permission, and gave assistance to the wounded of Colonel Burnside's Brigade, immediately in advance of us, and suffering severely. Few ambulances could come up, and our attentions consisted chiefly in conveying the injured men into the shade, giving them water, extracting balls, etc. About two in the afternoon, I received an order from Assistant Surgeon Magruder, U. S. A., to report immediately at Sedley Church, a small building surrounded by farm houses, about half a mile in the rear of Bull Run. Here was the principal depot for wounded. I remained here till the retreat commenced, about five in the afternoon. At that time not more than a tenth of the wounded had received attention, and I determined to remain, if practicable. I suggested this to Dr. Magruder, and received his permission. After our retreating column had passed this hospital, I went out to meet the advance of the rebels, to explain the nature of the duties on which my companions and I were engaged, and to ask permission to continue them unmolested, for shot were beginning to fly near the hospital. The officer to whom I surrendered, a lieutenant of Virginia cavalry, was an unreasonable man, and would neither permit me to return to our wounded, nor promise any protection to our hospital. I was compelled to accompany his party to Manassas Junction, eight miles distant, which place we reached about ten at night, when I was turned over to the chief medical officer, Dr. Gaston, of South Carolina. Observing my exhausted condition, he obtained permission for me to sleep on the floor of a Confederate hospital. In the morning, he sent me, with Dr. Lewis, of the Wisconsin Volunteers, with a captured two-wheeled ambulance of the Coolidge pattern, to assist in collecting and caring for our wounded on the field. It was raining, and, on reaching the battle-ground, we found these unfortunates suffering much from cold. We soon found that many must perish before we could possibly remove them, and, accordingly, we were obliged to select such for immediate removal as it seemed possible to save by treatment and shelter. We were told to seek that shelter for ourselves, and we bore most of the patients to a farm house called the Lewis House, already nearly full of rebel wounded. Here we found Colonel Wilcox and Captain Ricketts, severely wounded. The house and outbuildings were soon packed with wounded, and still many were left on the field, and numbers doubtless died for want of timely assistance. We were unable to operate in many cases urgently requiring, as our instruments had been taken from us. We suffered much for want of food, water, and blankets. For the first, we were dependent upon the precarious bounty of our enemies, themselves short of provisions, and upon the knapsacks of the dead; for the second, upon a small muddy spring half mile distant, a broken pitcher being our best means of transportation. We had blankets for but five or six men. We found a large supply of linen in a chest of drawers, and turned it to account for dressings. The amputations performed were, with one exception, done by Dr. Darby, of Hampton's South Carolina Legion. Dr. Darby was very kind, and, I believe, did his best to alleviate our situation. Our instructions were to forward the patients to Manassas, as fast as possible, for removal to Richmond; and a peculiar vehicle, known as a Virginia wagon, and eminently adapted for an instrument of torture, called daily to take such as could be moved. In a week, all of our surviving patients, excepting the two officers, Colonel Wilcox and Captain Ricketts, had been sent to Manassas Junction, and, on Sunday, July 28th, I accompanied the last load to that depot. At Manassas, I met Surgeon Thomas H. Williams, medical director of General Beauregard's army, and was informed by him that I should remain at the Station, and assist in placing our wounded, as they arrived, upon the cars destined to transport them to Richmond. During the few days that I was thus employed, I witnessed suffering which I shudder to remember. Our wounded arriving from the field, from which they came crowded in rough army wagons, and under a scorching sun, had to be thrust into freight cars, in which they were obliged to lie on the bare floor. Often they had been a whole day without food, and time was barely allowed us to furnish them with water. These railroad trains, having no right of track, were sometimes two days in reaching Richmond. Numbers died on the road. I do not think that Surgeon Williams was responsible for this state of affairs; nor am I certain that it could have been entirely avoided. I proceeded to Richmond on a train with Colonel Wilcox and about sixty wounded privates. Two of the latter died, exhausted, before reaching the end of the journey, the trip taking twenty-four hours; neither food, water, nor medicine, were provided. At Richmond, I was sent by General Winder to assist in the treatment of our wounded at the tobacco warehouse hospital, now become historical and infamous, at which place I remained, with some eight or ten federal surgeons, till the 10th of September, when, an order having been issued to send South all field and regular officers able to travel, I was included in a party of thirty-three officers and about one hundred privates, to go to Fort Pinckney, Charleston harbor. At the battle of Bull Run, our medical supplies were good, but inaccessible. The rebels had few of their own, and did not make a very judicious use of what they captured. The greater number of our wounded were injured by round musket balls. The wounds inflicted on the Confederates were of a graver character, a large proportion of them being from conoidal rifle balls and canister shot. I saw no cases of excisions; amputations prevailed, and, as a rule, resulted badly. I learned of no deaths from chloroform, the anæsthetic generally employed. I do not think that the number of our wounded reached one thousand. Although circumstances apparently favored the development of tetanus, no cases were observed. Gunshot fractures of the thigh were particularly fatal, whether amputated or treated conservatively. Cases were about equally divided between the two methods of treatment. I saw about twelve treated conservatively; one only survived. In penetration of a single lung, the results were favorable, half recovering. I saw no cases of erysipelas or gangrene. At Richmond, our wounded, except those that were crowded, were as well cared for as could have been expected. The few medicines we needed were at command. Water was abundant, a bath tub on each floor; dressings were, generally, plentiful; and food, though coarse and lacking in variety, was supplied in sufficient quantity."

[Assistant Surgeon Gray then recounts the circumstances attending his incarceration in Richmond, Charleston, Columbia, and Salisbury, and his release on July 28th, 1862, and then resumes the relation of his surgical experiences. The latter part of his report will be printed in connection with documents relating to the battle of Antietam.]

IV. *Extract from a Report on the Duties assigned to him, from the Outbreak of the Rebellion till May 1st, 1863.* By Assistant Surgeon G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. Army.

* * * "I was ordered to report for duty with five companies of the Third United States Infantry, two companies of the Second Infantry, and one company of the Eighth Infantry, forming a battalion under the command of Captain G. Sykes, U. S. A. * * * This battalion of regulars was attached to the division of Colonel D. Hunter, U. S. A., and took up the line of march at daybreak on the 21st of July. After proceeding some distance beyond Centreville, a road to the right was taken, which, followed through open fields and woods for about ten miles, brought the head of the column to Bull Run at a point above the enemy's position. The stream was forded, and the column proceeded at double-quick towards the field of action. The battalion of regulars was soon engaged; the enemy was driven some distance, and many of their dead and wounded were left on the ground. The fight continued until between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, when our troops began to give way, and were soon in full retreat. * * * I followed the retreating army as far as Sedley Church, where I found nearly three hundred of our wounded, and determined to remain. Several medical officers of volunteer regiments also remained at this place. We at once raised a white flag, and commenced doing what we could for the wounded. Shortly after the last of our troops passed the church, a company of the enemy's cavalry rode up and took possession. The following morning a cold rain commenced, which continued almost without intermission for two days. The church would not hold all of our wounded, and many were lying around in front of it. I obtained a detail of men from the commander of the cavalry troop to erect a shelter. We made a frame about thirty feet in length by twenty in width, and covered it with rubber blankets, great numbers of which had been left on the road by the men in their retreat. A number of capital operations were performed at the church, but, owing to the want of food and stimulants, and to the unfavorable circumstances under which the men were placed, most of these cases terminated fatally within twenty-four hours. On Monday, July 22d, a small quantity of corn meal was obtained from a house near the church, and some gruel was made. A cup of this was given to nearly every man, and this was all the food we were able to obtain for them till Monday evening, when all the medical officers were taken from Sedley Church to Manassas. How the wounded fared after we were taken from them I do not know. At Manassas we were lodged in a barn with some thirty or forty other prisoners, officers and privates, under guard. On Tuesday, all but three of our number took a parole not to serve again during the war. Those of us who refused to take this parole, were shortly after allowed to go out and attend our wounded, upon giving a parole not to attempt to escape for five days. I found a large number of wounded lying under a shed by the railroad depot, and more were constantly brought in from the field. On July 25th, I was sent to Centreville, where I found a number of men who were wounded at the affair at Blackburn's Ford. They were generally doing well. On Sunday evening, the 28th July, my parole having expired the evening before, and a favorable opportunity offering, I made my escape from Centreville, and, after a tedious tramp, arrived in Washington on the following Tuesday, July 30th, 1861, footsore and weary." * * *

[Other extracts from Assistant Surgeon Sternberg's report will be printed in connection with the reports on the Peninsular campaign.]

V. *Extract from a Narrative of Services.* By Surgeon ZENAS E. BLISS, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The skirmishers of General Richardson's Brigade engaged the enemy at Blackburn's Ford, about noon, on July 18th, 1861. * * * The first wounded were taken to a ravine a little to the left of the position of the Federal battery; but this place becoming too hot, the surgeon and his assistants retired to a point two hundred yards to the left and rear. There was a great scarcity of water. After primary dressing, the wounded were conveyed to Centreville, about two miles distant." * * *

VI. *Extract from a Narrative of Services.* By Assistant Surgeon C. S. DE GRAW, U. S. Army.

* * * "I had the position of assistant surgeon to the Eighth New York State Militia. * * * On the memorable 21st of July, my regiment went into action about the middle of the forenoon. * * * In following it to the field, I entered a thicket in which lay a large number of wounded, with only an assistant surgeon of the 71st New York Infantry attending them. As he had more than he could possibly care for by himself, I remained to assist him. Here many wounded were brought us, who were temporarily dressed and forwarded to the hospital at Sedley Church. About the middle of the afternoon, I placed a severely wounded man of my regiment in an ambulance and accompanied him to the division hospital. Here I was detailed as an assistant. In the course of an hour I observed large bodies of troops passing in a disorderly, hurried manner. The question immediately arose among the surgeons whether we should remain to take care of the wounded. After deliberation, some medical officers decided to join the retreat. Surgeon Stewart, 1st Minnesota, Sergeant Peugnet, 71st New York, Surgeon Swift, Assistant Surgeon Winston and myself, of the 8th New York, and a number of others, decided to remain, and proceeded in the discharge of our duties. * * * About dusk, a detachment of cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Cameron, surrounded the church. We were ordered to report to this officer. Upon doing so, we were informed that we were to consider ourselves prisoners of war to the army of the Confederate States of America. We were then requested to give our parole not to attempt an escape. Upon doing so, we were allowed to proceed with our duties, each surgeon being allowed to choose one from among the prisoners as an attendant. On Monday, July 22d, an order arrived transferring us to Manassas. We reached the Junction at midnight, and were informed that a mistake had been made, and that no order had been issued taking us from the wounded. The circumstances of the case rendered this statement rather doubtful. On July 23d, Col. Preston, of Gen. Beauregard's staff, came

to us, bringing a parole for us to sign. * * Upon asking if we would be allowed to return to our hospital to attend to our wounded if we did not sign this parole, we were emphatically answered in the negative. Many of the medical officers captured at Sedley Church then signed the parole, and were immediately returned to the hospital. A heavy rain had prevailed during our absence, and the wounded had suffered greatly, having had no surgical attendance. On July 25th, the Confederate authorities ordered that the wounded should be conveyed, as rapidly as possible, to Richmond and other points where general hospitals had been established. There was such haste in transportation, that many died in transit. The wounded being all removed by August 2d, we ourselves were transferred to Manassas Junction to be sent to Richmond. Gen. Beauregard forwarded with us a request to the Confederate Secretary of War that we should be sent home as soon as our services were no longer required, inasmuch as we were non-combatants and had given ourselves up voluntarily for the purpose of attending our wounded. Upon our arrival in Richmond we were ordered by the Secretary of War to find quarters until our cases were decided upon. On August 10th, we were ordered to report immediately to Gen. Winder, commanding the post, to be sent home the next day. From Gen. Winder we received a copy of a parole, witnessed by himself. On August 11th, we were sent to Fort Monroe under flag of truce. * * At Sedley Church hospital we had a plentiful supply of water, there being a good spring close by. For the first day or two, food and soups were very much needed, inasmuch as we had no means of supplying ourselves. By that time, some of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, recognizing our wants, began bringing soup, chickens, eggs, milk, butter, etc., so that, considering the circumstances, the wounded fared quite well. There being some two hundred wounded at this hospital, for want of room in the buildings, many were necessarily exposed for a day or two. Owing to the surgeons being removed to Manassas Junction the day after the battle, the exposure was protracted longer than it would otherwise have been. Immediately after our return, we made shelter for those exposed, using blankets, overcoats, and whatever else was attainable that would serve our purpose. The heat was intense, and the men suffered excessively therefrom." * * *

VII. *Extract from a Report of his Medical Services.* By Assistant Surgeon W. W. KEEN, JR., Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.

* * * "The 5th Massachusetts infantry left Alexandria, on July 16th, 1861, in the brigade of Colonel A. E. Burnside. Our supply of medical stores was amply sufficient; but we had no means of transporting them, and they had to be left in the teams of the quartermaster to be forwarded from Alexandria. The first hospital I was at during the battle, was at a spring, about half a mile beyond Sedley Church, near which our brigade crossed Bull Run. Here we had instruments and dressings, water, and a canteen of brandy. Afterwards, I went, by order, to the church. Our drum corps was with the ambulances in the field, and, so far as I know, there was no other detail made to attend to the fatigue duties at this hospital, such as removing wounded, preparing food, bringing water, etc. I left this hospital between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, on the approach of the Confederates, with Colonel Lawrence, who was wounded. The wounded were exposed that night to rain; but it was not unaccountably cold. The operations I saw were all amputations or extractions of balls, but the main thing done was to apply primary water dressings. There were many cases where simple cerate was unwisely used. It is proper to state, in extenuation of the faults observed, that they were mostly, in my opinion, due to the utter lack of experience on the part of medical officers, and I would by no means exclude myself, of both the mode of obtaining supplies and the proper persons to apply to. In time of peace and order it is difficult, at first, to understand the forms of the regulations; but in the excitement of such times as July, 1861, and in the urgency of battle, with no books at command among officers, to most of whom army regulations were a myth, many defects may be excused. Comparing the present admirable regulations, what progress is exhibited and what credit reflected on the wise, humane, and energetic men who have brought such order and system out of chaos and confusion!" * * *

VIII. *Extract from Report of Services after the First Battle of Bull Run.* By Assistant Surgeon CHARLES R. GREENLEAF, U. S. A.

* * * "After the first battle of Bull Run I was detailed to bring the wounded to the hospitals in Washington. A number had received no surgical care, and the great majority had been exposed to heavy rain. Ambulances being placed at my disposal by Colonel D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster, U. S. A., the wounded were removed to the Union Hotel Hospital, at Georgetown, and to the Columbian College, E Street, C Street, and Liberty Hall Hospitals, Washington. Wounded prisoners were conveyed to the hospital of the Old Capitol Prison, an hospital of which I then had the immediate charge. The number of wounded whose removal I supervised was about two hundred." * * *

IX. *Extract from a Narrative of Services from the Commencement of the Rebellion till July 18th, 1863.* By Surgeon H. P. STEARNS, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I received, April 18th, 1861, a commission as Surgeon of the 1st Connecticut Volunteers. Colonel D. Tyler, commanding, to serve for the period of three months. The regiment was mustered out of service in August, without the death of any person connected with it. * * In the early part of June the regiment received orders to proceed to Virginia, and, soon after, to the advance of the army, remaining at Falls Church till the movement of the army to Centreville and Bull Run. During the first two days, the 1st and 2d Connecticut led the advance under command of Colonel E. D. Keyes, U. S. A. At

the battle of Bull Run, the 1st Connecticut was in the reserve, and received orders to advance to the field at ten in the forenoon. After it had advanced about one mile, I selected a house to be used as an hospital, and hoisted the hospital flag, and gave orders to the musicians of the band, who had been detailed for that purpose, to follow the regiment and bring the wounded to the hospital. The regiment was not hotly engaged during the day, and consequently only a few were slightly wounded. The *morale* and general condition of the regiment was as good as could be expected of any troops who had seen so little service, and the time of whose enlistment expired upon the day of the battle. Their approximate strength was between 600 and 700. The supplies of medicines and hospital stores were ample. There was one four-wheeled two-horse ambulance, no hospital tent, and but two ordinary wall tents for hospital uses. I cannot give the precise location of the house chosen by me. It was not within the range of the enemy's guns, and had four rooms. Water was abundant, but we had no soups, and no food, during the time I remained upon the field, except such as was in the knapsacks. The wounded in my regiment were so slightly injured that they walked from the field. The wounds were in the upper extremities. The wounded of other regiments, who were brought for care to the hospital established by me, were generally borne upon blankets fastened to poles, as the nature of the ground was such that they could not be conveyed in ambulances. The regiment was upon the field about five and a half hours. The wounded were taken care of by me until the regiment was mustered out of service. No operations were required, except the amputation of one finger, for those wounded in my regiment. Chloroform was given sufficiently to quiet pain in the extraction of balls. There were no deaths. The number of wounded was about eight or ten." * * *

[Other extracts from the narrative of Surgeon Stearns will be printed with documents relating to the western campaigns.]

X. *Extract from a Report of Services from April, 1861, to June, 1863.* By Surgeon C. F. H. CAMPBELL, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the 17th of April, 1861, I left Philadelphia, with the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, as assistant surgeon. * * * On the 2d of July, the whole army, under Major General Patterson, advanced across the Potomac river at Williamsport, Maryland. * * * The enemy were reported to be in force, a few miles to our front, to resist our advance on Martinsburg. Upon advancing about three miles, to a place called Hainesville, or Falling Waters, they opened upon us with artillery and musketry, and thus was the first action of the war in Northern Virginia initiated. The enemy, in line of battle, two thousand seven hundred strong, were under Col. T. J. Jackson, the celebrated "Stonewall" of later fame, while our advance brigade, Colonel George H. Thomas, 2d U. S. Cavalry, commanding, numbered about two thousand men of all arms. The action was sharp and vigorous for about one hour, when the enemy broke and retreated in confusion, pursued by our cavalry. The casualties attending this skirmish did not amount to more than eight men killed and fifteen wounded. * * * A small house on the roadside, contiguous to the field, was converted into a temporary hospital, where the wounded were received. The wounds were all from gunshot, and principally of the lower extremities, produced by round musket balls, buckshot, and, in one or two instances, by sphero-conical balls, fired at a range of from sixty to two hundred or three hundred yards. These wounds were, in no instance which presented itself to the writer, of a necessarily fatal character. As fast as the facilities of ambulance transportation offered, these men were removed to the general hospital at Hagerstown, Maryland, arrangements for their reception having been carefully provided by Surgeon C. S. Tripler, U. S. A., medical director of the army." * * *

XI. *Extracts from Reports of the Wounded at the Engagement at Ball's Bluff, Virginia, October 21st, 1861.* By Surgeon A. B. CROSBY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "Early in the day, anticipating an action, I ordered forty-two fresh beds made in the brigade hospital, at the time nearly completed, and took possession of two large halls in town, and caused them to be abundantly supplied with fresh straw. An ambulance train was ordered to Edwards's Ferry, and another to Conrad's Ferry, to await orders; it being doubtful where the engagement might occur.

I took a position with General Stone, on a height near Edwards's Ferry. The engagement took place on a bluff, opposite Harrison's Island, between the two ferries, probably four miles above Edwards's, and a mile and a half below Conrad's. When it became evident that an engagement was taking place, I asked permission of General Stone to repair to the scene, and was ordered to do so at once. Brigade Surgeon Bryant accompanied me. We arrived when the retreat had fairly commenced, and each boat, coming from the island, brought wounded men. A house and barn on the island were used as a hospital, where the severer injuries were cared for. The difficulties in the way of getting off the wounded were very great. They were to be transported from the Virginia shore to the island, thence to the main land, where they were landed on the tow-path of the canal. The tow-path was entirely filled with artillery, and, unfortunately, the regimental ambulances had been taken across the canal on to the bank of the river by a flat boat, which was afterwards put into the river to transport troops, so that they were rendered useless.

Requesting Brigade Surgeon Bryant to stop the wounded at the point where they crossed, and a skiff being discovered further down the canal, I ordered the wounded to be put across the canal as rapidly as possible. Pushing my horse by the artillery to Conrad's Ferry, I went through an arch under the canal, and ordered the ambulance train there to take down the fences and to drive to the point where the wounded were being put across the canal. It was now quite dark, but we were so fortunate as to find two barns about a mile from this point. These were rapidly cleared, and the floors were covered with straw. I ordered fires to be lighted along the path through the woods as a guide to the ambulances, and, returning to the canal, ordered Assistant Surgeons Fassard and McNeil, to repair to the barns and receive the wounded. Then crossing on to the island, I found Brigade Surgeons Bryant and Lidell together with Surgeon Hayward and Assistant Surgeon Haven. These

gentlemen were untiring in their relief of the wounded, and in supervising their subsequent removal. Directions were given that all the wounded on the island should be removed and transported by canal boat to Edwards's Ferry during the night, and thence, by ambulances, to Poolesville. Returning to the barns I busied myself with the wounded, and promising to send an ambulance train early the next morning to remove them to Poolesville, I returned to headquarters in season to receive the first wounded that arrived, and, by six o'clock A. M., commenced performing the necessary operations at the Brigade Hospital. Surgeon Osborne and some other surgeons, whose names I am not familiar with, did good service at Conrad's Ferry and other points.

I have already furnished General Stone with an official list of one hundred and sixty wounded, and there are, undoubtedly, more in private houses, and among those who have straggled. Of these, about a hundred are provided for here, and the remainder in their regimental hospitals.

It is greatly to the credit of the surgeons that there were few amputations; I think not more than ten in all. Most of the balls have been removed. None have died who underwent amputation, and only five or six since the wounded were first dressed. There was, with very few exceptions, an entire absence of shock, and the men are now well cared for and cheerful. Most of the wounds were about the shoulders or the extremities. Thus far the wounds are looking healthy, and, apparently, very few secondary operations will be necessary. It is believed that, almost without exception, the wounded were covered, and their wounds well dressed, within the first four and twenty hours. * * *

The advantage of a drilled ambulance corps, short as our drill in that respect has been, was very observable, and the ambulance trains did their work well. * * *

Pardon the hasty and desultory character of this communication."

* * * * *

* * "The whole number comprised in the list of wounded is one hundred and sixty-nine. The following rough table gives the number of wounds in the different regions of the body:

Wounds of the Head and Face.....	93	Wounds of the Hip.....	11
“ “ “ Neck.....	4	“ “ “ Thigh.....	32
“ “ “ Chest.....	10	“ “ “ Knee.....	7
“ “ “ Abdomen.....	15	“ “ “ Leg.....	14
“ “ “ Back.....	5	“ “ “ Ankle.....	7
“ “ “ Shoulder.....	18	“ “ “ Foot.....	10
“ “ “ Arm.....	26	“ “ “ Testicle.....	1
“ “ “ Elbow.....	4	Deaths since the engagement.....	12
“ “ “ Wrist.....	4	Compound fractures.....	4
“ “ “ Hand.....	9	Large amputations.....	8

Under wounds of the chest, several wounds of the lungs are included. None of these cases have proved fatal, and all now bid fair for recovery. Veratrum viride has been freely exhibited in these cases, and the pulse thoroughly controlled. In the most interesting of these cases the ball entered above the nipple, and, passing downward and inward, fractured a rib and lodged in the left lung. A good deal of gangrenous matter discharged from day to day, and, on the tenth day, secondary hæmorrhage occurred from the external mammary artery. As the vessel could not be reached, the wound was plugged with persulphate of iron. In four days suppuration brought away the plug without any renewal of hæmorrhage. The patient breathes very little with the left lung, but is improving.

All the wounds of the abdomen which penetrated the cavity, some four or five, proved fatal. From two men I removed, within twenty-four hours, conical balls, which had passed through the back and lodged in the abdominal wall. In both cases pus followed the knife, and they died in a few hours. One man was wounded through the liver and diaphragm. He was troubled with constant hicough, became very yellow, and died of peritonitis on the sixth day. The remaining cases proved fatal in the same way. In all these cases opium was exhibited very freely.

The wounds of the shoulders were, generally, not severe. The case of most interest was one where a conical musket ball struck the scapula beneath the spine, shattering the bone, and, apparently, bruising the axillary artery; it passed out anteriorly. On the tenth day, secondary hæmorrhage occurred from the subscapular artery, which, as it could not be secured, the wound was plugged with a styptic. Three days afterwards, the hæmorrhage recurred moderately. In two days more, the axillary artery lost two inches by a slough, and the man died. The wounds of the arms are, many of them, flesh wounds, and are doing finely. Two are complicated with fractures of the fore-arm, and two with fractures of the humerus. In two instances balls passed through the elbow-joint. Lieutenant Colonel Wistar had a ball to pass through the joint, knocking off a portion of the olecranon. For fourteen days there was no sign of disturbance about the wound. At the end of which time severe inflammation was lighted up, under which he is still suffering. The wounds of the hands were generally not severe; a few fingers were lost; but no operations of moment were necessary in this region. The hip and thigh were the seat generally of flesh wounds, and are doing well. One case is, however, worthy of mention: a private, shot in the neck, was making his way to the hospital on the island, when a ball struck his bayonet, in the sheath by his side, was flattened somewhat, and entered the posterior surface of the left thigh, passing downward and forward in the middle line of the limb. On the third day the biceps muscle took on a spasmodic action; two days afterwards the extensor muscles became rigidly contracted. By the most careful examinations, I could get no trace of the ball. The tetanic spasm gradually affected all portions of the body. One night, at midnight, the respiratory muscles became rigidly contracted, and before they relaxed the man died. An autopsy showed that the ball had split the great sciatic nerve, leaving a slit an inch and a half long, and then, striking the femur, had glanced downwards between one and two inches entirely away from the nerve.

Of the wounds of the knee, only two penetrated the joint; one of these I amputated above the knee, and the patient is making a most rapid recovery. In the other case, I advised amputation, but was overruled. The patient died last night of

traumatic inflammation of the knee joint. Many of the wounds of the legs passed through the calf, and are simple in their character. Lieutenant Colonel Ward lost a foot by amputation, the ankle being shattered and the circulation cut off.

The remaining case of particular interest is one where a ball passed through the left buttock, through the scrotum, grazing the testicle, and entering the penis at its anterior third, ploughed its way out through the urethra. Two days afterwards the contraction of the dartos had forced the testicle through the opening in the scrotal wall; I removed it and the case is doing well. All the stumps and all the wounds are perfectly healthy. Water dressings have been used almost exclusively. Plenty of air and an abundance of cold water have been the principal adjuvants in the treatment. I have taken care of a hundred here; about fifty-four have been cared for in the hospitals of Lander's brigade, and the balance in the hospitals of Baker's brigade. There are very few cases which now seem in any particular danger, and our mortality, thus far, has certainly not been very great. I attribute this to the fact that the enemy inflicted but few minie wounds. Their cartridges generally contained a round ball and three buck shot. No doubt the splendid *morale* of the men contributed much towards the favorable results in these cases. It was a defeat, a rout, but there was no panic, no depression, no shock. On the contrary, the wounded bore their sufferings without complaint, and, in many instances, with a great deal of cheerfulness. An amputation at the shoulder joint, of a leg and of a fore arm, were done on the island, mainly, I believe, by Surgeon Nathan Hayward. I performed three large amputations myself, and in all these I neither heard of, nor saw, any appreciable shock, before or after the operations. None of the cases in which amputation was done terminated fatally." * * *

Your obedient servant,

A. B. CROSBY,
Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V.

Surgeon C. S. TRIPLER, U. S. A.,
Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

XII. *Extracts from a Narrative of the Surgery at Ball's Bluff, Virginia, and from a Report of the Wounded of Gen. Baker's Brigade at the Affair of October 21st, 1861.* By Surgeon JOHN A. LIDELL, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On October 21st, 1861, I was surgeon of Gen. Baker's brigade, consisting of the 69th, 71st 72d, and 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with one company of cavalry. The brigade was quartered at Camp Observation, Maryland, four and a half miles above Poolesville, on the road to Nolan's Ferry, at the mouth of the Monocacy River. At early dawn, a battalion of the 71st Pennsylvania, commanded by Lieut. Col. Isaac J. Wistar, was sent to Conrad's Ferry. The remainder of the brigade was put in marching order. After making provision for the medical wants of the regiments remaining in camp, I proceeded to Conrad's Ferry and joined Wistar's battalion, but found that the crossing of the Potomac had taken place a mile lower down the river, opposite the lower part of Harrison's Island. This island is separated from the Maryland shore by a channel two hundred and fifty yards wide, and from the Virginia shore by a channel seventy-five yards wide, and the river flows through these channels with a swift current. * * * About noon Col. Baker prepared to cross the river. To increase his transportation he got a scow out of the canal and launched it in the river. He also took tow lines from several canal boats, and, fastening them together, had the cable thus formed stretched across the river at Harrison's Island to facilitate crossing the swift current. He sent Wistar's battalion across, going himself with the advance, and ordered up the rest of his brigade. I crossed with this battalion, numbering about six hundred men. * * * I established a hospital at a farm house near the Virginia shore at Harrison's Island; but such wounded as could walk I directed to cross the island to a barn near the Maryland shore and our ferry. Dressings were applied and operations performed mainly at the farm house. Fighting ceased at dark. The enemy had no artillery, and most of the wounds of our men were inflicted by round musket balls. About two hundred wounded had to be provided for. I determined to remove them that night, lest they might be captured the next morning. I deemed it of the first importance to get the wounded to the Maryland shore, as the enemy could command the island with artillery, or occupy it with infantry. Late at night, accompanied by Surgeon Martin Rizer, 72d Pennsylvania Volunteers, I carefully searched the Virginia shore of the island for any wounded that might have been overlooked. The enemy's pickets did not fire on us, though we were less than one hundred yards distant, and carried lanterns. We were evidently recognized as searching for the wounded. We were much delayed in the removal of the wounded by the stragglers, who crowded our boats with their worthless carcasses. Surgeon Justin Dwinelle, 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, rendered efficient assistance. At midnight I crossed to the Maryland shore. Most of the wounded were sent to Edwards's Ferry by canal boat, and thence by the brigade ambulance train to the general hospital at Poolesville, under the direction of Surgeon A. B. Crosby, U. S. V. A number were sent to our field hospital in our brigade ambulances. Of Baker's brigade only one battalion, six hundred strong, was engaged. I brought off sixty-five of their wounded. I had dressings and anodynes in plenty on the island. The morning after the battle was rainy. During that day the wounded were all comfortably cared for. About thirty-five remained at the field hospital until they were convalescent. The balance were treated at Poolesville. * * *

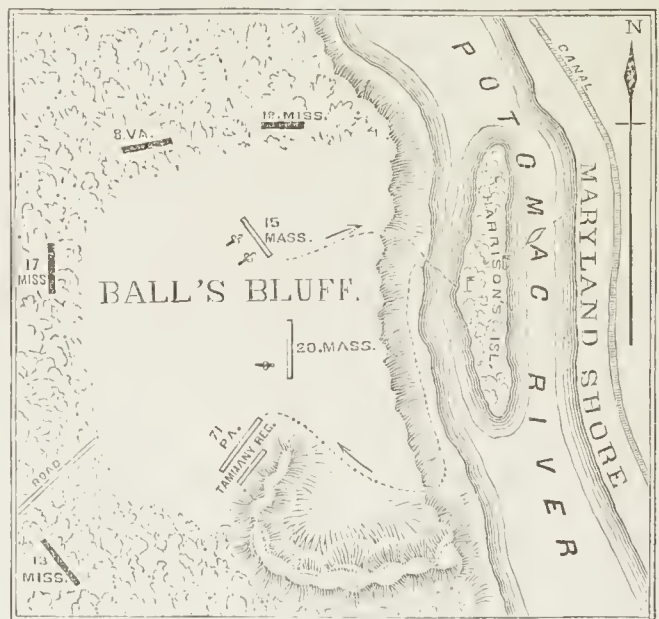


FIG. 1.—Map of Ball's Bluff, with the location of the Hospitals on Harrison's Island.

Lieut. Col. Isaae J. Wistar had a gunshot wound of the right elbow-joint. Capt. Robert C. Hicks, 71st Pennsylvania, a wound of right shoulder, and Sergt. Maj. Hubert Bastian, a wound of right elbow-joint, and were sent to private quarters. The following were sent to the field hospital of the California regiment: Capt. L. Bierel, contused wound of back; Lieut. R. Templeton, Privates E. Wisner and John Stanley, wounds of the shoulder. Privates E. Mann, B. Watson, R. Joslin, R. Hartley, W. Thomson, J. Tallon, P. Smith, and A. Mink, with wounds of the lower extremity; Corporal Lambert, Privates Makey, Heckley, Piper, Fisher, Lipseth, Bouton, and Calligan, with gunshot wounds of the upper extremity; and Sergeant John Thatcher, with a wound of the breast. The following were sent to general hospital at Poolesville: Lieut. T. Wade, Privates Hooper, Randall, Hooper, Schafer, Brunt, Steinbeck, Holland, Mahan, Ellis, Fulton, Kelly, Patterson, Coles, Theuble, Murphy, Coles, Rich, Pilley, Sloan, Taylor, Harvey, Burr, Paul, Lutze, McKenny, Wood, Nichols, Smith, Rand, Pilley, and Sloan." * * *

XIII. *Extract from a Narrative of Services.* By Assistant Surgeon R. F. WEIR, U. S. Army.

* * * "The narrative of my field services under General Patterson and General Banks, comprises only the ordinary events of marches, from Harper's Ferry to Darnestown, and thence to Conrad's Ferry, on October 21st, 1861, the day of the repulse at Ball's Bluff. * * I assisted in conveying a portion of the wounded from Conrad's Ferry, by means of wretched one-horse ambulances, to the general hospital at Poolesville. I did not assist at any operations." * * *

XIV. *Extracts from Reports relative to the Operations of the Medical Department in the Campaign in Western Virginia in the Summer of 1861.* By Surgeon J. J. B. WRIGHT, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department of Ohio.

* * * "I reported to Major General G. B. McClellan, U. S. V., at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 28th, 1861, under an order of the War Department, as medical director of the Department of Ohio. Gen. McClellan had been assigned to that command but recently, and the duty devolved on me of organizing the affairs of the medical department. My first efforts were directed towards providing hospital outfits for the new regiments, so hastily organized and sent to the field in Western Virginia, where the rebels were massing their troops under Garnett and Pegram. Through the agency of the very efficient purveyor at New York, Surgeon Satterlee, my object was promptly and satisfactorily attained. * * [After a series of inspections of troops and hospitals, Surgeon Wright returned to Cincinnati.] Before the affairs of the purveying department were fully regulated, I was ordered to accompany Gen. McClellan to Western Virginia. I understood that I went to make an inspection of the hospitals at Grafton, Clarksburg, etc., but found that we had entered on an active campaign. To obviate the necessity of returning to Cincinnati, I instructed Assistant Surgeon J. P. Wright, U. S. A., who was on duty with a battery at that city, to supervise the requisitions and issues of medical supplies. The campaign culminated in the defeat of Gen. Garnett at Carrick's Ford, and of Gen. Pegram at Rich Mountain. Nothing of special interest, worthy to be noted in the Medical History of the Rebellion, occurred in the department until the period of the engagements alluded to. The diseases prevailing were such as might have been expected among raw troops, having inexperienced officers to care for them. The prevalent disorders were diarrhœa, dysentery, intermittent fever, and rheumatism.

The attack on the enemy's work at Rich Mountain was made by infantry against artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The wounds, therefore, were inflicted by round shot, grape, and minie balls, and were of every description and character. A large three-story house on the battle field was occupied temporarily as an hospital, and tents were pitched in the vicinity. Having organized this hospital, and witnessed the performance of the principal necessary operations, I proceeded to join the headquarters at Beverly, distant seven miles, where immediate arrangements were made for the permanent accommodation of the sick and wounded. A general hospital was established in several commodious houses in this town, and Assistant Surgeon H. R. Wirtz was placed in charge of it, aided by Assistant Surgeons Dunster, Willie, and Eastman, U. S. A. So soon as transportation could be furnished, the wounded from Carrick's Ford were transferred to this hospital. The enemy's wounded received the same attention as our own, though they were, for the most part, kept separate. For a particular description of the wounds, and of the operations performed in this hospital, I have to refer to the monthly consolidated reports from the medical director's office, and to the quarterly reports of Assistant Surgeon Wirtz and of Assistant Surgeon Dunster, who succeeded him in charge of the hospital. Besides sundry amputations of the leg and arm, rendered necessary on the battlefield of Rich Mountain, the femoral artery was ligated in one instance for hæmorrhage of the popliteal, caused by a bullet passing through the hamstrings of the right leg. Among the extraordinary cases, was that of an Indiana soldier who was wounded in the upper part of the thigh by a grape shot, which penetrated over the track of the femoral artery, emerged through the nates, and lodged in the man's cartouch box, from which the brave fellow coolly removed it, and exhibited it as a trophy of the battlefield. A fortnight after the battle I left him in the hospital in a fair way of recovery."

[Other portions of this report of Medical Director Wright will be printed in connection with documents relative to the establishment of military hospitals at the West. The following extracts are taken from a letter to Surgeon John H. Brinton, U. S. V., dated Carlisle Barracks, March 17th, 1863, in answer to a series of questions. The author observes that his position had not permitted him to notice minutely, or to investigate closely, individual cases of surgery, and modestly declares himself unprepared to contribute a paper that could advance surgical knowledge.]

* * * "The troops engaged at Rich Mountain had not been in action, but were animated by the spirit which induced some of the first volunteers from Indiana solemnly to swear that they would prosecute the war until they had fully vindicated the character of Indiana volunteers from the aspersions of alleged misconduct before the enemy at Buena Vista. Under the lead of the brave Rosecrans, and the intrepid Lander, they charged the enemy's battery and long line of breast-works over an open field five hundred yards wide, and drove him from his position and captured all his artillery. The engagement lasted

scarcely more than half an hour. The troops on this campaign were generally well supplied with medicines, hospital stores, tents, and other necessary field equipments. Ambulances in sufficient number were improvised by the purchase, by order of Gen. McClellan, of light two-horse spring wagons. Soon after the engagement at Rich Mountain, several of the regulation one and two-horse ambulances were furnished to the army. * * Most of the medical officers discharged their duties very well, except as relates to making returns, reports, etc. * * The battle of Rich Mountain was fought on July 11th, 1861. The wounded suffered somewhat, I suppose, for want of nicely prepared food, for a day or two after the battle, as is always the case during the organization of the temporary hospitals. Everything, however, was done for their comfort which circumstances permitted, and on the arrival of the wounded at Beverly, on the third day, they were well cared for in all respects. There was an abundant supply of good water near the battle field. The wounded were not exposed to any uncomfortable degree of cold. Their wounds were inflicted, principally, by solid and grape shot, and minie balls. The wounded were conveyed to Beverly in ambulances and spring wagons, a distance of seven miles, over a smooth road. The principal operations were primary amputations of the thigh, leg, and arm. No excisions were performed. Chloroform was administered in all operations involving much pain. There were no fatal results from the use of this anæsthetic." * * *

XV. *Statement of the Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Carnifex Ferry, September 10th, 1861.* By Assistant Surgeon HORACE R. WIRTZ, U. S. A., Acting Medical Director during the Action.

COMMAND.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.
9th Ohio Volunteers.....	1	8
10th " ".....	9	50
12th " ".....	1	1
13th " ".....	1	12
28th " ".....	2	29
Ohio Artillery (McMullin's).....		4
" Cavalry.....	3	37
TOTAL.....	17	141

XVI. *Extract from a Report on the Duties assigned him from the Outbreak of the War till July 14th, 1863.* By C. C. DUMREICHER, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "In the summer of 1861, I was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of Illinois Volunteers. I served two months in a camp of organization near Springfield, and was then ordered to Western Virginia, with a detachment of Illinois cavalry. I was present at the engagement at Carnifex Ferry, between the forces under General Rosecrans, and the rebel troops under General Floyd. After the engagement I was placed in surgical charge of the hospital. I met with a number of interesting cases, but do not recollect the details of them. The regiments engaged were all from western states, and their ranks were nearly full. Their supplies of medicines, hospital stores, ambulances, and tents were limited, and, in several instances, insufficient. The wounded were removed, on litters and by ambulances, to a house a little more than half a mile from the field of action. Urgent cases were attended to, under fire, within a few hundred yards of the troops. The supply of water, materials for soups, and other food, were procured in sufficient quantities. The wounded were not exposed to cold or rain, but were made quite comfortable within a short time. The troops were under fire nearly four hours. * * The wounded were removed to Cincinnati at periods varying from two to six weeks after the battle, being sent thirty-five miles in ambulances or wagons, and then placed on steamboats. To my personal knowledge, seven capital operations were performed within twenty-four hours after the battle. These were amputations of the thigh, and all proved fatal. The men had been on forced marches for several days, and were quite exhausted when they went into action. Chloroform was used in most of the operations; in some, a mixture of one part of chloroform with two of ether." * * *

XVII. *Memorandum relative to the Wounded at the Affair at Great Bethel, Virginia, June 10th, 1861.* By Surgeon A. H. HOFF, 3d New York Volunteers.

* * * "At the main fight we had only four or five killed, and twelve wounded. In the collision at night between our own troops, there were thirty wounded. The wounded were taken to the Seminary Hospital near Hampton, and to the Hygeia Hospital at Fort Monroe. Most of them soon returned to duty. A few of the severely wounded were sent to New York." * * *

XVIII. *Extract from Report from St. Aloysius Hospital, Washington.* By Assistant Surgeon
ALEXANDER INGRAM, U. S. Army.

* * * "A few wounded of the 1st Ohio regiment were received at this hospital from one of our earliest collisions with the enemy. I refer to General Schenck's skirmish at Vienna, June 17th, 1861. The wounds were mostly slight in character; no operations of magnitude were necessary; and all the patients did well." * * *

XIX. *Extract from a Report of his Services from June 1st, 1861, to June 19th, 1863, relative to the Battle of Wilson's Creek.* By Assistant Surgeon PHILIP C. DAVIS, U. S. Army.

* * * "On June 1st, 1861, I was ordered to report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at which post an expedition was then fitting out for a campaign in Missouri. I reported on June 6th, and was assigned to duty with the troops about to take the field. We left Fort Leavenworth, on June 10th, and proceeded to Kansas City, where we went into camp. Our forces consisted of one battery, one battalion of infantry, and one squadron of regular cavalry. We were afterward joined by two regiments of infantry, the 1st and 2d Kansas Volunteers; the whole being under the command of Major S. D. Sturgis. We remained in camp until July 1st, when orders were received to join General N. Lyon, who was then on the way to Springfield, Missouri. We broke camp, and moving rapidly across the country in a southeasterly direction, communicated with General Lyon, near Papinsville, on the right bank of the Osage River, at which place he was then crossing, after much delay, in consequence of the destruction of the bridge. The combined forces then took up the line of march for Springfield, which place was then held by a small force under Colonel Franz Sigel. In the latter part of July the expedition joined Colonel Sigel, and went into camp. Nothing of interest occurred during the march; the weather was good, the water abundant, and the health of the troops excellent. Our forces, under the command of General Lyon, now amounted to an effective of about five thousand. On August 2d, a reconnaissance was ordered by General Lyon, and our men proceeded to "Dug Spring," where a sharp skirmish ensued. Our loss was twelve or fourteen killed, and about forty wounded. The wounded were sent to Springfield. The loss of the enemy was not known. Our forces then returned to camp, near Springfield. Typhoid fever and dysentery having made their appearance, General Lyon ordered Surgeon E. C. Franklin, U. S. V., to establish a general hospital in the village for the benefit of the forces stationed in the vicinity, as the hospital accommodations, although good, were inadequate for the increasing number of sick. The unfinished court house building was taken for the purpose, and I was assigned to duty in this hospital. We had scarcely commenced our labors, when the enemy, in large force, under Generals Price, McCulloch, and Rains, moved up the Fayetteville road, and took up a strong position along Wilson's Creek, about five or six miles from the village. It was decided to attack them, and our column moved on the night of August 9th, and next morning opened fire upon the enemy. The right wing was commanded by Major Sturgis, the left by Colonel Sigel, the whole under General Lyon.

This battle was the most severe and well contested that had occurred up to that time since the outbreak of the rebellion; the fight raged furiously for six or seven hours; General Lyon having fallen, the command was taken by Colonel Sigel. About noon the fire of both sides slackened, the enemy fell back a mile, and our forces retreated to Springfield, where they remained a short time, and then fell back to Rolla, the southwest terminus of the St. Louis Railroad. We succeeded in carrying away everything except the medicines, hospital stores, and supplies, which had been accumulating at Springfield for the use of the general hospital at that place. Our dead and wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Our loss was estimated at two hundred and fifty killed, eight hundred wounded, three hundred prisoners and missing; or a total of thirteen hundred and fifty. Thus, after a six hours' fight, our casualties amounted to the high figure of thirteen hundred and fifty out of the small force of five thousand. I was ordered by Colonel Sigel to remain to assist in taking care of the wounded. Our column having retreated towards Rolla, the enemy came in about day-break and took possession of the village, and immediately proceeded to appropriate everything that was deemed by them necessary, either for their comfort or convenience, and we were consequently left without many articles for the benefit of the wounded under our charge. Our supplies of medicines, hospital stores, &c., were taken, and but little to work with was left us. The wounded were brought from the field in wagons, carriages, ambulances, litters, and, in fact, every kind of conveyance which could be brought into requisition. Our ambulances were few, and it occupied five or six days before they were all brought in, as, after the enemy arrived, they took all the means of transportation that could be found in the neighborhood. The fire to which our men were exposed was principally from musketry at very short range, the artillery doing but little execution. The Confederates used the minié rifle, while the Missouri State Guards, and other irregular troops, were armed with smooth-bore muskets, western rifles, and double barrel shot guns; this last being very effective at short range. In consequence of the severity of the engagement and the constant changing of position by the troops, no operations were performed on the field as far as I could learn or observe. Primary dressings were applied and the wounded were sent to the village. With regard to supplies, I would here remark that nothing was furnished us by the Confederates. We purchased everything for the use of our own wounded, for whom we had an abundance; only medicines being deficient, most of the hospital stores, dressings, etc., being appropriated by the Confederates for their own wounded, we being allowed the privilege of using only such as would not benefit them. I have said that the number of our wounded was eight hundred; although, in consequence of the great confusion incident to the enemy taking possession of the village, it was extremely difficult to keep anything in order, or to be exact as regards numbers. The churches, hotels, court house, and nearly all of the private dwellings were filled with wounded of both sides. It, therefore, required several days before we could arrange the patients with any degree of comfort, but we finally succeeded in bringing partial order out of utter chaos. The sum of \$5,000, turned over for the use of the wounded, enabled us to procure every comfort that could be purchased in that part of the country. The operations were mainly secondary. The mortality was very great in cases of amputations for compound comminuted fracture of the femur; better success being met with by using splints and other appliances adapted to the nature of the cases. The cases requiring amputation for wounds of the upper extremities and leg all did well; the number of cases treated I am unable to give at this

late day. The anæsthetic we employed in all cases was chloroform, from which I did not observe a single untoward symptom; it was the only agent of its class that we had. But one case of tetanus occurred, and this supervened upon a very slight wound about ten days after the receipt of the injury. Death followed in forty hours. This was the only case of tetanus that came under my notice, nor do I recollect of any other being reported. In the case referred to above, the injury was so slight as to be called rather an abrasion than a wound. The ordinary duties incumbent upon surgeons were attended to, and nothing of interest transpired. Of the whole number of deaths I am ignorant, as patients were visited by other surgeons in various parts of the village, and no record was kept by them, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs. On September 20th, a flag of truce was sent from Rolla, by Colonel Wyman, 13th Illinois Volunteers, when I left Springfield, with about fifty patients who were able to travel. After many interruptions from roaming bands of Confederates, we arrived safely at Rolla. Remaining a few days, I proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri, at which place I reported to the medical director, who had the men placed in hospital in that city." * * *

[Other extracts from Assistant Surgeon Davis's report will be printed in connection with documents relating to the Peninsular campaign, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.]

XX. *Extracts from Observations on the Battle of Wilson's Creek.* By Assistant Surgeon H. M. SPRAGUE, U. S. Army.

* * * "This engagement was fought nine miles south of Springfield, Missouri, on August 10th, 1861, between the United States forces under Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, U. S. V., and the enemy under General Ben. McCulloch. * * * The sanitary condition of the troops was excellent. None of the regulars had been seriously sick. Surgeon E. C. Franklin, U. S. V., in charge of the general hospital at Springfield, had received medical supplies for five thousand men for three months, and had distributed among the regiments what they needed. Of instruments, I am inclined to think there was a lack. The limited time given to the different regiments to prepare themselves for the fight, and the small supply of the purveyor at St. Louis at the time the regiments were organized, forced each surgeon to rely on his private instruments. But if any regiments lacked medicines and medical stores, it was through the inefficiency of the medical officers. Of ambulances, there were but two in the command. These were large spring wagons drawn by six mules. It was only at the earnest solicitation of Major Sturgis, that even these were allowed to move with the troops, so great was the fear of General Lyon that the rumbling of teams might give notice to the enemy of our approach. * * * Of the names and efficiency of the medical officers it is difficult to speak, as few were personally known to me. Assistant Surgeon S. H. Melcher, U. S. V., was on the field, and was said to have been very active. The 2d Kansas was represented by Assistant Surgeon Patee, the surgeon being sick at the time. Drs. Cornyn and Feehan, both efficient and able men, were with the 1st Missouri Regiment. Acting Assistant Surgeon Lyon was on duty with Major Osterhaus's battalion, and was said to have been quite inefficient. Of the regular staff, there were on the field, Assistant Surgeon P. V. Schenck, and myself; Assistant Surgeon P. C. Davis, U. S. A., being on duty in the general hospital at Springfield. * * * An imperfect idea of the ground may be obtained from this very rough sketch of the field. (FIG. 2.)

General Lyon's forces, early in the fight, were divided into two columns: the larger at A, and the battalion of regulars, under Captain Plummer, at B. The latter were repulsed early in the fight. As many of the wounded as could walk came across the open field, and were cared for at a ravine back of the line of battle at A, at a point indicated by a flag. Colonel Sigel's wounded were left on the field, and were brought in during the night following the battle. The attention shown the wounded was good, but not specially praiseworthy. The only medical officer that I knew to be actually on the field of battle, was Surgeon Cornyn, 1st Missouri Volunteers. Assistant Surgeon Patee and myself were at the hospital station in the ravine. The supply of water was abundant, a large stream running through the valley. There were no subsistence supplies except the cooked rations in the haversacks of the men. The fire was from musketry and artillery at long range. * * * Most of the wounded were removed to Springfield. About two hundred were carried along with the troops in their retreat, and were sent to hospitals at St. Louis. Not only the slightly wounded, but those with compound fractures, wounds through the chest and testes, were conveyed on baggage wagons, caissons, and the six-mule spring wagons. Through a flag of truce, an arrangement was made to remove all of the wounded who could be moved between half-past eleven A. M., the day of the fight, and midnight. Most of them were provided for before the truce expired.

* * * No operations were performed on the field beyond the extraction of balls. At no time, during the engagement, was the situation of the ambulances considered safe. The enemy's cavalry were continually threatening our rear. No one acted as medical director, and there was no drilled ambulance corps.

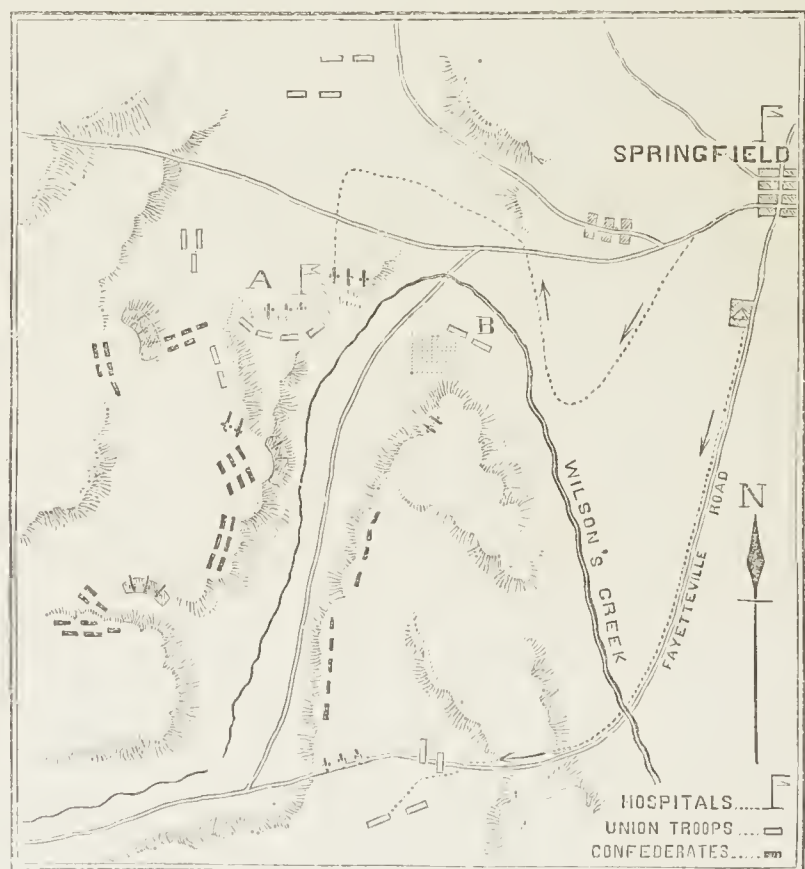


FIG. 2.—Map of the Vicinity of Springfield, Missouri, with the Positions of Troops at the Action of August 10th, 1861.

and the wounded were not systematically carried from the field. The severely wounded could only be moved on stretchers, and were not carried off until after the engagement. Those brought to the hospital stationed in the rear, were wounded in the upper extremities, or had flesh wounds of the lower. There were about twelve hundred killed and wounded, and few prisoners except the wounded. The percentage of casualties was very large. General Lyon's command, excluding Colonel Sigel's, probably did not number more than twenty-seven or twenty-eight hundred. Colonel Sigel's loss, in killed and wounded, amounted to only thirty-five; so that in a force of less than three thousand, eleven hundred and seventy-five, or nearly forty per cent. of the men engaged, were wounded. Taking into consideration the facts that the skirmishing commenced at half-past five in the morning, the battle proper opening at eight, and closing at half-past eleven, the casualties are very numerous, and speak volumes in praise of officers and men. The great want in the medical department was a head. There was no medical director. The regiments had no community of action or feeling. Had the commanding general designated an officer of rank as his medical director, there could have been no reason why nine-tenths of the wounded could not have been cared for and sent to general hospital by the time our forces retreated." * * *

XXI. *Extract from a Report in regard to the Operations of the Medical Department in the Action at Wilson's Creek.* By Surgeon E. C. FRANKLIN, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I transmit the following information relative to the engagement at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10th, 1861. * * * The troops engaged were the 1st, 3d, and 5th Missouri Infantry, the 1st and 2d Kansas, detachments of regular and volunteer artillery and cavalry, one company of "home guards;" about four thousand five hundred men in the aggregate, one thousand of whom were under command of Acting Brig. Gen. F. Sigel, U. S. V. Medical supplies, at the period of the battle, were abundant. Ambulances and hospital tents were scarce. The medical officers present were: Surgeon F. M. Cornyn, and Assistant Surgeon Feehan, 1st Missouri Volunteers; Surgeon F. Heussler, and Assistant Surgeon Charles Ludwig, 3d Missouri Volunteers; Surgeon E. C. Franklin, and Assistant Surgeon S. H. Melcher, 5th Missouri Volunteers; Surgeon S. D. Smith, and Assistant Surgeon Patee, 1st Kansas Volunteers; Surgeon A. B. Massey, and a German assistant surgeon of the 2d Kansas Volunteers; Surgeon W. H. White, and Assistant Surgeon Reichenbach, 1st Iowa Volunteers; Assistant Surgeons P. V. Schenck, H. M. Sprague, and P. C. Davis, of the regular army; and Acting Assistant Surgeon G. D. Lyon. The fire was from artillery at long and short range, and from rifled and smooth-bore muskets. Most of the wounded were conveyed to Springfield. They received as good attention on the field as was possible under the circumstances. * * * There were no primary resections on the field, and, I think, no amputations; but quite a large number of operations of all kinds in the hospitals at Springfield." * * *

XXII. *Extracts from a Report on the Regimental Hospital of the 22d Iowa Volunteers at Wilson's Creek.* By Surgeon W. H. WHITE, 22d Iowa Volunteers.

* * * "As to the condition of medical supplies, ambulances, and hospital tents, the 1st Iowa Volunteers will furnish a fair specimen. Our medical supplies consisted of a few drugs, stored away in a dry-goods box. My instruments were good, as I had my own general operating and pocket cases. My transportation for the wounded consisted of a single wagon. I had no hospital tents. I partially supplied the deficiency by giving up my own wall tent. Personally, I was without assistance, my assistant surgeon being inefficient, and I was so closely confined to the wounded of my own regiment that I had little contact with other members of the medical staff. * * * On the field, I was on the descending ground back of the line of battle of the 1st Iowa Volunteers. The wounded men were brought back to me by their comrades. I had them placed in three divisions, forming a triangle, and I passed from one to another, simply stopping to check hæmorrhage, or to apply primary dressings. Sometimes I used digital compression, and, in other cases, I used a tight bandage, and placed over the course of the feeding artery a small roller or pebble. By an order from Major Schofield, I removed most of the wounded, a half an hour before the battle terminated, to a ravine. Here I had to reapply the temporary dressings. From this place they were removed by commissary wagons to Springfield, and were placed in a large brick hotel, a church, and two private houses. I made two amputations, and extracted many balls. Nine men of the 1st Iowa Volunteers received balls in the shoulder. I was strongly urged to amputate, but refused. In time, all of these men recovered." * * *

XXIII. *Extracts from a Report of his Services at the Battle of Wilson's Creek.* By Assistant Surgeon S. H. MELCHER, 5th Missouri Volunteers.

* * * "The Third and Fifth Missouri Volunteers, with two companies of artillery recently organized, had marched from Rolla to Carthage, by way of Neosho, in eighteen days. The distance was over two hundred miles. On one day, not less than twenty men fell, sun-struck, on the road. In the streets of Carthage, on July 4th, 1861, six men were sun-struck, and had grave cerebral symptoms. The Fifth Missouri Volunteers had no medical supplies. I furnished all the medicines and instruments, procured wagons on the road for the sick, and treated one hundred and eighty-five patients without aid from the army

medical department, at Mount Vernon. I received a small supply of medicines from Surgeon E. C. Franklin, U. S. V. * * The wounded were sent to the rear in wagons as the fight progressed. The attendance they received was trifling, consisting of water dressings or adhesive plasters. Surgeon Heussler, Third Missouri Volunteers, sent one of his stewards, early in the action, to the front with his amputating case, which was captured, thus depriving the command of the few surgical instruments there were. For the first two hours the fire was from artillery, and at long range. Two men were killed by spent solid shot striking the abdomen. One was in great agony, with excessive tumefaction, for four hours. The other lived twenty hours in great pain. There was no abrasion of the skin in these cases. On the retreat, the fire was from small arms and artillery combined. The wounded were taken to the general hospital at Springfield. There were no resections on the field, and but one amputation, which was of the arm, for fracture of the elbow. In a case of fracture of the right humerus by a minié ball, I removed spiculæ and used splints. The arm recovered, one inch short, and the patient is now in Company L, First Missouri Artillery. The injured arm is as useful as the other. * * There were plenty of secondary amputations in the hospital. All above the knee resulted fatally, from secondary hæmorrhage or typhoid fever. There were twelve cases of compound fracture of the femur. All but two resulted fatally. Some were amputated; others were treated with splints, generally arranged as double inclined planes. I treated two cases with Liston's straight splint. Both of the patients are living. Michael Sullivan, First Missouri, is now [February 10th, 1863] in St. Louis. The other, Private John O'Brien, First U. S. Infantry, is at the Marine Hospital, St. Louis, and can walk about. He has two inches shortening. Sullivan has about three quarters of an inch shortening. * * The flies were exceedingly troublesome after the battle, maggots forming in the wounds in less than an hour after dressing them, and also upon any clothing or bedding soiled by blood or pus. The wounded left on the field in the enemy's hands were swarming with maggots when brought in. After several ineffectual attempts to extirpate these pests, I succeeded perfectly by sprinkling calomel freely over the wounded surfaces. When the sloughs separated, clean granulating surfaces were presented, and by using balsam of copaiba as a dressing, smearing the bandages with this oleo-resin, I could keep the wounds free from maggots. For this purpose it is, in my opinion, one of the most valuable agents supplied by the medical department. Surgeon E. C. Franklin, U. S. V., had charge of the hospital at Springfield. On the night of the retreat he was ordered to remain, with Surgeon S. D. Smith, 1st Kansas Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon P. C. Davis, U. S. Army, and Assistant Surgeon S. H. Melcher, U. S. Volunteers, as assistants. On September 7th, Surgeon Franklin left us, and on September 20th, Surgeon Smith, and Assistant Surgeon Davis, left. I remained with two hundred and nine wounded and sick, and, with help obtained from convalescents, they were made very comfortable. During October, I sent one hundred and fifty of these patients to Rolla. On November 11th, in obedience to an order from General Sigel, I started with the remaining wounded, all of whom arrived safely in St. Louis on November 19th. The history of the Springfield general hospital from that time till about the middle of February, 1862, cannot readily be obtained, the town having been occupied by the rebels, until they were driven out at that date by the forces under General Curtis." * * *

XXIV. *Account of the Operations of the Medical Department at the Battle of Belmont, Missouri.* By Surgeon JOHN H. BRINTON, U. S. V., Medical Director of the Troops under General Grant, stationed in the District of Cairo and its Dependencies.

"The battle of Belmont was fought on the 7th of November, 1861. The national forces engaged consisted of Illinois and Iowa troops, and amounted, in the aggregate, to about twenty-nine hundred men of all arms. The expedition started from Cairo on the afternoon of the 6th of November, and proceeded down the Mississippi in transports. During the night the boats laid to on the Kentucky shore, eight or ten miles above Columbus. This was done for the purpose of deceiving the enemy, and leading him to the belief that the fortifications of Columbus were the threatened points. Early on the following morning the boats crossed to the Missouri side of the river, and the troops debarked at a point three miles distant from the enemy's camp at Belmont. The latter place was directly opposite to the town of Columbus, and was commanded and protected by numerous heavy guns, planted on the high bluffs of the Kentucky bank of the Mississippi. As soon as the light batteries were landed, the troops moved forward, skirmishers being thrown to the front to feel the enemy's position.

In a very few minutes, his pickets were driven in, and the engagement became general. The wounded shortly began to appear in the rear, and to gather around the hospital stations. The advance of the national troops was steadily pushed on, and the enemy were driven from tree to tree, from behind the bushes, and across the corn fields, until their camp at Belmont was reached, when they sought the cover of the river bank. It was in dislodging the enemy from the rolling corn fields that the chief loss was sustained. The standing corn screened him perfectly from the observation of the national troops as they ascended the cleared slopes to the attack, whilst the latter presented a target against which every shot told; at the same time the enemy opened, with fearful execution, from his batteries planted on the ridges. A subsequent observation of the fallen on the hill side revealed numerous bodies of men who had been slain by round shot, grape, and canister. As soon as the enemy were driven from their camp, it was immediately fired and destroyed, by order of General Grant. Three of their guns were here captured, one of which was spiked, and the others drawn off. During the conflagration of the camp, and when the scattered troops of the enemy had found shelter under the river bank, the heavy guns mounted on the Kentucky bluffs above Columbus, opened their fire. Every foot of the low plain of Belmont was commanded by these batteries; but, fortunately, the necessary depression of the guns was not obtained, and the shot and bursting shells passed high above the heads of the national troops, doing little or no damage.

One of the objects of the expedition, the destruction of the camp, having thus been completely accomplished, the General commanding directed his forces to fall back toward their transports, and to re-embark. In the meantime, an attempt had been made by the enemy to land a large force in General Grant's rear, and thus to cut him off from his boats. The backward path was, consequently, the scene of fierce conflict; but General Grant finally succeeded in reaching his transports, which lay at the

original landing, under the protection of the gunboats Tyler and Lexington. In attempting to prevent and embarrass the embarkation, a few battalions of the enemy unwarily exposed themselves to the fire of the gunboats at a distance of not more than two or three hundred yards; the resulting carnage is reported to have been terrible. The expeditionary force, having been safely put on the transports, returned in the night to Cairo.

The resources of the medical department during this battle were limited. The enterprise had been hastily undertaken, and the water transportation was insufficient for the carriage of wagons. Not one ambulance or spring wagon of any description was, at that time, in the possession or at the command of the author, the medical director of the expedition. In fact, the medical officers of the troops stationed at Cairo did not, until a period long subsequent to the battle of Belmont, receive from the quartermaster's department a single vehicle suitable for the transportation of invalids. The want of the essential facilities for the removal of wounded was, in this action, most severely felt, and caused many of the injured, especially those who had been hurt in the body or lower extremities, to fall into the hands of the enemy. Two or three road wagons, obtained from the quartermaster's train, were the only vehicles for conveyance of the wounded to the rear. In many cases, the injured, unable to walk, were placed on the horses of the medical officers, and thus sent back to the boats.

A sufficient medical force had been left on the river bank, near the transports, to administer to the surgical necessities of those wounded who might arrive there. A hospital had also been established at a small house on the edge of a wood on the line of advance. Surgeon Bowman, 27th Illinois Volunteers, and Surgeon A. Witter, 7th Iowa Volunteers, were placed in charge. These gentlemen discharged their duty zealously; and, although the hospital subsequently fell into the enemy's possession, they succeeded in transporting to the boats nearly all of the wounded under their care. All those injured during the advance of our troops from the landing place towards Belmont, were removed in time to the boats. Unfortunately, it was not so with those who were hit on the retreat. Efforts were made by the author to carry away as many as possible by emptying ammunition wagons and filling them with the disabled; but the number so conveyed was necessarily limited. Undoubtedly, most of those who fell on the backward march were abandoned. The fighting occurred in the woods and amongst thick bushes, so that the loss of the men could not, at the time, be readily discerned. Had the medical officers been well supplied with ambulance wagons, the abandonment of the wounded, a most mortifying circumstance, might have been obviated.

The entire national force engaged in this action numbered somewhat less than twenty-nine hundred men, of these eighty were killed, and about three hundred and fifty wounded. Of these latter, the injuries of about forty were so slight as not to require surgical mention. These casualties, as reported, were distributed as follows:

COMMAND.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.
27th Illinois Volunteers.....	11	47
30th " ".....	9	27
31st " ".....	10	70
22d " ".....	23	74
7th Iowa ".....	26	93
Cavalry and Artillery.....	1	11
TOTAL.....	80	322

There were, therefore, in all, eighty killed and three hundred and twenty-two wounded. The number of missing was fifty-four. The total number of killed, wounded, and missing forming thus a little more than fifteen per cent. of the entire force engaged.

On the return of the expedition to Cairo, the wounded were properly cared for. Ninety-eight were conveyed to the depot hospital, under the charge of Surgeon W. R. Burke, U. S. V., and one hundred and twenty were received into their respective regimental hospitals. The wounded unavoidably left on the field, and captured by the enemy, were all subsequently exchanged, and brought to Cairo from Columbus, on November 13th, under a flag of truce. Of these, one hundred and three were conveyed to the Mound City hospital, in charge of Brigade Surgeon E. C. Franklin, U. S. V. Most of these cases had been very severely injured, and had lain for many hours uncared for on the field, before being removed. They had been partially stripped by the enemy, and had suffered much from exposure and hunger. Little attention had been paid, during their stay in Columbus, to the dressing of their wounds, and the operations which had been performed reflected but slight credit on the enemy's surgeons.

In the accompanying tables a concise view is presented of the nature, treatment, and results of three hundred and twenty cases of gunshot wounds, admitted into the hospitals of Cairo and its vicinity immediately after the battle of Belmont. The surgical operations and their results, are also exhibited in tabular form. By reference to these tables, it will be seen that out of three hundred and twenty cases of wounded reported in this action, thirty-five died subsequently of their wounds, in hospital, while two hundred and eighty-five recovered; of the thirty-five deaths, five occurred after operation:

Tabular Statement of Gunshot Fractures, received at the Battle of Belmont, Missouri, and treated in Hospitals at Cairo, Illinois, and its Vicinity.

FRACTURES OF—	Number of Cases.	WHERE TREATED.	TREATMENT.			RESULT.	
			By Amputation.	By Excision.	By Simple Dressing.	Recovered.	Died.
Frontal Bone	1	In quarters			1		1
Occipital Bone	1	Depot Hospital, Cairo			1		1
Parietal Bone	1	Regimental Hospital			1		1
Upper Jaw	1	Do. do.			1	1	
HUMERUS. {	Upper Third	Mound City General Hospital	1		1	2	
	Middle Third	Depot Hospital	1			1	
	Lower Third	Mound City General Hospital			3	3	
	" "	Depot Hospital	3a		1	4	
Ulna	2	Regimental Hospital			2	2	
Hand	6	Do. do.	1		5	6	
Clavicle	1	Mound City General Hospital			1	1	
"	1	Depot Hospital			1	1	
Scapula	1	Mound City General Hospital		1b		1	
FEMUR. {	Upper Third						
	Middle Third	3	Mound City General Hospital		3	2	1
	" "	1	Regimental Hospital	1c			1
	Lower Third	2	Mound City General Hospital	2d			2
	" "	1	Depot Hospital			1	1
(Point of fracture not stated.....)	2	Mound City General Hospital			2		2
LEG. {	Upper Third	1	Do. do. do. do.			1	1
	" "	1	Regimental Hospital			1	1
	Middle Third	3	Do. do.	2e		1	2
	Lower Third	3	Depot Hospital	1f		2	2
	(Consecutive operations.....)	1	Enemy's Surgeon	1			1
TOTAL	43		13	1	29	32	11

NOTES.—a Two at middle third of arm; one at lower third of arm. b Partial. c Upper third of thigh. d One at middle third of thigh; one at upper third. e One amputation of lower third of thigh; one amputation of upper third of thigh. f Died.

Tabular Statement of Wounds of Joints, received at the Battle of Belmont, Missouri, and treated in Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, and its Vicinity.

JOINTS.	Number of Cases.	WHERE TREATED.	TREATMENT.			RESULT.	
			By Amputation.	By Excision.	By Simple Dressing.	Recovered.	Died.
Shoulder Joint.....	1	Depot Hospital.....		1			1
Do. do.	1	Regimental Hospital.....			1 ^a		1
Elbow do.	2	Depot Hospital.....	2			2	
Do. do.	1	Regimental Hospital.....			1	1	
Wrist do.	1	Do. do.			1	1	
Do. do.	1	Mound City General Hospital.....			1		1
Knee do.	2	Depot Hospital.....			2	1 ^c	1
Do. do.	3	Mound City General Hospital.....			3	3	
Ankle do.	2	Depot Hospital.....	1 ^b		1	2	
TOTAL.....	14		3	1	10	10	4

NOTES.—^a Patient refused to be operated upon. ^b Syme's amputation. ^c Penetrating wound of joint, without fracture.

Tabular Statement of Miscellaneous Wounds, received at the Battle of Belmont, Missouri, and treated in Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, and its Vicinity.

LOCALITY OF INJURY.	Number of Cases.	TREATMENT.	RESULT.	
		By Simple Dressing.	Recovered.	Died.
Gunshot wounds of Lung.....	4	4	2	2
“ “ “ Intestines.....	1	1		1
Other wounds of Abdominal Cavity.....	4	4	1	3
Gunshot flesh wounds of Head.....	28	28	26	2
“ “ “ Neck.....	2	2	2	
“ “ “ Upper Extremities.....	71	71	71	
“ “ “ Trunk.....	35	35	32	3
“ “ “ External Genitals.....	1	1	1	
“ “ “ Lower Extremities.....	96	96	87	9
Contusions, etc.....	3	3	3	
Miscellaneous.....	18	18	18	
TOTAL.....	263	263	243	20

Tabular Statement of Operations performed and their Results, after the Battle of Belmont, Missouri, and treated in Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, and its Vicinity.

LIST OF OPERATIONS.	Cases.	FOR WHAT PERFORMED	PERIOD OF OPERATION.	RESULT.		
		Gunshot Wounds.	Secondary Operations.	Recovered.	Died.	
AMPUTATIONS.	Forearm.....	1	1	1		
	Arm.....	7	7	7		
	Ankle Joint (Syme's).....	1	1	1		
	Thigh... {	Lower Third.....	1	1	1	
		Middle Third.....	1	1	1
		Upper Third.....	3	3	3
RESECTIONS.	{ Shoulder.....	1	1	.....	1
	{ Scapula (partial).....	1	1	1		
TOTAL.....	16	16	16	11	5	

In all of these operations anæsthesia was previously induced. Washed sulphuric ether was the agent generally employed, and in no case was any untoward result observed. When the fact is considered that those of our soldiers who were wounded in the lower extremities underwent considerable privations and exposure, and were subjected to much rough transportation, the final results must be considered as exceedingly favorable. In this engagement two of our medical officers, Surgeon Gordon, 30th Illinois Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon Whitenall, 31st Illinois Volunteers, fell into the hands of the enemy. They were retained and treated as prisoners of war for many months.

On the 10th of January, an expedition, under the command of General Grant, left Cairo, and passed down on the opposite, or Kentucky shore of the Mississippi, toward Columbus. No attack was, however, made; the movement was simply one of reconnoissance, and after a few days the forces returned to their respective camps in and around Cairo."

XXV. Second Extract from a Narrative of Services from the Commencement of the Rebellion till July 18th, 1863. By Surgeon H. P. STEARNS, U. S. V.

* * * "On the evening previous to the battle of Belmont, November 6th, 1861, I received orders to accompany the first and second brigades, then stationed at Bird's Point, Missouri, upon an expedition, the destination of which was, at that time, unknown to me. During the afternoon and evening, the forces at Cairo, Illinois, and Bird's Point, were embarked upon steamers. I accompanied Surgeon J. H. Brinton, U. S. V., medical director of the forces under General Grant. The forces were debarked about three miles above Belmont, Missouri, upon the west bank of the Mississippi river, at about eight o'clock in the morning of November 7th. The lines were formed, and the forces marched towards Belmont. The pickets of the enemy were encountered about one and a half miles from the town, and quickly driven in. Very soon afterwards, the enemy appeared in force, and the battle commenced with much spirit upon both sides. As I was engaged in providing for the wounded, and in superintending the care they received previous to sending them to the steamers, I am unable to furnish any detailed account of the action. The troops appeared to be in excellent spirits, and very eager to meet the enemy. Their soldierly appearance, neatness, and proficiency in field manœuvres were not satisfactory. The approximate strength of our troops was twenty-eight hundred. There were no hospital stores, or ambulances. There was a sufficient supply of morphine, chloroform, instruments, and dressings. The wounded were attended to at a log house, about one mile in the rear of Belmont. All that were conveyed to this place were well cared for, and after their wounds were dressed, were immediately sent to the steamers. There was abundance of water; no soup and no food except such as the men had in their knapsacks. When the troops left Belmont to again return to the steamers they were in danger of being flanked by the enemy, and, consequently, some of the wounded were left upon the field, and many of them remained till the next day, when we removed them under a flag of truce. There was no rain, and the night was not cold. The wounded were removed from the field upon wagons, stretchers, and blankets fastened to poles and muskets. The action lasted about two hours before the enemy were driven from their encampment. There was some fighting also, by detachments, in returning to the steamers. The enemy used both the smooth musket with round ball, shot guns with ball and buck shot, and rifles with conoidal ball. Most of the wounded were conveyed by steamers to general and regimental hospitals at Cairo, Illinois, during the night. The remainder of the men, severely wounded, about fifty in number, were conveyed to the same hospital the next day. Some of the more slightly wounded were captured and remained prisoners a few days before they were released. I performed an amputation of the fore-arm; also, of a part of the

hand, and two amputations of fingers, at the hospital before mentioned, upon the field. I cannot say if any others were performed till after the removal of the wounded to Cairo, Illinois. A number of balls were extracted, and all wounds were temporarily dressed before the patients were sent to the steamers. Chloroform was the anæsthetic employed. No deaths occurred from its use. Between three and four hundred were wounded." * * *

XXVI. *Reports on the Battle at Mill Spring, Kentucky, and the Hospitals at Nashville, Tennessee.* By Surgeon ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, January 22d, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that telegraphic information has been received of a battle between General G. H. Thomas's command, and General F. Zollicoffer's forces, at Mill Spring, near Somerset. The victory of General Thomas was complete. Our loss was thirty-nine killed, and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded. That of the enemy was one hundred and fifteen killed, and one hundred and sixteen wounded. The wounded of the enemy, together with a large number of horses, wagons, guns, and stores, were captured. General Thomas's command made a march of over one hundred miles over almost impassable roads, and were nearly destitute of ambulances. I have daily representations made to me from surgeons of regiments, brigades, and divisions of the absolute need of ambulances. I have made every effort to have them furnished by the quartermasters here, but they cannot procure them. Would not a representation from you induce the quartermaster general to send them from Washington, or some eastern city? At least a hundred four-wheeled ambulances are needed. The two-wheeled are not strong enough for the rough country and bad roads here. Our army, of nearly one hundred thousand men, is a moving army, and the demand for transportation for the sick is imperative. We have much sickness, principally measles, typhoid fever, and diseases of the lungs. The average of men excused from duty is thirteen and a half per cent. * * *

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, NASHVILLE, March 5th, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place on the 2d instant. I found that ample accommodations had been prepared here by the Confederates for their sick. The hospitals which were, and had been occupied would hold thirty-five hundred men. Many of the buildings, however, were not suitable for hospitals as they were warm houses with low ceilings, and long ill-ventilated rooms. On the hill, near the town, the university barracks, blind asylum, and high school, all in the same neighborhood, with a new and commodious factory building, will make most admirable hospitals, and all have been used as such, except the latter. I propose to speedily occupy all these, and have recommended that, on the same hill, hospitals be built to accommodate fifteen hundred men; so that we may have accommodations for at least three thousand, and in the same healthy location. My experience in Louisville has satisfied me that warm houses cannot be made available for large hospitals with any regard for the lives of patients. I have recommended frame buildings with single wards in each, and good ventilation, as these hospitals will be used mostly in summer. The troops made a forced march from Green River to this place, and many of the regiments left their supplies behind them. They have been sent across the river also, without tents, and are exposed at night to rain, without shelter. We have to look after over twelve per cent. of sick from the command in Kentucky, and the men here are fast falling sick. It is evident, from the preparations for the sick made in this city and at Bowling Green, and from the accounts we have received, that the sickness in the Confederate army has been greater than ours, and that much of it was produced by the same epidemic, that is, by measles. In an army which never exceeded forty thousand men, they must have had six thousand in the hospitals as an average, and they lost, at least, seven thousand by death. I regret that I cannot send in reports of sick. Our army has been so scattered that not more than one-half of the regimental surgeons could be reached by brigade surgeons and medical directors, and their reports have been very partially received. I had hoped, now that they are nearly all here together, I could get all reports in for January and February at least, but many surgeons have left all their records behind them. There is a great scarcity of medical officers. The average is about three medical officers to two regiments, many surgeons being absent sick, or having resigned. I shall adopt the same hospital system here as in Louisville. But the citizen physicians who have remained Union men are but few, perhaps eight in all, and our soldiers will have a great repugnance to be attended by the disloyal. While the army is near us, perhaps for a fortnight, we can employ regimental surgeons in the hospitals. I find sick men left in such miserable condition, as I follow the rear of the army, that I have determined to give supplies to each division in the hands of a division medical purveyor to fit up hospitals. The transportation of the army is very limited, and one wagon only is allowed a regiment, and but two ambulances; so that the sick cannot be carried along, and must be left in every village that is passed. The

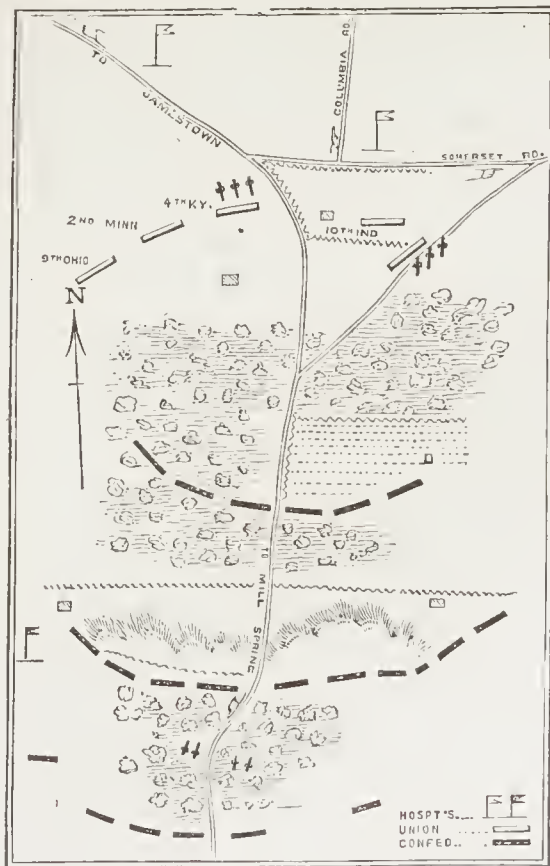


FIG. 3.—Map of the Battlefield of Mill Spring.

regimental surgeons cannot spare bedding, or even medicines, from their small supply, and the men are sometimes found on the floor with no medicines, bedding, or any other comforts. The army is still encumbered with soldiers who will never be fit for duty. I have recommended to General Buell to appoint a commission, consisting of the medical director, an adjutant general, and a paymaster, to visit each regiment, and at once discharge and pay off all those presented by the regimental surgeons, and found to be proper cases for discharge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MURRAY,

Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Director.

Colonel C. A. FINLEY,

Surgeon General, U. S. A.

XXVII. *Extract from a Narrative of Services in the Medical Staff, from July, 1861, to May 28th, 1862.* By Surgeon DAVID P. SMITH, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I first entered the service in July, 1861, as Surgeon of the 18th Massachusetts Volunteers. * * In December, 1861, I was commissioned Brigade Surgeon. Reporting for duty on January 23d, 1862, to Brigadier General D. C. Buell, at Louisville, I was ordered to proceed, with all possible despatch, to General G. H. Thomas, the news of whose victory over Zollicoffer, at Fishing Creek, had just reached Louisville. Purchasing strong horses, I essayed the mud embargo. From Lebanon, the railroad terminus, to Somerset, Kentucky, where I found the General, the road to be traversed by all supplies for the General's division was of a most atrocious character. It spoke volumes for the hardihood of the men who could get, not only infantry, but artillery and supply trains, over it. Although but seventy-five miles, a wagon was often a fortnight on the road. Reaching Somerset on the 29th, I found the little village crowded with sick and wounded. Churches and the town-house had been pressed into the service. The wounded belonged to the 10th Indiana, 4th Kentucky, 2d Minnesota, and 9th Ohio Volunteers. Going out to the battle ground, ten miles distant, to see if all the wounded had been brought in, I became aware of the terrible trial it had been to the sufferers to be brought in by wagons. The roads were of such a wretched description that, taking into account the continual rain, it was wonderful that transportation of them to Somerset had been effected. Returning thither, I commenced service with the wounded. With the exception of a few primary amputations, no operations had been done, and none seemed thought of. The chief medical officer was sick; and the others, new in the contemplation of the ravages of the conical ball, maintained the most heterodox and opposite theories. It was a lamentable example of the tendency of the human mind to pass over the golden truth present to the eye, and amuse itself with fatuitous theories. The dreadful roads over which all of the wounded had been brought had induced profuse suppuration. All the food that could be procured was beef, pork, and hard bread. Shortly after my arrival, I saw one man die from the irritation produced by fragments of the upper jaw; which, although split in every direction by the passage of a minie ball, had been left without excision. The same state of things existed also in the case of a fractured lower jaw, and was followed by the same result. Two cases of gunshot wounds of knee-joint, in which amputation had not been performed, also came to a rapidly fatal termination. In four cases of gunshot fracture of humerus, reported to me as doing well, I found such complete comminution that in two cases I excised large portions of the shaft, and, in the remaining two, the head of the bone. One of the last named two died; the three remaining recovered, as I afterward heard, and had very useful arms. In one of these cases a ball striking at about the insertion of the deltoid, drove a splinter of bone down between the head of the radius and external condyle. One man, with a buckshot in his brain, near the base, remained for one fortnight after the reception of the injury in a very comfortable, intelligent state; then convulsions, gradually increasing in severity, closed the scene. Two stumps of amputations in the continuity of the fore arm came under my notice, whether done for good and sufficient reasons I could not ascertain. I saw no living thigh stump. Of two amputations at the knee-joint, done by me, one for sloughing stump and protruding tibia, the other for gunshot fracture of tibia, I never was able to learn the results. I twice ligated the femoral artery in Hunter's canal for secondary hæmorrhage. In one case, in which the external wound had nearly healed, the muscles had been so dissected up, and the entire limb so infiltrated with blood that gangrene followed. The other recovered from the operation, but I afterward heard died of diarrhœa about a month after the operation. I found the rat-toothed bullet forceps of Tiemann's peculiar pattern of very great use, enabling me to extract bullets with great facility. I saw here no case of injury of elbow-joint. Several cases of gunshot fracture of the femur, of men belonging to the 9th Ohio Volunteers, were doing well when I last saw them; and, as I afterward learned from the surgeon of the regiment, they reached Cincinnati in safety. From Somerset General Thomas's division was ordered back to Louisville, and thence was sent around by steamboat to Nashville. Nothing of interest, surgically, occurred during this voyage, or during our stay in Nashville." * * *

[Other extracts from the report of Surgeon Smith will be printed with documents relative to the Battle of Shiloh.]

XXVIII. *Account of the Campaign of the Army of the Tennessee, from February to June, 1862, including the Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and the Battles of Shiloh and Corinth.* By Surgeon JOHN H. BRINTON, U. S. V., Medical Director of the Army of the Tennessee.

"In the latter part of the month of January, 1862, preparations were completed for the departure of most of the troops stationed at Cairo and its dependencies, on an expedition, afterwards known as the campaign of the Tennessee and Cumberland. The force which left Cairo on February 3d, under the command of General Grant, consisted of ten regiments of infantry, chiefly Illinois and Iowa troops, with an appropriate force of cavalry and artillery. The troops embarked on large Mississippi

transport steamers, and proceeded, on the same day, up the Ohio River as far as Paducah, Kentucky. Here the expedition laid to during the night, and, on the following morning, having been reinforced from Paducah by an equal body of troops under General C. F. Smith, steamed slowly up the Tennessee River, towards Fort Henry. This fort was erected on the right or Tennessee bank of the river, and was so situated as to command completely the navigation of the stream. The waters of the Tennessee at this period had risen forty feet above the ordinary level, an almost unprecedented height. In consequence of the swollen stream, the fleet was enabled to pass safely over the torpedoes numerously planted by the enemy along the bed of the river. On the morning of February 4th, the transports were moored in safety to the bank, within ten miles of the rebel fort, and the debarkation of the main body of the troops was effected. During this day and the one following, the gunboat fleet, consisting of the Essex, the Carondelet, the St. Louis, the Cincinnati, the Conestoga, the Tyler, and the Lexington, which had acted as the armed guard of the transports, were occupied in clearing the river of the torpedoes and infernal machines. The attack on the fort was fixed for the 6th of February. In the meantime, General C. F. Smith's Division, consisting of the 7th, 9th, 12th, 23th, and 41st Illinois, the 11th Indiana, the 7th and 12th Iowa, and 8th and 13th Missouri Volunteers, with cavalry and artillery, were debarked on the left bank of the river for the purpose of occupying Fort Hindman, which crowned a hill on the opposite bank, overlooking and commanding Fort Henry. Early on the morning of the 6th, General McClelland's Division, composed of the 8th, 18th, 11th, 20th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 45th, and 48th Illinois infantry, the 4th Illinois cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and four companies of detached cavalry, were ordered to march towards the Dover road, in order to come in the rear of Fort Henry. At the same time the gunboats were directed to open upon the works, and to drive the cannoners from their guns. A heavy storm on the previous day rendered the march of General McClelland difficult and tedious; and it was with the greatest labor that his guns could be dragged along. In the meantime, the attack had been commenced by the gunboats, and, after one hour's cannonading, the fort surrendered to Commodore Foote. It was by him turned over to Brigadier General Grant, commanding the expedition. After the fall of Fort Henry, the major part of the U. S. forces encamped on the hills overlooking the fort. A few companies were placed within the work and on the low ground in its immediate vicinity. A small garrison was subsequently stationed here. These troops occupied the log huts of the enemy, and were sufficiently protected from the inclemency of the weather. They suffered much, nevertheless, from disease, especially typhoid pneumonia and typhoid fever. On the 11th of February, all of the sick who had accumulated were dispatched on board the hospital transport City of Memphis to the hospitals established at Paducah and Mound City. The men who had been scalded by the explosion of the boiler of the gunboat Essex had been previously sent to the hospital established at the latter place. On the 12th of February, one portion of the army moved in two columns and by different roads, from Fort Henry on the Tennessee, towards Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. Another embarked on transports, and, under cover of the gunboats, steamed down the Tennessee, and up the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, and landed on the left bank of the latter stream, about three miles below Fort Donelson. The reinforcements, which were then on their way from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, were also ordered to this landing-place. The march from Fort Henry across to the Cumberland River was readily accomplished, the road, for the most part, being in good condition. The transportation and baggage had been reduced as much as possible, and the army moved without tents, bivouacking in the woods. The hospital department, in consequence of the limited number of wagons and animals at its disposal, carried but the scantiest supplies. It was intended that the residue of its stores should be forwarded by water to the landing on the Cumberland River.

The force which moved from Fort Henry by land, in all some twenty-eight or thirty regiments, advanced to within two miles of the enemy's stronghold. Here his pickets were driven in, and a line of investment was formed. On the 13th, this line was contracted. On the 14th, the skirmishing was heavy, and the enemy was gradually dislodged from the hills and woods and forced within his line of rifle pits. During the morning of this day an attempt was made by the gunboat fleet to force the passage of the river. This, however, failed, as the fire from the water batteries of the enemy proved too severe. One or two of the gunboats were disabled, and the fleet dropped down beyond the range of the heavy guns. On the morning of the 15th of February, a vigorous sortie was made by the enemy, who endeavored, in force, to cut his way through the investing lines on our right. This attempt on his part was, however, stoutly resisted, and during the afternoon and evening he again retired to his works. The action of this day was the most severe and bloody which occurred during the attack. In the meantime, General C. F. Smith, by a determined assault, succeeded in occupying a portion of the line of defence, from whence his guns could enfilade the remainder of the rebel works. Early on the morning following, Sunday, the 16th of February, the fort surrendered.

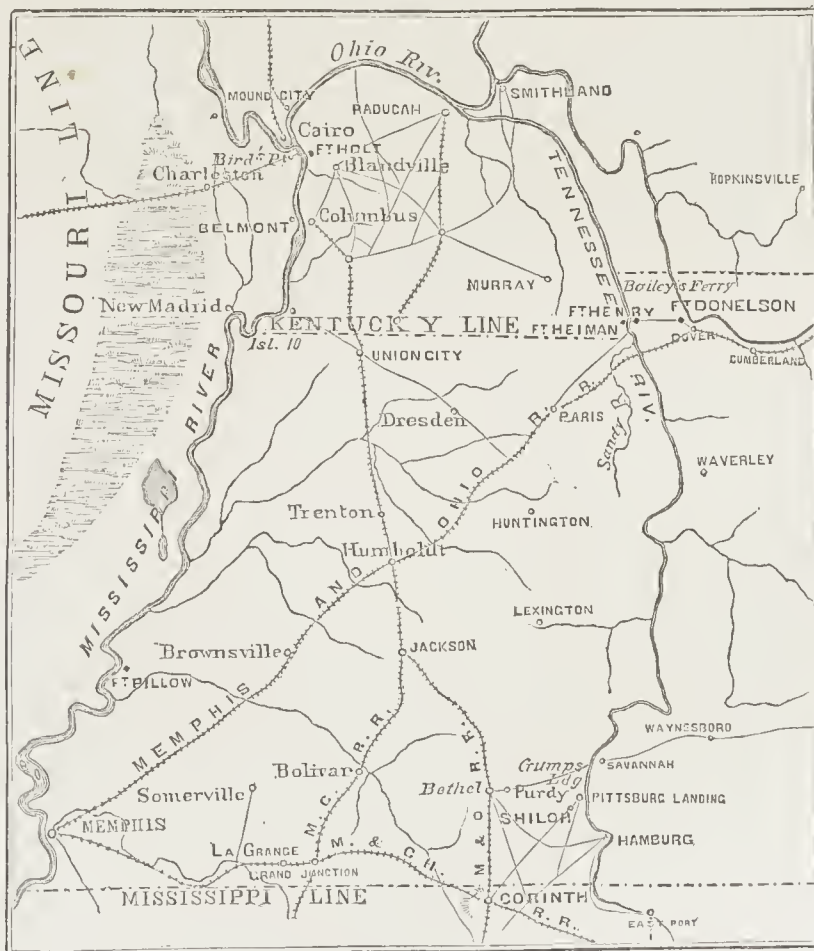


FIG. 4.—Map of the Field of Operations of the Army of the Tennessee, from February to June, 1862.

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Before entering into any detailed account of the action of the medical department throughout the siege of Fort Donelson, it may be well, for a moment, to allude to its general condition at the commencement of the campaign. The medical resources of the expeditionary force of the Cumberland and Tennessee were altogether insufficient. Irregularities in the quartermaster's department had for months existed in the District of Cairo, and the supply of ambulance wagons and hospital tents to the troops composing the force, did not equal the average amount distributed to the other armies of the United States. The number of medical officers, also, was too small; but two, a surgeon and assistant surgeon, were, at that time, allowed to each regiment, while the regiments were, for the most part, of nearly maximum strength. The amount of labor which subsequently devolved upon the medical officers was immense, and when it is considered that the campaign about to be initiated was to be sustained in a malarious country, and that the troops were to be subjected to every privation and exposure, it will readily be seen how unenviable was the position of the medical staff. In addition to the ordinary hardships of the march and bivouac, great battles were to be fought, and the wants of vast numbers of men, placed suddenly *hors de combat*, were to be met and supplied. The theatre of the bloody drama was almost a wilderness. Towns and villages were comparatively few, and the region, to a great extent, was uncultivated. Farm houses were encountered only at intervals, and the country had been impoverished and drained of its resources by the enemy. The distances to be traversed were great, and the bases of supplies remote. At no time, during the early part of this campaign, were the conveniences for the establishment of large general hospitals to be found; in fact, the drugs, medicines, and hospital stores absolutely essential for the field, were, with difficulty, obtained. Fortunately for the Army of the Tennessee, Surgeon J. Simons, U. S. A., the medical director of the district of Cairo, had, at an early

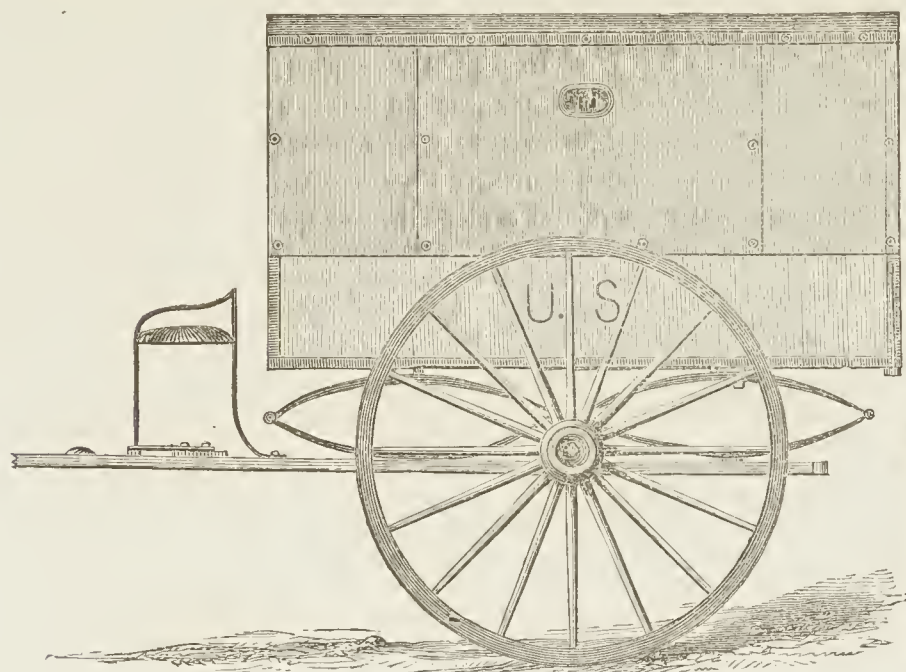


FIG. 5.—Side view of the Finley two-wheeled one-horse Ambulance.

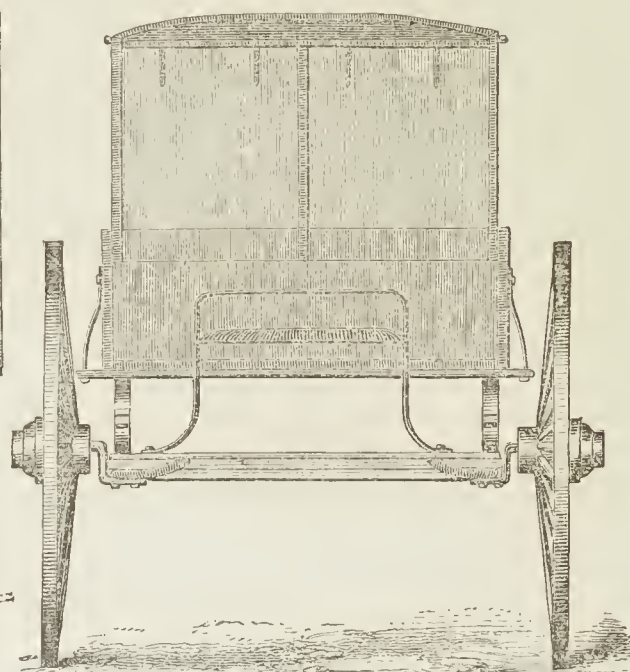


FIG. 6.—Rear view of the same.

period, organized a general hospital at Mound City, Illinois, with a capacity of one thousand beds. After the surrender of Fort Donelson, and the battle of Shiloh, the capacity of this hospital was augmented to seventeen hundred beds. The hospitals at Paducah were also enlarged to the utmost, and it was the endeavor of the surgeons to keep, at all times, a certain number of beds vacant and in reserve. The regimental medical supplies, as a general rule, were less than the quota allowed by regulations. Usually every regiment possessed one or two two-wheeled ambulances of the pattern figured, and one, or sometimes two, four-wheeled ambulance wagons. The former vehicles proved, practically, failures; they were too light in their construction, unsuited to the rough, miry roads of the country, and were easily broken.



FIG. 7.—Side view of the Wheeling or Rosecrans Ambulance.

They accommodated but two or three invalids, and, especially in rainy weather, required two horses to draw them. The four-wheeled spring ambulance, figured on the preceding page, fulfilled its purpose better. Every regiment was furnished with the ordinary hospital knapsack, intended to be carried by the orderly accompanying the surgeon, in action. Most of the regiments possessed, also, in addition, a medicine chest, filled with drugs. This chest was carried in one of the ambulance wagons.

The surgeons of regiments were ordered by the medical director of the expedition to carry with them, each some fifteen or twenty extra blankets. The number of hospital tents did not exceed two to a regiment, and frequently there was but one. Of hand-litters or stretchers, two or three were usually carried. The very great degree of dampness and cold during the commencement of this campaign rendered some permanent means of warmth necessary for the comfort of the sick and wounded in the hospital tents. The stove usually adopted was the ordinary funnel-shaped one of sheet iron, open at the bottom, and placed directly on the ground. It answered the purposes of heating a small tent sufficiently well, but was too small for the larger tents. Each regiment was also furnished with an hospital mess chest.

The arrangements for the accommodation and relief of the wounded, during the siege and assault of Fort Donelson, were as efficiently conducted as was possible under the circumstances. The medical department suffered great privations. The supplies of stores and medicines, for the reasons previously given, were but scanty, and the number of medical officers was hardly sufficient. Still, under the efficient supervision of Surgeon H. S. Hewit, U. S. Volunteers, at that time medical director of the expedition, such disposition was made of the men and means at hand, that all the wounded were rapidly removed from the field, and promptly and properly dressed. To accomplish this result the following system was adopted: every regiment, as it passed into action, was accompanied by one medical officer. This officer remained with the regiment and shared its fortunes and its dangers. In all cases of severe injury, and when the peril to life was imminent, the necessary surgical attentions were rendered on the spot, and under fire. When the case was less grave, and especially when the patient was able to walk, he was sent some two or three hundred yards to the rear of his regiment to the most advanced point attained by the ambulance train. This depot was generally so placed as to be removed from the immediate range of fire. The locality selected was commonly a ravine, and the route was so chosen as to wind in and out the valleys, with but little exposure. The fire from the enemy's guns, mounted on works cresting the hills, was apt to be high, and this fact contributed to the ease and security with which the wounded were transported from the field to the large hospitals established in the rear, at points completely out of range. These hospitals were four in number. Three of them, A, B, and C, under the direction, respectively, of Surgeons H. P. Stearns, D. W. Hartshorn, and Horace Wardner, U. S. V., were established in small log huts and out-buildings. A fourth was formed of hospital tents, and was in charge of Surgeon C. Goodbrake, 20th Illinois Volunteers. The author acted as consulting surgeon.

A building occupied as headquarters, near the intersection of Hickman Creek and the Fort Henry road, was, during the progress of the siege, turned over to the medical department, and was also used as a hospital. To these hospitals all the wounded were transported as soon as they fell; those from the left wing to the hospitals at B and C; those from the centre to the hospital at A, and those from the right wing to an hospital near to A. As the division of General McClelland moved to the right, and when the severe fighting occurred on this wing, additional field hospitals were established by Surgeon H. P. Stearns at some small houses on the roadside.

All of the ambulances of the various regiments in the field were collected together for the formation of the ambulance trains. Each one of these trains was placed under the charge of a non-commissioned officer, whose business it was to see that a continuous line of wagons should ply between the scene of conflict and the general hospitals. These orders were strictly followed, and, as a result, the majority of the wounded on the field were, in a few minutes, transported to points where every surgical attention could be rendered, and where their cases could be definitively acted upon. At the general hospitals, the accommodations afforded by the log huts and stables were found to be utterly insufficient, and it became necessary to extemporize shelter for the injured. This was effected by littering the ground with hay and straw, and spreading, as a protection, canvass covers obtained from the quartermaster's trains. Large fires were built, bullocks killed, soup, tea, and coffee prepared, and thus the wounded

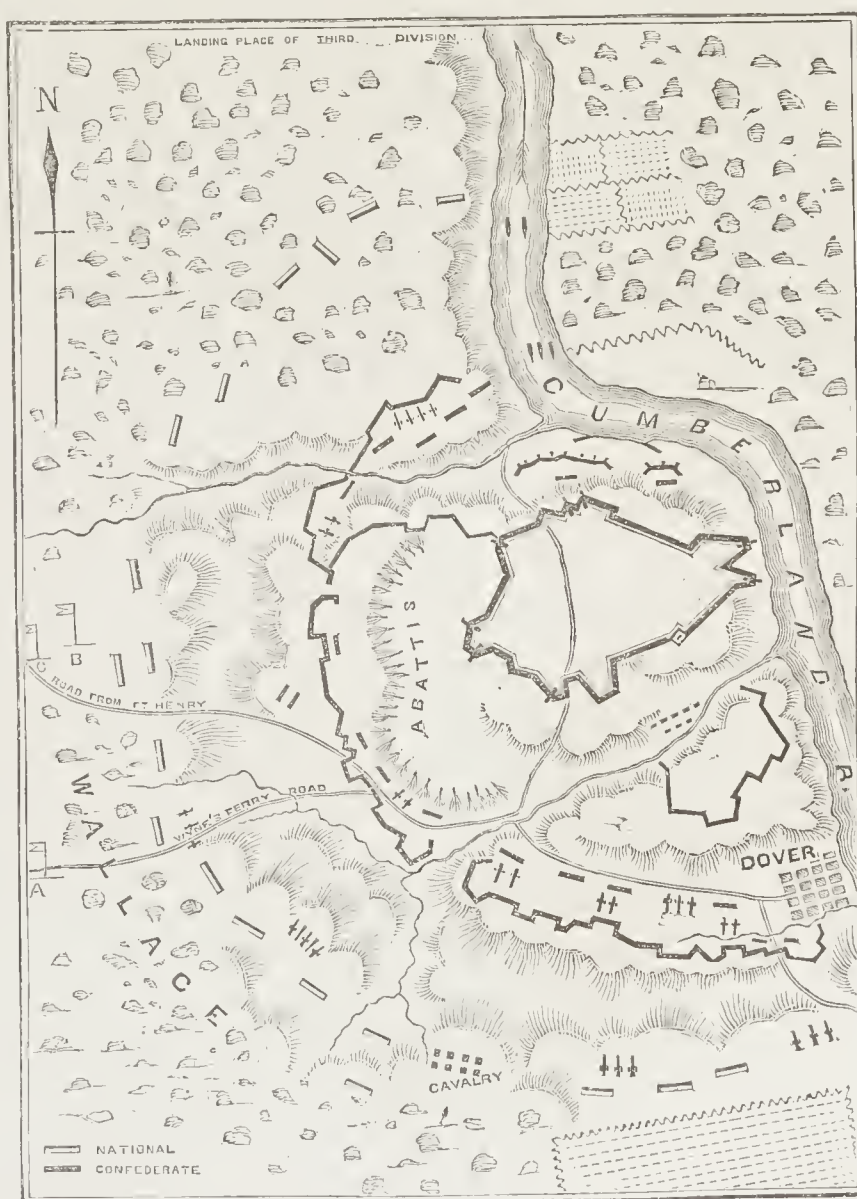


FIG. 8.—Map of Fort Donelson and its Approaches, and the Hospital Stations of the besieging Army.

were placed in a state of comparative comfort, despite the inclemency of the weather. The inmates of these field hospitals were allowed to remain four or five days, at the expiration of which time arrangements were perfected for their transportation to other points. They were shipped in steamers, sent down the Cumberland River, and were distributed to the hospitals at Paducah, Mound City, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. Many of the operations performed in the field hospitals were of the most serious character, and the surgeons in charge labored incessantly for several days. The immediate results of these operations were, as far as known, successful. No ease of death occurred under the knife, or following immediately any major operation. In almost every instance anaesthetics were employed, chloroform being commonly selected. No untoward result followed its use. In many cases of compound fracture of the lower extremity, and especially of the femur, attempts were made to save the limbs. These efforts, in some instances, were attended with remarkable success. At this period of the war in the West, the want of a number of hospital steamers, properly fitted up and well officered, became painfully manifest. The lack of such means of transportation was, in many cases, the cause of great misery to our poor invalids, and, to the certain knowledge of the author, many lives were, in consequence, sacrificed. It was not until some weeks after the events described that this deficiency was remedied by the action of the military authorities.

The strength of the national forces engaged, during the three days' attack upon Fort Donelson, was about thirty thousand men. The loss, as stated officially, amounted to four hundred killed, and one thousand seven hundred and eighty five wounded. The casualties resulting from cannon shot or shell, in this action, were comparatively small; by far the majority of the wounds were inflicted by the rifle. In many cases, the missile employed was the conoidal ball fired from the improved arm. In other instances, the wounds were produced by the round ball fired from the ordinary western rifle. The great predominance of injuries from small arms, as noticed at Fort Donelson, arose from the fact that the action was essentially one of sharpshooters. The enemy, from behind his earthen breastworks surmounted with logs, kept up an incessant fire, to which the Federal troops were unavoidably exposed for a protracted period. The only shelter of which they could avail themselves was the abatis of felled timber on the hillsides in front of the enemy's works. This cover was slight and precarious, and to extricate a wounded man from the intertwined branches and prostrate trunks was painful and difficult for him, and perilous for the litter bearers. Despite these difficulties, the wounded who could not drag themselves off were borne away early in the evening of each day by the ambulance attendants, whose courage and perseverance was worthy of the highest praise. In many instances they succeeded in removing the wounded from within a very short distance of the enemy's lines. The loss sustained in this action was disproportionately divided among the investing forces. Some divisions suffered far more than others. The casualties in General McClelland's first division were greatly in excess of the average. This was probably due to its exposed position, forming, as it did, the extreme right wing, stretching toward the Cumberland river and across the road leading from the fort to Clarksville, the path by which the enemy endeavored to effect his retreat.

The loss of the enemy during the siege and assault was probably not quite as heavy as that experienced by the national troops. The former fought behind earthworks deliberately and carefully constructed, and for the first two days they were but slightly exposed. During all this time, they were able to observe every movement of their assailants, and to mass their forces and direct their fire wherever an assault was threatened. Most of their wounded were rapidly conveyed, by steamers, to Clarksville and Nashville. At the subsequent capture of these towns, many of them fell into our hands. When the village of Dover, in the immediate rear of Fort Donelson, was occupied by General Grant, only a few of their injured were found, and the wounds of these were generally so severe, as to have forbidden their previous removal. During the vicissitudes of the fight of February 15th, one or two small temporary depots of the Federal wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. These patients were sent by the enemy, with their own injured, to Nashville, and a few days later were recaptured by the national force which occupied that city. Immediately after the occupation of Dover, all of the slightly wounded were placed in hospital in the houses of that town. The seriously injured, as has been already stated, were despatched in transports to large general hospitals, prepared for their reception, in the cities on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The exposure of the troops during the siege was very great. The weather was, at first, excessively cold; a light fall of snow, degenerating into a sleet, then occurred. The troops resting on their arms during the night in the presence of the enemy were, of course, unprotected by tents. But their greatest suffering arose from the total absence of fires during the night, an absolute military precaution. Each morning, at sunrise, the firing recommenced, and it was with the greatest difficulty that provisions could be prepared. The suffering of the wounded during this protracted battle, although unquestionably great, was, however, not to be prevented. The hospital accommodations afforded by the two or three mean farm houses in the neighborhood were, at best, but insignificant, and of hospital tents there were scarcely any. Transportation for the few tents in the possession of the medical staff, when at Fort Henry, had been denied, simply because it could not be procured. In fact, the teams and wagons were too few in number to meet the wants of the army. Those at command were employed day and night in bringing up food and ammunition, and this was with difficulty accomplished. It was, however, a noticeable fact, that despite the benumbed condition of the men before being wounded, and their comparative exposure afterwards, not a single case of tetanus occurred during their sojourn in the vicinity of Fort Donelson. Nor does this affection appear to have been met with subsequent to the removal of the same wounded to the general hospitals. At least no cases were reported, and the author has every reason to believe that they did not occur. The unavoidable exposure sustained by the troops at Fort Donelson resulted, ultimately, in grave diseases, which materially thinned the ranks of the army. Diarrhoea, dysentery, and pneumonia of a typhoid type became fearfully prevalent, and thousands of soldiers were broken down, and were then sent down the river to the general hospitals. During the two weeks following the surrender of the fort, the army lay, for the most part, on the surrounding heights. Detachments were pushed up the Cumberland River to Clarksville, and about the same time the division of Brigadier General Nelson, which had been detached from General Buell's army to reinforce General Grant, was directed by the latter to proceed in transports, under convoy of a gunboat, to Nashville. This, General Nelson accomplished, reaching Nashville simultaneously with the arrival of General Buell at Edgefield, on the opposite bank of the Cumberland. General Buell, with the army of the Ohio, had advanced by way of Bowling Green. General Nelson immediately landed his troops and occupied the town, which, on the following day, was formally surrendered by its mayor and prominent citizens to General Buell.

By the early part of March, all obstructions to the free navigation of the Cumberland River were removed, and the army was withdrawn from Fort Donelson, and was again concentrated around Fort Henry on the Tennessee. The waters of this river still continued at an inordinate height, and its banks were, in many places, overflowed. Fort Henry itself was almost completely submerged. Towards the middle of this month the entire force, mustering nearly fifty thousand men, and filling eighty transport steamers, proceeded, under the command of Major General Smith, up the Tennessee River, as far as Savannah, on the right bank of the stream. The distance from Fort Henry to Savannah is about one hundred and twenty miles. On the arrival of the expedition at this place, the debarkation of the troops was effected, although but slowly. For military reasons the troops were kept for several days closely packed on the transports. Many of these steamers carried a thousand men, and some few even more, together with the accompanying equipage and animals. Sufficient accommodation had not been provided for the troops on the boats; and, as the result of the overcrowding and exposure to the night air, the same disastrous sickness and mortality, which had prevailed below, accompanied them here. An epidemic typhoid fever of the most aggravated form appeared, and the daily deaths were numerous. To add to the difficulties of the situation, the supplies of drugs and medical comforts ran short, while sufficient shelter and accommodation could not be provided for the sick. The town of Savannah became one vast hospital, and nearly every dwelling was occupied by invalids. Hospital tents, so badly needed, could not be procured, and the transportation by the boats at the disposal of the medical department, was sadly inadequate. In fact, but one steamer, the City of Memphis, was available for this purpose, and that but to a limited degree, the lower deck of the vessel being occupied by the quartermaster's department. As a consequence, the sick, not being removed with sufficient rapidity, accumulated on the hands of an already overworked medical staff. To remedy this evil, the author was despatched by Major General Grant, who had reassumed the command of the army at Savannah, to St. Louis, the headquarters of the department, and, after some delays, succeeded in procuring other steamers, the first of the noble hospital fleet of the western waters. The full description of the organization of this hospital transport system will be found elsewhere.

About the first of April, the main body of the army moved to a point on the opposite or left bank of the river, known as "Pittsburgh Landing," shortly to become the scene of one of the most desperate conflicts of the war, the battle of Shiloh Chapel. The physical condition of the men about to engage in this severe action was unpromising in the extreme. Many of them had been for weeks suffering from the diarrhoea peculiar to the Tennessee River. This is said to result from the large amount of animal decomposition which takes place on the mussel beds or shoals, a few miles above Pittsburgh Landing. Whether this explanation be or be not correct, it is certain that almost every one drinking the waters of the river suffered from a profuse diarrhoea which resisted obstinately the ordinary therapeutic means. These persistent discharges greatly augmented lassitude already resulting from the general malarious influence, and contributed to weaken the most robust.

On the morning of Sunday, April 6th, 1862, the national forces, commanded by Major General Grant, were attacked by the enemy, led by Generals A. Sidney Johnston and Beauregard. The disposition of General Grant's command on this morning may be thus briefly stated. His left wing rested on Lick Creek, and his right on Owl Creek, two streams emptying into the Tennessee River, nearly at a right angle to the course of the latter. The main body of the army lay between these streams, nearly parallel with the direction of the river, and was arranged in two, or rather three, parallel lines. The front line was composed of the divisions of Prentiss and Sherman, two and a half miles distant from the landing. The rear, near the river, was formed by the divisions of Hurlbut and Smith. Between these two lines were posted the forces under McClelland, the 1st division of the army. On the 4th and 5th of April some preliminary skirmishes occurred on the extreme front, and at day-break on the 6th, General Johnston attacked in force. His command was disposed in three lines, at intervals of from five to eight hundred yards. His first line was led by Hardee, his second by Bragg, and his third by Polk. A powerful reserve, under Breckenridge, followed in the rear. The assault, fierce and impetuous, commenced on General Grant's right, and rapidly extended along his entire front. After a brief resistance, the division of Prentiss, on the left, was pierced, and partially surrounded, several of its regiments, with the General commanding, were captured, and the remainder of the command was driven back. Sherman's division, fighting desperately, was also obliged to retire, and its camp was captured. The second line, McClelland's command, for a short period held their ground. But the attack of the enemy was furiously pushed, and their supporting lines were successively brought into action. By noon, the front and middle lines of the Federal force, throughout their whole extent, were pushed back on the rear lines in the vicinity of the landing. The brunt of the assault was now sustained by the divisions of Hurlbut and Smith, the latter commanded by General W. H. L. Wallace, who soon fell, mortally wounded. The career of the enemy was constantly and persistently onward, until he was confronted and held at bay by batteries of heavy artillery, hastily placed in position. In the meantime, the army of the Ohio, under Major General Buell, was rapidly hurrying to the scene of action; and by half-past four o'clock in the afternoon the first regiments of Nelson's division crossed and advanced to the support of the heavy battery. At the same moment, the guns of the Lexington and Tyler, wooden gunboats, opened on the enemy, who incautiously approached too near the river on the left. Darkness coming on, the attacking columns withdrew for a short distance. The condition of affairs on the bluffs at the landing was, on this night, most gloomy. All of the camps, with the exception of General W. H. L. Wallace's, had fallen into the enemy's hands. Many of the regiments were disorganized, and the division of General Prentiss was annihilated. The capture of the camps produced great suffering among the troops, and very materially interfered with the care of the wounded. Despite all the misfortunes of the day, one consolation remained: the enemy had failed to prevent the junction of the armies of the Ohio and of the Tennessee. The fresh troops of the former were constantly arriving from Savannah and rapidly passing to the front. Every moment of this night was spent in preparation for the coming contest of the morrow. Early in the morning, the united forces under Generals Grant and Buell, the former reinforced by the division of General Lewis Wallace, which arrived in the evening, moved forward to the attack. The enemy, obstinately disputing the ground, slowly retreated, and the national army again passed over and held the ground lost on the previous day. By four o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the enemy had been driven from the field, and was in full retreat on Corinth, abandoning his dead, and very many of his wounded. The Federal army regained its camps, and that night the troops occupied their old quarters without fear of molestation. The labors of the medical officers during the battle of Shiloh, and subsequently, were most arduous, and were effected under every disadvantage. The capture of the camps had stripped the

regimental officers of all their medical supplies and instruments, which were carried off by the enemy in their retreat. The stores which had been forwarded from St. Louis had not yet arrived. The number of medical officers was scanty, and very many of them, who remained at their posts in local hospitals, had been captured during the Sunday's fight. Under such circumstances, the medical director of General Grant's army, Surgeon H. S. Hewit, U. S. V., was called upon to provide for wounded as numerous as those of Waterloo. It must be remembered that this was to be done in a wilderness, that no depots existed in the vicinity, and that no towns or cities of any size were accessible. The only building on the field which could be taken for a hospital was a single log hut, fifteen by thirty feet, near the landing, which had been originally used as headquarters. This, with a few tents, was the only shelter for the injured which could be afforded in the first day's fight. The removal of the wounded was a matter of very great difficulty. In the early capture of the camps the wagons and stretchers were lost, and the rapid advance of the enemy precluded the transportation of the injured to the rear by hand. Indeed, during the battle, and for the two days following, men could not be spared from the ranks. Military necessity required that every man should be at his post in the field. The mass of the wounded in Sunday's fight, who received the attentions of the surgeons, had dragged themselves, as best they might, to the high bluffs between the middle and hospital landings. Here, in the vicinity of the log hut previously mentioned, such tents as were procurable had been pitched, and such dispositions as the circumstances admitted were made. A limited amount of hay had been obtained from the transports, and this, littered on the earth, served as a bed for those most grievously hurt. All others lay on the soaked ground. To feed the sufferers, bullocks were killed, and soups prepared with great difficulty, for neither cooking utensils nor hospital furniture could be obtained. The weather was terrible, the rain incessant, and the mud almost knee deep. The medical officers of the command labored faithfully, and all that was possible was done to alleviate the horrors of that fearful night. To add to the terrors of the situation, it must be stated, that even the plateau occupied by the wounded had become a thoroughfare, and was swept over by the retreating masses of our troops, many of whom, a panic stricken mob, sought the shelter of the cliffs to escape the fire of the enemy. On the afternoon of the Sunday's action, the shot of the enemy, also, fell freely among the writhing masses of wounded, whose farther removal or protection was impossible. During the latter part of the same day, large numbers of the injured were conveyed by boats, and especially by the hospital transport *City of Memphis*, to the town of Savannah, seven miles below, on the opposite side of the river. On the following morning, Monday, the advance of our troops and the retreat of the enemy commenced. During this forward movement, vast numbers of wounded were brought in to the main hospital depot. These were not only those who had been hit on that day, but also our own and many of the enemy's wounded from the Sunday's fight. Surgeon Goldsmith, U. S. Volunteers, was placed in charge of the main hospital. By the authority of General Grant, all tents that could be found were at once pitched, and the hospital shelter was extended to its utmost, and an operating staff of the most efficient surgeons was detailed. These gentlemen, among whom were Brigade Surgeons M. Goldsmith, S. W. Gross, Maylert, Smith, Mussey, and Johnston, Surgeon Stephens of the 6th Ohio, and Assistant Surgeon D. Bache, U. S. A., rendered efficient service, and are especially mentioned in the report of Surgeon R. Murray. A separate hospital for three hundred men was improvised by Assistant Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A., who, by prompt seizure of tents, camp kettles, cooking utensils, etc., from a camp adjacent to the fighting ground of his division, was enabled to place it in admirable working order. Dr. Irwin was ably and faithfully assisted by Surgeon Menzies of the 1st, Surgeon Griffith of the 2d, and Surgeon Welch of the 20th Kentucky Volunteers.

On the morning of Tuesday, Surgeon Murray, by virtue of his rank, assumed the medical directorship of the united armies. The general arrangements of Surgeon Hewit were approved and continued, and every exertion was made to send away the wounded. The organization and fitting up of the boats was entrusted to Brigade Surgeon A. P. Maylert, U. S. V. The regular hospital boat, the *City of Memphis*, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Turner, 1st Illinois Artillery, was immediately laden with seven hundred wounded, who were transported to Mound City Hospital. The steamers *Hiawatha*, *J. J. Roe*, *War Eagle*, and *Crescent City*, were turned over to the medical department. These boats were at once fitted up, as well as the circumstances would permit, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following the battle, were filled to their utmost capacity and despatched down the river to the general hospitals at Louisville, Cincinnati, Evansville, New Albany, and St. Louis. Every boat, on leaving, was placed under the charge of an experienced surgeon, and, in their downward trips, many important operations were performed. Towards the end of the week, other boats arrived: the government hospital boats *Louisiana*, *D. A. January*, *Empress*, and *Imperial*, all of which left full of wounded for the hospitals of the great western cities. The able president of the western sanitary commission, Mr. Yeatman, and Dr. Douglass, of the United States sanitary commission, soon arrived, and, by the distribution of the stores at their command, contributed much to assist the efforts of the medical officers. In addition to the civil aid thus rendered, volunteer boats from a distance shortly made their appearance. The one from Louisville deserves special mention. The officers of this vessel cooperated in the most satisfactory manner with the medical director, receiving and caring for the wounded of their own and other states, and also wounded Confederate prisoners. It is to be regretted that this same liberal spirit did not animate all of the volunteer and aid societies who hurried to this scene of carnage. It unfortunately, however, happened that, in some cases, boats fitted out by the governors of states, and by local sanitary committees, endeavored to distinguish between the wounded of their own and other states, in favor of the former, and refused to receive, or received unwillingly, those whom, in the estimation of these charitable philanthropists, were not entitled to their aid. In short, so greatly did this illiberal conduct conflict with, and prejudice the action of, the medical department, that it became necessary for the director authoritatively to declare that, as regarded the wounded, all state distinctions should be ignored, and that the helpless soldier, friend or foe, should alike be cared for.

Despite the paucity of resources, the action of Surgeons Hewit and Murray, the medical directors of the two great armies, was, under these trying circumstances, so energetic that, by the expiration of the week of the battle, all the injured were sent away to permanent city hospitals. The total force carried into this action by General Grant amounted, probably, to fifty-five thousand men. Of these, probably some twenty thousand were raw troops who had never before been under fire. Eight or ten regiments behaved badly, and sought the shelter of the river bluffs in an early stage of the action. They scattered along the river side in complete disorganization, and were of no service whatever in resisting the enemy. The number of regiments which stood to their colors, and did faithful soldiers' duty on these two trying days, did not exceed fifty. The force

General Buell engaged on Monday was about thirty-five thousand. The number of killed, wounded, and missing, in the Federal armies, amounted to about twelve thousand; by far the greater proportion of these occurred in the army of the Tennessee. The casualties in the army of the Ohio were two hundred and thirty-six killed, and one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight wounded. It must, however, be remembered, that the bulk of General Buell's force, arriving on Sunday night, participated only in the action of Monday. The attack of the enemy on Sunday was met by General Grant's forces alone, with the exception, perhaps, of two regiments of the army of the Ohio, who, on Sunday night, marched to the support of the batteries on the left.

As has been already remarked, the supplies of medicines and hospital stores in the possession of the army of the Tennessee, on the morning of the 6th of April, were but scanty, and most of the regiments lost all, including their instruments, at the time of the capture of their camps. The sufferings of our wounded, when carried to the rear, were necessarily much aggravated by this existing destitution. This will, perhaps, be partially appreciated, if the reader will imagine thousands of human beings, who had been wounded and lacerated in every conceivable manner, on the ground, under a pelting rain, without shelter, without bedding, without straw to lay upon, and with but little food. The situation of a hale man, stricken down by violence, is at all times pitiful in the extreme, even when surrounded by those who sympathize and render the aid they can. But the circumstances attending the battle of Shiloh were fearful, and the agonies of the wounded were beyond all description. They were, moreover, fearfully increased by the dearth of those nourishments and stimulants so essential to relieve the shock of injury. It must not be inferred from these remarks that blame was to be imputed to the medical officers of the two commands. Far from it; they did much, and all that was in their power. The difficulty, at all events, so far as the army of the Tennessee was concerned, lay in the absence of supplies. This contingency had been foreseen, and strenuous efforts had been made by the medical directors to anticipate it. Requisition following requisition had been made for the very stores, medicines, and hospital tents, the want of which proved so disastrous upon the 6th and 7th of April. Unfortunately, at this time the medical department of the United States army had not yet freed itself from that system of blind routine which, serving well the wants of a small army, in time of peace, yet failed utterly to meet the necessities of a gigantic war. With regard to the army of the Ohio, the latter part of their march from Nashville had been a forced one, and their transportation, limited to but one hospital wagon to each regiment, was insufficient. As this command approached Pittsburgh, the medical officers were obliged, from military reasons, to leave their ambulances and hospital supplies behind, and hurry on in pressing haste. Instruments, and such supplies as could be carried on horse-back, were hastily brought to the field, and thus, to a certain extent, immediate wants were supplied. A day or so after the battle, the trains arrived, and also a storeboat laden with supplies, under the charge of Assistant Surgeon B. Howard, U. S. A., the medical purveyor of this army. The advent of this boat, which had been ordered from Louisville up the Tennessee river, was most opportune. The supplies thus furnished, to a great extent, sufficed to meet the wants of the destitute and impoverished hospitals.

The nature of the wounds caused by the fire to which the troops were subjected at the battle of Shiloh, was of the most varied kind. At times they were exposed to that of artillery, both light and heavy, from which almost every species of projectile was thrown—solid shot, round and conical; grape and canister, spherical case and shell. At other times, the fire was from musketry, both at long and short range. The small arms used by the enemy was the improved rifle, throwing the conoidal ball; the western rifle, and the old fashioned smooth-bore muskets. The cartridge for the latter was generally composed of ball and buck shot. The smooth-bore musket was largely used at Shiloh, and there, as elsewhere, proved itself a formidable weapon. Its destructiveness arises, possibly, from the fact that troops armed with it most frequently close with their opponents. The small balls in the cartridge also scatter to a considerable extent, and the chances of striking an enemy at short range are largely increased.

As has been observed by Surgeon Murray, in his report of this battle, a large proportion of our wounded were hit in the lower extremities. The killed were mostly shot through the head and abdomen. No case was reported to Surgeon Murray of death from hæmorrhage, and only one instance of active bleeding from a vessel of large size. Surgeon Goldsmith, U. S. V., mentioned to the author, that being desirous of learning whether external hæmorrhage often occurs as the instant result of gunshot wound, he had placed himself immediately in the rear of a line exposed to a heavy concentrated fire. As well as he could observe, of the many men injured at this time, but one such instance of hæmorrhage occurred, and that was in the case of a soldier stricken in the neck by a fragment of shell. The carotid artery was severed, and death was instantaneous, before the observer, in close proximity, could reach him. The death of General A. Sidney Johnston, commanding the enemy, probably resulted from hæmorrhage. It is stated in the despatch of Colonel Preston, who had his body in charge, that he received a wound from a minié ball which cut the popliteal artery, but he rode on, until, from loss of blood, he fell, exhausted, and "died without pain, in a few moments." But very few bayonet or sabre wounds presented themselves; a remarkable fact in an action of this magnitude, in which the losses on both sides were so heavy, and in which the forces engaged were at such close quarters. The medical corps, throughout the whole of this bloody conflict, behaved with the utmost gallantry. Brigade Surgeon Everett was instantly killed by a ball striking him in the forehead, and other medical officers were severely injured. The operations performed on the field were, many of them, of the gravest nature; among these were a large number of amputations and excisions. The surgeons of the principal hospital depots were heavily tasked, and worked for three days and nights, with but little remission. No amputations of the hip joint occurred on the field. Two, however, were performed subsequently on the transports; one at the hands of Brigade Surgeon George C. Blackman, U. S. V.,* of Cincinnati, on board of the volunteer boat sent by the city of Cincinnati. The patient died in six days. The other was performed by Surgeon D. P. Smith, U. S. V., on his way down the Tennessee River, in charge of a boat-load of wounded.* The patient lost but four or five ounces of blood, and reached St. Louis in safety, but died, as the author has been informed by Surgeon Smith, six days afterwards. The results of the surgical operations performed at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing cannot be satisfactorily arrived at. The present system of surgical reports had not, at that time, been adopted, and the one then followed was extremely faulty. But little information concerning the action of the medical department was transmitted to the chief of the bureau, and that which was furnished was, to a great degree, destitute of professional interest. The rapid removal of the patients from the scene of action precluded the observation

* Cases xxiii and xxiv of *Circular 7*, S. G. O., 1867, p. 34.

even of immediate changes, and subsequent results were lost from the reasons above stated. As far, however, as the author has been enabled to learn from verbal inquiries in many hospitals, the results of the surgery of the battle of Shiloh, were, on the whole, unfavorable. The exposure of the men immediately following the receipt of their injuries, the absence of proper nourishment, the scarcity of medical supplies, and the prolonged transportation in over-crowded boats, all tended so to depress the vital powers as to favor, to a marked degree, the development of pyæmia, and death from exhaustion. At the time of this battle, it was utterly impossible to provide permanently for the wants of the wounded on the spot. The necessity for their transportation was unfortunate, but it was inevitable. A certain number, some eighteen hundred, were conveyed to the village of Savannah, Tennessee, on the opposite bank of the river. Early in the month, and immediately following the occupation of the place by the United States troops, a number of regimental hospitals had been located at this place. Shortly afterward, the organization of a general hospital was directed by Medical Director Hewit. On the morning of the 6th of April, Surgeon Murray, in passing through the town, ordered all buildings to be at once converted into hospitals. This was done by the afternoon of the same day, by which time many of the wounded from the battlefield above commenced to arrive, and the number subsequently increased to eighteen hundred. Of these, about one thousand were placed in large and well ventilated buildings, tolerably well suited for their reception. Two hundred were placed in the houses of the inhabitants, and the remaining six hundred accommodated in tents. The location and drainage of the hospital camp was good, cleanliness was strictly observed, and the general police was satisfactory. The result of the cases treated in the tents was better, and their recovery more speedy than those who were treated in the houses. Surgeon Stearns, U. S. V., medical director of hospitals at Savannah, in his report, draws especial attention to this fact. This experience at Savannah is only one of the many instances, during the war, in which the treatment of wounded in tents in the vicinity of the battlefield has proven highly beneficial. Great difficulty was experienced, during and after this action, in procuring the necessary hospital attendants and nurses. No ambulance corps had ever been organized, and no details of men or nurses could be made from the ranks. The constant expectation of a renewal of the conflict obliged the military commanders to retain every able bodied man. The medical department was, therefore, forced to depend for hospital attendants entirely upon the panic stricken crowd who had ignominiously abandoned their colors and fled to the river for protection. It is probable that no battle of equal magnitude, where the numbers of wounded were so great, has ever occurred, in which the medical department was so destitute as on the bloody field of Shiloh. It is equally probable that, in no like conflict, have the wounded been so rapidly removed from the scene of action; a result mainly due to the energy and ability of Medical Directors Murray and Hewit.

As soon as the army at Shiloh had been disencumbered of its wounded, immediate steps were taken to perfect the organization of the medical department. This work was commenced by Surgeon James Simons, U. S. A., and energetically continued by Surgeon Charles McDougall, U. S. A., successively the medical directors of the united forces of the armies of the Tennessee, the Ohio, and the Mississippi. The latter corps, under General Pope, had been operating along the Mississippi, and, about the middle of March, had captured New Madrid, and Island No. 10. General Pope was then ordered by General Halleck to ascend the Tennessee River to Pittsburgh, and to join the troops already concentrated at that point. He arrived in a convoyed fleet on the 20th of April, with a force of twenty thousand men. His troops were then incorporated with those of Generals Grant and Buell, and formed a part of the forces thereafter known as the armies of the Tennessee. About the 20th of April, Major General Halleck, the department commander, arrived from St. Louis, and personally assumed the direction of the field movements of the united armies. By his order, full powers for procuring supplies were delegated to Surgeon McDougall, who vigorously applied himself to the work before him. At the time of Dr. McDougall's arrival at headquarters, the medical supplies of the united armies were exceedingly meagre. Great hospitals were absolutely needed, and yet but sixty-five hospital tents, some two or three hundred bedsacks, and a few cots were on hand. In the midst of this destitution, the sick commenced to arrive upon the river bank, singly and by hundreds. Orders had been issued for the command to prepare to advance, and these orders were interpreted by many medical officers as a permission to neglect and abandon their sick. The type of disease, at this time prevailing, was chiefly a camp fever, assuming a more or less typhoid form, and attended with great fatality. The violence of this affliction arose from several causes, the chief of which were the insalubrity of the camp sites, the impure water, and the scanty supply of fresh meat and vegetables. The ground, too, on which the army was encamped was the field of battle. On this, and in its close vicinity, thousands of men and animals had been buried, and in certain portions of the plain the effluvia were most disagreeably perceptible to the passer by. As the result of these combined causes, the sick list of every regiment was rapidly increasing; and it unfortunately happened, that the regimental hospitals were not those in which the invalid could best be cared for. They were generally formed of an insufficient number of tents pitched in the woods, on damp soil, with scanty supplies, and with inadequate medical attendance. The medical officers in the command scarcely averaged one to a regiment, and none were detailed to batteries. The care of the sick in these latter commands consequently devolved upon the nearest regimental surgeon, who, generally, was already overworked. To remedy these evils, Surgeon McDougall directed the formation of large general hospitals, intended especially for convalescents. The most seriously ill were received upon the hospital boats. The largest of these convalescent hospitals was established at the little village of Hamburg, three miles above Pittsburgh Landing. An effective force of medical officers was detailed for its organization and management, and supplies were furnished. A similar hospital was also established in the neighborhood of Shiloh Chapel, and others, also, in the respective divisions. When the number of medical officers was insufficient for the regimental duties, civil physicians were engaged on contract by the medical director, and were assigned to different posts of duty. In the meantime, ample stores of medicines and hospital comforts had arrived. The boat of the medical purveyor lay at the Landing, and the impoverished regimental hospitals were again supplied. About the same time, the 3d or 4th of May, great numbers of bed-sacks and cots were sent from the East to Pittsburgh, by order of the Surgeon General.

At the expiration of two weeks from his arrival at Pittsburgh, Surgeon McDougall, U. S. Army, by his energy and judgment, had effected a complete reorganization of the medical department. The command had been relieved of its sick, additional medical officers, medicines, and hospital stores had been furnished to the regiments, and the vast army of more than one hundred thousand men was again ready to take the field. In the meantime, the enemy, after the battle of Shiloh, retreated

to the town of Corinth, twenty-five miles distant. They there fortified themselves, and awaited an attack. The possession of this place was of vital importance to them; it was, in fact, the gate through which an invading force must pass to reduce Memphis, and to threaten Mississippi. The town itself is situated at the juncture of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston railroads, and, once occupied, the fall of Memphis would become inevitable. It was, in fact, as stated by Beauregard, in his report of the battle of Shiloh, the strategic point of the campaign. Its capture became the object of General Halleck's further operations. To accomplish this end, the national army moved forward in the early part of May. The troops advanced slowly and with great caution, throwing up breastworks at night to guard against surprises. The headquarters were first established at Monterey, a deserted village twelve miles distant from Pittsburgh Landing. During the succeeding two or three days, the advance was continued until the enemy's works were approached. Fortifications were then erected, guns placed in position, and all preparations made for a final assault. Before, however, this was undertaken, the enemy evacuated the place, and, on the 30th of May, it was occupied by the national troops. During the time consumed by the advance from Pittsburgh Landing towards Corinth, every effort had been used to prepare suitable accommodations for the wounded of the anticipated battle. By the directions of the General commanding, and under the supervision of the chief medical director, vast field hospitals were established for each separate army. These hospitals were composed of hospital, wall, and Sibley tents. Where these could not be procured, resort was had to tarpaulins stretched on poles. These latter answered admirably, and were used, to a large extent, by Surgeon Maylert, U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the general hospital of the army of the Ohio.

The hospital of the army of the Mississippi was under the charge of Brigade Surgeon O. M. Bryan U. S. V. The largest of these tent hospitals was located at Monterey, five miles in the rear of Corinth. This hospital was composed of several hundred tents, situated on the slopes of two hills, in the vicinity of a running stream. It was under the charge of Brigade Surgeon N. R. Derby. One object in the establishment of these field hospitals was, not only to provide for the reception of future wounded, but also to furnish accommodation for the numerous sick of the command. The number of the latter was, at this time, very large, amounting to thousands. The medical director, in his report of May, 1862, computes the number sent at that time from Pittsburgh Landing to be not less than eleven thousand. It was desirable to check this exodus of troops; for it had been found that, of the vast numbers who left, but few returned. This pernicious custom of leaving the command on the plea of sickness was becoming too prevalent, and had been much encouraged by the presence of boats fitted out by governors of states and by volunteer commissions. When it was once understood by any command that a boat from their own state lay at the Landing for the reception of the state's sick, it was found impossible to prevent the flocking on board of many whose only complaint was nostalgia. The really sick were left behind, and the convalescent, and often the malingerer, was sent away. When, however, the large hospitals had been once established, these difficulties were remedied. The sick from the regiments were at once received into general hospital, and, when perfectly convalescent, they were returned to duty. In this manner, many men were preserved to the army who otherwise would have been lost. The town of Corinth was evacuated by the enemy about the 1st of June. The headquarters of the army were then moved to that place. About the 10th of June, the army of the Ohio, under the command of Major General Buell, received orders to march towards East Tennessee, by way of Florence, Alabama. Surgeon R. Murray, U. S. Army, accompanied this force as medical director. The occupation of Corinth, the strategic centre of the Tennessee campaign, having been effected by the national army, the enemy fell back in the direction of Okolona, Mississippi, and there massed his forces. The surrender of Memphis rapidly followed. The position of the command of General Halleck at Corinth, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, completely cut off the railroad communication of Memphis with the forces at Okolona. The fall of the former city became thus a mere matter of time. Its reduction was finally effected by the gunboat flotilla. Immediately after the surrender of Island No. 10, the enemy collected his forces at Fort Pillow, fifty miles above Memphis. This fort was strongly garrisoned, and it was supposed that it could effectually check the progress of the Federal fleet down the Mississippi. On the 8th of May the gunboats approached this position. The enemy had collected under the guns of the fort a fleet of six vessels, four of them being rams. On the approach of the Union vessels, the Confederate fleet came out and offered battle. After an hour's sharp contest, three of them were sunk, and the rest retired. The national gunboats did not, however, pass the fort. On the 31st of May, synchronously with the evacuation of Corinth, Fort Pillow was abandoned, the guns carried off, and the stores destroyed. The fort was taken possession of by the United States troops, and the flotilla dropped down the river towards Memphis. On the 6th of June, a severe naval conflict occurred between eight of the enemy's gunboats and rams and the government fleet. Seven of the former were taken or sunk, and one escaped by superior speed. The surrender of Memphis followed on the same day. About the 10th of June, a considerable force was posted in Memphis under the command of Major General Grant. The general headquarters were, however, located at Corinth, Mississippi, and there remained until the General in command of the department was called upon to assume the command of the armies of the United States. The health of the forces in the department of the Mississippi, during the period in which the headquarters were established at Corinth, underwent a gradual and marked improvement. This, as appears by the report of the medical director of the department, dated July 28th, was, to a great degree, due to the care and attention bestowed upon the sanitary condition of the camps and hospitals; to an improved and properly prepared diet; and, especially, to the unwearied exertions of the medical officers of the several corps. In truth, the admirable system inaugurated by Surgeon McDougall had produced its legitimate effect. The medical officers felt their responsibilities, and learned from him not only how to avoid, but also how to remedy, errors which had crept into the regimental medical administration. By orders of the director, regular inspections of camps and hospitals were made by medical officers detailed for that purpose; a rigid police was insisted upon, and all failures in this respect were faithfully reported.

[Other extracts from the reports of Surgeon John H. Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, will be printed in connection with documents relating to the operations of the medical departments of the armies in Virginia.]

XXIX. *Third Extract from a Narrative of Services from the Commencement of the Rebellion till July 18th, 1863.* By Surgeon H. P. STEARNS, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "One week after the capture of Fort Henry, February 10th, 1862, the forces of General Grant, in two divisions, respectively under command of Generals McClelland and C. F. Smith, moved towards Fort Donelson. They approached and surrounded the fort upon the second day after leaving Fort Henry, having had very little skirmishing. On Thursday, February 12th, at about 11 o'clock, General McClelland ordered three or four regiments to make a charge upon a redoubt which had apparently been silenced by our artillery. When the regiments were within a short distance of the redoubt, the enemy suddenly opened upon them with musketry and artillery. The troops responded, and pressed on till within a short distance of the works, when the fire of the enemy became so severe as to cause them to fall back a short distance in some confusion. They soon rallied, however, and again approached and held their position till ordered to retire. In this engagement, there were wounded from two to three hundred. They were immediately conveyed to a farm-house in the rear, which had been appropriated and used as an hospital. There were from twelve to twenty major amputations performed at this hospital. Early upon Saturday, February 15th, the enemy attacked the right of General Grant's forces, the First Division, and a very severe action was fought, which lasted five hours. As I was engaged at the different houses used as hospitals, and in superintending the removal of some of the more severely wounded from the field, during the engagement, I can give no detailed account of it. I herewith subjoin answers, requested by a circular letter from the Surgeon General, in reference to the battle, and also forward a copy of my official report to the division commander, of the battle, exceedingly regretting that some of the different points are so imperfectly filled up. The reason of this imperfection was the impossibility of obtaining reports from regimental surgeons, as the forces were soon after ordered to leave to proceed up the Tennessee River. The spirit of the troops was excellent, in consequence of the recent victory at Fort Henry. The approximate strength of the First Division was about eight thousand men. The supplies of medicine were abundant, but hospital stores were exceedingly limited. Most of the regiments had one or two ambulances, and two or three common wall tents to be used as hospital tents. The wounded were conveyed to three farm-houses in the rear of the army. The most distant was about two and a half miles from Fort Donelson. They received sufficient and kind attention from the surgeons. There was an abundant supply of water; but the supplies of food were such as the surgeons could get from the surrounding country. Some young beef cattle were found and killed, and soups were prepared for the wounded. The weather was very cold during most of the time, and a severe snow-storm occurred, so that it was impossible to provide comfortable quarters for the wounded. They must have suffered exceedingly, many of them. The wounded were moved upon stretchers and ambulances to the field hospitals, and were thence sent to general hospitals at Paducah, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; Evansville, Indiana, and Cincinnati, Ohio. The wounded were all removed, during the five days succeeding the surrender of the fort, by steamers. Amputations and exsections of bones were performed at the field hospitals. There were but few amputations upon the field. More were performed on the hospital steamers. The anæsthetic employed was chloroform. No deaths from its use were reported. The approximate number of wounded was eleven hundred." * * *

[Surgeon Stearns then encloses a copy of his report to General J. A. McClelland, commanding the First Division of the Army of the Tennessee. The following extracts are taken from this document:]

* * * "On the morning of February 11th, 1862, information received from you, General, induced me to direct the chief medical officers of the different brigades of the First Division to see that ambulances, stretchers, medicines, and supplies should at once be put in condition for march and battle. The men unable to march were ordered to be provided for at Fort Henry. These directions were carried out. On the evening of the 11th, three brigades moved forward about four miles from Fort Henry. On the morning of the 12th, the enemy's pickets were driven in by our skirmishers, and, about this point, I designated a farm-house as a hospital for the wounded of your division. This hospital was used by the wounded of our forces on the 13th, in the assault on the enemy's redoubt No. 2. It was in charge of Surgeon H. Wardner, U. S. V., and his assistants. As our right wing advanced, other farm-houses came within our lines and were appropriated as hospitals. Surgeon C. Goodbrake, 20th Illinois, and Surgeon Phipps, 8th Illinois, were placed in charge of two of these hospitals. Here, nearly all of the wounded in the assault of February 15th and 16th were cared for, until they could be removed in steamers designated by the medical director for their reception. My personal attention was divided between these three hospitals, and I am happy to testify that the medical officers were efficient in their duties. It has been my intention to report fully upon the eight following points; but, after awaiting reports from regimental surgeons for several days, I am compelled to submit a very imperfect statement: 1, mean strength of regiments on leaving Fort Henry; 2, number of ambulances and stretchers; 3, supply of blankets and rations; 4, number of cases of frost-bite; 5, number of killed, wounded, and missing in action; 6, nature and results of wounds; 7, number and character of amputations; 8, mean strength of regiments five days after the battle. In the First Brigade, the strength, on leaving Fort Henry, was: for the 8th Illinois volunteers, 751 rank and file; for the 18th Illinois, 671; 29th Illinois, 542; 30th Illinois, 568; 31st Illinois, 598. In the Second Brigade, the numbers were: 11th Illinois, 579; 20th Illinois, 758; 48th Illinois, 512; 45th Illinois, 615. In the Third Brigade, the 17th Illinois numbered 750; 49th Illinois, 645. The strength of the 58th Ohio was not reported. The First Brigade had six ambulances and eight stretchers; the Second Brigade, five ambulances and five stretchers. The Third Brigade reported one stretcher, and made no report on ambulances. The First Brigade suffered from the want of blankets and rations for thirty-six hours; the Second Brigade was without blankets, rations, or knapsacks for thirty hours. The Third Brigade was, during part of the march, destitute of blankets, rations, and overcoats. In the First Brigade, 144 cases of frost-bite were reported; in the Second, 23 by name, and a large number not designated by military description; in the Third, only two cases were reported. The killed in the First Brigade numbered 181; the wounded, 579; the missing, 47. In the Second Brigade, the numbers were: killed, 95; wounded, 398; missing, 34. In the Third Brigade: 26 killed; 116 wounded; 15 missing. The aggregate loss of the Division was 1,491. The position and nature of the wounds were not fully reported. Those regiments furnishing reports supplied the following figures: gunshot wounds of the head, 56; wounds of chest, 33; wounds of abdomen, 14; wounds of pelvis, 13; wounds of upper extremity, 61; wounds of

lower extremity, 30. But these reports are very imperfect. Except that the 31st Illinois reported four amputations, no return of operations was made by the regimental surgeons. Only three regiments made a report of their mean strength after the battle. These were the 8th Illinois, which reported 520 rank and file, and the 30th and 31st Illinois, which reported, respectively, 534 and 569." * * *

XXX. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Third Division of the Army of the Ohio at the attack on Fort Donelson.* By Surgeon T. W. FRY, U. S. V.

* * * "I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithfulness with which the surgeons of this Division of the army performed their duties. They followed their regiments into the midst of danger, and exposed their lives to aid the wounded. * * Several surgeons were exposed to a terrible fire, having been ordered to follow their men into the line of battle. * * On the morning of February 15th, during most of the forenoon, I was engaged at the hospital, in a narrow valley, on the extreme right, where the wounded from General McClelland's Division were crowding in. * * The enemy's fire was presently directed on the hospital. * * Officers of the rebel army have informed me that this fire was accidental, and ceased the moment the hospital flag was seen. About noon, on February 15th, I established a hospital on the extreme left, at the headquarters of General Grant, who generously offered them for that purpose. * * By dint of perseverance, a sufficiency of food was secured from regimental quartermasters. * * There were three amputations above the knee, and a number of minor amputations, extractions of ball, and dressings of lacerated wounds at the hospital last mentioned." * * *

XXXI. *Extract from a Report of his Services in the Fort Donelson Campaign.* By Surgeon J. G. KEENON, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I repaired to Major General W. T. Sherman, at Louisville, Kentucky, and was ordered to report to General T. L. Crittenden, at Calhoun. * * General Crittenden was then in command of about seven thousand men, freshly recruited. Measles and diarrhoea were particularly prevalent, and, in many cases, proved fatal, in consequence of the extremely wet weather and impurity of the water. * * After the capture of Fort Henry, the 13th Brigade of the Army of the Ohio was ordered to report to General Grant. * * Colonel Charles Cruft, 31st Indiana Volunteers, commanding the brigade, received orders to proceed to Fort Donelson. * * On Saturday, February 14th, the brigade of Colonel Cruft was engaged, and was subjected to a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The troops were in good condition, considering the inclemency of the weather and the scarcity of provisions. They were in a heavy snow-storm on Friday night, and many suffered severely. Yet they manifested an anxiety to meet the enemy, and right well did they indicate their zeal. The approximate strength of this brigade was two thousand officers and men. The supply of medicines and hospital stores was not wanting in any of the essential articles requisite for the care of the sick and wounded. There was a fair supply of ambulances. * * No hospital tents. * * The wounded were taken to houses in the vicinity of the battlefield, and cared for until removed to steam hospital transports, and transferred to northern hospitals. * * The fire to which the brigade was exposed was from musketry and artillery, and was severe. Many primary operations were performed. Chloroform was the anæsthetic employed universally, and in no case were any bad results observed from its administration." * * *

XXXII. *Extract from a Report of Medical Operations in the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Army of the Tennessee, in the attack on Fort Donelson.* By Surgeon C. GOODBRAKE, 20th Illinois Volunteers.

* * * "On February 14th, 1862, I was with my regiment. On the 15th, I took possession of the house of Mrs. Rollins for hospital purposes. The wounded soon began to arrive, and we had between one hundred and fifty and two hundred brought to our hospital. It was a well chosen place, a large double house, with several outhouses, and a large shed, which sheltered many. We provided an abundance of excellent soup from veal and poultry which we found on the premises. An excellent spring supplied us plentifully with water. I performed many minor operations, such as cutting out bullets and buckshot. I performed one amputation of the thigh and three of the arm. * * The second brigade was poorly supplied with hospital tents. The 11th Illinois had one regulation hospital tent and two small ones, and one ambulance wagon; the 18th Illinois had one hospital tent, one Frémont tent, and one broken ambulance; the 20th Illinois had three hospital tents and two ambulances, and a full supply of medicines and hospital stores; the 45th Illinois had, also, three hospital tents and two ambulances." * * *

XXXIII. *Report of the Regiments constituting the Garrison at Fort Donelson, February, 1862.*

[This statement of the killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, in the engagements of February 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1862, at Fort Donelson, Stewart County, Tennessee, was forwarded to the Surgeon General's Office on March 13th, 1866, by Surgeon H. Z. Gill, U. S. V., with the following endorsement:]

"This is an exact copy of a report, in my possession, made by Major Johnson, 1st Mississippi regiment. I procured the report at the house of Dr. Jeter, the father-in-law of Major Johnson, in the spring of 1864, and believe it to be correct. There is a remarkable item in it. In the 4th Mississippi regiment, there were forty killed and but thirty-eight wounded. The only instance of the kind I have known." * * *

Regiment.	Commander.	Engaged.	Wounded.	Killed.	Surrendered.	Missing and Escaped.
Third Tennessee.....	Colonel Brown.....	650	76	12	558	4
Tenth Tennessee.....	Colonel Heiman.....	750	5	1	700	44
Eighteenth Tennessee.....	Colonel Palmer.....	685	40	4	615	26
Thirtieth Tennessee.....	Colonel Head.....	751	10	9	730	2
Thirty-second Tennessee.....	Colonel Cook.....	586	25	3	557	1
Twenty-sixth Tennessee.....	Colonel Lillard.....	400	85	11	301	3
Forty-first Tennessee.....	Colonel Farquharson..	575	1	2	552	20
Forty-second Tennessee.....	Colonel Quarles.....	498	9	2	465	22
Forty-eighth Tennessee.....	Colonel Voorhies.....	291	11	1	270	9
Forty-ninth Tennessee.....	Colonel Bailey.....	372	14	7	351	.....
Fiftieth Tennessee.....	Colonel Sugg.....	650	6	2	547	95
Fifty-first Tennessee.....	Colonel Browder.....	200	.....	.....	185	15
Fifty-third Tennessee.....	Colonel Abernethy.....	420	20	8	382	10
Second Kentucky.....	Colonel Hanson.....	618	57	13	500	48
Eighth Kentucky.....	Colonel Burnett.....	350	41	19	290	.....
Seventh Texas.....	Colonel Gregg.....	385	34	20	300	31
Fifteenth Arkansas.....	Colonel Gee.....	304	23	11	270	.....
Twenty-seventh Alabama.....	Colonel Hughes.....	280	1	.....	279	.....
First Mississippi.....	Colonel Simmington.....	352	66	19	267	.....
Third Mississippi.....	Colonel Davidson.....	624	19	5	600	.....
Fourth Mississippi.....	Colonel Drake.....	665	38	40	550	27
Fourteenth Mississippi.....	Colonel Baldwin.....	658	84	17	554	3
Twentieth Mississippi.....	Colonel Russell.....	562	59	19	484	.....
Twenty-sixth Mississippi.....	Colonel Reynolds.....	443	71	12	334	26
Sixtieth Virginia.....	Colonel Stewart.....	350	.....	.....	.....	350
Thirty-sixth Virginia.....	Colonel McCauslin.....	280	.....	.....	.....	280
Fiftieth Virginia.....	Major Thorburn.....	400	68	8	.....	324
Fifty-first Virginia.....	Colonel Wharton.....	275	45	5	.....	225
Battalion Tennessee Infantry.....	Major Combs.....	270	.....	.....	270	.....
Battalion Tennessee Infantry.....	Major Cowan.....	60	.....	.....	60	.....
Company of Tennessee Infantry.....	Captain Milton.....	15	1	.....	14	.....
Battalion Tennessee Cavalry.....	Lieutenant Colonel Forrest.....	600	15	8	100	477
Battalion Ninth Tennessee Cavalry.....	Lieutenant Colonel Gantt..	340	5	1	303	31
Company of Tennessee Artillery.....	Captain Maney.....	100	9	5	60	26
Company of Tennessee Artillery.....	Captain Ross.....	116	2	2	110	2
Company of Tennessee Artillery.....	Captain Porter.....	113	4	7	90	12
Company of Kentucky Artillery.....	Captain Graves.....	70	4	.....	50	16
Company of Kentucky Artillery.....	Captain Green.....	76	1	.....	40	35
Company of Virginia Artillery.....	Captain Jackson.....	54	.....	.....	.....	54
Company of Virginia Artillery.....	Captain Guy.....	58	.....	.....	.....	58

SUMMARY.

State.	Engaged.	Wounded.	Killed.	Surrendered.	Missing and Escaped.
Tennessee.....	8, 442	338	85	7, 220	799
Kentucky.....	1, 114	103	32	880	99
Texas.....	385	34	20	300	31
Arkansas.....	304	23	11	270	.....
Alabama.....	280	1	.....	279	.....
Mississippi.....	3, 304	337	112	2, 789	66
Virginia.....	1, 417	113	13	.....	1, 291
Total.....	15, 246	949	273	11, 738	2, 286

XXXIV. *Extract from a Report relative to the Wounded on the Hospital Transport Gladiator, after the Battle of Fort Donelson.* By Surgeon D. A. Dow, 4th Illinois Cavalry.

* * * "On the evening of February 15th, 1862, the wounded began to come on board the transport without any medical officer to care for them. * * I observed that some limbs had been too tightly bandaged, and were greatly swollen in consequence. * * After the surrender, on Sunday, I visited the vicinity of the fort, where many of the wounded were still lying near the rebel works. I administered temporarily to their wants, and procured ambulances, and superintended their removal to the hospitals at Dover." * * *

XXXV. *Extract from a Report on the Wounded of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry in the Assault on Fort Donelson.* By Surgeon OWEN M. LONG, 11th Illinois Volunteers.

* * * "I enclose a list of killed and wounded of this regiment at the action of February 15th. * * The wounded are so scattered about the field hospitals as to be beyond my immediate supervision, and I am unable to transmit a classification of their wounds. There were amputations and other operations at the field hospital, but only four major amputations came under my observation. One was at the lower third of the thigh for a fracture of the head of the tibia, another, at the lower third of the arm for a wound through the elbow joint, the others were of the forearm. Many smaller operations, such as finger and toe amputations and extractions of balls were made, but are scarcely worth particularizing. * * I understand that five of our wounded have died since they left for the several base hospitals to which they were removed." * * *

XXXVI. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Army of the Ohio, during and after the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, on April 6th and 7th, 1862.* By Surgeon ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Army of the Ohio.

"SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department during and after the battle of the 6th and 7th instant:

"On the morning of the 6th, I was at Savannah, and being ordered to remain there, I occupied myself in procuring all the hospital accommodations available in that small village, and in directing the preparation of bunks and other conveniences for wounded. In the afternoon, the wounded were brought down in large numbers, and I then superintended their removal to hospitals, and did all in my power to provide for their comfort. One of our Divisions, that of General Nelson, reached Savannah on Saturday evening. This was ordered to march to a point on the Tennessee River, opposite Pittsburgh Landing, at noon on Sunday. This was done over a bad road, leading through swamps and low marshes, through which it was impossible to take wagons or ambulances. Three of the Divisions were close behind; but, owing to recent heavy rains, their trains and ambulances could not be brought up. These were ordered to move on as rapidly as possible, to be sent up to the scene of action on transports, which were sent down from Pittsburgh Landing on Sunday evening and Monday morning. As our medical and hospital supplies were thus, necessarily, left behind, I ordered the surgeons to take with them their instruments, hospital knapsacks filled, and such stimulants and important medicines as could be carried on horseback. I left Savannah by the first boat on Monday morning, and arrived at Pittsburgh Landing at 10 A. M. I found the main depot for the wounded established at a small log house near the river, about half a mile from the line of battle at the commencement of Monday morning's engagement, and a little over a mile from our lines at that time. The wounded were being brought in very rapidly and in large numbers. I found Brigade Surgeon Goldsmith, under directions from Brigade Surgeon Hewit, endeavoring to provide sufficient accommodations for them. This was a matter of great difficulty, for, as our army advanced, not only the wounded of that day, but those of the day before, both of our own army and the Confederates, were found on the field and were transported to the rear by hundreds. The only house in the neighborhood was a log hut, fifteen by thirty feet, and the few tents which had been pitched were already filled. We sought General Grant, and obtained his order to press into our service any men that could be found, and to take possession of any tents that we could find and have them pitched. Leaving Brigade Surgeon Goldsmith to perform this duty, I rode to the front and reported to General Buell. After remaining with him a short time, I rode around our lines to ascertain that there were a sufficient number of surgeons in position to give immediate care to the most severely wounded, and then returned to the principal depot. Most of the wounded were at once transferred to that point, and I ordered all the surgeons that could be spared from the front on duty there. Brigade Surgeon Hewit, medical director of General Grant's army, was then in the field in front, and I was unable to find him. The thick woods and undergrowth in every part of the field rendered it difficult and almost impossible to ascertain definitely the position of any of the troops. During the remainder of the day and night of Monday, I was occupied in providing sufficient accommodations for the the wounded, in distributing surgeons to the different depots established in tents pitched on the hills bordering the river, and in dressing and in administering stimulants, or restoratives, to the most urgent cases.

Early the next morning, Brigade Surgeon Hewit reported to me, and requested me to take the general management of the medical department of the two armies. General Grant having informed me that this was his wish, I did so; but, with the exception of directing the fitting up of the steamboats, which were turned over to me for the purpose of transporting wounded, I depended on Surgeon Hewit for the management of details. He was better known by the officers of the issuing departments, and by the men, and was more familiar with the resources at hand. His untiring exertions and persevering efforts to provide all possible comforts for the wounded had won my highest commendation. Many of the wounded had been put on board the

quartermaster and commissary storeships at the Landing, and, in the confusion, numbers had found their way, or had been carried without authority on board small steamers, and it was no easy task to find out all these and to provide for them medical attendance, food, and nursing.

The hospital boat *City of Memphis*, after taking two loads of wounded to Savannah, was sent off with seven hundred more to Mound City. The *Minnchaha*, Commodore Perry, John J. Roe, War Eagle, Crescent City, and Hiawatha were turned over to us on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. They were fitted up as well and rapidly as possible, filled to their utmost capacity with wounded, and sent to the general hospitals at St. Louis, Evansville, Louisville, New Albany, and Cincinnati. About the latter part of the week, Surgeon J. Simons, U. S. A., arrived, and I relinquished to him the duties of medical director. About the same time, the hospital boats *D. A. January*, *Louisiana*, *Empress*, and *Imperial* arrived, and, also, several boats fitted up by state or local sanitary commissions from different cities, and one under the direction of the United States sanitary commission. I regret exceedingly that we had not enough boats under the entire control of the Government to transport all our wounded; for, owing to the unhealthfulness of this location and the absence of all hospital accommodations, this transportation was unfortunately necessary. Some of the volunteer boats, especially the one under the control of the United States sanitary commission and the one from Louisville, gave us most satisfactory assistance, taking, with equal readiness, the sick and wounded, both National and Confederate. But those fitted out by governors of states and by some of the local sanitary committees caused much irregularity. They sought eagerly for wounded from their own states, received very reluctantly, or declined to receive, wounded from other states or Confederate wounded, no matter how uncomfortable they were on shore. Notice would be sent to regiments that a boat was at the Landing ready to receive and take to their homes the wounded or sick of a particular state. This, of course, would bring down many who were not sufficiently sick to be sent to hospital, or who were very slightly wounded, and many of this class succeeded in getting off without detection. Even were none carried away but proper hospital cases, much irregularity and unnecessary cost to the Government will arise from this system. The wounded are not left by the state authorities at regularly established military hospitals, but are, in most instances, put in private hospitals or houses at a much greater cost to the Government, and are separated entirely from the army, probably never to return to duty. I fear, too, that many unnecessary operations are performed by the amateur surgeons on board these boats.

The whole affair was most unsatisfactory to me. Our army was hurried up to take part in a terrific battle, leaving all the tents, bedding, ambulances, and medical supplies behind. I arrived when the second day's fight was half over, and found some five or six thousand wounded to be provided for, with, literally, no accommodations or comforts, not even the necessaries of life, no bedding, no cooking utensils, or table furniture, not even cups, spoons, or plates, or knives and forks, no vegetables, nor even fresh beef for the first day. It was raining incessantly, and the mud was very deep; it was impossible to obtain tents enough to shelter the wounded, or straw for them to lie upon. The battle was raging a mile and a half in front, and, for two days after the fight, all the effective and well organized soldiers were held in readiness for another conflict. The only details of men procured to act as police for the hospital depots, and as nurses, cooks, and attendants, were from the panic-stricken mob who had sought safety on the banks of the river, and, these men, it was impossible to keep at work. There was some hay on board vessels at the Landing, but the roads and banks were blocked up with teams, some mired in the deep mud, others hurrying on with provisions, ammunition, etc., for the troops in the advance. We could not get teams, and not men enough to carry hay to the tents, except in very insufficient quantities. We were, also, very short of medical officers; the whole command averaged little over one to a regiment. Much of the time of the few we had was occupied in procuring food and attendants for the wounded, and even in pressing in details of men to bury the dead, who were left for days unburied about the hospital depots. Many of the wounded were not even dressed before they were sent off. I placed an experienced surgeon, with assistants, on each of the boats sent under my orders, and the necessary operations and dressings were performed in transit to general hospitals. By the sad experience of this battle, I am confirmed in the opinion of the absolute necessity of the addition to the medical department of a sufficient corps of medical purveyors, who, in addition to furnishing medical supplies, shall act as quartermasters and commissaries to the medical department in furnishing quarters, transportation, furniture, provisions, etc., for the sick and wounded. And, also, that there should be a large number of enlisted hospital attendants attached to the medical department. They should have no other duty but to nurse and attend on the sick, should have a distinctive uniform, and be thoroughly instructed in their duties. This would obviate much of the confusion and difficulty in providing for the wounded after a battle, and the enlisted attendants having, as part of their duty, to remove the wounded from the field, the great evil of half a dozen men leaving the ranks to remove even one slightly wounded man would be avoided.

I enclose a list of the number of killed and wounded from each regiment, brigade, and division of the Army of the Ohio, showing a total in the three divisions of our army which were engaged of two hundred and thirty-six killed, and one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight wounded. The number of killed, wounded, and missing in General Grant's army is, I am informed, very large; nearly eight thousand. I think that his loss in killed and wounded was about three times as great as Buell's, and that the whole loss is nearly twelve thousand. A large proportion of the wounds were in the lower extremities. Most of the killed were shot through the head or abdomen. No instance was reported to me of death from hæmorrhage, and but one of active bleeding from a large artery. The arm was taken off at the shoulder joint in many instances, and a large number of resections of portions of the bones of the arm, and some excisions of the shoulder and elbow joints, were made. It was unfortunate that we were obliged to send off our patients a day or two after the operations were performed, making it difficult to trace the cases. The subjects of the capital operations were generally doing well when delivered at hospitals. Verbal reports have been made to me that pyæmia followed in many instances, but I have no definite information on that head. The medical officers were, with few exceptions, active and zealous in the performance of their duties. Brigade Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, medical director of General Grant's army corps, was most earnest and energetic in his efforts to provide for the wounded under the most adverse circumstances. I have every reason to believe, from the testimony of the medical purveyor and others, that the want of supplies was not owing to lack of effort on his part, but that he made urgent and repeated requisitions for large supplies. Many of the regiments in his command had lost all their hospital tents and supplies on Sunday, they having been captured, with many of the surgeons, also, by the enemy. It was impossible for me to have had adequate supplies for our

army. Even if our transportation could have been brought up, we would not have had an adequate outfit, as we were restricted to one wagon to a regiment for the hospital department. Until about the time we left Nashville, I did not know our destination. I then ordered, from Louisville, ample supplies of bedding and stores, for the Army of the Ohio. These arrived a week after the battle, and were turned over to Surgeon McDougall for the benefit of the three armies under his medical direction.

The division medical directors of General Buell's army, Brigade Surgeons Maylert and Goldsmith, and Assistant Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A., were very efficient in performing all their duties. Brigade Surgeon Maylert has, for seven months, been medical director of our largest Division, the Second, and, by his admirable method and tact in organization, and his familiarity with the regulations and his duties, has brought its medical department to a most effective condition. Although quite sick at the time of the action, he performed his duties thoroughly, and was afterwards of great assistance to me in fitting out and organizing the boats for the reception and transportation of the wounded. Brigade Surgeon Goldsmith, also very sick at the time, rendered invaluable service. After giving proper instructions to the surgeons of the Fifth Division, in the field, he was of great assistance in establishing the main depots for the wounded, and his services were afterwards of the utmost benefit, not only in directing the most important operations on board the boats, but, also, in preventing the too indiscriminate use of the knife. Assistant Surgeon Irwin deserves very great credit for his admirable management on the field, as well as for his promptness and professional skill in the care of the wounded. He found a house on the left of the field, where his Division was engaged, and, by securing tents from the neighboring camps, and collecting camp furniture, he succeeded in organizing and putting in good working order a hospital for three hundred patients, partly of the wounded of his own command, partly of those of General Grant's army, who were wounded in that part of the field on Sunday, and partly of Confederate wounded. These were so well taken care of in every way, that I designated them as the last to send on board of the boats. Surgeon Irwin speaks in high terms of Surgeon Menzies, 1st Kentucky, Surgeon Griffiths, 2d Kentucky, Surgeon Welch, 20th Kentucky, and others, who assisted him. Brigade Surgeon S. W. Gross was put in charge of the principal depot for the wounded. He worked zealously day and night for three days, and, by his surgical dexterity and his excellent management, rendered the greatest service. He was ably assisted by Brigade Surgeons Bradford and Johnson, and several regimental surgeons. Brigade Surgeon N. Gay, and Surgeon Sherman, 9th Indiana, in charge temporarily of another depot, and Surgeon L. D. Waterman, 39th Indiana, who worked incessantly, night and day, with the wounded at another large depot, all rendered most valuable services. Surgeon Stephens, 6th Ohio, who had charge of the first depot at the log house, was conspicuous for his skill and his steadiness at his post. For four days and nights he could be seen at his work at all hours; and, during this time, he scarcely ate or slept. Assistant Surgeon D. Bache, U. S. A., attached to Terrill's battery, performed his duty faithfully and well. He not only attended to the wounded of his own battery, but to nearly one hundred Confederates, whom he picked up in the neighborhood of his camp.

The urgent necessity for my presence at the principal depots made my stay on the field short, and I had little opportunity of seeing how the regimental medical officers performed their duties; they are spoken of, however, in high terms by the medical directors and regimental commanders.

Nearly one thousand of the Confederate wounded fell into our hands, and I am happy to say that our medical officers and men showed them the same attention that they did our own; indeed, the men were more ready to nurse and to attend to the wants of the wounded of the enemy than to our own men. I regret to say, that they showed the utmost apathy and indifference to the sufferings of their fellow soldiers, and were, with difficulty, forced into doing them any service, while their curiosity and wish to converse with the wounded Confederates, in some measure, overcame their inertness.

As the enemy advanced on Sunday, they took charge of many of our wounded, and some were sent back to hospitals near Corinth, and have only recently been recovered. They all testify to the kind treatment which they had received from the surgeons and men on the other side.

But one instance of mutilation was reported to me. A Confederate soldier was found with his throat cut; but, as one of our colonels claims to have taken a battery, and to have cut off the head of a gunner with a knife which he wrested from another rebel, this was perhaps the man. Our dead were buried by our own men, as were also the dead of the enemy, and I have heard of no instance of mutilated bodies being found. Two of the Divisions of our army, the first and sixth, did not arrive until after the battle. Brigade Surgeons Mussey and Smith, chief medical officers, and the surgeons under them, gave valuable assistance in operating and dressing the wounded, particularly of the enemy. Brigade Surgeon D. P. Smith was put in charge of the Crescent City, and was sent to St. Louis with a number of badly wounded men. Among other important operations on the trip, he amputated at the hip joint. The patient did not lose four ounces of blood, and, when left at St. Louis, was doing well, his condition having improved after the operation.*

It is remarkable that the conical balls extracted, both from our own wounded and the Confederates, were, in almost every instance, bent and twisted, and, in some cases, split. They must be made of softer material than the European minié balls; or, probably, the difference may be owing to ours being molded and not pressed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MURRAY, *Surgeon U. S. A.*,

Medical Director of the District of the Ohio.

To Surgeon R. C. WOOD, *U. S. A.*, *Acting Surgeon General,*
Washington, D. C.

* SEE CASE xxiii, p. 34, *Circular No. 7, S. G. O. 1867.*

XXXVII.—*Extract from Letters to the Surgeon General, relative to the Operations of the Medical Department subsequent to the Battle of Shiloh.* By Surgeon CHARLES McDougall, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Army of the Tennessee.

* * * "On being assigned to duty on April 28th, 1862, as medical director of the armies of the Tennessee, I found the purveying store-houses almost destitute of hospital supplies, especially of bedding, so much needed, and without which we were helpless in providing for the comfort of the sick. My embarrassment was great, when orders were issued to establish a convalescent hospital at Hamburgh, four miles above Pittsburgh Landing, with sixty-five hospital tents, two hundred bedsacks, and two hundred and forty cots. Before the medical officers and attendants arrived at Hamburgh, the sick were pouring in from all quarters, and the hospital boats on the river were fast filling up. Orders had been given for a forward movement. For five days, from morning until night, the unfortunate sick were thrown on the bank of the river, in parties of from two to fifty, and, in most instances, without any report in their cases, other than that they were sick. Three or four assistants and myself were engaged during the five days in attentions to them, and distributing them to the floating and convalescent hospitals. Two thousand were sent off to hospitals in Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, and two thousand five hundred, to the convalescent hospital at Hamburgh. Half of the latter were without shelter, for want of tents. * * The imperfect arrangements of the medical department, the insufficiency of supplies, the want of attention to the regulations, on the part of medical officers, and the deplorable state of the sick will perhaps account for this state of affairs. I have earnestly endeavored to rectify this condition of things, and believe that in a few weeks our department will be in an improved condition. Within the last six days, about three thousand sick and wounded have been sent to the different hospitals in the western country. A convalescent hospital has been established at Hamburgh, where there are about three thousand men, and about two thousand are yet to be sent off. We have two small-pox hospitals, with about thirty cases in each; and I am gratified in stating that this infectious disease is on the decrease. From careful inquiry, I find that at least one-half of the sick are cases of chronic diarrhœa, which should have been discharged for disability or sent to general hospitals. The great majority of such cases cannot get well in camp or in this climate. Remaining in the immediate proximity of the army, such patients only retard its operations, and divert the services of the regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons from their special duties in the field. * * The medical supplies from the several points indicated by your letter here have mostly arrived. The purveying department can now meet any exigency. Had we tents and cots, the sick and wounded could be made as comfortable as is possible in the field. The reports required from the principal medical officers of the number of brigade, regimental, and assistant regimental surgeons have not been received, and reports of the number of ambulances, hospital tents, and litters have also been neglected. This may be owing to the confusion consequent upon an advance. The arrangements by the several medical directors for an impending battle have been judicious, and I am indebted to their experience and aid in making the details for field and hospitals. The three senior brigade surgeons of the convalescent hospital at Hamburgh were constituted a board to examine and report upon such cases as were proper subjects for transfer to distant hospitals. The medical officers at Pittsburgh post performed the same service. Deeming it better that this should be a special duty, and connected with inspections of the sanitary conditions of the camps and hospitals, Surgeon W. R. Thrall, 27th Ohio, has been assigned thereto as acting medical inspector. He has just returned from Memphis, Tennessee, as a paroled prisoner, taken in the skirmish of the 8th. From approximative estimates, nearly eleven thousand have already been sent off. The number diminishes daily. I believe the health of the army improves as it recedes from the Tennessee River. My recommendation to establish hospitals in the rear of the several armies has been approved, and is now being carried into effect. The centre hospital will be the largest of the three. This arrangement will prevent the ill consequences ensuing from the hauling of sick in wagons long distances over rough roads. The many deaths occurring on the bank of this river after the advance, were mostly confined to the sick affected with typhoid fever. Orders have been given that no fever patients should be moved until after convalescence." * * *

XXXVIII. *Extract from a Narrative of his Service in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon N. R. DERBY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "In obedience to an order from the War Department, dated September 4th, 1861, I reported for duty to Major General Hunter, at Rolla, Missouri. Being directed, September 23d, to open a general hospital at that place, I took possession of an unfinished court-house, designing to have it put in complete repair for hospital purposes; but a general movement of the different commands, the day following, threw a large number of sick upon my hands, for whose comfort no adequate provision had been made. Everything had to be extemporized, and that from the rudest materials. The building consisted simply of four bare walls, with no outbuildings of any kind. The medicines and hospital stores required for immediate use had not arrived from St. Louis. The departing regiments took with them their medical officers and hospital attendants, leaving simply the sick, with which the court-house was immediately filled. To accommodate all, it was found necessary to take possession of some dwelling houses in the place. The physical and mental labor necessary to make this large body of sick at all comfortable under the circumstances, brought on, in less than a month, an attack of low continued fever, from which I did not recover, so as to be again fit for duty, until the last of January, 1862, when an order from Major General Halleck gave me charge of the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity at St. Louis, and an order from the same headquarters, dated February 6th, 1862, assigned me to the additional duty of acting on the army medical board for the examination of volunteer surgeons. In March following, I was ordered to report to Major General Grant, then at Savannah, on the Tennessee River. Finding Colonel Sweeney's regiment suffering very much from sickness, and entirely without medical officers, by consent of the medical director, I served with the regiment as volunteer for a few days, until their medical officers arrived. On April 2d, I was detailed on the hospital steamer City of Memphis, and, in this capacity, passed through the battles of the 6th and 7th of April. With the assistance of



a corps of surgeons, I took charge of, and cared for, over fifteen hundred of the wounded from the bloody field of Shiloh. Most of these cases needed operations of some character, and several of a formidable nature. The wounds were altogether from musket balls, cannon shot, and shell fragments. The majority were from conoidal musket balls, the next most numerous were from round musket balls, and there were a few from buckshot. On April 6th, the steamer City of Memphis was lying at Pittsburgh Landing. Early on that morning, firing was heard. At ten, the wounded began to arrive from the field in ambulances. By four, several hundred had been received, which crowded the boat very much; and shells from the enemy's right beginning to fall in the water near by, the hospital transport was ordered to proceed to Savannah, seven miles below, and to leave the wounded at the general hospital at that place. The remainder of the afternoon and the following night was consumed in debarking the men. As early as possible on the 7th, the boat was again at Pittsburgh, receiving the wounded. During the 7th and 8th, over eight hundred were placed on board. They were all brought to the Landing in ambulances or on litters, and were of a more serious class of wounded than those received on the first day of the battle. The lighter cases were retained with the commands; all the grave cases being sent direct from the field to the Landing. Large numbers of those received during the 7th and 8th had been wounded on the 6th, and had lain on the field held by the enemy since the morning of that day. A large proportion of these patients had been wounded in the lower extremities; many of them by shells or cannon balls; the latter, in three instances, making a complete amputation of the thigh. Most of the regimental surgeons had remained with their commands. Many of the medical attendants doing duty on the hospital steamer during these three days were volunteers, and, as they had come down to operate, and were greatly desirous of doing so, I found it necessary to dedicate some portion of my time to the preservation of limbs that were about to be unnecessarily placed under the knife. I desire here to mention the great relief I experienced when, on the afternoon of the second day of the battle, Surgeon H. Wardner, U. S. V., reported, with an assistant, and desired to be put to work. Knowing that in his case there was no need of any supervision, I placed him upon the hurricane deck, where four hospital tents had been pitched, and sent up fifty wounded, most of them needing capital operations. The hurricane deck, the cabin, the guards, the boiler deck, and the hold were crowded with the wounded. The boat was loaded and ready to start on the evening of the 8th, when she proceeded to Mound City, Illinois, and delivered the patients at the general hospital in that place. Primary operations had not been performed upon any of these patients. Many of them reached the boat without having seen a surgeon; upon others, where the hæmorrhage was profuse, a temporary bandage had been placed. In two cases where the thigh had been carried away by cannon balls, the men were upon the field for many hours before they were found, and then reached the boat in the same condition in which they fell. The shock, the torn condition of the arteries, and the cold rain and night exposure had prevented much hæmorrhage. The constant arrival of the wounded, demanding as constant attention from every medical officer present, entirely prevented making any proper register of cases. All the wounded were brought from the field to the Landing, and, after the hospital boat was filled, they were placed as rapidly as possible on board the Government transports, until these were crowded to their utmost capacity. Tents were pitched upon the bank, and hundreds of the wounded were cared for in these, and awaited the coming of boats from below. Many of the wounded were exposed to the cold rain of Sunday and Monday nights. No systematic arrangement had been made to supply them with soup or food of any kind, and they suffered much on this account. No excisions were performed on the boat, and I know of none having been performed on the field. Amputations were abundant; and, as usual in very many cases in the upper extremities, entirely unnecessary. I form this judgment after examining very many arms lying outside the tents on the Landing. Chloroform was used to produce anæsthesia, and I observed no ill effects from its use. Returning from the transfer of the wounded to the general hospital at Mound City, an order from General Grant, dated April 28th, assigned me to temporary duty with the Fourth Division, of Brigadier General Hurlbut. This formed a part of the force about to advance on Corinth, and was composed of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana troops; all in good condition for active duty. The arrival of a medical purveyor at Pittsburgh Landing enabled the regimental medical officers to obtain full medical and hospital supplies, and voluntary aid societies promptly forwarded clothing and comforts for the sick. * * On May 14th, 1862, I was directed to report to Monterey, to establish a general field hospital for the army before Corinth. The original design contemplated an hospital at this point sufficient for the sick of the three columns; but this was abandoned on account of the long distance it would compel those from the extreme left to travel, and an hospital was placed in the rear of each column. Four hundred tents, three hundred and forty of the wall pattern, and sixty of the regulation hospital size, were forwarded from the Landing, and pitched as rapidly as possible. Into this camp, while yet in its formative stage, before suitable provision could possibly be made for their comfort, the sick from the regiments were poured in a continual stream; so that, in less than twenty days from the time the first tent was pitched, I had received one thousand four hundred and sixteen patients, and, by the middle of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two. The weather being warm and the ground dry, the patients did not suffer much from the unavoidable exposure to which they were subjected; for it was found impossible, with the detail of attendants allowed, to pitch the tents as rapidly as they were filled; but the sick suffered from the want of a sufficient number of nurses, and for suitable food. I found here, as elsewhere in the field, that when commanders of regiments were ordered to send nurses for duty in hospitals, they selected the weak and disabled men for that service. Of forty ordered to report to me at one time for duty at this camp, only fifteen were of any service; the rest only added more patients to the large number already in hospital. All the country for miles around had been so thoroughly gleaned by the armies that no delicacy in the way of food could be obtained. The sick were necessarily confined to army rations, and a few dried and canned fruits. Many of the sick sent to this hospital died on the way, and many reached the camp in a moribund condition. Owing to these reasons, the mortality was large, amounting to 9.76 per centum. An order, received June 18th from the department medical director, directed that men should be sent to Pittsburgh Landing and Hauburgh for transportation to northern general hospitals, and the camp hospital at Monterey was gradually broken up. The army wagons and ambulances on their way to the Landing for forage and medical supplies were used to transport the sick." * * *

XXXIX. *Fourth Extract from a Narrative of Services from the Commencement of the Rebellion till July 18th, 1863.* By Surgeon H. P. STEARNS, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I was only present on the field of the battle of Shiloh on the first day. The battle commenced early in the morning, and the enemy soon drove our forces back towards the river, and two temporary hospitals were abandoned. I then gave orders that the wounded should be brought to the bank of the river. I was engaged in attendance upon the wounded at the river during April 6th, and at night went to Savannah, Tennessee, seven miles below, by order of Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, medical director, with orders to provide all hospital accommodations possible at that place. The general condition and *morale* of the First Division, under command of General McClernand, was good; its approximate strength was nine thousand. Supplies of medicines and hospital stores were very limited. There were no hospital tents. Most of the regiments were supplied with one ambulance, and one or two stretchers. The wounded were nearly all cared for upon the river bank, and upon the hospital steamer *City of Memphis*, as fast as they could be transported. Water and food were abundant, and the wounded were not exposed to rain or cold during the first day of the battle. During the succeeding night and day, a severe storm occurred. * * Savannah is situated on the east bank of the Tennessee River, ten miles below Pittsburgh Landing, on a high bluff. The town extends some three-quarters of a mile back from the river, and usually contains a population of from six to eight hundred. There are two large springs of excellent water in the immediate vicinity of the village, but the wells contain water impregnated with iron. Upon the arrival of our troops there, in March, 1862, a number of regimental hospitals were established, and two or three buildings were fitted up for a general hospital, by order of General C. F. Smith, commanding. Immediately after the battle of Shiloh, some twenty of the largest public and private houses in the town were used exclusively as hospitals. Besides these, nearly all the houses were occupied by the wounded; not, however, to the entire exclusion of the owners and tenants. The buildings exclusively devoted to hospital purposes contained about one thousand beds; the other houses, some two hundred; while about six hundred were made comfortable in tents fitted up for hospital use. Ten of the buildings were of good size and well ventilated, and a good police could be maintained without difficulty. Most of the other buildings used were divided into small rooms, and the ventilation was miserable. The location of the tent hospital was good. The ground was easily drained and policed. An abundance of hay and blankets were provided for these at first, and, later, bunks and stoves. The recoveries of those placed in tents, upon the whole, were more speedy than of those in houses; so much so, that I should recommend only large and well ventilated rooms to be used in preference to tents, in that climate, for wounded. About eighteen hundred of those wounded in the battle of Shiloh were brought to Savannah, but the larger portion of them were only slightly wounded. No epidemics occurred during the continuance of the hospitals. There were a few cases of erysipelas, which yielded very readily to treatment. There were also six cases of variola, all of which recovered. The hospitals were finally abandoned about the 20th of June." * * *

XL.—*Extract from a Narrative of Service in the Volunteer Medical Staff, from June 21st, 1861, to July 1st, 1863.* By Surgeon GEORGE H. HUBBARD, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I was assigned to duty as medical director of the division commanded by General Lewis Wallace, then at Crump's Landing, six miles below Pittsburgh Landing. This division did not reach the scene of action in season to join in the battle of April 6th, but was actively engaged on the 7th. The moral and physical condition of the several regiments composing this division was excellent. Arriving on the field at night, they were well rested when led to the attack the following morning. The division had no hospital tents on or near the field, but was well supplied with ambulances, and sparingly supplied with dressings, medicines, and hospital stores. I took possession of the tents of a regiment absent on duty, about half a mile from Pittsburgh Landing, and received all the wounded brought to me. Being near the main highway, wounded from all divisions were brought in, and, in twenty-four hours, about four hundred were received and treated. The complete outfit of a regiment which was scattered in the action of the first day was placed at my disposal, and supplied our greatest necessities. Water was abundant, and abundant supplies of soups and hard bread were furnished on the second day. The first soup was prepared from a sheep shot by my own hand on the battlefield, but afterward beef was abundant and of good quality. The wounded were exposed to a severe rain the nights after each day's fight. The wounded were all brought to the hospital in ambulances. I think a large proportion lay on the field over night, and many passed a second night before being brought in. Most of the wounds were from the conoidal musket ball, and from long range; but there were many wounds, also, from shells and musket balls at short range. The men were carried down the Tennessee on transports as rapidly as possible, and were taken to the large general hospitals on the Ohio and Mississippi, some three weeks being occupied in the transfers. Amputations were performed on the field in all cases absolutely demanding them, the doubtful cases being treated by simple dressings. Chloroform was freely used without any unpleasant results. During the campaign from Pittsburgh Landing to Corinth, I was director of the division commanded by General Jeff. C. Davis. This campaign was barren of especial professional interest. The few wounds received by the men on picket duty were promptly treated, and with better results than after large engagements, when delay is unavoidable. Chronic diarrhœa, the natural consequence of an inactive life and full diet, was the prevalent disease, and proved fatal in a large number of cases. I was myself a sufferer from this disease from March to June, and became so much debilitated that I was ordered by Surgeon Charles McDougall, U. S. A., medical director, to Paducah, to enlarge the hospital accommodations there, he very wisely considering it a very desirable point for large hospitals. The marine hospital, which had been converted into barracks, was renovated and restored to its legitimate use. But early in July, I was ordered to break up the hospitals, and to ship all the public property to Surgeon C. Sutherland, medical purveyor, at Columbus, Kentucky." * * *

XLI.—*Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff from October, 1861, to June, 1863.* By Surgeon J. G. KEENON, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * “Soon after the battle of Fort Donelson, I was ordered to report to General S. A. Hurlbut, U. S. V., and I accompanied his division, numbering about seven thousand men, in the engagement at Shiloh on April 6th and 7th, 1862. The command was exposed to a hot fire from seven in the morning, till four in the afternoon, when it retreated under cover of the siege guns, and the enemy fell back from the heavy fire of this battery, aided by the gunboats. * * The medical and hospital stores of General Hurlbut's Division were good and ample. Many of the wounded were treated at the field stations, near the line of battle, and were then transported in ambulances to steamboats, in which they were well cared for. There were many primary amputations. The number of wounded was so great that all could not have primary operations. Chloroform, so far as I am aware, was the only anæsthetic employed. The division lost about seventeen hundred in killed and wounded. The wounds were inflicted by grape and canister, and shell fragments in some instances; but the majority were from musketry at short range.” * * *

XLII.—*Second Extract from a Narrative of Services in the Medical Staff from July, 1861, to May 28, 1863.* By Surgeon DAVID P. SMITH, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * “The advance of General George H. Thomas's division from Nashville to Pittsburgh Landing was unmarked by any incident worthy of note until the noise of the first day's fight at Shiloh reached our ears, when we were distant nearly forty-five miles. The roads were heavy, and our large artillery train impeded our progress very much. The next day rain commenced, impeding us still more. By sundown on the second day of the battle, the division, still distant from the scene of conflict some fifteen miles, was completely worn out. General Thomas and staff, then, with an escort of forty cavalry, pushed on through a pouring rain. I took out a few of the most essential instruments from my field case, and, putting them into my saddle valise, followed the general. The road was nearly impassable, and the beating storm and swollen streams delayed us so much that we did not reach Columbia until two in the morning. Thence by steamer, early in the morning, we reached the field, ten miles up the Tennessee River. I there found Surgeon R. Murray, U. S. A., medical director of the Army of the Ohio. The incessant rains had rendered the field, at best swampy, almost impassable. However, under all discouragements and difficulties, the wounded were rapidly placed under cover, and pressing operations were done. On the part of General Grant's army there appeared to have been want of foresight in providing for the probable wants of the wounded. The most painful feature, however, that I encountered was the inhumanity shown by state agents. One steamboat captain, I remember, who came from Cincinnati, with a steamboat finely fitted with every hospital convenience, and who flatly refused to receive any but Ohio wounded on his boat, and entirely ignored the authority of any medical officer. * * I reported to Surgeon R. Murray for duty, and, after about two days' service in the field, was given charge of the Crescent City, a large Mississippi River steamer. Clearing her of freight, I first brought mattresses, sheets, and pillows on board, and then, obtaining eighteen or twenty bales of hay, I filled therewith about three hundred and fifty bed-sacks. Also finding, I forget where, the medical supplies of one or two regiments, after sending for the respective surgeons, I divided with them, so as to obtain what I wanted. I made requisition for rations for three hundred and fifty men for seven days, and made an agreement with the steamboat captain to feed his men in return for the services of his cooks and other attendants. Running the steamboat to the river bank, I began to receive the wounded, taking those from the field, where some few still remained, in preference. I soon had on board four hundred and thirty, and, on the Friday evening after the battle, steamed down the river. Such was the confusion and hurry on shore and on the fleet of steamboats, that I could keep no notes of operations. How many I did while at Pittsburgh Landing, I cannot now remember; but no casualty, I am sure, occurred as the result of operation, or of chloroform. On my voyage down the Tennessee and up the Mississippi, I was, with my assistants, among whom I may mention as particularly indefatigable, Surgeons H. P. Stearns, U. S. V., and T. W. Fry, U. S. V., and Assistant Surgeon M. C. Tolman, 2d Minnesota, intently engaged in performing such operations as were needed. I attempted to employ due discretion in cases of gunshot fracture of the femur, and amputated those only in which the shaft of the bone had been most extensively shattered and split. In some of these instances, upon dissection of the amputated limb, it seemed as if a minute shell must have exploded in the limb, to such distances among the muscles were the fragments of bone driven. I amputated twice at the knee-joint by lateral flaps. One case of most complete shattering of the upper half of the femur, I amputated at the hip-joint, with loss of only about four ounces of blood, and with but very little shock to the patient. The method was by a long anterior and short posterior flap, the arteries in the posterior flap being tied first. This patient was taken on shore at St. Louis in a very comfortable condition, but I learned afterward that he expired at the end of eight days after the operation.* I amputated the leg in two or three instances for complete shattering to bits of the ankle. The upper arm was amputated once for destruction of the lower third of humerus, together with the elbow joint. We were greatly overworked during our passage, and it was impossible to keep even rough notes of our cases; and, on arriving at St. Louis, the patients were distributed among the hospitals of that city, and any attempt at a tabular statement of operations and results would be futile. One death occurred on the passage, six hours after an amputation of the thigh in the upper third, and one death, also, in a case of fractured femur, about one hour after the patient was brought on board. We arrived at St. Louis on Monday. I and my assistants, having had no change of clothing for nine days, having been continually, while on the field, drenched with rain and covered with mud, and having been constantly engaged, with but little wholesome food, were completely worn out. Before the end of the week, I had rejoined the army, now slowly advancing on Corinth. A few days after my return, our lines enclosed a rebel hospital, and, by orders of General Halleck, I proceeded to care for the wounded and provide for their transmissal to a hospital transport. I found about one hundred men in charge of four Confederate surgeons, and so negligent had they become that the wounded begged me to examine their wounds. Several terribly shattered femurs, I at once amputated, that the men might be removed with greater ease.

* CASE xxiii, Circular No. 7, S. G. O., 1867, p. 34.

In one case, shown me as a trifling wound, my suspicions being aroused by these three facts: that there was no wound of exit; that the wound of entrance was in the popliteal space, and the knee joint was becoming very painful, I found that a minié ball was deeply lodged in the femur, between the condyles, close to the posterior portion of the joint. I amputated at the knee-joint, and sawing off two inches of the femur, found the ball immovably fixed between the condyles, and pushing the cartilage of the joint before it. A case here came under my notice, illustrating the fallacious character of injuries said to be received from the wind of a passing ball. One of the rebel wounded averred that he had been thus hurt, and showed, what he termed, the injury upon one of his ankles. A glance was sufficient to show that it was a varicose ulcer, which broke out the day after the battle in consequence of several days' hard marching. Indeed, the cicatrices of similar ulcers were plainly visible on both limbs. During the advance upon Corinth, the list of casualties was extremely small. But one case is worthy of comment. Briefly this: a man shot through the knee-joint from front to rear, the ball passing just between the ends of the bones and slightly splintering both tibia and femur. I made long incisions, opening the joint freely, and removing all spiculæ. When I last heard of the case, about three weeks subsequently, it was doing remarkably well. Shortly after our troops occupied Corinth, I fell sick." * * *

XLIII. *Extracts from Memoranda for the Surgical History of the War.* Communicated by Assistant Surgeon B. HOWARD, U. S. Army.

* * * "Immediately after the battle of Shiloh, the medical supplies were very insufficient, General Buell's army having marched to the field unaccompanied by any transportation except for ammunition. On the Saturday following the engagement, a medical purveyor arrived from Louisville with a large amount of medical supplies, cooking utensils, etc., which were of immense service, and further supplies afterwards arrived from St. Louis and New York, sufficient to meet every demand. The majority of operations were neither primary nor secondary, but intermediate, being performed chiefly on the hospital transports within the two weeks succeeding the engagement." * * *

XLIV. *Extract from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Second Brigade of the First Division of Illinois Volunteers at the Battle of Shiloh.* By Surgeon C. GOODBRAKE, 20th Illinois Volunteers.

* * * "On the morning of Sunday, April 6th, 1862, when our position was attacked, I was with the brigade until the line of battle was formed, and then took measures that the hospital effects of the 20th Illinois regiment should be properly stored in our hospital wagons and taken to the rear. I next collected as many of the surgeons of this brigade as I could find, and took possession of a ravine in the rear of General Oglesby's encampment; where we remained about an hour, dressing a great number of wounded, until we were forced to retire by the enemy's shot and shell. We then went in the direction of the river landing, taking our wounded with us. At a house in an open field on the right of the road, we made another stand, and here again a great many wounded men were brought to us, who were all temporarily dressed and sent to the boats; but, in a short time, we were again compelled to leave, and to retreat to the Landing. I remained at the Landing until Monday evening, and did all in my power to relieve the wounded. On the evening of April 7th, after the enemy had been repulsed, General Grant directed me to ride out to our encampment to relieve the wounded who had been left on the field, and about this time, I received similar orders from Colonel Marsh. I immediately obeyed, and for several days was very busily engaged in attending to the wounded, both National and Confederate. I performed six amputations, in addition to a great number of minor operations." * * *

XLV. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Army of the Potomac, from its Organization in July, 1861, until the Change of Base to the James River in July, 1862.* By Surgeon CHARLES S. TRIPLER, U. S. A., Medical Director.

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of the Army of the Potomac, during the time I was connected with it as medical director.

This time naturally divides itself into two periods: the first, embracing the time from the beginning of the organization of that army to that of its taking the field; the second, from the latter time to the completion of the change of base to Harrison's Landing, on the James River. I joined the Army of the Potomac August 12th, 1861, and was immediately charged with the organization of its medical department. At that time, the three months volunteers were mustered out of service, and the new levies were rapidly assembled in Washington, and its vicinity. A number of camps were formed on both sides of the Potomac, and the construction of field-works was commenced. There were some five or six hotels, seminaries, and infirmaries in Washington and Georgetown occupied as general hospitals, and one or two in Alexandria, the fruits of the exigencies of the three months campaign. These were under capable officers, were well regulated and conducted; but with no system in reference to the admission or discharge of patients. Every regimental surgeon sent what men he pleased to the general hospitals without, knowing whether there was room for them or not, and men were discharged from the hospitals with no means provided to ensure their return to their regiments. It was not an unusual circumstance for sick men to pass the night in ambulances, wandering the streets from hospital to hospital seeking admission. I could find no information anywhere as to what regiments were present, or whether they had medical officers or not. My first endeavor was to find out who were the medical officers of the several regiments, how the hospital departments were supplied, and what was the strength of the regiments; how many of the men

were sick, and what were the prevailing diseases. For this purpose I applied for and had an order issued, directing all the medical officers to report to me in person without delay; from them I required the other items of information I have indicated. A singular state of things was revealed. In General Orders No. 25, War Department, May 25th, 1861, the President had directed that a surgeon and an assistant surgeon should be appointed, for each regiment of volunteers, by the governors of their respective States, and that these officers should be examined by boards, to be appointed by the governors, as to their qualifications, the appointments to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. The 3d section of the act of Congress of August 6th, 1861, required vacancies among the volunteer officers to be filled by the governors in the same manner as the original appointments. Some of the state authorities had appointed these boards, but many others had entirely neglected it. The Secretary of War had also accepted what were termed independent regiments, the colonels of which asserted a right to appoint their own medical officers, and, notwithstanding the act of Congress, to fill vacancies. In other instances, colonels of state regiments refused to receive the medical officers appointed in conformity with the law and the orders of the President, and went so far as to put these gentlemen out of their camps by force, when they reported in obedience to the orders of the governors and of the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. The state authorities, especially of New York and Pennsylvania, remonstrated strongly against this course, and I used every effort to correct it; but in vain. I was, at last, officially notified, on the 19th of November, 1861, that the medical officers of regiments, accepted directly by the Secretary of War, had acquired rights that could not be set aside by the governors of the states. These irregularities created great embarrassment and confusion in organizing my department, and many regiments were thus left with surgeons as to whose competency nothing was known. In other instances regiments, or parts of regiments, were sent on without their medical officers, the colonels assuming authority to leave them at home under various pretexts * * Another source of embarrassment was, that neither the law nor orders had provided medical officers for batteries or detachments of cavalry; in these cases I could only direct that such bodies should be attended to by the medical officers of the regiments nearest to them. To remedy the irregular and doubtful appointments made by colonels, and to give the troops confidence in their medical officers, I determined to assemble boards for the examination of the incompetent, as rapidly as their cases were brought to my notice. This I did under authority of General Order No. 35, War Department, June 20th, 1861. On September 7th, 1861, I assembled such a board and ordered twelve medical officers before it for examination. From that time forward, whenever a medical officer was complained of for incompetency, a board was ordered. In many cases the complaints were ascertained to be well founded, and the officers were discharged. The third section of the act of Congress of July 22d, 1861, having provided for a surgeon for each brigade, a board was assembled in Washington to examine candidates; a number of those appointed, under that act, were assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. The act had not defined the duties of these officers, nor had any regulations in reference to them emanated from the War Department. Their position was doubtful, and it was necessary to define it. The regimental medical officers were, for the most part, physicians taken suddenly from civil life, with little knowledge of their duties, which had to be taught them from the very alphabet. The line officers were equally ignorant with themselves in this respect, and hence confusion, conflict of authority, and discontent, very seriously impaired efficiency in the medical department. The general idea seemed to be that it was the duty of the doctor to physic every man who chose to report sick, and to sign such papers as the colonel directed him to sign. To superintend the sanitary condition of the regiment, to call upon the commanding officers to abate nuisances, to take measures for the prevention of disease, was, in many instances, considered impertinent and obtrusive, and the suggestions of the medical officer to these ends were too frequently disregarded and ignored.

It occurred to me that the brigade surgeons, being very generally taken from those who had seen some service in the three months campaign, might be made useful in remedying these evils, and in carrying out my views for increasing the efficiency of the department. Bearing the commission of the President, I was of opinion that they were the superior officers of the state surgeons, and had authority to control them in the medical staff. I therefore assigned these gentlemen to the staffs of the several brigades, and prepared an order defining their duties.

By conversations with the brigade surgeons, I endeavored to impress upon them the importance of the trust confided to them, and to show them how much the efficiency of the army depended upon the fidelity and success with which they should discharge their duties. Every item of the order was explained to them, and they were urged to be active and zealous in imbuing the regimental surgeons with a thorough understanding and just appreciation of the hygienic suggestions it contained. It was impossible for me to see and instruct such a number of regimental medical officers as our army included; and I was therefore obliged to rely upon the brigade surgeons to attend to the training of these officers in their routine duties. This arrangement was the most promising I could command, and I hoped its advantages would be readily seen and appreciated; still, some were found to place impediments in the way of these officers in the performance of their duties. * * *

I had thus established a hierarchy, which though imperfect, enabled me to keep myself tolerably well informed of the condition of the medical department of this army. The irregularities prevailing in relation to the sending of men to the general hospitals, and to discharging them therefrom, were corrected by paragraphs four and nine of General Orders No. 9, Army of the Potomac, September 9th, 1861.

In suggesting this order, I had another object in view: to control and to diminish, as far as possible, the number of men sent from the regimental to the general hospitals. The experience of all armies had shown, and my personal observation has convinced me, of the fact that the sick do much better in regimental than in general hospitals, the latter being nuisances to be tolerated only because there are occasions when they are absolutely necessary, as, for instance, when the army is put in motion, and cannot transport its sick. It is a singular fact, but one as to which I believe all military surgeons of experience will agree with me, that the sick report of a regiment, under ordinary circumstances, is a constant quantity; that after a regiment has been in the field a month, that quantity will be ascertained; and, that if the regimental hospital is evacuated, in a short time it will be found to contain again its habitual number of inmates, so that we may have as many successive crops of sick as we choose, by repeating the process of evacuating the regimental upon the general hospitals. A leading object with me, was, to keep up the fighting force to its maximum, and, therefore, as well as for the more speedy recovery of the men themselves, I discouraged the practice of sending them to the general hospitals. If I had permitted the practice I found

existing to continue, of sending men promiscuously and without control to the general hospitals, the only limit of these would have been establishments adequate to contain the whole army. I stopped it, and thus kept a healthy army in the field.

Having thus established some order and system in the *personnel* of the medical department, and some method in instructing the officers in their duties, my attention was turned to the means of keeping them supplied with medicines, instruments, and stores. In this I met with many difficulties. The volunteer medical officers could not readily accommodate themselves to the rigid system of the army in regard to their supplies. To meet this difficulty, I attempted, within reasonable limits to disregard supply tables, and to give the surgeons articles of medicine and hospital stores to suit even their caprices, if, in my judgment, such articles could be of any avail in the treatment of disease. In this effort, I first felt the inconvenience of being in Washington. The medical purveyor was restricted by the regulations, and although my order ought to have been sufficient to relieve him from all responsibility, still, to be perfectly safe, he would refer such requisitions to the Surgeon General; the consequence was, my orders were countermanded, and he was finally ordered by the Surgeon General not to issue anything disallowed by the supply table, without the sanction of the Surgeon General previously obtained.

The pressure upon the purveyor, consequent upon the influx of so large a body of troops, caused great delay in the issuing of supplies. Complaints of this delay were made to me as early as the beginning of September. I offered the purveyor more assistance if it would expedite his issues. That officer replied on the 6th of September, that any additional aid to that then employed was unnecessary and would in nowise facilitate the matter. Subsequently, a different conclusion was arrived at and additional aid was furnished. Another difficulty was encountered, in getting the supplies to the regiments after they were put up. Ordinarily, the purveyor turns over his supplies to the quartermaster, and it is the duty of that officer to transport them to their destination. It was soon perceived that this mode would not answer in the confusion then reigning in Washington; the regular quartermasters were charged with duties considered of more importance, the volunteer quartermasters did not know how to perform what was required. We were therefore obliged to require the medical officers to call for and to transport their own supplies to their camps. Much was accomplished in this way; though, in many instances, great negligence and indifference was manifested on the part of the surgeons themselves.

Another difficulty to overcome, was, the supplying the regiments with hospital tents. I determined to issue three of these tents to a regiment; which would accommodate comfortably thirty men. The demand for tents and the scarcity of canvas made it necessary to reduce the allowance to the minimum that could be made to suffice. I approved of requisitions for this number, whenever they were presented, and I ordered requisitions to be made in all cases, when I discovered it had been neglected. These tents, however, were frequently taken, by arbitrary authority, for other purposes, such as store tents, guard tents, and the like. Whenever an abuse of this sort was brought to my notice, I took every means in my power to correct it, and I believe, from the best information I could get, that when the army moved to Fairfax Court House, every regiment in it had its full supply of hospital tents. When the medical officers reported to me, I required them to submit to me an inventory of the supplies of all sorts they had on hand. These were carefully revised, and whenever they were defective, requisitions were immediately called to meet the deficiencies. Great difficulty was experienced in enforcing obedience to this simple requirement. By firmness and patience I believe it was overcome, so that I had every assurance, short of personal inspection, which was impossible, that nearly every regiment in the army was fully supplied for three months. At the time we moved, a few had succeeded in neglecting this duty and escaping the vigilance of the inspectors and brigade surgeons. These applied for issues during the few days we remained at Alexandria after our return from Fairfax. The purveyor was then engaged in packing and shipping his stores for Fort Monroe, of course I could not arrest this work to remedy the faults of half a dozen idlers.

My next step was to attempt to improve the condition of the camps, so as to promote the health of the army by correcting hygienic errors and by removing, as far as practicable, the causes of disease. On the 19th of August, I directed all the prisoners at the Capitol prison to be vaccinated, a bath to be fitted up for their use, and such out-door exercise to be allowed them as was consistent with their safe keeping. On the 22d of August, I sent a surgeon to remedy the defects in the police of the camp of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, on 7th street. This camp, at the time, was a nuisance. The same day, I recommended the removal of the troops encamped upon the flats near Arlington to the higher ground, if practicable. Thirty-three per cent. of some of the regiments there were reported sick with diarrhœa, and intermittent and typhoid fevers. The chief surgeon of McDowell's Division, who had been some weeks at Arlington, expressed his doubts to me, in a report on the subject, whether the flats were more insalubrious than the high woodland of that district. I represented to the Adjutant General that I acknowledged these doubts to be well founded, within certain limits; that malarial fevers did prevail on the slopes toward the river; but I thought it practicable to remove the camps beyond the first crest, so as to afford the protection of the hills against infected currents of air. Ascertaining, by personal inquiry and inspection, that the men were turned out long before sunrise and were hours in waiting for their breakfasts, and feeling that this had much to do with the prevalence of malarial fevers, I asked for and obtained an order, that reveille should not be beat till after sunrise, and that hot coffee should be issued to the men immediately after roll call. Soon after this, I was directed to provide a reasonable allowance of cots for the sick in the regimental hospitals. I ordered them to be purchased immediately, and as soon as they were procured, I directed the regimental surgeons to send to the purveyor for their quota. Strange to say, I experienced difficulty in leading these officers to make requisitions. As late as December 27th, I was obliged to compel some of the surgeons to supply themselves. The want of military experience of the medical officers, and their consequent helplessness, made it extremely difficult to discover the real causes of disease, sometimes the nature of the diseases themselves, or to enforce the means of preventing these. In one week after the hot coffee was ordered, a regimental surgeon complained to me that green coffee was issued to his men, without the means of properly roasting it, and that they could not get the extra rations ordered. Colonel Clark, to whom I referred the complaint, promptly replied that green coffee was always issued, that it should be roasted in a mess pan, or Dutch oven, or other vessel, purchased with the company funds; that the quantity issued was fixed by law, and was deemed ample; and so it was, but it required the exercise of a little judgment to discover it. I made constant and diligent inquiries of the surgeons as to their opinions of the causes of disease in their regiments, and whenever an undue proportion of sick was reported in any regiment, a

special report was invariably called for. If I could have had competent medical inspectors at that time, the average health of the army might have been more rapidly improved.

First among the causes assigned for the number on the sick report, and the one to which there was a general concurrence of opinion, was the recklessness with which the men had been enlisted. General Orders No. 51, War Department, August 3d, 1861, commanded, that when volunteers were mustered in, they should be minutely examined by the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, as to their physical qualifications. I question whether this most important order has ever received the adequate attention from the persons whose duty it was to execute it. So notorious was the neglect of its behests, or the incompetency of those who pretended to obey it, that another general order from the same authority was demanded and issued on December 3d, of the same year, which declares that the evidence was abundant that this duty was neglected; and threatened to make the derelict officers pecuniarily responsible for disregarding it. The effect of this neglect, incompetency, or dishonesty, has been always to swell excessively the ratio of sick to the whole force. The surgeon of the 61st New York reported to me as a reason for his large sick report, that he had a large number of broken-down men: many sixty to seventy years old, many affected with hernia, old ulcers, epilepsy, and the like. Another acting brigade surgeon reported that there has been no medical examination of many of the regiments before they were enrolled; another, that there were eighty men with hernia and epilepsy in the 5th New York Cavalry.

During the months of October, November, and December, 3,939 men were discharged from the Army of the Potomac upon certificates of disability; of these, 2,831 were for disabilities that existed at the time the men were enlisted. These men, cost the Government not less than \$200 each, making nearly \$200,000 a month, out of which the people had been defrauded in a single army, through the faithlessness of those to whom the duty of bringing none but able-bodied men into the field, had been confided. It seemed as if the army called out to defend the life of the nation had been made use of as a grand eleemosynary institution for the reception of the aged and infirm, the blind, the lame, and the deaf, where they might be housed, fed, paid, clothed, and pensioned, and their townships relieved of the burden of their support. The general prevalence of measles was another element increasing the ratio of the sick. I know of no means of preventing the occurrence of this disease. After more than thirty years experience and observation, I can only say, that I have rarely seen a regiment of irregular troops, in which it did not appear sooner or later after they had been assembled in camp. In many of our regiments it broke out before they left their homes; some were more severely scourged than others, but nearly all suffered to some extent. Among regular soldiers the disease is rarely seen. I do not doubt it is due to the difficulty of securing the same attention to police, to cooking, to clothing, to ventilation of tents, among volunteers, that is habitual with regular soldiers.

Complaints were made to me in several instances of the inferior quality of the blankets issued to the men. This was, perhaps to some degree, a cause of disease, but I knew it to be irremediable. It was impossible for the clothing department to furnish the heavy army blankets instantaneously to 600,000 men. The same remarks apply to a considerable portion of the tents in use. Some regiments suffered for want of good and sufficient clothing. A singular circumstance presents itself in this connection. On the 8th November, 1861, the surgeon of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, reported to me that 200 of the men had received no overcoats from the United States; many of them were almost destitute of clothing. He had three hospital tents, floored, and furnished with stoves: his regiment was unusually healthy, no deaths had occurred in it in three months. The location of the regiment was afterwards changed; it was encamped in low grounds that became intolerably muddy in the course of the winter; the part occupied by the horses was a perfect quagmire, never policed at all, the men became discouraged and careless, and, in January, 1862, there were 207 cases of typhoid fever among them. These were removed to the general hospital in Alexandria, but the sick lists remained large, and in March, when preparing to take the field, 132 men of that regiment were reported unfit for duty.

Another cause of disease was the heavy details for labor in the field works, and the severe nature of that labor; another, the exposure incident to picket duty. Regular officers and soldiers know how to make themselves comfortable on picket duty; volunteers do not. The frequent alarms in some portions of our line were considered by some of the medical officers as a cause of disease; this was particularly the case in front of some of the Vermont troops in General Brooks's brigade. It is possible that this may have had an unfavorable effect upon men predisposed to disease from other causes. The principal causes of disease, however, in our camps, were the same that we have always to deplore, and find it so difficult to remedy, simply because citizens suddenly called to the field cannot comprehend that men in masses require the attention of their officers to enforce certain hygienic conditions, without which health cannot be preserved. The individual man, at home, finds his meal well cooked and punctually served, his bed made, his quarters policed and ventilated, his clothing washed and kept in order without any agency of his own, and without his ever having bestowed a thought upon the matter. The militia officer, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, has given no more reflection than the private to these important subjects. When the necessity for looking after these things is forced upon his attention, he is at loss how to proceed; too frequently he lacks the moral courage and the energy to make his men do what neither he nor they apprehended or understood when they entered service. To bad cooking, bad police, bad ventilation of tents, inattention to personal cleanliness, and unnecessarily irregular habits, we are to attribute the greater proportion of the disease that actually occurred in the army. My attention was given to these evils from the beginning. By precept and by orders, the necessity and the methods of correcting them were urged upon the commanders and the medical officers of the several regiments. When the brigade surgeons were assigned, the first paragraph of the order defining their duties impressed the paramount importance of hygienic morality upon their consciences, and no opportunity was omitted by me of urging upon both commanders and surgeons their obligations in this respect. Some of the regimental surgeons, I know, faithfully performed this duty. Copies of their reports made to their commanding officers, creditable alike to their intelligence and their zeal, were sent to me. The attention of commanding officers is earnestly called in these reports to the drainage of their camps, the clothing and cleanliness of their men, to the situation of their sinks, and the like. One surgeon reports that he cannot strike the tents as I had enjoined, because they were too old, and urges his colonel to get new ones, if possible. The prophylactic use of quinine and whiskey having been suggested as a means of preventing malarial disease, I determined to test its efficacy. There being no warrant for such an issue in the regulations of the army, I procured a small quantity from a

sanitary aid society, and received favorable reports of its effects. Upon representing this to the Surgeon General, I was authorized to issue it, in reasonable quantities, to regiments whose condition seemed most to demand it. I required reports as to the effect. These reports were generally favorable; so much so, that I was induced to keep it constantly on hand, afterwards, in the purveyor's store. The surgeon of the Cameron dragoons reported, that by its use he had reduced his sick report from 126 to 74, in two weeks. The surgeon of the 62d Pennsylvania reported as favorably, and stated that two companies of the regiment, who had used it faithfully for two weeks, presented a sick report of only four men. Much prejudice and aversion, however, had to be overcome in inducing the men to take this medicine, and I scarcely think it would have been practicable to have forced it upon the whole army. Fortunately, there was no necessity for this.

In order to secure some comforts for the sick in the regimental hospitals, I attempted to show the surgeons how to create and use a hospital fund. The regimental commissaries strenuously opposed this, on account of the inconvenience to themselves. The first paragraph of General Orders No. 9, Army of Potomac, September 9th, 1861, however, enjoined it upon them as a duty; and, in the course of some four or five months, we succeeded in getting the system pretty generally established. As cold weather came on, I judged it necessary to make some provision for warming the tents. A very ingenious plan having been proposed by Brigade Surgeon McNulty, which had received the approval of General Heintzleman and of other officers of experience, I directed Dr. McNulty to visit every division in the army, and to construct one of his furnaces for a model. This duty he performed. Some, of course, were found to object to it, but it was generally well received, and was found to contribute much to the comfort of the men. A few, however, still used the Crimcan pit, and others succeeded in getting stoves. A cheap and convenient stove, and one readily transported, the make of Mr. Harrisworth, of Newport, Kentucky, was introduced into the army, and was found to answer well. It was the general understanding that the army was not to go into winter quarters, and, therefore, I did not recommend the housing of the men until the middle of January, 1862; but, in December, 1861, learning that some of the regiments were excavating pits in the ground and covering them with their tents, I hastened to object strenuously to this plan. I suggested inclosures of rails or palisades, some three feet high, to be roofed over with the tents. The excavations could not be kept dry or well ventilated, and certainly would not be kept in good police; all of which objections would be obviated by the above-ground inclosure. This plan was adopted in a number of camps I visited, and they presented an air of comfort that was very gratifying. Later in the season, I recommended the Chester Hut, with roof ventilation, as used so satisfactorily at Balaklava.

Protection of the men against the contagion of the small-pox, of course, received constant attention. While the Army of the Potomac was in process of organization, small-pox was prevailing rather extensively in several of the districts from which the troops were recruited. It was unsafe to travel, without protection, over any railway in the country. The city of Washington was infected, as I know from the number of applications made to me by the authorities for the use of our small-pox ambulances to convey city patients to the pest-house. An eruptive fever hospital had been established before I took charge as director. Under the excellent arrangements made in that establishment by Dr. Thomas, the surgeon in charge, but little risk was incurred of the propagation of the disease to the camps. Orders were issued and reiterated for the vaccination of all volunteers unprotected. I also recommended that an order should be published, requiring that all recruits for the Army of the Potomac should be vaccinated before they were started from their rendezvous; and that they should be carefully inspected as to this immediately upon their arrival. Not satisfied with what had been done, I asked for, and obtained, another order, in December 1861, requiring division and brigade commanders to cause the brigade surgeons to again inspect all the men, vaccinating such as were still unprotected, and to report the results to me. At this late period, most of the brigades were found to have some men unprotected; in a few, the number was serious. In Slocum's brigade, there were fifteen hundred, in Blenker's, twelve hundred and fifty, and in Sickles's, seven hundred and fifty. Crusts were furnished, and the vaccination completed. As the result, small-pox, though rife in the community, never gained any foothold in the army. A sporadic case would occasionally occur sometimes in the most unaccountable way. There are individuals so susceptible that neither vaccination nor a former attack of small-pox secures them against the disease. An alarming report of the dangers to which the army was exposed from the system adopted at the hospital having been made by the sanitary commission, with suggestions of some few modifications to suit its views, I inquired into the statistics of the disease in our army up to that time, and found that in seven months we had had but one hundred and sixty-eight cases, the majority of whom were ill when they reached Washington. I adopted such of the suggestions of the commission as were not already in use, but with no perceptible effect. In fact, the precautions already adopted had made the number of cases, considered in reference to the size of the army, too insignificant to give the least uneasiness to any one at all informed on the subject.

I had long been solicitous to get possession of a few experienced regular medical officers to be employed as inspectors of the field hospitals, through whom I might be assured that the measures devised for the preservation of the health of the men were faithfully and intelligently carried out. This was accomplished at last. In the middle of November, 1861, two officers were assigned to me for that purpose; and, some weeks afterwards, a third. I prepared instructions for them, and set them at work at once.

These inspections extended from Budd's Ferry to Cumberland, including General Lander's division at Cumberland, and General Burnside's expedition fitting out at Annapolis. From the reports made by these officers, I was enabled to correct many errors in hygiene, as well as to improve the discipline of my department, and to keep it always in readiness for an advance. All faults in police, cooking, clothing, location of camps, &c., were promptly reported by me to the Adjutant General, and by him as promptly ordered to be corrected.

I come now to speak of the regimental and brigade hospitals. The regulations of the army recognize only regimental and general hospitals. The regimental hospitals in the field were established in tents, or in such buildings as might chance to be within the limits or in the immediate vicinity of each camp. The general hospitals available for the Army of the Potomac were the few old hotels, or other similar buildings, occupied as hospitals in the cities of Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown, and a small portion of the Naval Academy buildings at Annapolis. There was no authority for any hospital establishment in the vicinity of the divisions or brigades, that might relieve the hospital tents if crowded, or that might keep the men near their

camps, so that they could be readily returned to duty when sufficiently recovered. It is true, I might have authorized such establishments; but I was dependant upon the provisions of Army Regulations for the necessary stewards, cooks, and nurses for such service. Several intelligent and zealous brigade surgeons pressed these hospitals upon my attention. Their advantages were obvious, and I determined, when I could get the buildings, to put them in operation. I required, however, that the necessary *personnel* should be furnished from the regimental details authorized by Regulations, and that the brigade hospitals should be considered and conducted as aggregations of the regimental hospitals; and that their stewards should be mustered on the regimental rolls. In this way, a number of them were organized and served. Brigade Surgeon Suckley organized one for Kearney's brigade, near Alexandria; another was fitted up for Blenker's brigade, at Hunter's Chapel; another in Hooker's division, at Budd's Ferry; afterwards, others in Fitz John Porter's division, and several more. A very nice building was put up at Poolesville for Stone's command, upon plans furnished by Brigade Surgeon Crosby, and approved by the Surgeon General.

About the 1st of February, 1862, my attention was called by General Seth Williams, A. A. G., to the condition of Gen. Lander's division, at Cumberland. This was the first intimation I had that there were any troops there. I sent one of my inspectors immediately to examine into the facts, with authority to provide at once for their necessities, to hire buildings, or to put up hospital huts, if required. On the 5th of February, Brigade Surgeon Suckley was assigned to Lander's division, and instructed to use every exertion to put things in order. He was informed that the condition of the sick in that division was represented as scandalous, and that no effort must be spared to reform it. On the 8th, I received the report of the inspector; and it confirmed all that had been reported as to the shocking state of affairs. The regiments comprising the command were scattered in all directions for some forty miles over the hills; the sick, numbering twelve hundred, were abandoned in the city of Cumberland, and were in a wretched condition. They were "quartered in close, compact, ill-ventilated rooms, where the police is bad, food badly cooked and improperly served out, men of different regiments reeling and staggering through the streets with fevers, seeking shelter and medical attendance." The inspector had succeeded in getting comfortable and roomy quarters for five hundred of the sick at the time of his report; had employed a number of women in making bed sacks, and had contracted for several hundred bunks. Dr. Suckley was in position on the 7th; on the 9th, he had collected ten hundred and seventy-nine of the sick; on the 11th, he had fourteen hundred. He found affairs in the town in a wretched condition; no discipline, no system; the commissary had no funds. There were nineteen regiments of infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, in the division. On the 18th, he asked for authority to build two pavilions to contain fifty patients each. This was immediately granted. On the 20th, he had succeeded in making things more comfortable; had procured eight Sisters of Charity for nurses; had classified his patients, and had provided proper medical attendance. He reported, also, that the mortality and the gravity of diseases were diminishing. He had received authority to build as many pavilions as were necessary. Measures were taken by me, upon the receipt of these reports, to provide instantly for all the necessities of the case. I applied to the Commissary General to place funds in the hands of the commissary. On the 19th, Colonel Taylor informed me that he had sent \$5,000. I ordered a supply of ambulances to be forwarded, loaded with bedding, from Baltimore. Medical and hospital stores were also forwarded by myself, as well as by the Surgeon General. On March 3d, I received a telegram from the railroad agent at Wheeling, informing me that one hundred and forty-nine boxes of hospital stores would be at Cumberland the next day. There was no more trouble with that establishment. The brigade and field hospitals of the Army of the Potomac were, at last, organized and in working order.

The next subject I shall glance at is that of ambulance transportation. Previously to this war, the army of the United States had never been supplied with carriages expressly designed for the transportation of the sick and wounded. A board, assembled by the Secretary of War, some two years before the rebellion, had adopted a four-wheeled carriage and two models of two-wheeled carriages for experiment. The four-wheeled carriage had been tested upon the plains, in an expedition to New Mexico, and had been favorably reported upon by the medical officer in charge of it. The two-wheeled carriages, though a few had been built, had never been used. Some doubts were entertained as to their suitability for these purposes; but they were adopted and recommended as the best for badly wounded men. Experience, however, has shown that they are utterly unfit for any such purpose. When the present exigency came upon us, the quartermaster's department lost no time in having the carriages built as rapidly as possible. They were, of course, ordered in the proportions recommended by the board; viz: five two-wheeled to one four-wheeled. The two-wheeled were the basis of the system; a most unfortunate decision. It was my duty, however, to supply the Army of the Potomac with as many of these carriages as would suffice for the probable necessities, if they could be had. A considerable number of the two-wheeled had already been accumulated in Washington, before my arrival, and had been distributed to the several camps. I found them in general use as pleasure carriages for idlers, and accommodation cabs for conveying officers and men from their camps to the city of Washington. A large number of them had already been broken down in this service. This was immediately stopped. An order was promulgated directing all ambulances, with the exception of one two-wheeled to each regiment, to be turned into the quartermaster's department in Washington, and the use of that one was strictly limited to the service for which it was intended. We were enabled, by this means, to find out what we had, and to keep most of them in order. October 5th, 1861, the depot quartermaster reported one hundred and nine two-wheeled, and twelve four-wheeled ambulances in use, and two hundred and twenty-four two-wheeled, and thirty-eight four-wheeled not in use. The absurd notion that a two-wheeled was an easier carriage than a four-wheeled had been exaggerated in providing the vehicles. The quartermaster had issued two hundred and twenty-eight two-wheeled since July 1st. One hundred and nineteen of these carriages had disappeared in a little more than three months; showing both how recklessly they had been used, and how incapable they were of standing the hard work of our campaigns. December 31st, 1861, there were in Washington three hundred and fourteen two-wheeled, and seventy-one four-wheeled ambulances. Each regiment had its own two-wheeled in addition to these. The two-wheeled carriages being so generally condemned, I endeavored to have a number of caecolets collected to replace them, in the Army of the Potomac. The Quartermaster General had already procured some of them, made after the French model. They weighed one hundred and forty pounds. I thought this too heavy, and that their weight might be materially reduced without compromising their strength or durability. This I recommended to be done. Several other models were presented to me afterwards that were much lighter, and I requested the quartermaster's

department to procure a limited number of two of them. I thought I had secured two hundred altogether for our army, but I received but forty, and most of these after we had reached the Chickahominy. As early as August 21st, 1861, I requested the Quartermaster General to introduce these litters in the proportion of one to a regiment. On the 8th of October, I asked for fifty of Davies's plan; and, on the 19th of November, I recommended Kohler's to the attention of General Van Vliet. I instituted some experiments with these, from which I was led to doubt whether they could entirely replace the two-wheeled ambulances. There was more motion than I expected when the litters were placed horizontally; in a sitting position, the wounded man could ride very comfortably. They have the advantage of being readily carried wherever a horse or a mule can be led, and the disadvantage of affording no protection against the weather. In a report upon the distribution of ambulances, dated January 7th, 1862, I recommended that a suitable number of horses should be trained to carry these litters, and on February 13th, I repeated this suggestion. This was approved and ordered to be carried into effect, but, for some reason, it was not done. * * In estimating the number of ambulances required for the Army of the Potomac, it was at once apparent that the army allowance was altogether in excess of what could be obtained, or what could be managed, even if it were to be had. This allowance would have made a train of four-wheeled ambulances five miles in length, and of two-wheeled ambulances, about twenty; making a total train of twenty-five miles. To mention this shows how preposterous the rule would be. The schedule was never intended for an army of one hundred thousand men, but for a regiment or detachment making a long march over the plains, or in an Indian country. Still, great discontent was manifested by a number of officers, whose responsibilities were limited to a single regiment or brigade, that the whole number was not furnished. * * Here, I estimated for two hundred and fifty four-wheeled. I hoped this number might be obtained. It was, however, never reached, and I was obliged, afterwards, to contrive the best I could to make the number furnished serve in emergencies. The events in the peninsula convinced me that my original estimate was the minimum that would have enabled us to get along without serious discomfort. The atrocious roads in that region destroyed a considerable portion of those we had, embarrassing the operations of my department very materially. General Van Vliet having reported the number of ambulances of both sorts he had in depot and in the possession of the troops, after comparing the latter with the reports of my inspectors, I found he could furnish only twelve of the four-wheeled and twenty-two of the two-wheeled to each division of the army, with a proportionate number to commands of less size. I, accordingly, submitted that plan of distribution to General Williams on the 5th of March, and, in the same letter, I repeated an estimate I had made on the 27th of February for one ordinary transportation wagon to each regiment, for the conveyance of medicines, stores, mess chests, and hospital tents. The latter were ordered, and very generally furnished. On the 10th of March, 1862, having received orders to move the ambulances to Fairfax Court House, I called upon General Van Vliet to make the distribution according to my plan, and inclosed him a copy of my letter to General Williams as his guide. I moved with the headquarters to Fairfax Court House the next day. When the army was assembled there, the ambulances were not in position. The army being ordered to fall back upon Alexandria, I hastened to Washington, and had an interview with General Van Vliet on this subject. He informed me he had ordered thirty-six four-wheeled ambulances from Perryville to Fort Monroe, and that he would send on eighty-six more from Washington. That would have given us one hundred and seventy-seven for the whole army, including McDowell's Corps and Blenker's Division. This was too few, but it was the best that could be done with the number reported on hand. Colonel Ingalls being under the impression that there was still a large number at Perryville, I telegraphed to Washington to have fifty more added to our allotment, but I did not get them; in fact, the last of the original eighty-six did not reach us till the 1st of May. Twelve were received April 9th; sixteen, April 15th, and fifty-eight, May 1st. In the meantime, the divisions of Stone, at Poolesville; Banks, at Sandy Hook; Lockwood, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and Lander, at Cumberland, had been furnished with as many carriages of each sort as we could spare, and they were likely to need. Stone had fifty-nine two-wheeled, seven four-wheeled, and seven transport carts. They proved amply sufficient to remove his wounded, after the action at Ball's Bluff, with the greatest speed and safety to his hospitals. * * My report from Brigade Surgeon Crosby, who conducted the hospital administration on that occasion, an officer who has no superior in the corps to which he belongs, shows that his carriages were as near the field as they could be brought. He could not very well cross the canal or the Potomac River with his train.

The most feasible plan for organizing a force to act as an ambulance corps engaged my attention at an early period. Several propositions were made by foreigners to raise and to command such a corps. They were mere repetitions of the continental systems, and, however serviceable they might have promised to be, they could not, under the then existing laws, have been used for our army. The only plan that appeared to be within my reach was that adopted and established by the sixth paragraph of Order No. 20. The regulations of the army authorized a detail of ten men from each regiment for hospital attendants, and the bands of the regiments had long been used for the purpose I wanted them for in time of action in our service; and I could, by the plan indicated, expect to command about twenty-five men to a regiment to serve an ambulance when wanted. They required, however, to be instructed in that duty; and, with that view, they were ordered to be drilled regularly every day by the medical officers, under the superintendance of the brigade surgeons. Whenever this order was obeyed, the progress of the men in the drill was quite satisfactory. It was, at least, the beginning of an ambulance corps. Perhaps a distinct ambulance corps may yet be made a part of our military establishment. I am satisfied it would contribute essentially to the efficiency of the hospital department. The Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, under date of September 19th, 1861, requested authority to organize such a corps at Camp Curtin for the troops of his State. I indorsed his proposal favorably, and referred it to the Secretary of War, but no action was taken upon it. An elaborate project for an ambulance corps was submitted to the Surgeon General by Mr. Pferseling, and by him referred to me for examination in March, 1862. * *

When I took charge of the Army of the Potomac, I supposed that the general hospitals within the limits of that army were under my control, and that it devolved upon me so to extend their capacity as to provide accommodations for the number of sick and wounded that we should be likely to have. The buildings already provided and occupied were seen at once to be totally inadequate. The entire hospital establishments in Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Baltimore, and Annapolis contained but two thousand seven hundred beds. A Sanitary Commission being in session at Washington about the 1st of September, an invitation was extended to me to assist, which I accepted. They were then discussing the subject of general

hospitals. They seemed to be of the opinion that there should be as many as five thousand beds in Washington. I explained to the gentlemen at some length my views upon the subject, and endeavored to show them that twenty thousand beds, at least, would be required. After several days' consideration, the commission decided to appoint a committee to wait upon the Secretary of War, to request him to have frame buildings erected sufficient to accommodate fifteen thousand men, and to request your approval of the same. The subject was brought to your notice in a letter from Mr. Geo. Gibbs, of the commission, which letter was referred to me, and was the occasion of my first report to you in reference to general hospitals. * * I had at that time taken some steps to increase the existing establishment to meet immediate wants, when I was informed by the Surgeon General that the Secretary of War had charged him with the superintendence and control of this matter, and that he should have all that was necessary provided in due season. My report, however, with a letter from the Sanitary Commission, was submitted by you to the Secretary of War, accompanied by a letter from yourself. In the course of a month, it was returned to you, with authority to make your own arrangements for providing hospitals. I was then directed by you to go on with this work, but, first, to submit my plans to you. I was, as I stated in my first report, decidedly in favor of putting up cheap frame buildings, expressly designed for hospitals, in preference to relying upon hotels, school-houses, and the like, as seemed to be the existing plan. I fully believed suitable buildings could be erected at a cost not exceeding \$25 per bed. I had seen such a plan in the possession of Doctor E. Harris, of the Commission, and had been promised a copy of it. The Commission, however, objected to his furnishing it, agreeing to send me a much better plan, and one sufficiently economical to suit my views. After tedious delays, their drawings were at last sent to Washington. They were the design of an architect in New York, taken from the general plan of the Lariboisière in Paris, excellent in itself, but too costly, I feared, for our purposes. The expense, as estimated by the architect, was \$75 per bed. Time pressing, and it being too late to wait for other plans, I reluctantly determined to adopt it, after having made certain modifications that would not impair its advantages, but would reduce the cost to about \$60 for each bed, if the architect's estimate could be relied on. I submitted the plan to you, accompanied with a report. I adhered in this report to my original estimate for twenty thousand men as a minimum. To the plan proposed, you objected, on account of the expense, in the then condition of the Treasury; but you thought that one-fourth of the buildings I had recommended might be put up. I then proposed to go to Annapolis, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, to see what could be done there to increase our accommodations; hoping that, by evacuating all our hospitals in the vicinity of Washington, with the addition of the five thousand beds to be provided in the new buildings, we might be able to get along with tolerable comfort in the event of a battle. * *

When the Quartermaster General advertised for proposals to put up the new buildings, instead of \$15,000 for each two hundred beds, as estimated by the architect, the bids ranged from \$30,000 to \$80,000. This expense could not be incurred, and two, only, of the buildings, sufficient for four hundred men, were attempted, and it was many months before they were completed.

In the meantime, some of the Philadelphia hospitals were put in order. In February, 1862, nine hundred beds were ready in that city. In November, 1861, a new hospital in Alexandria was prepared, capable of receiving nine hundred patients. In the same month, three large houses in Washington were seized and fitted up, and I succeeded in securing two hundred beds in the St. Elizabeth Asylum. These hospitals were fitted up with great care, and made as comfortable as such buildings could be made. They were well organized, and provided with a competent medical staff and good nurses. They gave us a total accommodation of about six thousand beds, and were sufficient to receive the sick of the Army of the Potomac when it was put in transit for the Peninsula. It was a source of deep regret to me that I was unable to accomplish, at least so much of my original plan as had received your approval; but, at that time, such a thing was impossible in Washington; anywhere else, it could, and would, have been done. Subsequent events have shown that, if it had been done, much inconvenience and suffering might have been spared.

The sanitary condition of the army, during this season, was very satisfactory. My records show a constantly increasing immunity from disease. * *

The Army of the Potomac, during this period, included the divisions of Gen. Stone, at Poolesville; of Gen. Banks, at Harper's Ferry and Frederick; of Gen. Dix, at Baltimore, and the forces in the vicinity of Washington.

August 22d, 1861, thirty-three per centum of the troops encamped on the flats near Arlington were reported sick with diarrhœa and malarial fevers. I have already alluded to the action taken in reference to these men. They belonged to McDowell's Division. On the 13th of February, 1862, this same division had but nine serious cases in a force of ten thousand men. There were, in addition, some two hundred cases of catarrh and a few of measles. There had been, in the meantime, as in other portions of the army, some typhoid fever, but, at the last date, it had almost entirely disappeared.

I have already remarked upon the constantly recurring outbreaks of measles among volunteers. We had more or less of it among different commands during the whole period. In February, 1862, it was prevailing in the Railroad Brigade; in January, it was rife in Dix's Division in Baltimore. September 14th, 1861, Stone had six thousand men at Poolesville, with but fifty-four sick in hospital, one-fifth of whom had measles; the remainder typhoid and intermittent fevers. September 21st, nine thousand men are reported at Poolesville, with ninety-one in hospital, and two hundred and fifty-four in quarters. February 3d, 1862, measles alone kept up the number of men in hospital in Gen. F. J. Porter's Division. On the 8th of the same month, measles are reported as having disappeared, while the number of sick in quarters is reported as materially reduced, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Typhoid fever appeared in some of the camps during the autumn, but gradually disappeared as winter advanced. This disease is now, and has been for years, endemic in the United States. We could not hope to escape it altogether. In some few regiments, under peculiar circumstances, there were a good many cases; but, taken as a whole, and considering the number of men in the camps, the cases were so few we might almost ignore it altogether. In Hunt's Artillery Reserve, during the last quarter of 1861, it prevailed to some extent, but, in January, it had entirely disappeared. This command had, during this time, one of the largest sick reports in the army. On the 31st of January, 1862, the prevalent diseases in it were reported to be catarrh and bronchitis, attributed to the effects of the rains and thaws.

In October and November, 1861, with an army averaging one hundred and thirty thousand men, we had seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-two cases of fevers of all sorts. Of these, about one thousand were reported as cases of typhoid fever.

I know that errors of diagnosis were frequently committed, and, therefore, this must be considered as the limit of typhoid cases. If any army in the world can show such a record as this, I do not know when and where it was assembled.

The most striking contrasts were exhibited in the relative health of the troops from different states, and sometimes among regiments from the same state. Thus, in November, 1861, with a mean ratio of six and five-tenths per centum sick in the whole army, twelve Massachusetts regiments gave an average of fifty sick in each, five Vermont an average of one hundred and forty-four each, and thirty-five Pennsylvania an average of sixty-one each. In January, 1862, the 12th Massachusetts, one thousand and five strong, had but four sick; the 13th, one thousand and eight strong, but eleven; while the 15th, eight hundred and nine strong, had sixty-eight. In the same month, the 5th Vermont, one thousand strong, had two hundred and seventy-one sick; the 4th, one thousand and forty-seven strong, had two hundred and forty-four sick; while the 2d, one thousand and twenty-one strong, had but eighty-seven, and the 3d, nine hundred strong, had but eighty-four. All these regiments were in the same brigade, and encamped side by side. The 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, nine hundred and sixty-five strong, had seven sick; the 1st Pennsylvania Rifles, eight hundred and eighty-nine strong, had sixty-seven sick; and the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, eight hundred and ninety strong, had ninety-six sick.

The health of some of the regiments, under adverse hygienic circumstances, seemed to set all reasoning at defiance. Thus, in February, 1862, Colonel Geary's Pennsylvania regiment, of Banks's Division, that had been serving all summer upon the banks of the Potomac and the canal, had but two and five-tenths per centum sick. There was a constant improvement in the health of the whole army as the season progressed, and, at the time the march to Fairfax Court-house was ordered, with a very few exceptions, every regiment in it was in the most satisfactory condition. Some of them showed a most extraordinary improvement. Thus, in four regiments of Pennsylvania troops in McCall's Division, there were but sixty-eight men on the sick report on the 1st of March, 1862. The records in my possession show that in:

September, 1861, among	84,788 men, we had	6,007 sick—7.00 per centum.
October, " " "	116,763 " " "	7,443 " 6.07 " "
November " " "	142,577 " " "	9,281 " 6.50 " "
January, 1862, " "	181,082 " " "	11,225 " 6.18 " "

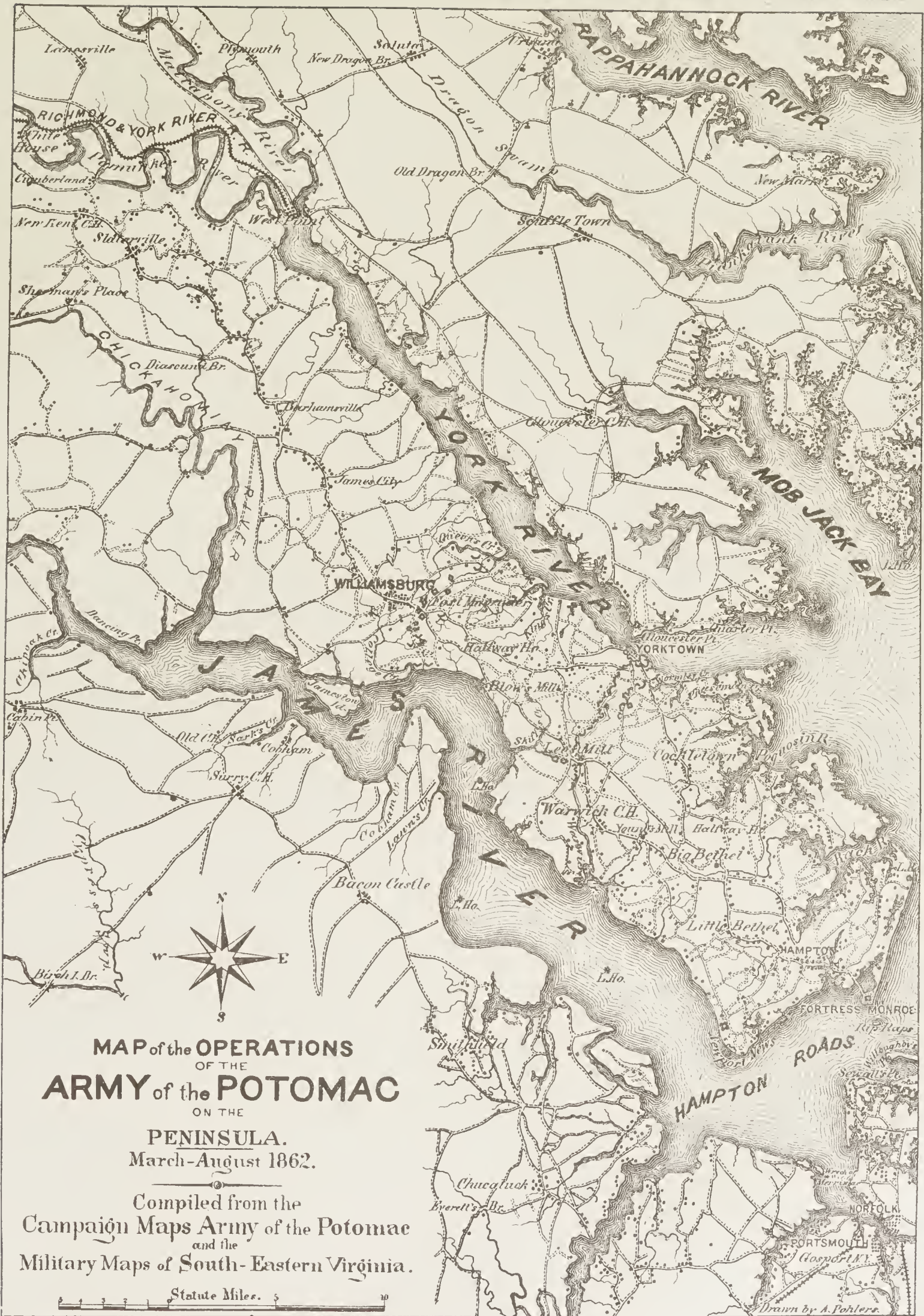
Of these, the men sick in the regimental and general hospitals were less than one-half; the remainder were slight cases under treatment in quarters. The health of particular regiments was, at this time, very remarkable. Thus, the 2d Rhode Island had but .45 per centum sick; the 7th Massachusetts, 1.99; the 98th Pennsylvania, 1.21; the 1st Long Island, 1.46; and the mean of Keyes's Division was but 3.29. During this time, so far as *rumor* was concerned, the Army of the Potomac was being decimated by disease every month. The reports from the regimental headquarters were only less erroneous than *rumor*. The statistics I have given are from the weekly and monthly reports of the medical officers. It was ascertained to be the general habit of the captains to report every man sick who found it convenient to report himself so. The difference between these reports and the facts is illustrated in my letter to General Williams, of January 28th, 1862. * * During this period, there were frequent skirmishes, giving a number of wounded men. Two affairs of importance took place: on the 21st October, 1861, the battle of Ball's Bluff, and on the 26th of December, General Ord's affair at Drainesville. In the former, two hundred and eighty men were reported wounded; in the latter, thirty-four. Of the wounded at Ball's Bluff, ninety-three were in the head and face; a very large proportion, and showing the accuracy of fire of the enemy, as well as the skill with which they availed themselves of the advantages they possessed on that occasion. This concludes the first period of the operations of the medical department of the Army of the Potomac. I hope to resume the subject, and to report upon the second period in a few days. * *

The army being about to take the field, certain measures preparatory to the movement suggested themselves. * *

There were a number of medical officers on duty in the hospitals in Washington who should have joined the army when it moved, though their services were previously needed to instruct others destitute of military experience. * *

Early in March, the sick were removed from the field to the general hospitals. Convalescents were left in the camps, that they might the more readily be returned to duty when well, and that they might form a part of the garrison of the works when the army was put in motion. Instructions for the government of medical officers in battle were prepared, in which minute directions were given as to the manner of forming field depots for the wounded, the organization of the parties of medical officers to serve at each, the methods of preparing for the refreshment and professional care of the wounded when brought in, the distribution and employment of the ambulance corps, etc. I succeeded in getting a small supply of portable soup from the subsistence department, which was distributed to the regimental surgeons, and its use strictly limited to times of battle.

The different regiments being all supplied with medicines, stores, hospital tents, etc., and a wagon each to transport their supplies, and the sick requiring it having been removed from the camps to the hospitals, the army, so far as my department was concerned, was ready to move. On the 11th day of March, it was put in motion for Fairfax Court House. The enemy having disappeared from our front, a return to Alexandria was ordered, and, after an interview with yourself, in which I received instructions to govern me for further arrangements, I left Fairfax Court-house for Washington at nightfall of the 14th of March. In the meantime, orders had been issued in Washington limiting your command to the Army of the Potomac in the field, and organizing that army into corps.* The latter order so changed the organization as to make it necessary and expedient to assign an experienced medical officer to each corps as a medical director; the idea of an army corps being that it should be a complete army in itself. Here, I intended to bring in the senior medical officers of the army, in the hospitals at Washington, as medical directors. I intended so to distribute them, to break up the Washington arrangements, to send purveyor, as well as hospital surgeon into the field; in short, to transfer everything in Washington to Fort Monroe, whither you informed me we were to proceed. On my arrival in Washington, the Surgeon General informed me that he had resumed the control of hospitals and purveyor; that I must use my inspectors for medical directors and appoint another purveyor, as the one in Washington could not be spared. I was further informed that I could not strip Washington of supplies; that I could take part of what was there, and that the remainder of what I wanted would be ordered from New York, to meet me at Fort Monroe. I was obliged to acquiesce. * *



A medical purveyor was appointed, and ordered to report to me from Baltimore. This officer promptly obeyed, but was in too feeble health to undertake the duty. I then substituted Assistant Surgeon R. H. Alexander, of the army, who entered upon and continued to discharge the duty up to the time I was relieved at Harrison's Bar. * *

On the 17th of March, I saw General Van Vliet in Washington in reference to ambulances. He told me that thirty-six four-wheeled were then in transit from Perryville for Fort Monroe; that he would send eighty-six more from Washington, and one hundred and forty two-wheeled, in addition to those then in possession of the regiments. This was the best that could be done. Those from Perryville reached Fort Monroe in good season, and were distributed by Captain Sawtelle; the others did not arrive until from April 9th to May 1st. March 29th, the headquarters were transferred to the steamer Commodore, at Alexandria. * *

April 1st, the headquarters left Alexandria, and arrived at Fort Monroe on the 2d, at 6 P. M. The next day, I had an interview with Surgeon Cuyler, U. S. A., and arranged for the reception of one thousand wounded in the hospitals under his charge. I had been in hopes of getting more room, but was convinced it could not be safely relied upon. On the 4th, we marched to Great Bethel; and, on the 5th, through a heavy rain, to a cluster of huts, some five miles from Yorktown. On the 6th, I visited Heintzelman's position, in front of Yorktown, inspected his hospital department, and found that his medical director, Milhau, had made excellent arrangements for his field hospitals in case of a battle. Some of the depots, however, proved afterwards to be within range of the enemy's guns, and we were obliged to abandon them. On the 7th, I went to Ship Point, and inspected the rebel huts there. We had then three large clusters of huts, most of them nearly new and in good condition: one at Ship Point, one about four miles from there, on the road to Yorktown, and the third at our own camp, near the road to Fort Monroe. These, with a few small, dilapidated meeting-houses and private dwellings, scattered from Young's to Cheesman's Creek, were afterwards used as hospitals. The accommodations afforded by these buildings, it was evident, would not be adequate for our wants, even with the one thousand provided for at Fort Monroe, in case of a severe action at Yorktown. The country, also, from Warwick Court-house to the York River, at our position, was but a succession of swamps, that in warm weather would be too prolific of malarial poisons to admit of our establishing military hospitals there. I, therefore, determined to arrange, if possible, with the department at Washington, for the reception of all wounded in excess of the one thousand, at some of the hospitals north. Colonel Ingalls agreed promptly to transmit my men from any point on York River to such hospitals as I might indicate. With this understanding, I telegraphed and wrote to the Acting Surgeon General on the 14th of April. April 20th, I received a reply from Surgeon Wood, acceding to my proposal, and making certain suggestions as to sending certain classes of patients to particular points, which seemed to me to be difficult of execution, if not impracticable. I had at that time made arrangements to keep a hospital steamer constantly at Cheesman's Landing, for the reception of wounded only. It was necessary that this hospital should receive all the wounded indiscriminately.

On the 13th, six civilian surgeons, deputed by the Governor of Massachusetts by authority of the Secretary of War, arrived in camp and offered their services. They were particularly charged to look after the Massachusetts volunteers; but, with a zeal as creditable as it was rare, and a patriotism as conspicuous as it was disinterested, they expressed their readiness and their desire to render their services wherever they could be most useful. The party consisted of Doctors Cabot, Hodges, Gay, Park, Heartwell, and Homans. Some of these gentlemen were assigned to the Massachusetts troops in Sumner's corps; the others fitted up a portion of the huts on the Ship Point Road as a field hospital for the regulars. They had precisely the same supplies as the other surgeons. With these means, they were soon at the head of a model establishment for the field. After the evacuation of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, they repaired promptly to the town, and there rendered important services to the wounded.

On the 19th, Professor Henry H. Smith, Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, arrived with the steamer William Whilden, completely fitted up with bedding, stores, instruments, a corps of eighteen surgeons and dressers, and a large number of Sisters of Charity for nurses. He brought with him, also, the means of embalming the bodies of the dead; which kind office he cheerfully performed for numbers of men from various States. Surgeon General Smith, upon being informed of my plans, entered into them with hearty good will, and seconded them with an earnest zeal and intelligence that showed he had not acquired a knowledge of hospital administration in vain. Soon after his arrival, the steamer Commodore was assigned to me by the quartermaster's department. Doctor Smith took charge of her equipment, and, in a short time, had her ready to receive nine hundred wounded. This vessel and the William Whilden then became our receiving ships, one of which was to be constantly in position to receive the wounded.

Soon after our arrival in front of Yorktown, malarial and typhoid fevers again appeared, though not with any alarming rapidity. The greatest proportion occurred in Keyes's corps, on our left. The country occupied by him was the worst on the peninsula, and, in addition to that, one of his divisions was composed of our newest troops. Desirous of keeping the army as little encumbered as possible with sick, that its movements might not be embarrassed on that account, I took measures to send to the north those too ill to move with us. On the 17th of April, three hundred and fifteen such patients were reported to me, a very small number, considering the strength of the army, the wretched weather, and the character of the country. The transport Massachusetts was prepared for them, and, on the 20th, was despatched for Annapolis. Adhering to the same plan, as other men fell sick, I provided the means of transporting them also; and I availed myself of the services of the volunteer aid societies. On May 1st, Mr. Olmstead, the secretary of one association, had a boat, the Daniel Webster, No. 1, in his possession; a steamer on which he could carry two hundred and fifty patients. At his request, I procured the Ocean Queen, a steamer of the larger class of sea-going ships, and turned her over to him. He agreed to fit her up in forty-eight hours after getting possession of her. It took rather longer than that, however, and then she carried but three-fifths of the number she should have carried. Of course, in inaugurating a system of this kind, under our circumstances, some delays, some awkwardness, and some confusion were to be expected. If I had had at my disposal a few medical officers of experience, these arrangements could have been made with more rapidity and precision. As it was, with the exception of the Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, I had no one on the water who had the faculty of rapid systematization; but all seemed disposed to do the best they could, and I believe the operations at Yorktown were fully as successful as could have been hoped for. * * In the

meantime, a few of our men were wounded and were treated in our hospitals. On the 16th of April, General Smith had an important affair on our left, in which thirty-two men were reported to me as killed, and one hundred wounded. The wounded were sent to the hospital ships. On the 26th, twelve men of a Massachusetts regiment were wounded and sent to the ships. In irregular firings, during the siege, several more of our men were wounded and were disposed of in the same manner.

I have already stated that the army was well supplied with medical stores and the means of transporting them before it was put in motion. What was my surprise, then, as soon as we were in position before Yorktown, to find my office flooded with requisitions for more. Upon inquiry, I found that, in many instances, these things had been left by the troops in their old camps. Spirits had very generally disappeared. Various excuses were rendered that were not satisfactory. The medical officers seemed to suppose that the medical purveyor would furnish them with fresh supplies at every change of position, and had taken no pains to transport their stores from Washington to the peninsula. Many days passed before I could remedy this unwise improvidence. My store ship, after having reached Fort Monroe, was detained there by a storm, and when she reached Ship Point, it was found very difficult to land her supplies. I succeeded, finally, in getting her a berth at Cheesman's Creek, and was then enabled to proceed more rapidly. My supplies of stimulants, however, being very limited, those ordered from New York not arriving till very late, I was compelled to refuse to issue to the regiments the little on hand, for the purpose of being sure of having some, at least, in the event of a battle. I distributed what we had to the medical directors of corps, with instructions for its prudent use. The first of the large supply from New York reached Fort Monroe April 14th; the last did not reach the purveyor till the 1st of May. These supplies were shipped by different vessels, and were mingled with other stores, so that they could not be landed until after tedious and vexatious delays.

On the 9th of May, I wrote and telegraphed to the Surgeon General for bedding, hoping it might be ordered up immediately from Fort Monroe. It was despatched from Washington the next day, and reached us at White House, but at a much later date than I had hoped for. * *

To avoid the delay attendant upon sending requisitions to me during the important operations before Richmond, on the 27th of May, I authorized the medical directors of corps to approve them, and directed the purveyor to issue upon their orders. On the 23d of May, I directed the purveyor to purchase a large quantity of extract of beef, and to distribute it to the several corps. On the 11th of June, I directed the medical directors of the corps to see to it that their regiments were supplied with everything necessary and to fill up all deficiencies immediately. This done, there seemed to be no more that I could do to ensure that a sufficiency of all necessary supplies should be on hand in the conflicts soon to occur. If any regiment suffered afterward for the want of these things, it was due to the negligence or inefficiency of their own officers. There was an abundance of supplies at White House. The way to procure them was not only indicated, but the medical officers were repeatedly enjoined to provide themselves in season, and corps directors were instructed to see that they did so provide.

The works in front of Yorktown being nearly ready for the bombardment and assault, on the 27th of April, I proceeded, by your order, to select positions for the field depots for our wounded. On the right, I was accompanied by Captain Abbott, of the Engineers, and was governed by his advice as to protection from the fire of the enemy. While engaged in this duty, several shot were thrown by the enemy at our working parties, and, from observation of their effect and direction, I was satisfied that the positions selected would afford all the protection required for our operations. On the 29th, I proceeded to Sumner's position, and, with the assistance of General Sedgwick, a similar selection of depots was made for the front of that corps.

Immediately afterwards, the embarkation of the sick was commenced. Sumner's, Heintzelman's, and a part of Keyes's corps were relieved. * * May 2d, I telegraphed to the medical director of Keyes's Corps to break up his hospital at Young's Mills; and, on the 4th, to concentrate his sick, with a suitable allowance of medical officers, nurses, and subsistence, and to keep his transportation well in hand for any further movement. The same day, I inquired for how many men he would want accommodation. The next morning, the officer left in charge of the sick at Warwick Court-house reported two hundred and thirty-two men; before night the number increased to eight hundred. I then sent an assistant to see to the matter, and before his task was completed, more than twelve hundred were collected in the woods and elsewhere from that corps alone. I mention these things to show how little reports of sick, even when they could be had, were to be depended upon in making my estimates for transportation and for hospitals. Not that untrue reports were made by the surgeons; but, whenever a march was undertaken, straggling was permitted to go on unrestrained, and, I fear, was sometimes even encouraged by officers whose duty it was to have prevented it. I had frequent occasions to ask attention to this evil during the campaign. The boats of the Sanitary Commission were employed in transferring some of the sick to the north, and, by the 9th of May, they had relieved me of nine hundred and fifty. We then had two thousand in hospital at Yorktown. I placed Assistant Surgeon Greenleaf, of my staff, at this hospital, who organized and conducted it admirably well. When the pressure was over, he was relieved, and rejoined me at headquarters.

May 4th, the enemy evacuated Yorktown. General Stoneman was sent in pursuit, and, on that day, he lost three killed and twenty-eight wounded. The latter were brought to the rear and placed on the Commodore. The next day the battle of Williamsburg took place. In the night, I was directed to send transportation to Queen's Creek for three hundred wounded. The Commodore was immediately despatched in charge of one of my assistants. At noon, of the 6th, she returned to Yorktown, having been unable to effect a landing on account of shoal water. I procured a lighter from Colonel Ingalls, and, taking charge of the Commodore myself, proceeded with her to Queen's Creek. Surgeon General Smith accompanied me. The water was so shallow the steamer could get no nearer to the landing than two miles. Lieutenant Reamy, of the Navy, boarded us, and courteously offered to land us in his boat. Leaving orders for the lighter to follow up the creek as soon as she came up, Doctor Smith and myself went ashore, set the ambulances in motion, and collected from the depots one hundred of our wounded, and got them comfortably on the Commodore by 3 A. M. One hundred wounded prisoners were collected in one of the field works near the landing. The next morning, having organized the ambulance train, I left Doctor Smith to embark the rest of the wounded, including the prisoners, and, boarding a tug, I hastened back to Yorktown, to make further arrangements. Here I was met by an order to hasten to Williamsburg, to care for the wounded there. Having dispatched the Pennsylvania steamer Whilden to Queen's Creek, accompanied by my senior assistant, Doctor A. K. Smith, of the army, I hastened to Williamsburg.

Here I was joined by a party of able and distinguished surgeons from New York, consisting of Doctors James R. Wood, David L. Rogers, Krackowitzer, Stone, Ayers, and others. Doctors Cabot, Hitchcock, and Bronson, of Massachusetts, were also promptly on the ground. The hospitals were distributed among these gentlemen. I need scarcely say that the wounded received at their hands the most prompt and skilful attention. All the wounded in Williamsburg, comprising about seven hundred of our own men and three hundred and thirty-three of the enemy, had the benefit of their care. The remainder of the wounded were attended to in the field depots near the James and York rivers. The whole number of killed in that conflict, reported to me, was four hundred and sixty, and, of wounded, one thousand four hundred and seventy-four. Four hundred and thirty-three wounded prisoners were left upon our hands. Many of our men were so slightly wounded it was not necessary to send them to the hospitals. Of the prisoners, sixty were too badly wounded to be removed. They were left in Williamsburg, under the care of Doctor D. L. Rogers, of New York. The remainder were ordered to Fort Monroe, on the transports. Eight hundred of our men and one hundred prisoners were sent to Fort Monroe on the Commodore, and four hundred and twenty-seven of our men and two hundred and seventy-three prisoners on the William Whilden and other transports. The Whilden sailed direct for Philadelphia. On the 11th of May, the embarkation of our own wounded was completed. The prisoners from the town of Williamsburg were embarked the next morning.

When the enemy was brought to bay at Williamsburg, the corps of Sumner, Heintzelman, and Keyes advanced rapidly upon their position. A drenching rain began in the night of the 5th, and continued the next day. I was informed that many of the regiments left their camps with nothing in their haversacks. They had no shelter from the rain, and nothing to eat. The roads were shocking; it seemed almost impossible to get supplies to them. Their privations were consequently extreme. As a natural result, when the columns were again put in motion, a large number of men were thrown on my hands; some of them sick; most of them tired and exhausted. They came straggling in from the rear of the army, without reports, nurses, or subsistence. It was impossible to create hospitals for all these men at Williamsburg. I, therefore, caused a selection to be made for transportation to the rear, and ordered up one of the boats in charge of the Sanitary Commission, from Yorktown, to receive them. This boat, the *Ehn City*, reached me during the afternoon of the 12th. I directed her, after she was filled up, to proceed to Washington. The remainder of the sick were left in Williamsburg, under the care of Doctor Bronson and the medical officers of General Grover's Brigade. * * About the same time, to afford further relief for our hospitals, a few more of our sick were sent north. On the 11th of May, two hundred and twenty-five were dispatched from Yorktown, and, on the 12th, five hundred more. On the 13th, the steamer *Donaldson* reported to me at Williamsburg from Franklin's Division. She was ordered to take subsistence and hospital stores on board at Yorktown, and then to proceed to Alexandria. The number of men she had on board was not reported, nor the authority by which she came down.

On the 7th of May, General Franklin fought at West Point. Doctor Hamilton, his medical director, reported forty-nine killed and one hundred and thirty-one wounded. He reported, also, the great efficiency of the ambulance corps, organized under your orders October 3d, 1861. One of the men of that corps was killed while engaged in removing the wounded.

On the 7th of May, we had six men wounded in a cavalry skirmish near New Kent Court-house. They were cared for in the houses in the neighborhood.

Matters being arranged at Williamsburg, I moved, on the evening of the 13th, to rejoin headquarters. Bivouacking at night on the road, I reached Cumberland at noon on the 14th. Here I found a number of sick reported as unable to go on. It was raining hard, and the roads were almost impracticable. It was necessary to make some provision for the sick. I took a steam tug at night, and went down the river until I reached the steamer *Commodore*. The master of the vessel refused to go up the river without a pilot, as it would vitiate his insurance. I applied to the provost marshal at Eltham for a pilot. He knew of none. Chancing to hear of the mate of a brig about sailing for home, who was said to know the river, I sent him an order, in your name, to repair on board the *Commodore* immediately to pilot her up. I succeeded in getting her to Cumberland, and thus provided a hospital. Leaving her in position, on the 16th, I moved with the headquarters to White House. This being the new base of operations, it was necessary to establish a general hospital there. There were no buildings at all fit for the purpose, so, to meet present necessities, I resorted to the use of tents. A detail of soldiers was ordered to pitch them. It was furnished reluctantly, and was most inefficient. Under the superintendence of Brigade Surgeon J. H. Baxter, with one hundred and fifty men, I learned that, after two day's work, there were but thirty-four tents pitched. At the end of four days, one hundred were ready; all that we could command. Cooking cauldrons were got in readiness, subsistence was procured, and bed sacks filled, without delay. The army being again in motion, more sick and a multitude of stragglers rushed in upon us. Our store ships and the hospital transports being up, I detailed the *Daniel Webster*, No. 1, to convey a party of the worst cases to Boston. These men were ordered to be selected with great care from those in the hospital tents. Two hundred and sixty was the number to be received. Before one-half this number was sent from the hospital, the ship was reported full. Stragglers had rushed on board without authority and had taken possession. I sent a brigade surgeon to expel them, but without avail. I then determined to send no more men from the peninsula on account of sickness, if there were any means of avoiding it. Orders in relation to the selection of cases were useless. I am sure that hundreds of malingers succeeded in deserting their colors on the hospital transports, in spite of every effort of mine to prevent it. The regimental officers might have prevented it. I could not. After the two hundred and sixty had left on the *Daniel Webster*, I found ten hundred and twenty in the hospital tents, and of these, nine hundred were reported to me by the medical officers in charge as men with such trifling ailments that they should never have been permitted to fall to the rear. * *

While still at White House, I received a telegram from the front that scurvy had appeared in two brigades of the army, one of which were the regular troops. I could scarcely credit the accuracy of the information. I knew that the brigade had obeyed the orders issued in relation to the use of vegetables, and the manner of cooking their rations; still I did not think it prudent to disregard the report, and, accordingly, I telegraphed to Washington for lemons and potash. I procured a few boxes of lemons from the stores of the sanitary commission at once, and carried them with me to the front. Having set the hospital at White House in motion, Brigade Surgeon Baxter, in charge, I loaded three wagons with hospital supplies, and, on May 21st, started once more in pursuit of the army. I found headquarters at Tunstall's Station; the next day they were advanced to

Cold Harbor. Here I investigated the report with regard to scurvy, and found it to be erroneous. I, however, requested the Adjutant General to compel the men to use desiccated vegetables, and to make and use soup daily, unless that were rendered impossible by reason of being actually on the march; the use of fried fresh meat to be absolutely forbidden, boiled or roasted beef to be substituted. On the 23d, I returned to White House, and the next day proceeded to Yorktown to inspect the hospitals there. I found them in want of some articles of clothing and bedding, but generally in good order and well managed. One of these, in the Nelson House, with Miss Dix for housekeeper, was very neat. On my return, I inspected the hospital ships, made arrangements for completing their equipments, and directed the sanitary commission to send one thousand shirts, three hundred wrappers, three hundred pairs of slippers, and one thousand sheets to the Yorktown hospital. I then inspected the hospital at White House, made contracts with nineteen physicians from Massachusetts, sent promptly by Surgeon General W. J. Dale, in answer to a telegram from me, placed eight of them on duty at White House, and sent the remainder to Yorktown to relieve as many regimental medical officers, who were forthwith ordered to their regiments. I found stragglers still coming in to the hospital, some really sick, who said they had been sent by their surgeons. On my return to headquarters, I met one hundred and twenty-five just coming in to Despatch Station to take the train, sent down in ambulances in direct violation of the standing orders of the army. I inspected these men on the spot, and sent a number back to their regiments. When I reached my tent, I again brought this matter to the notice of headquarters, feeling convinced we should soon have no army unless this practice was stopped.

May 27th, General F. J. Porter fought and defeated the enemy at Hanover Court-house. In this battle, there were reported to me sixty-two killed, and two hundred and ten wounded. Of the latter, one hundred and thirty-eight only went into the hospital. One hundred and twenty-three wounded prisoners fell into our hands.

Ambulances were promptly sent for the wounded, and hospitals prepared for them in William Gaines's and Hogan's houses and out-houses. Hogan's house being under fire, I was afterwards obliged to remove the wounded prisoners to Doctor Gaines's buildings. The wounded having been collected and attended to, I requested Colonel Ingalls to order the steamer Knickerbocker to be in readiness to receive them on May 30th. I also directed the Elm City to carry four hundred sick from White House to Yorktown. These boats were in possession of the Sanitary Commission, and neither of them were ready. I then directed our own boat, the Commodore, to be placed in condition to receive the wounded, and requested Surgeon H. H. Smith to take the general direction of affairs at that point. I then substituted the Daniel Webster, No. 2, for the Elm City to convey the sick. This was met by further objection, and I was obliged to reiterate the order peremptorily, with instructions to the surgeon in charge of the hospital to call upon Colonel Ingalls to direct the embarkation if there was any trouble. One hundred and four wounded were sent down and received by Dr. Smith on the Commodore that day; of these, forty-seven were prisoners. It was intended to remove the remainder of the wounded the next day, but a heavy rain coming on, we were obliged to defer it. That day, at 2 P. M., the enemy attacked our left flank at Fair Oaks. The action lasted till nightfall. It was resumed the next morning, and continued till 11 A. M. Immediately after the commencement of the battle, the boats at White House were ordered to be in readiness to receive the wounded. Surgeons were placed on board those in need of them; other surgeons, volunteer and contract, of whom I had a supply at White House, were brought up to the field depots. The transportation of the wounded was begun that night and kept up steadily until completed. This was accomplished by the 7th of June. I never received complete returns of the losses in this action. In Keyes's corps, three hundred and eighty-two were killed, and one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one wounded. In Sumner's, the wounded were about one thousand, and, in Heintzelman's, seven hundred and fifty. The whole number sent from White House by the steamers was three thousand five hundred and eighty. Of these, one hundred and sixty-seven were conveyed to Philadelphia by the William Whilden.

June 8th, a skirmish took place in front of Sumner's position, in which we had four killed and twenty-three wounded. During all this time, there were, of course, some men sick in the field hospitals; it was perceived that they would be more and more in the way as new conflicts occurred, and it became necessary to devise some means of getting them to the rear. For this purpose, I directed the establishment at Yorktown to be enlarged to the capacity of two thousand five hundred, or three thousand beds, so that I might relieve White House hospital, and keep it clear for an emergency. * * I was in hopes I should have received before this the four hundred hospital tents I had asked for while we were at Yorktown. About one-half of them arrived the middle of June. I requested General Van Vliet to have one hundred pitched at White House for an extension of that hospital, and to deposit seventy-five at Savage's and Fair Oaks Stations for use in another battle. * * June 19th, I authorized Mr. F. L. Olmstead to fill the Steamer Daniel Webster, No. 1, and the steamer Spalding from the White House and Yorktown hospitals, and to proceed with them to New York.

A very large number of rebels, killed at Fair Oaks, were interred by our troops; yet many were left unburied. They had fallen in the woods, or had been carried thither, and escaped observation. In the course of time, the remains were so offensive as to seriously discommode our camps. Disinfectants were sent to be strewn over the grounds, and every exertion was made to abate this evil. Still it had not entirely ceased when we left the vicinity.

June 14th, scurvy was again reported as having appeared in Sumner's corps. I sent an able medical officer to investigate it, who found six cases in the 19th and 20th Massachusetts regiments, and several others "acquiring the predisposition to the disease." * * At this time, I found it necessary to ask that so much of General Orders 102, March 19th, 1862, as authorized commanders of corps to grant leaves of absence for fifteen days to medical officers, should be rescinded. Fifteen days would take them home, but it was a rare thing to find them at their posts at the expiration of it. Notwithstanding we had under contract nearly a hundred civilian physicians, the regiments were scarcely much better provided than when we began to fill vacancies in this way. Several of the contract physicians themselves soon repented of their bargains and begged to be relieved. As their contracts could be determined at their own pleasure, I could only refuse to terminate them myself, but could not prevent their doing so. To obviate this inconvenience for a reasonable time, at least, I wrote to the Surgeon General to request him, for the future, to stipulate with these gentlemen that they should not terminate their contracts in less than three months. My suggestion was adopted, and we were thus enabled to retain several who would otherwise have left us.

Desiring to leave nothing undone that would promote and preserve the health of the army at this critical period, I resolved to call upon the whole body of medical officers for their opinions and advice. For this purpose, I addressed to the

medical directors a circular, under date of June 18th. I received, before the final conflicts, reports from several of these, and all agree that nothing of any consequence had been left undone that the medical department could do. Better shelter for the men, less work, and, in a few instances, new clothing was all that seemed to be wanting. June 12th, the headquarters were removed to the right bank of the Chickahominy, near Dr. Trent's house. Some firing and shelling took place from day to day, but without any damage to us. On the 13th, the enemy made a raid to our rear, doing but little harm; our railway communications were not interrupted. On the 15th, the roads then, for the first time, admitting of it, I succeeded in transferring the remainder of the Hanover wounded to the floating hospitals at White House. June 16th, I took measures for providing a receiving hospital for the wounded at Savage's Station, the headquarters of General Heintzelman. Doctor Swinburne, of Albany, New York, a surgeon known to me by reputation, and one who had rendered some service at White House and Fair Oaks, having reported to me, under contract, I directed him to prepare this depot under the supervision of Surgeon Milhau, medical director of Heintzelman's corps. Every facility was given Doctor Swinburne for this purpose; large details of men, all the tents we could command, abundance of subsistence stores. There were several out-houses at the station that were directed to be vacated; some sick in them belonging to Keyes's corps were transferred to White House. An ice-house, near Savage's house, was filled with ice. In twelve days, with a detail of one hundred men, or as many of them as chose to report, Doctor Swinburne succeeded in getting the buildings cleaned, twenty-five tents pitched, two or three cauldrons for making soup, in position, water casks prepared and filled with water, hospital stores and dressings, and was prepared to receive the wounded. June 17th, six hundred sick were ordered from White House to Yorktown, to make room for wounded I expected soon to be called upon to provide for. The same day the medical officers were ordered again to provide themselves with portable soup. Tents were also ordered to be pitched near the railway terminus at White House, for the reception of wounded upon the arrival of the cars. On the 20th, I visited White House again and inspected the arrangements. I met there Mr. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who had come on with a party of well qualified nurses, to offer their services. No more devoted band; none, perhaps, so devoted, had ever presented themselves. I quartered them temporarily upon the hospital steamer Louisiana. At the right time, they repaired to Savage's Station, performed ever memorable service, and crowned their self-sacrifice by cheerfully remaining with the wounded we were obliged to leave in the hands of the enemy when we retired to James River.

Returning to headquarters on June 21st, I sent Doctor D. L. Rogers, of New York, who had rejoined me some days before, the hospital at Williamsburg having been broken up, to the left bank of the Chickahominy, to evacuate upon White House all the field hospitals upon that side. This duty was zealously performed, and all that could be removed was removed. From this time events hurried on with great rapidity. I sent an order to the purveyor at White House to send a large quantity of supplies to Savage's Station. By telegraph, I received the reply that all was packed up and the boat ordered to fall back to West Point. This was exceedingly vexatious. We were tolerably well supplied, and I had, as before reported, a reserve of three wagon loads in my own camp; nevertheless, this misunderstanding was a great disappointment, and caused me much anxiety. In a few days the boat returned. As soon as I heard of this, I repeated my order of June 27th, and telegraphed to the sanitary commission to send up supplies. The effort was made, but too late. On the 28th, our communications were cut off. I received nothing from below but some hospital tents, and they came in just in time to be burnt, or to fall into the hands of the enemy. On the 25th, we had a smart skirmish on our left. The wounded, who were very few, were sent to White House. On the 26th, General McCall fought at Mechanicsville. His division had joined on June 18th. I could not succeed in getting a report from it of any sort. The sick were sent into the camp at headquarters without notice, without a report, a nurse, or a crust of bread. I was obliged to send them to Savage's Station to occupy room I wanted for wounded men. On the 27th, General Porter fought at Gaines's Mill. Ambulances were sent, and his wounded were brought in to Savage's Station. The cars were kept in motion, and as many as could be sent down were sent to the floating hospitals. A large train was loaded at 10 A. M. on the 28th, when we found that the railway was in possession of the enemy, and I was reluctantly compelled to take the men back to the hospital. All this time, the services of every one that could be commanded were employed in attending to the wounded. There were about thirteen hundred in the tents, buildings, and on the lawn. My assistants, Doctors McClellan and Greenleaf, with some of Mr. Brunot's party, were most active and efficient in providing for the refreshment and subsistence of the wounded. Surgeon A. K. Smith, of the army, with Doctor J. Swinburne, and a number of medical officers of volunteers and contract physicians were employed in the necessary operations and dressings. No exertions seemed to be too great, no fatigue too exhausting, for the self-sacrificing zeal of every one of these gentlemen. In the afternoon, I received orders to leave all that could not walk, with a supply of surgeons, nurses, subsistence, and hospital stores, to fall into the hands of the enemy. I caused the wounded to be carefully examined, and six hundred and fifty were reported to me as unable to move. A number of these, however, did contrive to get off and to march to James River in safety. I then called for volunteers to remain with the wounded, and, to the credit of the medical gentlemen, be it said, all that I wanted immediately expressed their readiness to undertake the duty. One of them, Doctor H. J. Milnor, of New York, lost his life from exhaustion in this self-abnegation.

Doctor Swinburne having had the organization of the hospitals, I constituted him chief of the party, and furnished him with a letter to the Confederate commander, in these words:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, June 28th, 1862.

To the Commanding General of the Confederate Forces, or Commanding Officer:

Doctor Swinburne, a volunteer surgeon, with a number of other surgeons, nurses, and attendants, have been left in charge of the sick and wounded of this army who could not be removed. Their humane occupation commends itself, under the law of nations, to the kind consideration of the opposing forces. It is requested that they may be free to return as soon as the discharge of their duties with the sick and wounded will permit, and that the same consideration shown to the Confederate sick, wounded, and medical officers, that have been captured by our forces, may be extended to them. A large amount of clothing, bedding, medical stores, &c., have been left, both at Savage's Station and Doctor Trent's house.

By command of Major General McCLELLAN.

CHARLES S. TRIPLER,
Surgeon and Medical Director Army of Potomac."

On the morning of June 29th, the headquarters moved in the direction of James River, and arrived at Haxall's Landing the next day. The actions at Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill occurred in quick succession. So far as circumstances would admit, the wounded were conducted, or found their way, to this point, to Carter's, and to Harrison's Bar. To the latter position, the headquarters were transferred in the night of July 1st. The next day a heavy rain fell, deluging our wounded, many of whom had no shelter. Some of our hospital ships having reached Harrison's Bar at that time, I procured a lighter from the quartermaster, and commenced shipping the wounded; but I was obliged to suspend this operation by orders from yourself, as the wharf was absolutely necessary for landing subsistence stores. Every thing possible, however, was done for the comfort of the wounded; tea, coffee, soup, and stimulants were being constantly prepared and issued. My train of reserve stores had happily succeeded in reaching the position, and the supplies held out until we were able to get more from the purveyor's store-ship in the river. On July 3d, my successor, Dr. Letterman, having reported, I turned over the department to him.

The reports of killed and wounded in this series of conflicts, I presume, were made to Dr. Letterman; I left the army before there was time to prepare them.

During this campaign, the army was favored with excellent health; no epidemic disease appeared. Those scourges of modern armies, dysentery, typhus, cholera, were almost unknown. We had some typhoid fever, and more malarial fevers; but even these never prevailed to such an extent as to cause any alarm. The sick reports were something larger than we had hoped to have them, but the greater majority of the cases reported were such as did not threaten life or permanent disability. * *

In reflecting upon the history of the medical administration of the army of the Potomac, many defects are perceived. Some of them may be remedied in the future; others, I fear, can not be. For the first time, the United States has assembled very large armies; our staff system has been severely tried. I am not called upon, nor am I prepared to say, whether the other departments have proved successes or failures. My own department was neither a complete success nor a very decided failure. The most serious impediment in the way of its success was, undoubtedly, the want of military habits and training in the medical officers. The general impression among the people seems to be that a good civilian physician is fully competent to discharge the duties of a regimental surgeon; and I have no idea that anything I can say will be effective in disabusing the public mind of a notion that I believe to be as mischievous as it is erroneous. In my opinion, it is impossible to improvise an efficient medical staff; no nation in the world, except our own, has ever attempted it. So little was known among us about a medical department for an army when the present rebellion grew serious, that in the first project for a grand army, one assistant surgeon only was provided for a regiment of twelve hundred men; and, so little importance was attached to his position and character, that all sorts of doctors, even advertising quacks, were sometimes commissioned as medical officers; men, innocent of any such vulgar acquirement as orthography; men, who had never even seen, much less performed, a surgical operation. The great majority of the medical officers were certainly highly respectable members of the profession; but still there were enough of the ignorant or illiterate to prove what I have said: that, so far as the public notion of what was required for a medical officer was concerned, almost any one was considered competent to perform the duties of a military surgeon. I see no remedy for this unless a large permanent staff is hereafter kept up. In so vast an establishment as the Army of the Potomac, without a rigid adherence to system, nothing could have been accomplished. It would have been impossible to supply it; to know whether it was supplied or not; to reduce its supplies to a minimum bulk so that they could be transported; so to limit the extent of the trains that the supply wagons should be accessible. Now this system was derisively termed "red tape," and medical men, fresh from civil life, who ought to have been learners, were encouraged by so-called philanthropists to disregard a restraint they found irksome, and to assert a practical independence of it as a work of a strong will. By firmness, and the aid of the better instructed brigade surgeons, a fair progress was made in controlling and correcting this evil; but there were some medical officers who were incorrigible.

Transportation for medical supplies was provided but, as we have seen, these were in many instances left behind under the plea of want of transportation. The colonels took the doctor's wagon to carry other baggage; at least, that was the excuse offered. Want of discipline was seriously felt in the difficulty of getting reports from the medical officers. It was inconvenient to make them; inconvenient to send them in; the necessity for them was not apparent. The habit of obedience to orders, whether the reason for them is comprehended or not, is one of slow growth, and particularly among medical men brought up in civil life. I never could get complete reports, even while we were in Washington. After we took the field, that difficulty was much increased. Still, for the successful administration of the department, these reports were absolutely necessary. There was unquestionably a deficiency of hospital tents upon the Peninsula; but, if all that were issued to the regiments at Washington had been carefully transported by them, they would have had enough. The tents were left behind in many instances, both on the Potomac and at Yorktown. Want of transportation was again the excuse. Some one will ask, 'Why were not the medical officers who were derelict arrested, tried, or dismissed?' How much better off should we have been with that resort? Who were to take their places? When would they reach us? Would the new staff have been any better than the old, appointed under the same auspices, drawn from the same sources, and with no experience at all? The fault was not with them; it was the fault of the system. Original vice cannot be atoned for, nor its consequences averted, by repetition. "The evils which flow from injudicious counsels can seldom be removed by the application of partial severities." The failure of the medical department of the Army of the Potomac to meet a just public expectation, if it did so fail, which I dispute, was due to a deficiency in the number of officers, to the denial to them of a proper official position, they being considered only as "doctors," to be called upon to prescribe for a man reporting sick, but not authorized to meddle in any way with the police customs of the camps, or to insist on any measure for the preservation of the health of the men; to their not being permitted to control the means of transportation furnished to them, and to the professional incompetency of a certain number of the officers. * * *

I cannot close this report without expressing my appreciation of the conspicuous services of Surgeons J. F. Hammond, J. B. Brown, and J. J. Milhau, the medical directors of Generals Sumner's, Keyes's, and Heintzelman's corps; Surgeon R. H. Alexander, medical purveyor; Surgeon A. K. Smith, and Assistant Surgeons E. McClellan, and C. R. Greenleaf, my own aids. I think I am justified in asserting that there was no duty that these officers were called upon to perform that was not well and



promptly done; that their zeal never faltered; their ability never failed. If my department was conducted to your satisfaction, the efforts of these gentlemen contributed most essentially to that result. Among the volunteer medical officers, in my opinion, Brigade Surgeons Lyman, Crosby, Baxter, Bentley, and Dougherty deserve special notice for their ability and efficiency.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. TRIPLER,

Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director Army of Potomac.

To Major General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *U. S. Army,*

Commanding General Army of Potomac."

XLVI. *Memorandum of Instructions to Inspectors of Hospitals in the Army of the Potomac, given by command of General G. B. McClellan. By Surgeon C. S. Tripler, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.*

* * * "Inspectors of hospitals assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac will proceed to the camps of such divisions of the army as they may be directed to visit, and will institute careful and rigid inspections as to the following points: 1st. Whether there is a brigade surgeon on duty with each brigade; his name and date of commission; whether he is active, competent, and attentive to his duties? * * 2d. Whether each regiment * * is provided with a surgeon and assistant surgeon; * * whether they are present and for duty with their regiments; or, if absent, by what authority, for what reason, and how long? 3d. The number of hospital tents received, and from what source; whether they are used for the sick; or it diverted to any other use, by what authority this was done? Whether the hospital tents are properly located, sufficiently warmed and ventilated, furnished with bunks and bedding, and properly policed? 4th. Whether a competent hospital steward and a sufficient number of hospital attendants are attached to each regiment, and if they are well selected? 5th. How many men are sick in hospital; how many in quarters; what are the prevailing diseases in each? 6th. Whether there is a brigade hospital; if so, how it is situated and served as to stewards and attendants? The character of building, its condition of repair, and its provision of bunks and bedding should also be noted, and the following questions answered: Can it be advantageously dispensed with? Should any of the patients be sent to the general hospitals? How many patients does it contain, and what are the diseases? Is the building sufficiently ventilated and warmed? 7th. What is the condition of medicines, hospital stores, instruments, and dressings? Are they sufficient to enable the regiment to take the field? If deficient, in what respect? Has any record been kept of the supply received? Have they been judiciously and faithfully used? 8th. Has the hospital-fund account been kept in accordance with orders, and if not, who is responsible for the neglect? 9th. How many and what kind of ambulances are on hand? What is their condition? From what source were they received? Is their use strictly confined to the transportation of the sick, and to the ambulance drills? If not, who is to blame? 10th. Are the records of hospitals properly kept? Do the surgeons send in their weekly reports? 11th. What is the condition of the camp? Is it well located? If not, can its location be advantageously changed? Is it well drained and well policed? Are the tents in good order and well ventilated? 12th. Are the men well clothed? Are their persons kept clean? 13th. How is the cooking done? Are the messes inspected, and by whom? Are the provisions good? 14th. Are the men's sinks properly located and attended to? 15th. What means are resorted to for warming the camps, and are they effective? 16th. What is the strength of the regiment? 17th. What is the general sanitary condition of the regiment? How many would have to be sent to the general hospital if the regiment were ordered to march? Upon all these points a systematic report will be made to the medical director immediately after each inspection. Where the inspectors perceive hygienic errors to exist, they will call the attention of the proper authority to them at once, and state in the report of inspection that they have done so. The inspectors will also examine medical officers in relation to their duties, ascertaining whether they understand them, taking the Regulations as their guide. They will instruct the medical officers in their duties, being careful to correct any errors, and to point out to them the scope and correct manner of performing their duties. The surgeon's call should be beaten in the presence of the inspector, to enable him to judge whether the routine of duty is understood, and to decide whether the men attending surgeon's call correspond with the official reports, and whether they are judiciously treated. The inspector will also institute an inquiry into the cases of the men who are recommended for discharge. The number of certificates sent to headquarters indicate either great facility in granting these discharges or great carelessness in the inspection of the men at the time of their enlistment. It is the desire of the General that a thorough medical inspection of the army be made as speedily as possible, that no possible deficiency may exist in the medical department when the army advances upon the enemy; and to this end he commands all officers, of whatever rank, to afford the inspectors of hospitals every facility in conducting their inspections."

XLVII. *Memorandum of Instructions to Brigade Surgeons of Volunteers of the Army of the Potomac, promulgated by Command of General G. B. McClellan; being General Order No. 30, Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, October 3d, 1861.*

"The following regulations respecting the duties of Brigade Surgeons are published for the government of all concerned:

1. The brigade surgeons will frequently inspect the police, cooking, clothing, and cleanliness of the camps and men in their respective brigades; the position and condition of the sinks; the drainage of the camp grounds; the ventilation of the tents, etc.; making written reports to the brigade commanders whenever, in their opinion, any errors in these respects require correction, and sending duplicates of these reports to the medical director of the army.

2. They will see that the medicines, hospital stores, instruments, and dressings of the several regimental surgeons are kept constantly sufficient in quantity, in good order, and always ready for active service.

3. They will collect from the several regimental surgeons, and transmit every Saturday morning to the medical director, a copy of their morning report made to the commanding officers of their regiments, and will accompany these with remarks showing the character of the principal diseases prevailing.

4. They will promptly report to the medical director all changes in station, or location of themselves, or any of the medical officers in their brigades, with the number, date, and authority of the order by which such changes were made.

5. They will inspect carefully all men receiving certificates of disability for discharge, and, if they approve, they will countersign such certificates.

6. The hospital attendants, to the number of ten men to a regiment, and the regimental bands will be assembled under the supervision of the brigade surgeons, and will be drilled one hour each day, except Sunday, by the regimental medical officers, in setting up and dismantling the hand stretchers, litters, and ambulances; in handling men carefully, placing them upon the litters and ambulance beds, putting them into the ambulances, taking them out, etc.; carrying men upon the hand stretchers, observing that the leading bearer steps off with the left foot, and the rear bearer with the right; in short, in everything that can render this service effective and the most comfortable for the wounded who are to be transported.

7. Brigade surgeons will see that the orders of the commanding general, in relation to the uses to which ambulances are to be applied, are strictly obeyed, and they will report promptly to the brigade commanders all infractions of these orders.

8. Whenever a skirmish or affair of outposts occurs, in which any portion of their brigades is engaged, they will see that the ambulances and stretchers, properly manned with the drilled men, are in immediate attendance to bring off the wounded, and that the regimental medical officers are at their posts with their instruments, dressings, and hospital knapsacks in complete order and ready for immediate use, so that no delay may occur in rendering the necessary surgical aid to the wounded.

9. They will report in writing to the medical director, within twenty-four hours after any affair with the enemy, the name, rank, and regiment of each of the wounded; the situation of the wound, and the surgical means adopted in the case.

10. Brigade surgeons will be held responsible that the hospital service in their brigades is kept constantly effective and in readiness for any emergency. No remissness in this respect will be tolerated or overlooked.

By command of Major General McCLELLAN.

(Signed)

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL.

NOTE.—The medical director desires that exsection of the shoulder and elbow-joints shall be resorted to, in preference to amputation, in all cases offering a reasonable hope of success, and that Pirogoff's operation at the ankle should be preferred to Chopart's, or to amputation above the ankle, in cases that might admit of a choice."

XLVIII. *Extract from General Order No. 9, from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, in relation to the Duties of Commissaries of Subsistence in connection with Brigade and Regimental Hospitals.*

* * * "Subsistence officers must make issues to the hospitals and keep the accounts of hospital funds in strict conformity with the requirements of the Regulations [Par. 1073, 1074, 1075]. * * * Leaves of absence to medical officers are prohibited, unless granted from these headquarters. * * * Patients will not be sent from the regimental to the general hospital without the authority of the medical director. Applications for this authority must be made in writing, specifying the names and diseases of the patients, and be handed in to the office of the medical director between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. * * * The reveille will not be beaten until after sunrise, and hot coffee will be issued to the troops immediately after reveille roll-call, as a preventive of the effects of malaria." * * *

XLIX. *Extracts from a Report to the Surgeon General on the Sanitary Condition of the Army of the Potomac in November and December, 1862. By Surgeon C. S. TRIPLER, U. S. A., Medical Director.*

* * * "Until October, 1861, but a small proportion of the regiments made reports, and few with sufficient accuracy to be considered useful or reliable. As the medical officers learn more of their duties, greater punctuality is observed in this respect. I received for October, reports from one hundred and twenty-nine regiments, seven battalions, fourteen batteries, and eight general hospitals. The aggregate strength of the force from which these reports were received was one hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-three. Of these, thirty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-eight were under treatment during the month in the field and general hospitals; twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-three were returned to duty; two hundred and ninety-five died, and seven thousand four hundred and forty-three remained under treatment at the end of the month; five hundred and ten were discharged on surgeons' certificates of disability. These men never should have been enlisted. They were simply impositions upon the government, and were received through the carelessness or incompetency of the recruiting or inspecting officers. The same remarks may apply to those who will be presently noticed as having been discharged in November. The rates of the sick remaining at the end of the month to the whole force was 6.07 per centum; the ratio of deaths is 3.03 per centum per annum. For the month of November, I have reports from one hundred and fifty-six regiments, six battalions, twenty batteries, and eight general hospitals. From the division commanded by General Dix, I have no reports. The aggregate strength of the forces from which I have received reports is one hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven. Of these, forty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six have been under treatment in the field and general hospitals; thirty-five thousand nine hundred and fifteen of whom have been returned to duty, and two hundred and eighty-one have died; nine thousand two hundred and eighty-one remained under

treatment at the end of the month; six hundred and eighteen have been discharged upon surgeons' certificates of disability. The number remaining is considered the constant diminution of force due to sickness. This is 6.5 per centum. Of these, however, more than one-half are probably capable of taking the field, and would do so in case of an advance or an attack. The proportion of serious cases to the whole number treated is about one-third, and this I should consider as the true number of the sick who would be unfit for any duty at any given time. This would give 2.3 per centum as inefficient.

The deaths in November were two hundred and eighty-one, which gives a mortality for the whole force of 2.36 per centum per annum. The diseases from which our men have suffered most have been continued remittent and typhoid fevers, measles, diarrhœa, dysentery, and the various forms of catarrh. Of all the scourges incident to armies in the field, I suppose that chronic diarrhœa and dysentery have always been the most prevalent and the most fatal. In this army, they are almost unknown. We have but two hundred and eighty cases of chronic diarrhœa, and sixty-nine of chronic dysentery, reported in the month of November. No other army that has ever taken the field can show such a record. We have one thousand three hundred and thirty-one cases of measles reported in November. This disease almost invariably appears among irregular troops in a few weeks after they are assembled in camp. The regiments in which these cases have occurred are those recently arrived. Most of them reached Washington with the disease prevailing. It has been, generally, of a mild form, soon running through the regiment, and then disappearing. I do not consider its propagation, under the circumstances, as due to contagion. On the contrary, it springs up from local causes, to which all the men are equally exposed, and those susceptible become its subjects, as a matter of course. Among regular troops, it is very rarely seen. Of fevers of all sorts, we have had seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-two cases. Of these, four thousand and fifty-one were remittents and typhoids. The proportion of the latter to the former is stated to be one to two and three tenths. I have every reason to believe that this is greatly exaggerated by errors in diagnoses. I do not look upon typhoid fever, to the extent it has prevailed in this army, as being of any great moment. From the reports of inspectors of hospitals, so far as inspections have yet been made, I am satisfied this disease, if it ever prevailed to that extent, is now considerably declining. The regiments that have suffered most from fevers in November have been the Vermont, one from Maine, one or two from Pennsylvania, and one from Indiana. In all these regiments, disease is now sensibly abating, and we have every reason to hope that in a few months their sanitary condition will be equally as good as that of the rest of the army. I think there is abundant reason to be satisfied with the progress that has been made in this army in introducing something of a system of hygienic precautions; in instructing its medical officers in their duties; in keeping them supplied with sufficient medicines, hospital stores, and instruments; in exacting from them a proper accountability for public property, and insisting upon its being used with economy; in preventing the army from being burdened with articles that, however convenient they may be, are not absolutely necessary, and cannot be transported in any possible supply train when the men are required to march; in requiring reports, at short intervals, of the sanitary condition of the regiments, and in instituting regular and thorough sanitary inspections by officers of experience of the medical department of the army, who are competent to perform that duty; who understand what is necessary and what superfluous, and upon whose reports we can undertake to correct errors and abuses understandingly. The result of this great effort is seen in the statistics above recorded. While the ratio of cases of disease to the whole force does not differ for the two months reported, the ratio of mortality is sixty-seven per centum per annum less in November than October. Important information is being constantly received from the inspectors of hospitals as to all matters relating to the comfort and health of the troops, thus affording opportunities for correcting errors and irregularities wherever they may be found to exist." * * *

L. *Extracts from a Report to General G. B. McClellan on the Hospitals of the Army of the Potomac, in December, 1861, and January, 1862.* By Surgeon C. S. TRIPLER, U. S. A., Medical Director.

"In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to report what I conceive to be the true state of the hospitals of this army. I hasten to present this letter, in anticipation of the completion of all the inspections ordered.

The importance of the subject seems to me to demand this, to allay unnecessary apprehensions, and to afford an opportunity for correcting existing irregularities, as well as to offer suggestions as to the means of preventing, as far as practicable, any increase of disease during the winter and spring.

I have observed some regiments, after arriving here in wretched sanitary condition, that have steadily improved, until their sick lists would compare favorably with the rest. This might be accounted for by acclimation; by improvement in discipline and police; by acquaintance with the wants of a soldier in camp. But other troops, and those, too, from particular sections of country, have not improved. The Vermont regiments in General Brooks's brigade are examples of this. They give us the largest ratio of sick of all the troops in this army, and that ratio has not essentially varied for the last three months. They suffered in the first place from measles, sharing the lot of all irregular troops. Since then, they have been the subjects of remittent and typhoid fevers. Surgeon C. C. Keeney, U. S. A., reports the police, clothing, and tents of all these regiments as good, with the exception of those of the 2d and 3d regiments, which, strange to say, are in decidedly the best sanitary condition. * * The camping ground of the 3d Vermont Volunteers is bad. The soil is clay, the face of the country rolling; but presenting many plains sufficiently extensive for camps. * * We are now called upon to guard against the diseases of winter and spring. The principal diseases we have to fear are typhus and typhoid fevers and pneumonia. These diseases prevail in this district during the present and the approaching season. Already a number of cases have occurred. These diseases arise from foul air, bad clothing, imperfect shelter, exposure to cold and wet, and imperfectly drained and badly policed camps. The indispensable conditions for securing the health of men in the field are, good clothing, good food, and good water, dry camp grounds, and an abundant supply of pure air. For the shelter of our men, we are to choose between tents and huts. There are clusters of buildings within our limits that might be occupied by our troops; but, having been erected for a different purpose, they are in nowise adapted to this. They are ill constructed and ill ventilated. I should prefer, if it is practicable, that the

troops should be sheltered by the Chester hut used at Balaklava. These huts, with the independent roof ventilation, were found well adapted for hospitals, as well as quarters, and the results of their employment were altogether satisfactory. But it will take time to erect these, and our necessities seem to be too pressing to admit of this delay. They might, however, be put up to some extent in the worst of our camping grounds, if military necessity requires that our men shall be kept in those positions. Next to these huts, I would invite attention again to the plan of improving our tents that I recommended in December last: by building a pen of logs and slabs the size of the base of the tent some three feet high, and then securing the tent upon this as a roof. This plan is now in use in several camps, and, whenever it has been adopted, it has been found to contribute very much to the comfort of the men. In some of the camps, pits have been dug as in the Crimea, and tents placed over them. This I condemned emphatically. I should add that, in my opinion, board floors should be furnished to all the tents, and fresh straw or hay for the men to sleep upon. These tents must not be overcrowded, as is a common and pernicious practice in all armies. The ventilation of tents, a more difficult matter than is generally supposed, should be secured by windows, as they are termed, in the tent roofs, and by frequently opening the tent doors, or keeping them open during the day. The tent foundation should not be allowed to be banked up with dirt. There can never be a dry soil under the tent floors where this practice obtains. Most of the subsoil upon the banks of the Potomac is of clay. This is particularly observed in camps presenting the largest sick reports, and, therefore, the greater attention is required to be paid to drainage. I do not believe such a soil can be drained sufficiently to dispense with floors to the tents. But, to secure as good a drainage as practicable, I would recommend that each company street should be surrounded by a ditch not less than a foot deep; the ditch to be four feet from the tents. Ditches of a few inches depth should surround the tents and lead to the main ditches. The floors of the tents should be raised at least three inches from the ground; lime or charcoal should be strewn beneath, and the floors laid without pinning, that it may be readily taken up, and the ground under it policed.

Pure air cannot exist in camp without good police regulations. I recommend that all impurities collected in the camps shall be buried not less than a foot below the surface. In cavalry camps, the manure must be got rid of in some way, or the men will get sick. Camping grounds long occupied get saturated with putrescent exhalations that engender and aggravate disease. A change of camp diminishes an endemic until a new saturation of the soil renews the source of disease. This was exemplified in General Brooks's brigade. A change of camp seemed to have checked the endemic in a regiment, yet gradually it reappeared. The camping ground of Colonel Berdan's sharpshooters should be changed, for its drainage is bad. This regiment is suffering from measles, followed by lung complications. A dry camp is necessary for the command. If a suitable ground is selected, and the tents are pitched as I have suggested, I should anticipate favorable results. I recommend an immediate change of the camp grounds of the brigades that show an excessive proportion of sick; that these grounds shall be selected with relation to their suitable drainage and exposure, both to storms and to malaria. The food of the men is good, and they are gradually improving in cookery. Severe dysenteries or diarrhoeas are rare in our camps. The clothing of the men is generally good. I think deficiencies in this respect have nothing to do with the fevers that scourge the Vermont troops. If it were practicable, it would be desirable that our men should be furnished with high water-proof boots, that their feet and legs might be kept dry when compelled to walk through the deep mud of the Virginia side of the Potomac. I recommended that, in September, hot coffee should be issued to the men immediately after reveille. This was ordered. I doubt whether the order is now observed, but I think the matter so important that the order might be advantageously reiterated. Picket duty involves great exposure at this season. The shelter tents might be used much to the comfort of the soldier on outpost. I would give a whiskey ration twice a day to men thus exposed, and they certainly should be furnished with the high boots I have suggested. They could have a comparatively dry bivouac by using rubber blankets to lie upon. I think if we do all this, or as much of it as possible, we shall have done all we can to secure the health of our men. It may not meet the whole difficulty in the case of the Vermont troops, but it will alleviate it. I fear there is a nostalgic element affecting this brigade unfavorably. This cannot be remedied while the spectacle of their sick and dying comrades is before them. We shall diminish disease by the course I have pointed out, and this will act favorably upon the other men. The process of acclimation has been more tedious in these troops than in any other; but now the sickness in these regiments occurs among the recruits mainly, and those longest here are the healthiest. While upon this subject, I ask leave to suggest, that it is advisable to forbid soldiers coming into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, unless upon duty, with written orders. Small-pox is quite prevalent in those cities, and I have reason to believe that cases that have occurred of late have originated from exposure in town. Revaccination has been practiced as generally as practicable among our troops, yet cases of variola still occur. Men have the disease who have been vaccinated and revaccinated very recently. Such occurrences impair our confidence in the immunity afforded by vaccination. I know no means of preventing them except to keep our men out of the way of infection altogether. I also earnestly recommend that all recruits intended for the army shall be revaccinated before they leave the rendezvous where they are enlisted to join their regiments. Hundreds of recruits have joined this army lately who have never been vaccinated. * * It is notoriously unsafe to travel over any railroad in the country, at the present day, unprotected by vaccination."

LI. *Instructions to Medical Directors of Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac.* By SURGEON CHARLES S. TRIPLER, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

"Having been assigned as medical director of the Army Corps of General ———, you will please to observe the following instructions:

I have reason to believe great improvidence exists in relation to the accumulation, care, and expenditure of medicines and hospital stores. You will require brigade and other senior surgeons in your corps to inspect personally the supplies of the several regiments or detachments under their supervision, and to certify to you that they have done so, and find the supplies already furnished to have been faithfully and economically used, and that any new supply required is really necessary before you approve a requisition. After you have rigorously scrutinized these requisitions, you will endorse your action upon them, and then forward them to this office. You will specially forbid any requisition to be sent to this office directly, or through any

other channel than yourself. None will be noticed or supplied by me unless thus transmitted. You will inspect frequently the several commands under your supervision, and see that their hospital departments are kept in perfect order, and always ready for any emergency. It will be a never ending source of mortification, if, in the approaching conflicts, anything really necessary for the proper care of the wounded that the medical department has the power to supply, shall be found wanting. There is a disposition among inexperienced medical officers to accumulate superfluous drugs, and to transport them to the exclusion even of surgical appliances of infinitely more importance. It will be your duty to watch and guard carefully against this error. When your corps is ordered to move, there will be, of course, some men unable to march. These must be left in the general hospital. Upon the late march to Fairfax, a large number of men were sent into the general hospital. In a great many instances, these men were selected without any judgment. Hundreds were received with no disease that should have excused them from duty. Your attention is called to this, that you may take vigorous measures to prevent such an abuse in future. * * Instructions for medical officers in battle have been prepared and issued from headquarters. You will endeavor to carry these into effect, and see that the officers concerned are instructed in the several duties therein assigned to them. The reports required to be made by chief medical officers of divisions will be made through you, and transmitted with as little delay as practicable. You will make a monthly return of the medical officers of your corps to me. You will see that the monthly reports of sick and wounded are promptly made out at the end of each month, and handed to you to be transmitted to me. You need not consolidate these, but send them all to me without delay. You will see that the weekly reports of the sick of the several regiments are regularly sent in and forwarded to me; the diseases prevailing must be stated in these reports. This information is absolutely necessary at these headquarters. Certificates of disability, approved by the division boards, whenever practicable, will also be forwarded to this office through you. A medical purveyor has been appointed for this army, and will accompany it into the field. He will establish a depot as near the seat of operations as practicable. Sufficient supplies for this army have been ordered to that depot, and it is therefore unnecessary for regimental medical officers to send in daily trifling requisitions, that only encumber the files and embarrass the operations of the purveying department. * * The medical officers of your corps, you will require to transact their business with you, and through you with this office. When additional medical aid is required anywhere within the limits of your corps, you will assign any medical officer, including the brigade surgeons, whose services can be commanded with the least inconvenience to that duty. Frequent communication, both personally and by letter, with this office is invited and enjoined. Your suggestions will always be carefully considered. Every facility in my power will be afforded you in the performance of your duties, and in sustaining your authority." * * *

LII. *Telegram to the Surgeon General, dated White House, May 18th, 1862.* By Surgeon C. S. TRIPLER, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

"It is absolutely necessary that not less than thirty contract physicians should be sent to this army at once, to fill the places of medical officers sick and on detached service. The supplies that left Washington on May 11th have not yet reached here. We are nearly exhausted. I suggest that medical supplies be sent in charge of a special agent, to be delivered to the purveyor to whom they are directed. Medical supplies have been found stored, under other supplies, in the hold of vessels, and detained there for weeks, in this river. We must have four-wheeled ambulances; two-wheeled are good for nothing. I asked for one hundred and forty four-wheeled some time ago. A lot of two-wheeled have been received since, but are altogether insufficient. We want steamer hospitals, properly fitted up for five thousand wounded, provided with physicians, nurses, and stores."

LIII. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Service in the Peninsular Campaign.* By Surgeon J. F. HAMMOND, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Second Army Corps.

* * * "March 24th, 1862, I was assigned to duty on the staff of General E. V. Sumner as the medical director of the Second Army Corps. I reported for duty as the medical director on March 25th, at Warrenton Junction, Virginia. Whilst there, a reconnaissance was made to the Rappahannock River by General O. O. Howard. The 1st of April, the Second Corps began its march to the lines of Yorktown, by way of Alexandria and Fort Monroe. We embarked at Alexandria the 6th of April, and arrived before Yorktown the 8th. From that time to the 4th of May, our pickets were engaged with the enemy, more or less, day and night. Numbers were wounded by rifle balls and shrapnel, and were transported on steamers to the North. The character of the country where we encamped was low, flat, moist; the soil argelo-arenaceous, covered with heavy timber of pine and oak and dense undergrowth. There were numerous ponds of water, and water could be obtained a few inches beneath the surface everywhere. Early in the morning of the 4th of May, it was announced that the lines of Yorktown were evacuated, and the enemy in full retreat, and General Sumner was ordered to take command of the pursuit. Late in the afternoon of that day, he came up with General Stoneman's brigade of cavalry, close upon the enemy, before the defences of Williamsburg. General Stoneman had just been checked and driven back. The brigades of General Hancock and General Brooks arriving soon after, General Sumner, supposing that reinforcements were close in his rear, determined to dislodge the enemy at once. Two lines of battle were formed of these brigades, and the order to advance was given by the tap of a drum. It was just at dark, and the woods between our line and the enemy's works, which the cavalry had reported as practicable, were found so dense that the troops lost their line of direction, and were compelled to halt. General Sumner, in the meantime, had advanced with his staff even within the enemy's line of pickets, and narrowly escaped capture. He returned, and ordered the troops to bivouac where they were, saying, "They shall not retreat an inch." The 5th of May, the battle of Williamsburg was fought. It commenced in the morning, and continued, with short intervals, during the day. Though General Sumner was in command until the arrival of General McClellan, in the afternoon, none of the Second Corps were on the ground, except the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and they were not engaged. The enemy were strongly entrenched in a series of field works. Our troops, being in pursuit, and detained by the bad condition of the roads, by wagons, and various other obstacles, arrived slowly and

irregularly. * * On the 6th of May, General Sumner and staff returned to Yorktown, to embark with his corps for West Point, Virginia. Thence the corps marched by the White House, on the Pamunky, to the Chickahominy, where it arrived on the 21st of May. The afternoon of the 31st of May, the Second Corps received orders to move across the Chickahominy immediately, to the support of the Third and Fourth Corps, which had been engaged with the enemy for some hours. Orders from general headquarters were then in force for no wagon of any description to cross the Chickahominy in the event of a forward movement. The medical officers had orders from the same source to take no supplies except their hospital knapsacks filled, and the men's haversacks were kept constantly supplied with two days' rations. We moved accordingly with only our full hospital knapsacks. About three miles beyond the Chickahominy, at Fair Oaks, finding that the enemy had scattered the Third Corps, and was approaching, flushed with victory, the Second Corps was formed for battle, and met the enemy in a terrible shock, hurling him back at the point of the bayonet. That night our corps slept, without cover, upon their arms. The battle was renewed vigorously the next day, and the enemy was completely defeated and driven back by the Second Corps. * * The Second Corps remained encamped at Fair Oaks until the 29th of June. The character of the country was very similar to that about Yorktown; not so low nor so flat. During our stay at Fair Oaks our pickets were daily and nightly engaged with the enemy, involving various casualties.

The 27th or 28th of June, General French's and General Meagher's and General Caldwell's brigades were detached, under General French, to the support of General Porter, east of the Chickahominy.

The morning of the 29th of June, after a night of incessant watching, a telegraphic dispatch was received from general headquarters, ordering the Second Corps to fall back three-quarters of a mile to the rear, and connect on the left with General Heintzelman's, and on the right with General Franklin's Corps. The movement was effected in good order, without firing a shot. Here the enemy came upon us, and the engagement of Allan's Farm was fought. The enemy was repulsed, and our three corps fell back to Savage's Station, two miles to the rear. That afternoon, was fought the battle of Savage's Station, in which the enemy were repulsed with great loss. During that night, the three corps moved across the White Oak Swamp.

On June 30th, the battle of Glendale was fought, the enemy attacking us. They were signally defeated, with heavy loss. That night, we marched to the James River, and encamped upon its bank.

The next day, the 1st of July, retracing our steps for three or four miles, we fought the battle of Malvern. The enemy attacked, and were defeated and driven back with great slaughter. That night, we moved down the James River to Harrison's Landing. * *

At the battle of Fair Oaks the Second Corps numbered more than twenty-two thousand men. The primary dressings were applied by the medical officers who accompanied the troops into the fight, wherever they could obtain cover in the immediate neighborhood of their respective regiments. The wounded were thence transported to the houses nearest the battlefield, where, after filling the rooms, they were placed upon the ground outside of the houses, and bowers were built over them. Here those who had not been dressed where they fell, had their wounds cared for, and, in other cases, dressings were reapplied or readjusted. The attention they received was all that could be rendered them by the medical officers of the corps. Without exception, the latter were incessant in their efforts to relieve the wounded, and no body of men whatever could be more faithful in the discharge of their duties. The supply of water was sufficient and good. Food was scarce, as we had left camp with but two days' rations in the haversacks, and wagons were not allowed to accompany the troops, and all supplies were cut off by the freshet in the Chickahominy, the loss of the bridges, and the state of the roads. The supply of canned soups was inadequate, and I found it necessary to give orders, with the approval of General Sumner, to slaughter horses for soup for the wounded. The weather was cool at night, and warm at midday, and much rain fell before the wounded were removed to the White House. All the ambulances of the corps were absent, detached by orders from general headquarters, before we crossed the Chickahominy, to transport the wounded of General Porter's battle at Hanover Court-house. The medical director of the Army of the Potomac sent a medical officer to assure me that transportation by the railroad would be afforded the next day. It was agreed that the cars should arrive at a near station at noon, the following day, prepared to take all of my wounded at once, and I was required to have them all at the station by that time. The removal of them was commenced at daylight, and they were at the railroad at the appointed hour; but the destruction of a part of the railroad by the rain, which fell in torrents, and the timidity of the conductors prevented the cars from taking the wounded for more than forty-eight hours after the time appointed. The wounded were protected from the weather as well as was practicable, and every other attention was amply rendered. I believe that the mortality was not increased by the exposure. But two or three deaths occurred during that time. Most of the wounded went on foot from the field to the field hospitals; the balance were all transported on hand litters. They were removed from the field hospitals to the cars, a mile or more, on foot or in ambulances, a few of which had then arrived on hand litters and on horse litters. The horse litters, which permitted the recumbent position, served admirably for transporting the most painfully wounded. The fire to which our troops were subjected at Fair Oaks was chiefly from small arms, and the range, from thirty yards to five hundred. Its duration was not more than three hours the first day, and nine or ten the second. The enemy used the improved conoidal ball and the ball and buck cartridge. Other projectiles could not be distinguished by the characters of the wounds. The wounded were transported by railroad to the White House, on the Pamunky, and we never knew to which general hospitals they were distributed. Primary amputations and a few exsections, all after reaction had taken place, were performed. They were lost sight of on their removal for the general hospital. Chloroform and ether, not mixed, were the anæsthetics employed. No death was observed from an anæsthetic.

The Second Corps lost, in the battle of Fair Oaks, two hundred and seven killed, and nine hundred and four wounded; total, one thousand one hundred and eleven. The 28th of June, orders were received from general headquarters for all the wounded that were able to walk to go forward on the line of march to the James River, by way of the White Oak Swamp; for those who could not walk to be abandoned to the enemy; for medical officers and attendants to be detailed to remain with them, and fall with them into the hands of the enemy, and for hospital supplies of every kind to be left with them. This was done accordingly, except that every man unable to walk who could find a place to ride went along, and very few were left to the enemy. Whilst at Fair Oaks, the command, enveloped in malaria, illy supplied with antiscorbutics, much exposed to the

weather, and almost nightly harassed by the enemy, suffered much from intermittent fevers, diarrhœa, and scurvy. A surgeon of brigade reported to me that he had cured some of his cases of diarrhœa with raw Irish potatoes in vinegar. The condition of the command was, therefore, not so good at the succeeding battles on the march to the James River. Yet the *morale* was excellent. The supplies of medicines and hospital stores were such as could be taken in the knapsacks and in the hands. From the 23th June until the 3d of July, we did not see our wagons or ambulances. They were sent in advance of the column, filled with sick and wounded. Litters were borne by the attendants with the troops. At Allan's farm, the Second Corps were engaged generally for about five hours. The fire was from small arms and artillery. The range, a few hundred yards. The wounded were taken to Savage's Station. But one wounded man was abandoned there to the enemy; he was wounded in the head; the brain was protruding, and he was insensible, though still living. Our loss there was estimated at about two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The same day, our corps was engaged in the battle of Savage's Station for four to five hours. The arms and range were about the same as at Allan's farm. The battle continued until after dark. The wounded were taken to the neighboring houses, which were converted into hospitals, and medical officers and supplies were left with them. The march through the White Oak Swamp was made between seven at night and dawn, the next day. The battle of Glendale, June 30th, continued from three in the afternoon until some time after dark. General Sumner's, General Heintzelman's, and General Franklin's Corps, comprising six divisions and twenty-five batteries, or one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, were all simultaneously engaged. The wounded were disposed of in the same manner as at Savage's Station. But two brigades of the Second Corps were actually engaged with the enemy in the battle of Malvern Hill. The arm used on both sides in that battle was chiefly the artillery. The casualties in the Second Corps in the battles from Fair Oaks to James River, viz., Allan's farm, Savage's Station, Glendale, and Malvern, were estimated at one hundred and seventy-three killed, one thousand and two wounded; total, one thousand one hundred and seventy-five. This is only an approximation to the true number. It was wholly impracticable to obtain it more accurately. It was estimated that three-fourths of the wounded were brought away by our column. Every attention was rendered to the wounded by the medical officers of the corps that it was possible to give them. I do not believe that there was an instance where a medical officer hesitated for an instant to make any sacrifice of self, when the circumstances required it, for the wounded. Some of the wounded and sick were sent to a general hospital established at Harrison's Landing, on our arrival there, but nearly all of them were shipped on steamers down the James River. Notwithstanding the climate and the weather, and the exposure, and the want of vegetable diet, and the harassing march, the health of the command remained comparatively good until after getting into camp at Harrison's Landing, when the daily sick report rose rapidly to about ten per cent." * * *

LIV. *Report from the Depot Hospital of the Fair Oaks Battle-ground.* By Surgeon J. F. HAMMOND, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Second Army Corps.

"SIR: I have the honor to make to you the following report of the killed and wounded in the recent battles of the 31st of May and 1st of June. In General Sedgwick's division, there were thirty-three killed and one hundred and fifty-six wounded in the 1st brigade, commanded by General Gorman; five killed and thirty wounded in General Burns's 2d brigade; fifteen killed and ninety-two wounded in the 3d brigade, under General Dana, and one killed and four wounded in battery I of the First Artillery; a total of three hundred and thirty-six. In General Richardson's division, General Howard's brigade lost one hundred and fifteen killed and three hundred and ninety-four wounded; General Meagher's brigade lost four killed and twenty-nine wounded; General French's brigade had thirty-four killed and one hundred and eighty-one wounded, and the batteries had eight wounded; a total of seven hundred and sixty-five. In General Sedgwick's division, fifty-four were killed and two hundred and ninety-two were wounded; in General Richardson's division, one hundred and fifty-three were killed and six hundred and twelve wounded; making an aggregate of two hundred and seven killed and nine hundred and four wounded in the corps. Besides these, the medical officers of the corps dressed over one hundred wounded of other corps, and about an equal number of Confederate wounded. Each medical officer discharged his duty in the utmost during and after the battle. Surgeon D. W. Hand, U. S. V., and John A. Lidell, U. S. V., and Assistant Surgeon Matthew Rizer, 72d Pennsylvania Volunteers, distinguished themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. HAMMOND,

Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director Second Army Corps.

To Surgeon C. S. TRIPLER, U. S. A.,
Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

LV. *Extract from a Letter to the Surgeon General's Office in relation to the Hospital Arrangements of the Second Corps in the Peninsular Campaign.* By Surgeon J. F. HAMMOND, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Second Army Corps.

* * * "The sick of General Richardson's division of the Second Corps were placed in comfortable log huts at Ship Point. * * General Sedgwick's Division, encamped seven miles nearer Yorktown, near Power's house, had its general field hospital in regulation hospital tents. Another temporary general hospital was organized with similar tents, and the sick of both divisions and of any corps were here admitted. This hospital was under the charge of Surgeon Nathan Hayward, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers. He was soon relieved, however, by several medical gentlemen from Massachusetts, sent by the governor of that State, in anticipation of a battle before Yorktown, and conducted to headquarters by Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island. General McClellan assigned these gentlemen to the Second Corps, and, in accordance with their own wish, they were assigned by me to hospital service. * * There was a brick church in the rear of Williamsburg used a few days as a brigade field hospital for the Second Corps; but, when we moved to the front, the field hospitals were all regimental, and were

exclusively under canvas. Such was the case, also, on the Chickahominy, until shortly before the advance of the corps to Fair Oaks. There an effort was made to establish a general field hospital for the corps on the largest scale that, as a corps, we were able to attempt. Several hospital tents were pitched in a fine grove, on an eminence, near a comfortable and roomy house, called Turner's house, with an ample supply of well water. I measured the capacity of this hospital, and found that there was space for one hundred and twenty patients. Before an order was given by proper authority for the admission of a patient, and without my knowledge, it had received over five hundred. My object then was to break it up, because I saw that it was impossible to prevent its being a receptacle of deserters in reality, under the name of sick, and a nuisance to the corps. I had half succeeded in this when the evacuation of Fair Oaks took place. The whole hospital was destroyed by fire on the approach of the enemy, the 28th of June, the patients and inmates having all escaped to our lines before the conflagration. At Fair Oaks, the field hospitals were all regimental, and were generally in hospital and shelter tents. A few cabins had been constructed by some of the regiments, and two or three houses vacated by the inhabitants, and, nearest the line, some were under split log sheds, supposed to be bomb-proof until a piece of shell pierced one of them at the apertures of the logs and scattered the brains of one of its occupants. These hospitals were placed, generally, in some cool, pleasant, shaded spot, where the air had free access to them, a little remote, and yet sufficiently near their respective regiments. The bedding of the sick consisted necessarily of only their blankets upon branches cut from the boughs of the trees—pine-tree branches were directed to be used, and their knapsacks for pillows. The tents were well trenched, and constantly thoroughly ventilated and dried. The mortality was exceedingly small. Frequent inspections and minute attention to camps was insisted on. The police was good, and the shelter tents were well trenched, and the ventilation kept unimpeded; and the tents were directed to be struck every third day, their floors dried, and, if practicable, the site changed a little. Notwithstanding, scorbutus made its appearance in the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers, in General Sedgwick's division of the Second Corps, and the command was very generally, indeed, almost universally, affected by symptoms allied to that disease. * * The medical director of General Richardson's division also reports to me, verbally, that there are similar cases in General Caldwell's brigade. General Dana says that he cannot comprehend why the men should have scurvy with their present rations; but I am informed that the desiccated vegetables are so disagreeable to the taste that the men cannot eat them. * * On June 18th, I wrote to Captain Putnam, assistant quartermaster, to send from White House twenty boxes of lemons, fifty pounds of cream of tartar, and half a barrel of chloride of lime, ordered by the medical director of the army, which could be had on application to Assistant Surgeon R. H. Alexander, medical purveyor on the steamship James S. Green, at White House Landing. Half of these supplies were turned over to Surgeon John A. Lidell, U. S. V., chief medical officer of General Sedgwick's division, and the other half to the chief medical officer of General Richardson's division. More antiscorbutics than those mentioned would have been sent, had the stores at the White House afforded it. The commissary was also immediately ordered, from the headquarters of the army, to furnish supplies of potatoes."

LVI. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services from the Outbreak of the Rebellion to June 29th, 1863.* By Surgeon J. B. BROWN, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Fourth Army Corps.

* * * "From my recollection, and from the very brief memoranda in my possession, I will furnish to the best of my ability the information required. I arrived in New York on the 4th of January, 1862, from six years' service in Washington Territory and Oregon. The command with which I was on duty having been assigned to the Army of the Potomac, I reported, by direction of Surgeon General Finley, to Surgeon Tripler, U. S. A., its medical director, and was assigned to duty as senior surgeon of the artillery reserve, under command of Colonel H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., and reported to him immediately for duty at Camp Duncan. The winter was spent on duty connected with this command in the vicinity of Washington, and in organizing its medical service, procuring supplies, and perfecting the appointments belonging to my duty for the expected campaign. I cannot now give more than an approximate strength of the command. When the artillery reserve left Washington, on the 16th of March, for Manassas, it consisted, I think, of seventeen batteries selected from the several regular artillery regiments, and its numerical strength was not far from two thousand men. Assistant Surgeons J. W. S. Gouley, Joseph S. Smith, and John P. Jaquette, U. S. A., were my assistants. The *morale* and condition of the command were admirable, and the supplies in every item complete and ample. The ambulances which had been assigned to the reserve, and which were promised, failed to report, but I was informed they would be furnished at Fairfax Court-house. The artillery reserve received orders to halt at Anandale, Virginia, when further efforts to procure the ambulances still failed. Two good wagons with excellent teams were here procured, to replace the indifferent ones before furnished for the transportation of the medical supplies and hospital property. The plan of the campaign having been changed, on the 20th of March the artillery reserve was ordered to Alexandria. On the 26th of March, I was relieved from duty with the artillery reserve, and was ordered to report to General Keyes as medical director of the Fourth Army Corps. This corps was composed of the divisions commanded severally by General Couch, General W. F. Smith, and General Silas Casey, and numbered, approximately, forty thousand men. I reported immediately in person to General Keyes, in Washington, and, on the same day, embarked with his headquarters and the division of General Couch for Fort Monroe, at which point we arrived on March 28th. The second division of the Fourth Army Corps, commanded by General W. F. Smith, had preceded us by a few days. After debarking the first division, we joined them, and encamped in their vicinity on the same evening, about four miles beyond Hampton. The camp occupied by the second division, in great part, was low and wet, and deficient in natural facilities for drainage. The camp selected by the first division was, in every respect, better. My time here, until the 3d of April, was devoted to the organization of the medical staff under my charge. The condition of the regiments was, in general, excellent; better in the first division than in the second. Their supply of medicines, hospital stores, ambulances, and hospital tents was not as ample as desirable; but every effort was used to complete the necessary outfit. * * After we advanced up the Peninsula, the position which the Fourth Army Corps occupied on the left, with the James River blockaded by the enemy, and access to the purveying depot, afterwards established on the York River, virtually prohibited by the condition of the roads, it became a matter of extreme difficulty to

supply the want of many essential articles when they were exhausted. On the 4th of April, the first and second divisions of the Fourth Corps advanced up the James River road. The third division of the corps had just arrived, and remained behind, to complete its train and supplies. The condition of this division was inferior to that of the first and second. It was composed, in great part, of recruits; and, from the inexperience of its medical and regimental officers, was deficient in many material medical and hospital supplies. Every effort was made to complete its outfit; but, from the absence of a depot from which to draw the required supplies, it was at last forced to follow the remainder of the corps, with its requisitions unfilled, and almost destitute of ambulances and hospital tents.

At Young's Mills, the pickets of the enemy were first encountered, and skirmished, in falling back, with the advance of the second division. The position at Young's Mills was a very strong one. It had been occupied by General Cumming's Confederate brigade all winter. Very neatly constructed tents, with glass windows, were here found. The largest and best ventilated of these were policed and converted into hospitals, and two surgeons were detailed to remain with a number of sick and the wounded men. On April 5th, the enemy were encountered in force by General Smith's advance, about two miles beyond Warwick Court-house, and a sharp skirmish of pickets ensued. Information was given that an attempt was being made to turn our left flank, and the brigades of General Graham and General Peck were formed to prevent this. General Keyes returned from the front, and established his headquarters at Warwick Court-house. A house about half a mile in the rear of General Smith's line was occupied as a field hospital in the event of a serious engagement, which was expected. In these affairs, two men were killed and sixteen wounded. The wounded were removed on litters to the hospital near the front, where their wounds were dressed. They were generally not severe. On April 8th, two men were wounded by fragments of shells; one receiving a fracture of cranium, and the other, of both bones of the leg, which was amputated primarily. A hospital was established at Warwick Court-house under charge of Surgeon Wheaton, 2d Rhode Island Volunteers. The hospital at Young's Mills was also extended, by preparing and occupying other huts, in order to receive the numerous cases of enteric fever and diarrhœa. Heavy rains had rendered the roads quite impassable, without corduroying, to permit the passage of the supply trains and artillery. On April 16th, General Smith made an attempt to penetrate the enemy's line of works at Lee's Mills, but was repulsed with a loss of sixty killed and one hundred and sixty-four wounded. The surgeons were occupied all night in attending to the wounded of this affair, which occurred just before sunset. The wounds were almost entirely from musketry at short range, and chiefly from conoidal balls. I directed two amputations of the thigh for severe knee-joint wounds. These amputations were done on the morning after the fight, at the hospital established in the camp of the Vermont regiments, and were well borne, under chloroform. Several minor amputations and excisions were made by Surgeons Janes and Chandler, of Vermont regiments, which chiefly suffered in this assault. The wounded were rapidly made comfortable, and those who could bear transportation were sent off that day and the next by ambulances to Cheesman's Landing, on York River, for transportation to Fort Monroe. The rough corduroy roads prevented the transportation of many; and the Fourth Army Corps was thus continually burdened by the unavoidable accumulation of sick and wounded, a source of embarrassment not experienced by the divisions of the army nearer the transports on the York River. The same cause obstructing communication with the purveying depot, then established at Cheesman's Landing, our supply of stimulants could not be promptly replenished, and the rapidly increasing numbers of remittent, intermittent, and typhoid fever cases could not be satisfactorily treated with the limited provision on hand. The requisitions for quinine, to procure which special messengers were sent on horseback, could be only very inadequately filled. I am satisfied that, could a liberal issue of quinine or quinia in whiskey have been possible for prophylactic purposes and treatment, one half of the sickness which prevailed, chiefly in the second and third divisions, could have been prevented. The causes which produced this undue proportion of sickness in these divisions may be easily found.

The division of General W. F. Smith was always in the front, constantly upon the alert, doing fatiguing picket duty, encamped in the midst of a swamp, harassed by night and by day, performing unceasing labors to keep the roads in condition to permit the passage of the necessary supply trains for their subsistence. I learned that this division had not had the advantage, during the previous winter, of the admirable sanitary regulations which were enforced in the organization of the first division. The division of General S. Casey was composed in great part of men in the field for the first time; many of their officers too inexperienced to appreciate the importance of sanitary precautions, or to instruct their men in preparing or cooking their rations, or how to take advantage of the few facilities for obviating the many discomforts of their camps. The men fell sick by scores. The hospital at Young's Mills, at Warwick Court-house, and the field hospital in charge of Surgeon Augustus Campbell, 77th New York Volunteers, contained over six hundred patients, and the division and regimental hospitals more than that number; so that when, on the morning of May 4th, the Fourth Army Corps moved on Williamsburg, over one thousand four hundred sick were unable to march, and were left, with surgeons to attend to their removal, under charge of Surgeon F. L. Wheaton, 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, to the hospitals established by Medical Director Tripler, at Yorktown.

On the morning of May 4th, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated their works in our front. General Smith immediately occupied those in his front without resistance. * * The works at Lee's Mills, the scene of General Smith's affair of the 16th of April, were found to be of immense strength, and the certainty that any persistent attempt to pierce the lines of the enemy at that point would have been followed by an immense loss of life, was apparent to all who witnessed the consummate skill with which the defences had been planned, and the vast labor which had been expended to take advantage of the formidable natural obstacles which the position afforded. The enemy here, as at Yorktown, had planted torpedoes in the works, and along the road leading to Williamsburg, designing that they should explode by the pressure of the feet of those passing over them. A casualty occurred here in General Casey's division from the explosion of one of these, and one man was killed and five wounded. The wagon track and side paths, for a mile, were studded with these buried shells; but they were guarded, as soon as discovered, by men detailed to remain near them, to point them out to the passing troops. I passed near several of them, and observed the ingenuity with which they were concealed.

The battle of Williamsburg has been variously described by witnesses, whose observations were made from different points of view; but I am satisfied, from my personal knowledge of the facts, that had Fort Magruder been turned, as was

strongly urged by some of the generals, and had the advance of General Hancock in that direction been strongly supported, the position would have been taken early in the day, with comparatively small losses on our part. As soon as it was evident that the rear-guard of the enemy intended to dispute our advance, I took possession of the extensive barns and tobacco houses which were in the vicinity of our position, and about three-fourths of a mile from the front, and had them policed and prepared for the reception of the wounded. Assisted by Assistant Surgeon W. C. Spencer, U. S. A., I had ample time, before any wounded were brought in, to make very complete preparations. Temporary cots were made from the boards of the fences surrounding the barn-yards, and stacks of straw afforded abundance of material to make very comfortable beds for two hundred, who might be seriously wounded. Medical officers, stewards, and cooks, with dressings and all necessary supplies and utensils, were detailed and in readiness. The action was obstinate all day, and our hospitals were filled to overflowing, when night put an end to the contest. The wounded were brought from the field on litters. The rain poured ceaselessly all day, and as the enemy temporarily gained some advantage, the shells began to pass over and in front of the larger hospital; but the enemy were driven back, and few of the busy surgeons knew, or perhaps cared, that the hospital had been under fire. The wounded of General Keyes's Fourth Army Corps, under my immediate supervision, were all dressed and rendered as comfortable as the nature of their wounds would allow, by ten o'clock at night. They all had soup, and were faithfully nursed through the night. A detail of surgeons and litter bearers, with lanterns, was sent out to search the field, and a number were discovered and brought in. From the absence of my reports, I cannot now state the exact number of those whose wounds were dressed under my supervision; but the entire number, whose wounds were of so serious a character as to require ambulance transportation the next and following day, was over three hundred and fifty. The ambulances removed them to Queen's Landing, on York River, a distance of three and a half miles, to the hospital transports, by which they were carried to northern hospitals. Not having retained copies of my reports in my possession, I cannot state the number of the operations performed, but can only recollect those with which I was personally interested. Among these were two excisions of the head of the humerus and an amputation of both legs, in the same subject, rendered necessary by terrible lacerations of bones and soft parts from shell wounds. The first amputation was done in a few hours after the receipt of the injury, by the circular method, at the junction of the middle and lower third of the leg. The second amputation was done about eight hours after the first, by a modification of Teale's method, and nearly through the middle of the leg. Both operations were done under the influence of chloroform, and with the most satisfactory effect from its use. The wounds were chiefly from musketry in this engagement; but there were quite a number of frightful mutilations from fragments of shells. On the second day, from the terrible state of the roads, which prevented the approach of the supply trains, I anticipated some difficulty in feeding the wounded who remained in the hospitals; but, by halting a passing wagon which contained rations, I took almost forcible possession of a sufficient supply. Leaving Brigade Surgeon D. Prince, U. S. V., to complete the removal of the wounded who remained, I joined General Keyes at Williamsburg, where the army was halted for two days, to enable the trains of provisions and ammunition to come up. Williamsburg was found filled with the Confederate wounded. Not only the churches and public buildings were occupied by them, but numbers were found in private houses suffering for want of attention, and were cared for by our medical officers. On the morning of May 9th, the army was again in motion. A large number of sick belonging to the Fourth Army Corps, chiefly to the third division, had to be left at Williamsburg in hospitals established by Medical Director Tripler. On the 14th, I established a hospital in New Kent Court-house for the sick of the corps. One hundred and fifty sick were also sent from this place for transportation to northern cities. These were all protracted cases of fevers and diarrhœa. The malaria of the marshy camps about Warwick Court-house, with which the men were saturated as it were, and the other causes which have been above enumerated, were producing their fruits, and continued to do so after the corps had crossed the Chickahominy, where the camps were comparatively dry and salubrious. General Peck's brigade, and a portion of General Naglee's, in a reconnaissance in force, drove the pickets of the enemy across the Chickahominy, which was crossed, on the 21st, by the 7th Massachusetts Volunteers, at the railroad bridge. On the 23d of May, the Fourth Army Corps crossed at Bottom's Bridge, being the first army corps to cross the Chickahominy. On the 25th, General Keyes's headquarters were established at Savage's Station. On the 26th, the division of General Casey moved in the advance to Seven Pines. A statement of the condition of this division was made by me, on this day, to Assistant Inspector General N. H. Davis, for the information of Major General McClellan, with an account of the causes which had conspired to produce so great a reduction of its numbers from sickness and straggling. * * On the 28th of May, I received an order of General McClellan transferring me, as medical director, to the army corps of General Franklin. I reported for duty to General Franklin on May 30th. During that night, a terrific thunder storm, with a deluging rain, occurred. The Confederates took advantage of the swollen state of the Chickahominy, resulting from this storm, to make an attack upon the Fourth Army Corps, expecting to defeat it before it could be reinforced from the other bank of the stream, now converted into an impassable torrent. Before the bridges were entirely impracticable, General Sumner, with difficulty, succeeded in crossing with his corps, and soon the enemy were forced back. This was the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines. The division of General Casey, greatly reduced in numbers, received the terrible and desperate onslaught of the enemy, but fought gallantly till reinforced.

Heavy rains continued at intervals until the 5th of June, when the division of General Smith was thrown across the Chickahominy. Four hundred and fifty sick, belonging to his division, were unable to accompany the march, and were sent to the Liberty Hall field hospital, which I had established on the plantation said to have been the birth-place of Patrick Henry, about one and a half mile from general army headquarters. This number of sick was soon increased to six hundred, who were accommodated in the old mansion, the barns, which had been policed and rendered comfortable hospitals, and in hospital tents erected in the pleasant and shaded lawn surrounding the house. The cases were mainly typhoid fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery. Field hospitals were also established for the reception of the sick of General Slocum's division, also belonging to General Franklin's Corps, under the superintendence of Surgeon George Burr, U. S. V. On June 18th, I crossed the Chickahominy with the headquarters of General Franklin and the division of General Slocum, which took its position near that of General Smith, on the right of our line, on the right bank of the Chickahominy.

The whole of the succeeding week was devoted to the ordinary routine of my duties, but chiefly to the preparation of

hospitals for the reception of wounded, which the relative position of the two armies assured us might be required at any hour. Doctor Trent's house, which had been used as an hospital for the sick of General Smith's division, was selected for this purpose. The sick were transported by ambulances and railroad to the White House hospitals. The buildings were thoroughly policed and ventilated by additional windows, temporary beds were prepared, supplies were accumulated, and the whole put in charge of Assistant Surgeon Childs, 5th Vermont. Accommodations were thus completed for the reception of six hundred, who might be severely wounded, in the house and the extensive barns and negro quarters. As many hospital tents as could be procured were also pitched. Important assistance was rendered in this work by Surgeon T. R. Speneer, U. S. V. The removal of the sick was objected to by the division commander; but, with the approval of Medical Director Tripler and the sanction of General Franklin, the measure was accomplished, and the hospitals were prepared. The propriety of this action was soon apparent, and I am confident that great suffering was by this means prevented.

On June 27th, General F. J. Porter had his desperate fight at Gaines's Mill, in which the losses on both sides were very great. The wounded were brought over throughout the night; and our temporary hospitals were soon filled to overflowing. The position of General Smith had been fired upon by artillery all day, at intervals, while the other battle was progressing. I was occupied the entire night in superintending the dressings, operations, and other matters pertaining to the comfort of the wounded, and in forwarding the ambulances, as they crossed, to Savage's Station, where extensive hospitals had been prepared by Medical Director Tripler. Before daybreak, all the wounded received into the hospitals prepared in the vicinity of the Trent House were dressed, and rendered as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. As soon as it was light, I rode over to Savage's Station, to communicate with Medical Director Tripler, and to request that the ambulances might be directed to report to me for the purpose of removing the wounded further to the rear, as the enemy occupied the opposite bank of the Chickahominy, and the hospitals at Doctor Trent's house were immediately under the fire of their batteries. The ambulances were promptly sent, and, by four o'clock P. M., the wounded were collected at Savage's Station. I remained till dark, removing the hospital property that was valuable, and then went to the headquarters of General Franklin, at the front, and now the extreme right of our line. At two o'clock in the morning, orders were given to abandon the position, and to fall back silently upon Savage's Station. The movement of the army towards James River had already commenced. We arrived at Savage's Station about daybreak. By eight o'clock, the entire train was in motion for White Oak Swamp, which the advance corps had already crossed upon bridges, prepared some days before in anticipation of this movement. The trains, which had been steadily passing for many hours already, were eight hours in passing the point at which I was stationed, on the elevated plain opposite Savage's Station. Just before sunset, a portion of General Sumner's corps, and General Smith's division of General Franklin's corps, were formed to repel an advance of the enemy. This was the battle of Savage's Station. Surgeon J. F. Hammond, U. S. A., the medical director of General Sumner's corps, and I worked in concert, preparing hospitals in the rear of this engagement. The enemy were decisively repulsed. Our hastily prepared hospitals soon rapidly received the wounded, carried in litters from the field, and the surgeons detailed were busily engaged at their duties, again operating and dressing wounds by the uncertain light of candles and lanterns. Instructions were received by Surgeon Hammond and myself to leave surgeons to attend to the wounded, with ample supplies, and to join the column when it fell back. About ten o'clock, the head of the column of the rear guard of the army, consisting of General Richardson's division of General Sumner's corps and General Smith's division of General Franklin's corps, appeared, passing our hospitals. A night march was made with regularity and rapidity; and we crossed the White Oak Swamp bridges before daybreak, and bivouacked on the opposite side of the swamp, upon the elevated ground commanding the bridge head. It was raining when the divisions reached their position, and the rain continued until dawn. General Smith's division was left to destroy the bridges, and to cover the rear. About noon, the enemy placed batteries on the opposite bank, and opened upon the position of General Smith, preparatory to attempting a crossing. This was the most critical day of the passage to James River. The wagon train was in motion rapidly and steadily; but was extended along our whole line, which was threatened from the front, from the Charles City road, and from various points at which the enemy were attempting to cross the swamp. The artillery fire at the bridge was the most terrible we had yet experienced, and many frightful shell wounds were received. The men were made to lie down in gullies, in order to shelter them. The fight at the bridge continued till dark. Hospitals were prepared in houses in the rear, where the wounded were carried, and received every possible attention. The shelling of the bridge, where the enemy were still endeavoring to effect a crossing, was continued after dark, for this point must be held by us until the trains were far in advance. Rumors reached us that our retreat on the main body was cut off. But sometime after midnight the columns came silently moving by the hospitals. The wounded had been dressed, and medical attendants detailed to remain with them, and we joined the silent column. It was intensely dark, and a man was scarcely visible to his neighbor; but, without confusion, the mass moved on, the silence scarcely broken, except by the echo of a single gun, which had been left at the bridge to induce the enemy to believe that we were still holding that position. All night we marched through narrow roads, sometimes slightly revealed by the starlight, as the clouds lifted, or the continuous heavy forest on either side receded, hearing the sound of that single cannon, at intervals, till it ceased, having done its work, and limbered up and overtook the column. As dawn appeared, we were met by aids of General McClellan, who indicated the position for the bivouac of the men; and when the daylight broke, we saw the camps of the army and the James River. But this cheering sight brought no rest. The lines of battle were formed all day. This was the day of Malvern Hill, when the pursuing enemy met their repulse. The corps of General Franklin was not closely engaged in this most bloody fight of the seven days; but was continually under arms, day and night; for General Franklin was again to cover the rear. It was daylight when we again commenced our march. This march was a most trying one to the men, for the rain poured heavily, and the quicksand roads were almost impassable, rendering a pursuit by the enemy impracticable, even if they had been able to pursue, after their frightful losses at Malvern Hill. On July 2d, at about nine o'clock, we arrived at Harrison's Landing. On July 3d, the army was again in motion, to occupy, and, with the aid of the gunboats, to render impregnable the crest extending across Harrison's Point. On July 4th, the lines were complete, and the enemy, after one or two ineffectual attempts to annoy us, ceased from their efforts."

LVII. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Volunteer Medical Staff.* By Surgeon CHARLES O'LEARY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On July 27th, 1862, I was assigned to the charge of an hospital transport, then conveying sick from Harrison's Landing. I was subsequently assigned as medical director of General D. N. Couch's independent brigade, in Maryland, and joined that command on September 5th. In October, this brigade was attached to the Sixth Army Corps. On December 4th, I was appointed medical director of that corps. General Couch's brigade of infantry consisted of the 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, numbering seven hundred and eighty, rank and file; 7th Massachusetts Volunteers, nine hundred and sixty strong; 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, recruited to the maximum of one thousand and thirty-six; and the 36th New York Volunteers, numbering seven hundred. The sanitary condition of this brigade, while encamped at Brightwood, near Washington, had been reported as the best in the Army of the Potomac, according to the medical director's returns, and the camp regulations were pronounced by Surgeon Charles McCormick, U. S. A., the best that came under his notice in his inspections in the winter of 1861. This high *morale* was preserved by these troops during the peninsular campaign. The brigade was engaged at the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Golding's Farm, Malvern Hill, and in many skirmishes.

The brigade went into action at Williamsburg on May 5th, 1862, about ten o'clock; part being sent to support General Hooker on the left, and part to General Hancock on the right. None of the regiments were hotly engaged on either wing, and the loss was trifling. The wounded were cared for in an hospital established by Surgeon J. B. Brown, U. S. A., medical director of the Fourth Corps. During the three days we halted after the battle, the medical officers of the Sixth Corps took charge of the wounded of the enemy, left near Fort Magruder, and of about one hundred and sixty of the wounded of General Hooker's Division. Our supplies were ample. The operations performed were all accompanied with the administration of chloroform, without any unpleasant results. Amputations at the upper third of the thigh proved fatal within a short time in all cases. The results of this operation were such as to dissuade us from resorting to it in subsequent battles, except when a limb was in such a condition as to make its removal a relief to the patient. The wounded of our army were removed on May 9th to the nearest landing on the York River. The wounded of the enemy were left in the hands of Confederate surgeons, with a medical officer of the Union army to supervise their removal.

On May 31st, 1862, the battle of Seven Pines, the bloodiest I have witnessed during the war, was fought. The fury of the conflict fell most heavily upon the division of General Couch. Our supplies were in good condition, and abundant; our regimental hospitals were established, and in good order. The battle was so close to our camp that we had the wounded at first transferred to these hospitals. Very early in the fight, however, it became necessary to shift our position further to the rear, and three times during the fight we had to retreat. Our hospital tents and supplies were safely removed without much difficulty. A want of ambulances greatly embarrassed us in transferring the wounded. By great efforts, we had all the wounded that we rescued from the battlefield safely sheltered at night, in the hospitals established at Savage's Station, two miles in our rear, by Surgeon F. H. Hamilton, U. S. V. Many circumstances interfered with the proper treatment of the wounded during the action and subsequent to it, such as the want of organization in the medical department. Though the brigade and even corps organizations existed, the regiment was still regarded as the unit, and regimental medical officers were half the time busied in looking for their own wounded, to the neglect of those of other regiments. There was a lack of ambulances to bring the wounded to one point. The great number of wounded scattered in rear of the battlefield precluded concert of action to provide for their wants. The utterly demoralized condition of General Casey's troops, who straggled from the field and crowded around every place wearing the appearance of a hospital, was another difficulty. Better organization of the medical corps would have, as it has since, prevented most of these evils. The two regiments most hotly engaged, the 10th Massachusetts and the 36th New York, lost heavily in this engagement. The wounds were generally of a slight character, being chiefly of round ball and buckshot. Of two hundred and ninety wounded, only two required amputation; one of the arm, one of the leg. Chloroform was administered in both cases. Fractures, where no great destruction of bone or tissue occurred, were dressed in splints. During the two days subsequent to the action, many medical men from civil life flocked to the ground, and, owing to the absence of any hospital organization in the corps, went to work as they thought proper. The abuse of the authority they had obtained was more apparent here than in any battle I have seen. Amputations were performed recklessly, by irresponsible persons, without any thought bestowed as to the subsequent treatment of the patient. It was chance or accident, frequently, that the wounded man whose limb had been amputated obtained either an opiate or stimulant. Some, exhausted by lying on the field wounded from twelve to thirty-six hours, died on the table; some within a few hours after the operation. I was placed in charge by Surgeon F. H. Hamilton, but received no authority from him to stop a course that seemed to him and to me reckless and unjustifiable. His impression was that these men were there by order of the War Department.

The last of the wounded of the Fourth Corps, amounting to about eleven hundred, were removed to White House four days after the battle. Any view of the surgical history of the battle I can hardly give, further than that our organization here seemed most defective, and bad care of the wounded necessarily resulted therefrom. The wounds were principally by smooth musket balls at short range. Subsequent to this action, sickness increased heavily among us; many men were sent to the rear, and the command was thereby greatly reduced in numbers. A laxity in discipline, also, in two regiments, the 36th New York and 10th Massachusetts, arising from the loss of their best officers, had the worst effect on the health and *morale* of the men; an effect which was not, however, of long duration.

The battle of Golding's Farm, on June 25th, is scarcely mentioned as more than a heavy skirmish in front of General Hooker's lines, near Seven Pines. That part of it in which our brigade, now commanded by General Devens, was engaged, was altogether an artillery fight. We lost seventy-four men killed and wounded, out of a force of two thousand two hundred and sixty. The wounds were chiefly from shells and round shot. Our position being on the road that penetrated the woods towards the enemy's front, and being very well known to him, exposed us very much to his fire. The wounds were in great proportion of a very serious character, and amputations were in greater proportion to the number of cases than in any other engagement I have seen. Anæsthetics, composed of a mixture of chloroform and ether, were invariably administered, and no

bad result followed. The wounded were transferred from the field hospital to Savage's Station, whence they were removed to White House on the day following. All seemed to be doing favorably when removed from us. A curious fact was observed here in regard to one regiment, the 10th Massachusetts. A number of men came in from the action with wounds of the hand or mutilated fingers, the number in all amounting to fourteen. The discontent and the murmuring of the regiment for some time previous, coupled with the nature of the firing, it being principally artillery, led us to suspect that the wounds were produced by the men themselves. The fighting, moreover, lasted for some time after dark. Supplies in no instance failed us, as was witnessed by Surgeon C. S. Tripler, U. S. A., medical director, who visited us on the field.

Being on the left, the brigade was in the advance in the change of base to James River, and reached Haxall's on the morning of June 30th. The troops halted here until four in the afternoon, when two regiments of the brigade were ordered out to Turkey Bridge, where the enemy was supposed to be approaching, and two were ordered up to support General Sumner, who was then fighting the battle of Nelson's Farm. The action was over when we reached the ground, the enemy having fallen back. We were then ordered in front of General Sumner's line, to cover his retreat, which commenced at midnight. At two o'clock A. M., July 1st, we were ordered to follow in the line of retreat. We reached Malvern Hill at four o'clock A. M., and were put in line of battle at half-past five. The enemy first appeared at nine o'clock. A house one-quarter of a mile in rear of the batteries of General Couch's line was selected as a hospital. Firing commenced on both sides about ten o'clock with artillery. The house selected for a hospital proved to be very much exposed, and had to be given up. We had to fall back to a house selected by Surgeon J. J. Milhan, U. S. A., medical director of the Third Corps, which was two miles further from the field; a distance too great, but unavoidable in this instance, as no fit and secure place could be secured nearer. The assistant surgeons of regiments posted themselves close to the field, and rendered very good service, both in furnishing the wounded with necessary stimulants, and immediate dressing, as they were on the way back from the field. The combat was confined to artillery, and the wounded were consequently few, until four in the afternoon, when the engagement of the day commenced, and proved most sanguinary for two hours, with musketry fire. The wounds from shells were all of a most serious character; those of the musket firing, of the usual nature. The former, in great proportion, demanded amputation; the latter, rarely. In the hospital, supplies of stimulants, beef tea, anodynes, and dressings were abundant. The scarcity of ambulances, the command I belonged to having none, enabled me to move to the rear but few of the wounded. Ambulances not being furnished to the brigade, we had to apply to the medical director of the corps for one when required, and at this time there was no opportunity of reaching corps headquarters, which was seven miles back. The wounded were consequently put in the best condition possible, and a medical officer from each separate command was selected to remain with them. The retreat was ordered at one o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 2d. All the supplies we could spare were left behind, in charge of the surgeons who remained with the wounded. The report given afterwards, both by the medical officers and the recovered wounded who rejoined their regiments, declares that they were not subjected to any great hardship or privation whilst in hospital." * * *

LVIII. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Volunteer Medical Staff.* By Surgeon
O. A. JUDSON, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "In October, 1861, I was commissioned as brigade surgeon of volunteers, and assigned to the 1st brigade, General J. Hooker's division, at that time, and for six months subsequently, encamped near Budd's Ferry, on the lower Potomac, opposite the Confederate batteries which blockaded the river. In March, 1862, General Hooker's division rejoined the main body of the Army of the Potomac, in front of Yorktown, leaving the sick in the log barracks at Budd's Ferry vacated by the troops. Early in April, a successful assault was made on a redoubt in front of our right by three hundred men, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wells. I witnessed the attack of the storming party, and attended most of the wounded on the field. Four men were killed and twenty wounded. The balls extracted were the pattern used in the Enfield musket. Later in the month of April, General H. M. Naglee having applied to have me transferred with himself to the first brigade of General Casey's division, I was assigned to that command. I may say in relation to the *morale* and general condition of the troops with whom I had the honor to serve my first six months in the field, that they could not be surpassed. This was the brigade that General Hooker originally commanded, and was composed of choice troops, all of whom had been carefully recruited, and all the regiments had seen a year's service. General Casey's division, at the time of my assignment there, was composed of the newest troops in the field, and had begun to suffer severely from the malarious influence of the peninsular swamps. Consequently, when Yorktown was evacuated, a large number of the sick were left behind, and the number increased as they continued their march. Encamped in front of Lee's Mills, on the Sunday on which Yorktown was evacuated, they were early to enter the abandoned works, and, in so doing, two men were killed by the explosion of torpedoes which had been placed in the road by the enemy. * * * Our command did not suffer seriously in the engagement at Williamsburg, on May 5th, 1862, and was encamped for several days subsequently near Fort Magruder. I devoted myself exclusively to the wounded enemy, of whom large numbers fell into our hands. They were brought from the field on stretchers, and most of them were placed in the large tobacco barn of the mayor of Williamsburg, Mr. Saunders. The provisions for treating this large number of prisoners were very limited. Corn husks were strewn plentifully on the floor, in lieu of mattresses, and the men were laid upon them as they were brought in. Fires were built, and cooked rations were dealt to them, after some delay; but for a day there was a good deal of suffering for want of food. Stimulants were supplied in sufficient quantity, and there was a reasonable number of surgical assistants. Within forty-eight hours after the action, a large portion of the patients were transported by ambulance trains to the York River, where steamers were in readiness to convey them northward. There were, perhaps, seven hundred or eight hundred of these prisoners, and I had the opportunity of witnessing and assisting in most of the major surgical operations. My opinion was expressed in favor of amputation rather than excisions, for the following reasons: 1st. As prisoners of war, to be confined, possibly, in close quarters, their chance of life would be diminished by tedious

and exhausting suppuration. 2d. They were men of dusky and leaden complexion, apparently long inured to the ravages of malaria, and unfit to bear protracted suppuration. 3d. The means of transportation during the period of operative procedure were entirely unknown, and there was a dearth of surgical apparatus in which to enclose wounded limbs. Moreover, the surgical corps was so small, in proportion to the amount of work to be done, that there was not the requisite time to perform such slow operations and make such tedious dressings. 4th. The splintering of the bones was so extensive from our minié ball that resections were generally impracticable. These considerations were entirely apart from the question of the relative advantages of resection and amputation, other things being equal. General Casey's division suffered severely from sickness during the march up the Peninsula. Day by day, the sick list increased, and the removal of men to the rear became a serious problem. The number of ambulances at my disposal was entirely inadequate to the accumulating numbers of sick men, and I was repeatedly obliged to use wagon trains for this purpose, after placing a large amount of hay in each wagon. The sick very generally preferred this rude conveyance to the unpleasant motion and risks of the one-horse ambulance." * * *

LIX. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Volunteer Medical Staff.* By Surgeon EDWIN BENTLEY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the 1st of October, 1861, I was assigned to duty with the brigade in General F. J. Porter's division, commanded by General Butterfield. It was composed of four regiments of New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan volunteers, and numbered thirty-eight hundred men. It was stationed at Hall's Hill, in Virginia, till March 10th, 1862, when it moved to Fairfax Court-house and Manassas, and then returned to Alexandria and embarked for Fort Monroe, arriving there on the 23d of March. On the following day, it encamped near Hampton, Virginia. The first march of this brigade was a reconnaissance to Great Bethel. The men were in fine spirits. * * The enemy hastily retreated, leaving their camp-fires burning, and there was but a slight skirmish, without casualties. On April 5th, the command arrived in front of Yorktown, and an artillery combat immediately ensued. Two men were killed and several wounded. During the siege, the brigade lost nearly five hundred men by sickness. * * Yorktown was evacuated on May 3d, 1862. After having relieved the brigade of sick and wounded, who were unable to march, to the number of two hundred and thirteen men, it embarked with the division for West Point, where it remained for a few days. The division hospital was broken up, and its sick and wounded were put on board transports lying in York River. From West Point, the command marched to Tunstall's Station, Cold Harbor, and Gaines's Mill, where it encamped on the 26th, and, on the following morning, May 27th, marched to Hanover Court-house, and here fought in General Porter's only successful battle during the peninsular campaign.

The strength of the third brigade was now nearly four thousand men, another regiment, the 12th New York Volunteers, having joined it near Hampton. In this engagement, the 44th New York Volunteers suffered more severely than any other regiment of the brigade, having nineteen killed and seventy wounded, all of whom were very well cared for on the field, and conveyed, on the second day, to hospitals near Gaines's Mill, and afterwards furloughed, or sent to general hospitals, by transports from White House. The supplies of water, food, and soup were abundant; the wounded were not exposed to cold or rain, and the supplies of medicines and hospital stores were in good condition. The wounded were removed from the field in ambulances. Primary operations were performed on the field and at the hospitals. The only anæsthetic used was chloroform, with no unpleasant effects, except in one case, that of a rebel soldier, a very robust, large, muscular North Carolinian. While preparing this man for amputation of the thigh, a large amount of chloroform had been administered without the patient's becoming at all unconscious, when the surgeon of the 16th Michigan Volunteers, who was the operator, forced him to large and free inspirations, and he came immediately under its influence. The operation was performed in the open air, and very little blood was lost; but the pulse sank rapidly. All efforts at resuscitation were unavailing, and he ceased to breathe almost simultaneously with the effect of the anæsthetic. * * On the 26th of June, the battle of Mechanicsville commenced, and, during the night, wounded were received at General Porter's division hospital, which consisted of a dwelling-house, two temporary barracks, and several hospital tents, of which I was in charge. On the morning of the 27th, this hospital was broken up, and as soon as the sick and wounded could be removed, the buildings, tents, many hospital stores, and much other property were burned by Lieutenant Bachelidor, General Porter's aide, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. * * On the afternoon of this day, the battle of Gaines's Mill was fought, which ended in the retreat of the right wing of the Army of the Potomac across the Chickahominy. The physical condition of this command, at this time, was most excellent; but the *morale* was impaired by the unfortunate diffusion of information throughout the line that it was intended only to make a brief stand, and then to retreat. They were continually expecting this order, and grew impatient at its delay, instead of expecting and purposing to advance or stand with a determined and irrevocable will. The strength of this brigade, at this engagement, was a little over four thousand men.

The supplies of medicines, hospital stores, and tents, which were in good condition and abundant, had either been destroyed or transported across the Chickahominy. The ambulances were engaged in removing wounded as fast as possible to Savage's Station, and other convenient or accessible depots in the rear. The wounded were taken to hospitals provided on the field, and were accommodated in and around a half dozen dwellings, embracing the principal buildings in the vicinity. The supply of water was abundant and good, from springs and running streams. The wounded that were unable to walk were removed thither on litters.

The fire commenced soon after twelve, noon, and continued, with scarce an interruption, until dark, when the rebels swept over the field, embracing within their lines our hospital depots and a field strewn with wounded. The wounded remained at these depots for nearly three weeks, many of them without shelter or protection from cold or rain. They were attended by Union surgeons who had been captured, but nominally were in charge of a rebel surgeon, a Doctor Maddox. They were finally taken to Savage's Station and thence to Richmond in ambulances and army wagons provided by the rebel authorities.

The operations were amputations, excisions, and ligations of the femoral artery. The operations were primary, or as nearly so as possible. The only anæsthetic was chloroform, which was used with no unfavorable results. The supply became exhausted before the operations were completed, and many were performed without its aid, and often with as little apparent suffering as would have been manifested had the subjects been under its influence.

The number of casualties at the different depots to which I was attached was nearly fifteen hundred; a tabular statement of which was taken at the time, but, during my imprisonment, was unfortunately lost. After ten days, when all suitable operations had been performed, and the men cared for as well as the limited commissariat of the rebels would allow, I was taken to Richmond, at the request of all the medical officers who remained on the field after being captured, for the purpose of communicating with the Confederate government, in order to obtain supplies for our wounded; but my appeals and solicitations to rebel authorities were in vain. I was sent under guard to Libby prison, and put on duty in a room containing a hundred wounded officers, where I remained until the 22d of July, 1862, when we were exchanged, and forwarded in transports by the James River, and I reported at Harrison's Landing." * * *

LX. *Extracts from a Personal Contribution to the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.* By Assistant Surgeon A. A. WOODHULL, U. S. Army.

* * * "I entered upon the spring campaign of the Army of the Potomac as medical officer of the 2d U. S. Infantry. In the trenches before Yorktown, the regiment was under a heavy artillery fire, without casualties. It engaged, four hundred and forty-six strong, at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Virginia, 27th June, 1862. Its condition and discipline were of the first order. At that action, I was on field duty with the regiment. There were sufficient medical supplies with the trains; but on the spot nothing, excepting water, more than the hospital knapsack afforded. Our band and field music were the litter-bearers to my station. From the field hospital, a third of a mile further to the rear, ambulances carried the wounded to Savage's Station hospital. Some of the very severe cases were left on the field as the line of battle receded. The regiment was under fire five or six hours, four of which it was hotly engaged against artillery at long, and musketry at moderate, range. I performed no capital operation, and used no anæsthetic. Our loss was nearly one hundred and thirty, being more than twenty-eight per centum of the force engaged. The Chickahominy was crossed in the night, and the next morning all the wounded on the south side were sent to Savage's Station. * * * After an exceedingly harassing march, Malvern Hill was reached Monday, 30th June. Tuesday evening, the regiment was under fire in the battle, and held the left, though without loss. I rendered what aid I could with a knapsack and field case, on the field, until midnight. The missiles were both round and conoidal bullets, and the range close. All the Federal wounded were borne off on stretchers, and the most reached Harrison's Landing in ambulances. The army retired at daylight. Before leaving the Peninsula, the 10th infantry was placed in the same battalion with the 2d." * * *

LXI. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Medical Services.* By Assistant Surgeon CHARLES R. GREENLEAF, U. S. Army.

* * * "During the stay of the army before Yorktown, I was assigned to the charge of the hospital for regulars. This was in log huts erected by the enemy, and distant about two miles from the front. But three wounded were received, all shell wounds, very severe, and all died a few hours after admission. The other cases were fevers and the like. * * * After the battle of Fair Oaks, I was ordered to take supplies and ambulances to Surgeon J. F. Hammond, U. S. A., medical director of General Sumner's Corps. * * * After the battle of Hanover Court-house, I was ordered to the front, and assigned to duty in charge of three field hospitals near headquarters. The medical supplies here were abundant. The hospitals were sixteen miles from the scene of action. The supply of water was plenty, and the wounded were well cared for. There were no deaths. Amputation and extraction of balls were the only operations performed. * * * During the battle of Mechanicsville, I was assigned as medical purveyor at Savage's Station; but, the railroad being used for the transportation of ammunition, supplies could not reach me before the line of communication was broken by the enemy. I assisted Surgeon Milhau, U. S. A., medical director of General Heintzelman's Corps, to receive the wounded at that point. Nearly all were wounded in the upper portion of the body by the minié balls and fragments of shells. Supplies of all kinds, as well as hospital accommodations, were limited. Many of the men were exposed to the weather. The station was nearly eight miles from the scene of action, and the wounded received such care and attention as those who were present could give them. They came in ambulances and on foot. A thousand or fifteen hundred were sent in open cars to White House, by order of Surgeon C. S. Tripler, medical director. The remainder were left, and fell into the hands of the enemy. * * * The operations performed at Savage's Station were principally amputations and excisions, and were, of course, primary. The approximate number of wounded at Savage's Station, when headquarters moved, was, I think, three thousand. I was ordered by Surgeon Tripler, during the actions at Savage's Station and White Oak Swamp, to take a train of ambulances forward, and was on that duty until the battle of Malvern Hill, when I was ordered to assist Assistant Surgeon A. K. Smith at Haxall's Station, in the care of such wounded as should come to headquarters. The field of action was about three miles from the temporary hospital; the supplies of medical stores were ample; and the wounded received every attention. Supplies of water, fuel, and soup were abundant. The men received at headquarters were brought in ambulances and came on foot. The fire in those actions was heavy, and lasted nearly all day. Artillery and musketry were both used, and at various ranges. The enemy used both buckshot and the conoidal ball, judging from the character of the injuries. As many as could be were sent to Harrison's Landing from this point; but some fell into the hands of the enemy. The operations were principally amputations, excisions of small joints, and extractions of bullets. I should judge that at least one thousand men were received at Haxall's Landing." * * *

LXII. *Second Extract from a Report of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon ALEXANDER INGRAM, U. S. Army.

* * * "I was ordered to report to Captain A. Pleasonton, commanding four companies of regular cavalry, encamped at the park on Seventh street, Washington, in the autumn of 1861. These troops were quartered in comfortable and commodious buildings, and none of these soldiers were ill. Early in the winter, five more companies of cavalry joined the command. A hospital containing sixteen beds was then prepared, and proved ample for the necessities of the command, which numbered about five hundred officers and men; all of whom were inured to the hardships of a soldier's life by frontier service, and the march to Utah Territory. We had but few cases of serious illness during the winter, though the site of the quarters was not good, in a hygienic point of view, being very level, and rendered marshy by frequent rains. During the greater portion of the winter I had, in addition to the above duty, to attend the camp of eight companies of the First United States Dragoons, quartered in huts at the terminus of New York Avenue. The health of this command remained good during the winter, and no death occurred up to the time that I was relieved from the charge of it. * * On March 31st, we were ordered to proceed to Alexandria and to embark for the Peninsula. * * On May 4th, we commenced to struggle through the mud towards Williamsburg. * * We proceeded immediately to Williamsburg, where I found four or five hundred wounded, almost exclusively Confederates, our own wounded having been left further back, near the field, poorly provided with hospital and commissary stores, our trains not being able to get up. A number of Confederate surgeons had been sent back from General Longstreet's division, but being found on the streets without credentials, they had been picked up by guards and confined as prisoners. The facts being made known, they were at once released, and, with the few Union surgeons in the town, proceeded to make the wounded as comfortable as possible with our scanty means. The Confederate surgeons were entirely unprovided with instruments and stores, but the necessary instruments and a few essentials, such as chloroform, stimulants, and morphia, that had been carried on saddles, were provided by us. Beef was soon obtained and distributed, which, with contributions from the residents, nourished the wounded until the following day, when our trains began to come in. The wounded were sheltered in churches and other buildings, and did not suffer from exposure. A number of amputations and a few extractions of balls were performed, the Union and Confederate surgeons working very amicably together. * * On May 8th, I left Williamsburg. The wounded had not all been sent off. * * During the battle at Gaines's Mill, June 27th, the greater portion of the command was detailed to guard the bridges, and to destroy them after the passage of our troops. I spent a portion of the day on the battlefield; but can give no detailed account of the engagement, not being familiar with the position of the troops. They were exposed to an artillery fire, at long range, throughout the day, and to a severe musketry fire at different times during the day. The majority of the wounds on this occasion, and during the whole campaign, were inflicted by the conoidal musket ball, but many also by the round musket ball. On the morning of June 28th, all our troops had crossed the Chickahominy, and the enemy opened with round shot from the other side, and the bridges were blown up. We went into camp at Savage's Station, a depot for the wounded. The supplies of food, water, and hospital stores were abundant, though many of the patients were not sheltered. Late in the afternoon of this day, the command proceeded to James River, in advance of the army, and communicated with the gunboats. Without meeting the enemy, we reached Carter's Landing on the evening of June 29th. During the night the wounded that had been able to walk from Savage's Station, together with many stragglers, collected, and they continued to pour in during June 30th, until some thousand sick, wounded, and deserters were assembled. Three hundred of the worst cases were selected and sent to Fort Monroe on a gunboat. The buildings on Carter's place were used to receive those requiring shelter; the remainder congregated about those buildings. On July 1st, the wounded from the battle of White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill came in upon ambulances. Early in the day, Surgeon F. H. Hamilton, U. S. V., arrived, with instructions from Medical Director Tripler to establish general hospitals. Straw being abundant, some seven hundred were very comfortably accommodated, a number of medical officers that had been detached from their commands were assigned to different buildings, and to the care of those in the yard. I, being left in charge of the hospital, received a sufficient number of cooks and attendants from stragglers collected from the crowd of deserters. I also received an abundant supply of commissary stores from a steamer unloading at Carter's Landing. An abundant supply of beef was also provided, and good water being easily accessible, the men did not suffer for want of nourishment, though medical supplies and dressings were limited. During the day, some operations were performed, and all the wounds were dressed, and the men were cheered by the prospect of going down the river on hospital transports the following day. At daylight, the next morning, it commenced raining. The steamer, with its stores, had gone, and the tone of everything was changed. The army had passed us on the way to Harrison's Landing. I was ordered to rejoin my command. After starting those able to walk for Harrison's Landing, and loading the ambulances, of which a number had accumulated, and directing them to the same point, I left the few remaining patients in the hands of Surgeon M. Rizer, 72d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and joined the command to which I was attached." * * *

LXIII. *Extracts from a Report of his Services in the Medical Staff, from May, 1861, to May, 1863.* By Assistant Surgeon C. E. GODDARD, U. S. Army.

* * * "I reported at Fort Hamilton on May 28th, 1861, to Captain A. Doubleday, and, on the following day, went with companies E and H, 1st U. S. Artillery, just returned from Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and joined General Patterson's column at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. * * Throughout the summer, the command suffered but little sickness, none of the soldiers being attacked by anything more grave than ordinary summer diarrhœa. * * On September 3d, the command proceeded to Washington. While there, we had few sick. * * We were joined by company K, 4th U. S. Artillery, under Captain De Russy, and by Captain Tidball's battery. We remained on Capitol Hill until October 30, 1861. I had few cases of illness. Diarrhœa, gonorrhœa, and syphilis were the principal diseases I had to treat. * * On October 30th, we moved to Budd's Ferry, Captain Getty's battery having joined us, and, on the 3d of November, we arrived at General Hooker's position on the Potomac River. * * Soon after, typhoid fever began to show itself in the command, and, during the winter, I had

six men and one officer ill with this disease. The type of fever was mild, but I was obliged to send the patients to the division hospital. The other diseases noted were catarrhs incident to exposure and remittent fever. On March 4th, 1862, the battery with which I was serving proceeded with General Hooker's division to Fort Monroe, but did not land, because an attack was feared by the rebel iron-clad Merrimac; and the transports, therefore, landed on the north side of the Peninsula, at the mouth of Cheesman's Creek. We encamped here until March 15th, and then moved to the lines before Yorktown. Here, the artillerymen had much night duty, but none of them were wounded. But five cases of typhoid fever occurred, and twenty of camp diarrhœa. After the evacuation of Yorktown, the command moved with General Hooker's division, and met the enemy at Williamsburg. Two of the batteries to which I was attached were placed in front of Fort Magruder, and I was occupied with them during the whole of the day, and had no opportunity to see anything of the rest of the battle. Fifteen of the men were wounded, and two of the officers. Battery K, the only regular battery, lost four of its pieces, and after the capture of these and the withdrawal of our infantry supports, I could no longer be of service with them, and reported to the medical director at the division field hospital, established at Allen's Farm, about two miles from Williamsburg. This I did at five in the afternoon, and was occupied here for five days in dressing wounds and assisting in operations. I observed, during this battle, that the *morale* of the men of the command was good, their strength being four hundred men, including the two volunteer batteries. Their medical supplies were sufficient. The wounded were removed to the field depots on stretchers, and from there to the field hospital in ambulances. The men of the batteries were exposed to the fire of round shot and spherical case from Fort Magruder, and the fire of the sharpshooters in the rifle pits, from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon. After the necessary dressings, the wounded were removed to the general hospitals in Baltimore and Washington. The operations in my command were those of minor surgery, with the exception of one primary amputation, in the case of an officer. Chloroform was the anæsthetic used. Out of the four hundred men serving with the command, fifteen men and two officers were wounded. * * On May 10th, we were put in position to guard the bridge at White Oak Swamp. During our stay there, one officer of the command died of typhoid fever, and six men were sent to the division hospital with that disease. On May 31st, we were ordered to Fair Oaks, to reinforce General Heintzelman. We arrived late, and did not go into action. We encamped here until June 28th, and then retreated to Harrison's Landing, and were only engaged at Malvern Hill on July 1st, where but two men of battery K, 4th artillery, were wounded. I was occupied nearly all day in the general hospital, at the brick house, on the summit of Malvern Hill." * * *

LXIV. *Extracts from a Narrative of the Services in the Medical Staff, from December 20th, 1861, to May 29th, 1863.* By Assistant Surgeon A. H. SMITH, U. S. Army.

* * * "My connection with the army began as assistant surgeon of the 43d New York Volunteers. I reported for duty December 20, 1861. The regiment was with the Army of the Potomac, near Chain Bridge. Little of interest occurred until the Army was transferred to the Peninsula. Being required to leave our hospital tents at Alexandria, we were without any special accommodations for the sick during the advance to Yorktown, hospital tents being issued to us about the first of April. Fortunately, although the weather was wet and cold, we had but little sickness during that period. On April 3d, I was detailed to take medical charge of the 6th Maine Volunteers, during the temporary absence of the medical officers of that regiment. During a reconnaissance on April 6th, three men were wounded by one of the enemy's shells, one requiring amputation of the arm, which I performed on the field. Returning to the 43d New York Volunteers, I was near the scene of action at Lee's Mills, and assisted in caring for the wounded. The first surgical attendance they received was at a small house about a mile from the field. The attention consisted in the extraction of balls, the application of cold-water dressings, the administration of food and stimulants, and the free use of morphia. Water, tea, coffee, and commissary stores were abundant, but no soup was on hand. The wounded were removed to the hospitals on stretchers, and some in the arms of their comrades. Both conoidal and round musket balls were extracted. About the 23d of April, I was detailed as assistant in the field hospital of the brigade, a mile in the rear. This consisted of four tents and four flies, capable of accommodating sixty-four patients. Rude bunks were constructed with poles resting on crotches. We had about twenty bed-sacks, which were used for the worst cases. The principal diseases were diarrhœa and typhoid fever. But few wounded were received. After the evacuation of Yorktown, I was left alone, and the number of sick was increased to one hundred and twenty-five, the greater portion of them sleeping in shelter tents. We had a large cooking stove and two good cooks, and, as there was an abundance of fresh beef and flour, beef tea and flour gruel were furnished to the sick. A few days subsequently, I was ordered to remove my sick to Yorktown. The distance was ten miles, much of it over a corduroy road, and the weather was very sultry. A quantity of hay was placed in the wagons, and about forty of the most feeble patients were placed upon it. One man, with a gunshot fracture of both bones of the leg, was carried the whole distance on a stretcher; while another, shot through the lung, ten days before, rode my horse, with a man walking on each side to hold him on. Both recovered. The remainder walked, some of them not reaching Yorktown until the third day; but all eventually reported in safety. But one death occurred as the immediate result of the transportation, while many recoveries seemed actually to date from the journey. After two weeks of hospital duty at Yorktown, I was placed in charge of the steamer *Louisiana*, with orders to fit her up, and take a load of sick to Washington. Though a large boat, the ventilation was so defective that only two hundred and fifty patients could be carried with safety. * * Returning to Yorktown, I resumed my hospital duties. The buildings in Yorktown were, for the most part, ill adapted for use as hospitals. The town was also in an utterly indescribable condition of filth. This evil was rapidly corrected by the efforts of the medical director and the provost marshal, a large number of negroes being employed in policing. The supply of medicine and hospital stores was at first very inadequate, but the deficiency was soon remedied. On May 27th, I was ordered to rejoin my regiment, then on the Chickahominy. There I found an appointment as surgeon of the 94th New York awaiting me. As that regiment was at Manassas, I started for Fort Monroe on my way to join it. At the White House, I was placed on a boat having on board nearly six hundred wounded from the battle of Fair Oaks. The condition of these men was pitiable. They were in the clothes in which they fell, generally saturated with blood, and their wounds were, in

many eases, filled with maggots. There were five medical officers on board, besides dressers and female nurses. By the time we reached Fort Monroe, every man had been washed, had his wounds dressed, and been supplied with clean under-clothing. On arriving at Fort Monroe, I received orders from the medical director to proceed with the boat to New York. Returning thence to Washington, I passed my examination for the position of assistant surgeon in the regular army, before the board then in session, after which, I joined the 94th New York Volunteers at Manassas." * * *

LXV. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon
H. S. SCHELL, U. S. Army.

* * * "On July 16th, 1861, I was ordered by Surgeon W. S. King, U. S. A., medical director of General McDowell's army, to proceed to Alexandria, and organize a general hospital in a building that had been used as a seminary. * * On the evening of the Sunday on which the battle of Bull Run was fought, I was ordered by Surgeon General Finley to report to General McDowell. In the middle of August, I was ordered to report to General W. T. Sherman, and was assigned to duty with the regular troops in his division, consisting of two batteries of the 2d and 3d U. S. Artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. * * We embarked, with the rest of the army, at Alexandria for Fort Monroe, and reached Yorktown on April 6th, 1862. On this day, we had five men wounded by the artillery fire directed on our batteries. One of these, perhaps the first man wounded on the Peninsula, had his left thigh crushed in the middle third by a fragment of shrapnel. I performed immediate amputation, but the shock was too great, and the man expired shortly afterwards. I, fortunately, had abundant supplies of all kinds for the men. * * A division hospital was established, and the wounded were removed there that evening. * * On the 27th of May, we moved to Hanover Court-house and engaged a force of the enemy, estimated at seven thousand. General F. J. Porter's division, to which we were attached, lost about two hundred and fifty men. On this occasion, as on several others, I found it impracticable to attend more than a single battery in the time of action, because of the distance intervening between batteries of the same division, and their frequent changes on the field. Another difficulty was packing up and transporting soiled and bloody instruments, dressings, and other appliances, to attend to cases, perhaps a mile apart. I would respectfully recommend that medical officers of batteries, in time of action, should attach themselves to a single one, and leave others to be attended to by the medical officers of the supporting regiment of infantry. * * I took possession of a small house in advance of the position of our guns, and it was soon filled with wounded Confederates. Only one man was wounded in our battery. I obtained an abundance of water and food for these patients, and the next day had them removed to a hospital near Gaines's Mill, about twenty miles distant. The fight lasted scarcely thirty minutes. The fire of the enemy was from musketry at short range, from fifty to one hundred yards. The operations performed were primary amputations. * * We camped at Gaines's Mill until June 26th, and then marched to Mechanicsville, but did not participate in the engagement. We returned to Gaines's Mill during the night, and were attacked the next day. The strength of the command was five officers and one hundred and thirty-three men. Owing to various debilitating circumstances, their grade of vitality was lowered. At the commencement of the engagement at Gaines's Mill, the batteries were close together, and I established a depot, for the care of the wounded in their midst, in a house belonging to one Adams. Two of the batteries moved off presently, and I lost sight of them, being preoccupied by the wounded brought to me. My depot had become a hospital for the surrounding infantry regiments, and nearly three hundred wounded men were accumulated, while five or six surgeons came to assist in attending them. These wounded had the necessary primary dressings and operations, and two hundred of them were sent, immediately afterwards, to the other side of the Chickahominy, some in ambulances and some on foot. Most of the medical supplies had been previously sent across the Chickahominy, so that our stores were deficient. * * In company with Assistant Surgeon E. J. Marsh, U. S. A., I remained, during the falling back of our forces from the battle-ground of Gaines's Mills, at a house used as a hospital, and situated very near the centre of our lines during the action. In consequence of this position, the hospital was surrounded by dead bodies of men and horses, and, together with its outhouses, was filled to overflowing with wounded. Among the cases, numbering in all one hundred and twenty, there was a large portion of very severe ones, so that nearly, if not fully three-fourths of them were unable to move without assistance. These comprised four cases of fracture of the skull, ten cases of wounds of the abdomen, twenty of the chest, six of the pelvis, nine of the larger joints, and thirty-nine cases of fracture of the long bones. For five days after the engagement, we had but three assistants; scarcely enough to carry water; and, in consequence, was obliged to use every man who was but slightly wounded only in an arm as a nurse. At the termination of the above-named period, we succeeded in obtaining six prisoners, who were paroled not to escape. These men were detailed for nurses, but a more worthless half dozen it would have been difficult to find. The ration furnished for the patient by the Confederate authorities consisted of flour and bacon, with a small proportion of beans, salt beef, and salt. The quantity was exceedingly small, and many of the poor wretches forgot the pain of their injuries in the more terrible pangs of hunger. But while food was scarce, maggots were abundant, crowding and rolling in every wound, and searching beneath the dressings to fasten upon every excoaration. Oil of turpentine and infusion of tobacco and of the flowers of the elderberry were tried, for the purpose of getting rid of this pest; but the most effectual means was found to be the dressing foreeps; and to keep a wound clean, it required to be examined every two or three hours. A solution of camphor in oil, is an excellent remedy, if applied directly to the bodies of the intruders, the secretions of the wound having been previously removed by a piece of sponge. It seems to me that the maggot actually does damage in a wound; although not by attacking the living tissues, but only by the annoyance created by the continual sensation of crawling and irritation which it occasions, and of which the patient often complains bitterly. In certain states of the system, the nervous excitement or irritability thus engendered must react injuriously upon the parts. The large number of severe cases rendered some crowding necessary, although the men were kept as much in the open air as possible. The fierce rays of a July sun soon started the usual series of changes in the dead bodies of horses and half-buried men, which strewed the earth for a mile around the house. Every hot breath of wind, as it swept over the field, came saturated with the disgusting odor of putrescent animal matter. All night, when the air was quiet, it became, on this account, peculiarly oppressive. In a few days, a feeling of languor

and debility seized upon the surgeons, assistants, and patients. Every fractured leg, or other part of the body that required to be kept in one position, excoriated and sloughed wherever it touched a point of support. Many of the wounds began to look badly; typhous symptoms rapidly developed; operative cases showed little or no disposition to heal; three or four cases of pure typhus occurred, and one half of the whole number of these unfortunate men died during the month. Of five major amputations, two only survived, and the same result occurred in a like number of resections. With this frightful mortality, let me contrast the result of the cases in a hospital situated about a mile in the rear of the foregoing one, on the summit of a hill, and in a perfectly sweet and pure atmosphere. I had in this building and its out-houses one hundred and six cases, among which there were two cases of fractures of the skull, twelve cases of gunshot wounds of the chest, two cases of wounds of the abdomen, three cases of wounds of the pelvis, seven cases of fractures of the long bones, three cases of wounds of the larger joints, ten major amputations, and one resection. In the entire number, only four died, and the operative cases all did well. In the one case of resection, I removed the shattered head of the humerus and three and a half inches of the shaft; and when I last saw the patient he was almost well. In the hospital, a mile in the rear, there was not so large a proportion of severe cases as in the former; but the chief cause of the striking difference in the results lay, I think, in the purity of the atmosphere surrounding it. The attendants whom I had here were fewer in number than in the other, and the diet was precisely the same. In both cases, there was a plentiful supply of fresh water in the vicinity. On my return to the command with which I was serving, I found it encamped at Harrison's Landing, James River, on a slight swell of ground, about half a mile from the stream. The intervening surface was flat, destitute of trees, intersected by ditches, and, after rains, covered by pools of standing water, which dried up very gradually. The principal affection was some disturbance of the digestive system, commonly diarrhœa, and this particularly liable to run into the chronic form." * * *

LXVI. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff, from April 24th, 1861, to June 17th, 1863.* By Assistant Surgeon H. E. BROWN, U. S. Army.

* * * "I was appointed, on April 26th, assistant surgeon of the 1st regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, a regiment subsequently designated as the 70th New York Volunteers. * * In addition to my daily duty as regimental medical officer, I was assigned to the duty of examining recruits for the brigade. All recruits were thoroughly inspected according to the plan pursued in the regular service. The brigade was stationed at Camp Scott, Staten Island, New York, until June 23d, 1861. Its strength increased from three to five thousand, and not a single death occurred in the command during the two months; to which I refer as an instance of exemption from disease worthy of note, and due to a thorough system of policing. On June 23d, the 70th New York was ordered to Washington, and was stationed on Meridian Hill until August 15th, and then moved to Good Hope, D. C., where they remained throughout the autumn. The health of the command while at Good Hope was remarkably good. The camp was on the side of a hill, with good drainage, and excellent spring water near by. The men were employed in drilling, and in the duty of building fortifications. The prevalent diseases were diarrhœa and dysentery, brought on by imprudent indulgence in luxuries furnished by the sutlers. Not a single death occurred, not a man was discharged for disability, and but one was sent to general hospital during this period. About the 1st of September, the regiment was ordered to make a march through Prince George, Charles, and St. Mary's counties, Maryland, for the purpose of breaking up the contraband trade across the lower Potomac. They were absent about a month, marching, on an average, about ten miles a day, and bivouacking at night without tents. During the march, the health of the regiment was excellent, and in several companies not a single man reported sick. In the latter part of the autumn, the regiment marched with General Hooker's column to Sandy Point, in the lower Potomac, and was there stationed until their embarkation for Yorktown in April, 1862. The health of the command was good throughout this whole period, with the exception of a short epidemic of typhoid fever in December and January, from which six deaths resulted. The strength of the regiment at this time was one thousand and eighty-three, and about thirty were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, and a number were transferred to other regiments, to reduce the strength to the maximum of one thousand and thirty-six allowed by law. It is worthy of remark that the sickness during this time was almost entirely confined to those companies of the regiment which were recruited in the country. Thus, a company from the woods of Michigan suffered more than any other, while city companies, composed of a lower grade of men, were the healthiest. I would also remark that those who were most sick most frequently visited the sutlers. The vile trash sold by this pest of the army producing dysentery, diarrhœa, and other diseases of the alimentary canal, while those who confined their diet to the strict soldiers' rations were healthy and hardy men. The winter quarters of the men were of logs, filled in with mud, a detailed report of the construction of which I forwarded in October, 1863, at his request, to Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Vullum, medical inspector United States Army, and which will probably be found in that bureau. During the winter, and subsequent to the evacuation of the Confederate batteries on the Potomac, the regiment twice crossed the Potomac for reconnaissance. The first time to Dumfries, and the last to Stafford Court-house, Virginia, in the latter case, having a severe skirmish with a large body of cavalry, defeating them and burning their camps, with a loss to them, as acknowledged by rebel newspapers, of upwards of a hundred in killed, wounded, and missing. Our loss being one wounded and four missing.

About the first of April, the division embarked on transports for Yorktown, landing first at Ship Point, and marching thence to the front. Their position in line was on the right of the army, in the Third Corps, between the division of General Porter and that of General Hamilton. General Porter held the extreme right, resting on the York River. During the month which followed, the regiment was actively engaged in the duties incident to the siege. The casualties during this time being one killed and two wounded. On May 4th, 1862, Yorktown was evacuated by the enemy, and General Hooker's division, with General Stoneman's cavalry, formed the advance in pursuit. By General Hooker's order, I was directed to remain behind, in charge of the sick of the division. The sick of the division, embracing thirteen regiments, numbered three hundred and ninety-three, as near as I can remember. Of these, about seventy-five were serious cases of typhoid fever and typhoid

dysentery, the remainder being convalescents, rheumatic cases, and malingerers. I established my camp on the site of General Hooker's headquarters, placing the men on the ground, not having any bunks, in hospital tents, as far as I could, and placing the less serious cases in wall and shelter tents. I was at first very inefficiently supplied with food and medicines, but obtained a supply for temporary use from the post medical director at Yorktown. I remained at this place until the 20th of May, when, our camp having been attacked by guerrillas, I was ordered by General Van Allen, military governor of Yorktown, to remove my sick to that place, which I accordingly did, and, on reporting to Assistant Surgeon Greenleaf, U. S. A., post medical director, was by him assigned to the charge of the warehouse hospital. During my stay at Camp Winfield Scott, there were thirteen deaths, one hundred and ten transferred with me to Yorktown, and the remainder returned to duty with their regiments. On May 27th, by orders of Medical Director Tripler, I proceeded to rejoin my regiment, at that time stationed at White Oak Swamp, on the extreme left of the army in front of Richmond.

On May 31st, occurred the battle of the Seven Pines. The second and third brigades of General Hooker's division were ordered, at four in the afternoon, to reinforce General Casey and General Couch, and marched for that purpose to the battlefield, arriving just at dusk. The third brigade was ordered to the trenches, and our brigade bivouacked for the night within a quarter of a mile. At 6 a. m., on June 1st, the enemy renewed the attack, and the third brigade being ordered to the right to the line of the railroad, the second brigade, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Excelsior regiments, were ordered to advance, to repel the attack. The enemy were posted in the woods, at the edge of a ravine, about a mile in advance of where the attack had been made on General Casey, the previous day. Our troops had to advance across an open field fronting these woods, which they did in gallant style, firing one volley, and then charging in line of battle into the woods, and driving the enemy before them. After this, severe artillery firing was heard throughout the day, until towards evening, when a reconnaissance proved that the enemy had retired towards Richmond. The next morning, Monday, an advance was ordered, and the division, marching on the old Williamsburg turnpike, advanced to within six miles of Richmond, without meeting any signs of the enemy, except the countless slain and wounded of the two previous days, which lay scattered thickly in every direction. At this point, they were met by an order from headquarters, directing them to fall back and occupy a camp at that locality known as the Seven Pines. At the commencement of this engagement, the general depot for wounded of the division was established at a house directly in the rear of the field, where the action commenced on Sunday. To this depot, all the medical officers reported, and Surgeon T. Sim, medical director, from time to time, detailed such to go on the field and assist in removing the wounded as were needed, retaining the others as operating surgeons and assistants. The wounded were brought in at first on stretchers, but afterwards, as the tide of battle receded, in ambulances. The want of a properly instructed ambulance corps was severely felt here, as well as at all subsequent engagements which came under my notice. The regular hospital attendants were needed as cooks and assistants at the general depot, and the bands of the various regiments proved utterly worthless in bringing off the wounded, behaving with the utmost cowardice, and required more persons to watch and see that they did their duty than their services were worth. As a natural consequence of this, whenever a man fell out of the ranks, wounded, four, and sometimes six of his comrades, would fall out for the purpose of carrying him away, thus seriously depleting the ranks, and affording opportunity to the skulkers and cowards to sneak away. The supplies for the wounded were abundant, and the arrangements were excellent. A fine well on the spot furnished water, an outhouse was converted into a kitchen and supply store, and a competent man was placed in charge. Soup, coffee, and crackers were ready at all hours for such as needed them. The medical stores of our regiment furnished a sufficiency of whiskey and other stimulants, and I believe this was the case with the other regiments. The only articles deficient were chloroform and ether; and this, I think, was not due to any neglect, but to the fact of the unusually large number of wounded, we having to attend not only to those of our own division, but to all of those wounded in the battle of May 31st, the ground of which was occupied by the enemy until Saturday afternoon. Nearly all of our men brought in were wounded with the conoidal or mimié ball. I saw but one by cannon or round balls. There was one case of bayonet wound, and this man had two wounds from gunshot and five bayonet wounds; and these last, he asserted, he received while lying on the field, after being wounded. The rebels captured by us were wounded with the bayonet, with round ball and buck shot, and with the conoidal ball, and some few had shell wounds, the conoidal ball, however, preponderating. The wounded, immediately after being attended to, were placed in ambulances and removed to Savage's Station, to be sent thence, by railroad, to the White House, for transportation north. So far as I saw, the operations were chiefly primary amputations, the excisions being but few in number. Chloroform was chiefly employed, or chloric ether, and I neither saw nor heard of any deaths from either. On Monday, June 2d, the enemy having been driven from the battlefield, the general depot was moved two miles further in front, and many of the wounded who had lain forty-eight hours on the field were here attended to. These poor unfortunates were in a most pitiable condition, weak and faint from loss of blood and want of food, and nearly dead of the horrible thirst which their wounds and the hot sun had produced; while, to add to their misery, maggots appeared in large numbers in their wounds. These men were tenderly cared for, as far as our means would allow, and forwarded, like the rest, to the White House. * * Until June 25th, I was engaged with the daily duties of the regiment, encamped on the battlefield of May 31st, and, in conjunction with the other regiments of the division, picketed the left of the line. A more horrible place for a camp could not be conceived. Over three thousand dead had been buried there; the ground was covered with the remains of clothing and commissary stores. Dead horses, which had been but insufficiently buried or burnt, filled the air with a noxious effluvium, and the only water was that obtained from the surface, or by digging down a few feet, and this infiltrated with the decaying animal matter of the battlefield. The duties of the men were very laborious, enough to break down a strong man under the most favorable circumstances. Under this combination of circumstances, therefore, it is not to be wondered that sickness broke out in the command. So far as my observation went, it took chiefly the form of a low typhoid diarrhœa or dysentery, which did not yield in the least to the ordinary remedies for such diseases. The prescription which I found of most value was a powder composed of five grains of the mercury and chalk of the pharmacopœia, six grains of Dover's powder, and two grains of sulphate of quinia, administered several times a day, according to circumstances. Avoidance of exposure to the sun was a very necessary precaution. Under this treatment, most of the cases recovered in from three to five days. Intermittent fever at one time threatened to be a serious evil, but a liberal administration

of quinia dissolved in whiskey, to the whole command checked its progress. During this period, the average number of sick was one hundred and twenty, in a regiment but two hundred and fifty strong.

On June 25th, General Hooker's and General Kearney's divisions were ordered to advance on the enemy's pickets. The pickets being driven in, a severe engagement took place, which lasted about six hours, and ended in our driving the enemy about two miles, when an order was given for us to fall back to our line of entrenchments. Our depot for wounded in this engagement was placed at Peach Orchard Station, on the railroad, and about half a mile in the rear of the field of battle. The supplies were good, the tents sufficient, and, in fact, the remarks made in reference to the engagement at Seven Pines will apply here. During the engagement, I took two hundred wounded to the White House on rail cars. On my return, the battle of Gaines's Mill had been fought and lost, and the order for retreat was in contemplation. The enemy had appeared at Bottom's Bridge, threatening the hospitals in that vicinity. I was detailed by General Hooker to proceed thither, and to break up the hospital of his division, and to proceed with such of the men as could travel to the nearest point on the James River, and to await further orders. At three o'clock A. M. on June 27th, I removed about two hundred and fifty of the slight cases, leaving behind seventy-five very sick men in charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Powell and Assistant Surgeon McAllister, 71st New York Volunteers. All of them, including the medical officers, were made prisoners.

I proceeded, with my command, across White Oak Swamp Bridge, reaching the estate of Hill Carter, opposite City Point, Virginia, about six A. M. on June 28th, and reported to Major Pleasonton, U. S. A., in charge of that point. Large numbers of sick and wounded from other points coming in during the day, and there being no order or discipline in regard to them, many large bodies being without any medical officer whatever, I was detailed by Major Pleasonton as local medical director, with instructions to organize the men, and separate them into their appropriate corps, and to provide food for them; a work of great difficulty, but which, with the valuable assistance of Chaplain W. H. Cudworth, 1st Massachusetts Volunteers, I at length succeeded in doing, issuing about seven thousand rations, which I obtained from the steamer Spaulding, which opportunely arrived at this time. Here I remained until the evening of June 31st, when, our army having all passed by during the night, Major Pleasonton directed me to send my men to Harrison's Landing, five miles below." * * *

LXVII. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff, from December 3d, 1861, to June 3d, 1863.* By ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD T. WHITTINGHAM, U. S. ARMY.

* * * "On the 14th of May, 1862, I relieved Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., of his duties with the artillery of the first division of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac. General Kearney commanded the division; General Heintzelman, the corps. I continued with that command until February 20th, 1863, when Surgeon Letterman, U. S. A., medical director of the army, assigned me to the 3d regiment U. S. Infantry, attached to General Sykes's division, the second of the Fifth Corps. From December 20th, 1862, until February 20th, 1863, I acted as medical director of the Third Corps. * * The division to which I had the honor to belong, * * in all its many marches, bivouacs, encampments, battles, retreats, and defeats, it appears to me that its sanitary condition, under the circumstances, has always been excellent. Previous to the battle of Fair Oaks it was all that could be desired, and more than could be expected. The sultry heats which ensued, alternating with cold and severe rains; the previous exposure in the swamps, and labor in the trenches in front of Yorktown; the miserable location of many of the camps on the very battlefield; the badness of the water and air, rendered foetid by the emanations from the ill-made and numerous graves around, and the constant state of mental excitement and watchfulness caused by the nearness of the enemy, combined, at that time, to damage seriously the health of the troops, and proportionately their spirits. To these causes, and the endemic malaria of the climate, may be attributed the fever and diarrhoea of the Chickahominy, since become but too well known. At Banks's Ford, despite the hardships of winter exposure, despite the fatigues and despondencies of two long and unfortunate battles, the health of the men was good, chiefly in consequence, as far as my observation goes, of the excellence and plentifulness of the commissariat and of the clothing issued. At no time have I seen the command at all demoralized by disaster, by disease, or by the inaction of camp life. The strength of the artillery of a division is, generally, about four hundred men, belonging to three batteries. * * More than two batteries of the division were never engaged at one time, while I served with them. On the Peninsula, the supplies of medicines and hospital stores were ample. Sometimes, during an engagement, there would be a temporary deficiency, after those carried in the knapsacks had been exhausted, from the difficulty of getting at the wagons in which they were conveyed. Ample accommodations in the way of ambulances and tents could be procured, but were not always available, from the fortunes of war. At the battle of Fair Oaks, many of the wounded were attended in a house immediately behind the last line of battle. My command not being engaged, I was able to render my services in that hospital. I estimate the number I dressed at fifty. The operations were there limited to those where immediate surgical interference was necessary, such as the extraction of balls and dressing of wounds. A few amputations and excisions were performed. The majority of injuries were inflicted by conoidal balls, round musket balls, and buckshot. The necessity of keeping the roads open for the passage of troops, in the last four of the Seven days' battles, rendered the transportation of the wounded in ambulances difficult. Most of those able to walk found their way to hospitals in the rear; while those who were severely hurt could not be collected or carried from the field, because the army retired after each engagement. * * At the battle of Nelson's farm, I was ordered to establish a hospital on the Charles City road, about half a mile from the field. I had no supplies but such as could be carried in a hospital knapsack. Nearly one hundred men, however, were there dressed and attended to. Water was plenty and good. * * At Nelson's farm, the approximate strength of the artillerymen of the Third Corps was two hundred and fifty men. They were under fire of both artillery and musketry about three hours. The casualties numbered twenty-three, mostly from small arms. * * At Malvern Hill, the hospitals were half a mile in the rear. The men present for duty in the artillery reserve of the Third Corps numbered two hundred and fifteen. There were but four casualties, two from round shot and two from conoidal musket balls. * * *

LXVIII. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon
W. E. WATERS, U. S. Army.

* * * "On March 27th, 1862, the division of General F. J. Porter, accompanied by the commander of the Third Corps, General Heintzman, made a reconnaissance to Big Bethel and beyond, the advance proceeding nearly as far as Lee's Mill. A few cavalry pickets were seen near Big Bethel, who rapidly retired as our forces approached. The same day, the enemy abandoned their works on the James River, below Yorktown, and those between the river and the direct route to that place. The division returned to camp near Hampton, and, on April 4th, led the advance of the right wing of the army to Yorktown, by way of Big Bethel. When near Yorktown, a few shots were fired by the enemy from a light battery within their works at that place. This fire was promptly responded to by one of our batteries, when the enemy fell back. No casualties occurred on either side. Our forces then advanced a few miles and bivouacked for the night, and, on the following day, marched to the front at Yorktown. When within about a mile of the fortification, the enemy commenced firing, to which our light batteries replied, with little effect, however, in consequence of the long range. The firing continued, at intervals, throughout the day, and, in the brigades of General Martindale and General Morell, about five men were killed and twenty wounded. The casualties were all produced by artillery missiles; some by round shot and others by fragments of shell. The division of General Porter held the extreme right of the line resting on York River, and the next was the division of General Hamilton. A few earth works were thrown up the first night, for the protection of our batteries. After bivouacking for two or three days in the woods, our infantry retired to a camping ground not directly within the range of the enemy's guns, and commenced the work of building batteries, trenches, and roads. This proved to be a work of great magnitude, and was continued uninterruptedly for a month. One of these batteries mounted 100 and 200-pound Parrott guns, having, in easy range, the enemy's works, both at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, opposite. During the siege, occasional casualties were reported; but, considering the number of men constantly at work, and the almost as constant firing by the enemy, our loss was very small indeed. When our formidable works were completed, the ordnance in them ready to open upon the enemy, after a night of the most terrific firing, during which the missiles from the enemy's guns fell thick around our works and throughout our camps, the morning of May 4th, 1862, dawned upon the deserted fortifications of Yorktown. One of the most barbarous practices of civilized warfare was adopted by the enemy, in placing on all the approaches to the abandoned fortifications numerous torpedoes, which, when trod upon, exploded, killing and wounding men and horses. The barracks, houses, tents, and streets of the deserted town exhibited a most shameful want of cleanliness, and the large number of graves in the vicinity bore evidence of its effect upon the health of the troops. The hospitals were found empty. * * On May 27th, the division was engaged in the battle of Hanover Court-house. The general condition of the men, their health, and power of endurance, together with their courage and determination, were such as to cause their general to expect much of them. * * The strength of the command I would estimate at thirteen thousand. The amount of medical supplies was sufficient, but hospital stores were not so abundant, as the command moved in light marching order without any wagons. Very suitable food was procured from the resources of the country, and the wounded received an abundance. The fight was of short duration, and ample accommodations were found in houses in the immediate vicinity of the field for hospital purposes, and the wounded received prompt and proper attention. Abundance of water and food were furnished, and the patients were not exposed to cold or rains. The wounded were removed on stretchers to the nearest hospitals, and in ambulances to those more remote. The fire was principally musketry at ordinary range. The smooth-bore musket was mostly used by the enemy. The wounded were removed to hospitals established to receive them in houses and barns, near Gaines's Mill. The casualties consisted of about sixty killed and about two hundred wounded. In addition to these, more than a hundred badly wounded rebels fell into our hands. The enemy was routed. On the next day, having accomplished all the expedition was intended to accomplish, we fell back to camp, removing all the wounded, both our own and those of the enemy. * * The battle of June 27th was fought late in the afternoon, and the troops were well prepared for it, having eaten their rations, and rested after the march of the morning. The men appeared willing to meet the enemy, and were sanguine of success. * * At Gaines's Mill, the principal hospital for the division was a large house about one-third of a mile in the rear of the line of battle. * * At Malvern Hill, though our soldiers had lived for several days principally on hard bread, and were weary from marching and loss of rest, when they were brought to confront the enemy they displayed the bravery and determination which, with their regard for discipline, made it one of the very best divisions in the army. The strength of the command was probably less than ten thousand of such as could go into action. At Malvern Hill, a hospital for the corps was established about a mile and a half from the field, and was abundantly supplied with soup, etc. * * The wounded were much exposed to a cold rain after the battle at Malvern. * * They were removed to Harrison's Landing in ambulances, where a shelter was soon improvised. * * The number of operations performed on the field during the Seven-days battle was comparatively few, as our forces were either driven from their positions or abandoned them for strategic purposes. At Gaines's Mill, our troops were routed, after a battle of two hours, and at Malvern Hill the heat of the fight occurred late in the afternoon. Here the enemy were handsomely driven back, yet our forces retired during the night, leaving many wounded to fall into the hands of the enemy. Many medical officers remained with them on both battle fields. * * The official reports of these battles showed four hundred and sixteen killed, including twenty officers, and eighteen hundred and seventy-one wounded, among whom were eighty-six officers, making an aggregate of two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven, or one-fourth, probably, of the effective strength of the division when it went into action on June 27th." * * *

LXIX. *Extract from a Personal History of his Services during the War.* By Assistant Surgeon
W. C. SPENCER, U. S. Army.

* * * "On March, 1862, I was assigned to the 4th United States Infantry, in the regular division, and with it served throughout the peninsular campaign. * * The principal actions at which I have been present, and in which the division of regular infantry was engaged, were those of Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill. In each of these engagements, I was detailed with Surgeon Bigelow, U. S. V., and Assistant Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. A., for duty at the division field hospital. The strength of the 4th Infantry was about four hundred and fifty men; that of the division, from five to six thousand. The *morale* was excellent, and the supplies of every description ample. The wounded were attended by the medical officers under fire, while, in each instance, the hospital was exposed to artillery. The wounded men were removed from the field by an organized body of litter-bearers and ambulances. The men were exposed to both artillery and musketry fire at short range, and the majority of the wounds were produced by conical balls; few, by the round ball or buckshot. After the battle of Gaines's Mill, the wounded of the division were conveyed in charge of a medical officer to the hospital at Savage's Station, where most of them subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. After the action at Malvern Hill, they were sent, upon receiving surgical attendance, to Harrison's Landing, and placed on board of transports. Their condition, upon their arrival, was, in general, remarkably good, and this principally attributable to good surgery, and to the free use of brandy, beef essence, and anodynes at the hospital, and in the ambulances. In each of these engagements, I performed a large number of operations. They included but few excisions. I employed an anæsthetic in every case which required it. No accident was observed to result from the use of chloroform. Throughout the campaign, the division was the most healthy one, I believe, in the army, and this was almost entirely due to the severity with which the sanitary measures of the medical officers were enforced." * * *

LXX. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon D. W.
HAND, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I was appointed brigade surgeon of volunteers, December 30th, 1861, and ordered to report to Brigadier General Gorman, commanding a brigade in the Second Corps. * * During the month of April, 1862, I was with the brigade in front of Yorktown. There was no formal battle, but we had a few men wounded every day by conical balls from sharpshooters. These were conveyed to a corps hospital in the rear, when their wounds were dressed, and whence they were transferred to hospital steamers on York River. * * On May 31st and June 1st, I was actively engaged at the battle of Fair Oaks. General Sumner's corps fought on the right of the York River railroad, and maintained its position throughout. Two field hospitals were established by Surgeon J. F. Hammond, U. S. A., medical director of the corps. The hospital immediately on the field was placed under my charge, and the other, half a mile in the rear, under charge of Surgeon J. A. Lidell, U. S. V. The wounded were brought to these depots rapidly on stretchers and extemporized litters. Large numbers of Confederate wounded were brought to the hospital under my charge, and were cared for the same as our own, two captured medical officers being assigned to the particular charge of them. All the major operations were performed by experienced surgeons designated for the purpose, and two assistant surgeons were kept constantly engaged looking after food and shelter for the wounded. A large number of amputations of the thigh were here performed. No excisions were made. Chloroform was used in all cases, I believe, and with no injurious effect. There was no lack of surgical appliances and medicine, but, owing to the rise of the Chickahominy, after our corps crossed, there was a great scarcity of provisions, and the wounded were in danger of dying for want of sustenance. At the suggestion of Medical Director Hammond, I had two cavalry horses killed and made into soup for them. This, with the addition of small quantities of rice and salt that I was enabled to get from the ambulance and ammunition wagons, made a very nutritious diet. Water was abundant. The wounded were sheltered, as far as possible, in the farm houses and barns, and under rude sheds of boards and boughs of trees; but many were exposed to the rain the second night after the battle. We had no hospital tents. All the ambulances of the Second Corps were under my direction, and were sufficient in number. As the roads were in so bad a condition, and we could for several days get no ears to the nearest station on the railroad, the men were not removed to White House until four or five days after the action. They were placed on board hospital boats and sent to Philadelphia, and elsewhere. My brigade of four regiments, and at that time about two thousand seven hundred strong, lost forty-four killed and two hundred wounded. They were exposed to musketry fire at short range, and were mainly injured by conical balls. * * During the retreat, at Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill, we encountered the fire of the enemy's infantry and artillery, and drove them back. As our men would fall they were carried to convenient depots, their wounds dressed, and then left under charge of certain detailed assistant surgeons each evening as we continued to retreat. Several medical officers of my brigade absented themselves from their regiments during the whole of this movement. The ambulances also were badly managed, and of no use to us. The loss in my brigade, during the retreat, was sixteen killed and sixty wounded. * * I was relieved from duty with General Gorman's brigade at Harrison's Landing, and took charge of the brick hospital, near the wharf, for ten days. I was then ordered to report to General Sedgwick, and, on July 24th, 1862, I was sent by order of General McClellan to take charge of the general hospital at Newport News, Virginia. I assumed charge there on July 27th, and immediately made preparations for the reception of patients from the Army of the Potomac. During the month of August, patients were sent to me in large numbers, and I had at one time as many as two thousand patients. Old barracks and barns were the buildings used, and, as everything required was allowed me, the sick and wounded were made quite comfortable. Many of the sick had chronic diarrhœa, and, as it became confirmed in many cases, and frequently fatal, it was thought best to discharge a great many of these men. No epidemic prevailed at the hospital, and most of the patients did well. On October 30, 1862, this hospital was closed, and the remaining patients and attendants were sent to the general hospital at Hampton. On November 4th, I was ordered to Suffolk, as medical director of the forces commanded by General Peck. This command varied from fifteen thousand to thirty-five thousand men during the next six months, and was kept on active duty, in throwing up intrenchments and making

excursions to the Blackwater River, and into North Carolina. During the winter, we had many wounded at various times, and took care of them all at the regimental hospitals in and about Suffolk. These cases nearly all did well.

On January 30, 1863, we had a brisk fight with the Confederate forces under General Pryor, at Deserted House, above Newport News, and for three hours received a heavy artillery fire. During this engagement, we had twenty-four men killed and eighty wounded. The men, after their wounds were dressed and the necessary operations performed, were sent to the regimental hospitals in Suffolk. All the amputations did well, except one amputation at the shoulder joint. In this case, the parts were so badly torn by a shell that it was difficult to make a sufficient flap. The stump sloughed, and secondary hæmorrhage from the axillary artery resulted on the seventh day, when the subclavian artery was immediately tied. No blood followed the scalpel in this operation, and the artery was secured without having occasion to use the sponge. Under the best supporting treatment, the patient revived for a time, but the wound made in tying the artery sloughed as well as the stump, and the patient died from exhaustion, twenty-eight days after the reception of the injury, and twenty-one days after ligating the artery*." * * *

LXXI. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon J. V. D. MIDDLETON, U. S. Army.

* * * "On the 23th of May, 1862, I was ordered to report to the medical director of the Army of the Potomac, and upon my arrival at White House, Virginia, telegraphed to Surgeon Tripler, U. S. A., that I would not be able to obtain transportation so as to report to him in person within forty-eight hours. He directed me to remain there until further orders, and to assist in taking care of the wounded, then arriving in great number from the battle of Fair Oaks. After these were all shipped, which occupied about ten days, I received an order to report, without delay, to General Sykes, for duty with the batteries of his division, companies L and M of the Third and I of the Fifth U. S. Artillery.

After the battles of Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill, in both of which we were engaged, we marched to Harrison's Landing and encamped. On the 1st of August, I was relieved by Assistant Surgeon S. Adams, U. S. A., and transferred to the second brigade of the artillery reserve, where I had charge of five batteries of light artillery. On the night of the 16th of August, we broke up camp and moved to Hampton, Virginia, which place we reached on the 20th. After remaining there several days, we embarked on transports for Aquia Creek. From there, we marched to Falmouth, where we remained until the evacuation of Fredericksburg by our troops. We next proceeded to Alexandria, Virginia, and from thence marched into Maryland, through Frederick City, and engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the reorganization of the army, which took place at about this time, two batteries of the reserve were transferred to General Burnside's Ninth Corps, and I was ordered with them. After remaining six weeks at Pleasant Valley, Maryland, we crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and proceeded by rapid marches to Warrenton, Virginia. On the 14th of November, I was relieved by Assistant Surgeon Pooley, U. S. A., and was directed to report to Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., assistant medical director Army of the Potomac, Washington, D. C., in whose office I have remained until the present date. The command, in which I served during nearly the whole of the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns, was composed of batteries numbering eight officers and two hundred and sixty men. All the batteries were engaged at the battle of Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill; but at South Mountain and Antietam only one of them was in action. * * The command was always very well supplied with medicines and hospital stores, which were in good condition, as were also the ambulances and hospital tents. The wounded were first hurriedly examined, immediately in the rear of the batteries, just back of the caissons; but as the field hospitals were usually near at hand, they were conveyed thither without delay, by means of hand stretchers. Water was not easily obtained on the field in the peninsula battles, but the field hospitals were usually very well supplied from wells and springs in the neighborhood of the houses selected. Of Soyer's soup and hard bread there was almost always a sufficient supply. * * The majority of wounds that came under my observation in the field, as in the field hospital, were caused by the conoidal ball. Our loss at Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill was six killed and twenty-one wounded; at Antietam, only three slightly wounded. I did not perform any operations on the field, as there was no necessity for immediate action in any case that came directly under my charge. Two cases of compound fracture of the lower extremity which occurred at Gaines's Mill, and one at Malvern, were all that required amputation; and these were performed during the day at the field hospital. The other cases were comparatively slight, requiring simply cold water dressings. At Gaines's Mill, as well as at Malvern, our wounded were captured by the enemy, in whose hands they remained for over a week, after which they were transported by steamers from City Point to general hospitals in Washington. Of the three wounded at Antietam, one of them, a flesh wound of the arm, was furloughed by order of General Burnside. The others remained with the battery, and were treated in my hospital tent. At the close of each engagement, I visited the field hospitals, and, by invitation of the surgeons in charge, assisted in the many operations that were made, including a great number of amputations and excisions. Chloroform and sulph. ether were both used as anæsthetics; the former, in the majority of cases. I did not observe a single death from its administration."

LXXII. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon JOHN W. FOYE, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I entered the service on May 13th, 1861, as assistant surgeon of the 11th Massachusetts Infantry, which reached the front in time to participate in the battle of Manassas. The troops were new and unaccustomed to marching, and had accomplished only sixty miles in six days, one of which was passed in bivouac. They occupied the extreme right of the line, and were engaged at about eleven o'clock A. M., numbering seven hundred and fifty bayonets, driving the enemy till about

* This refers to the case of Private Augustus Reed, Co. B, 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, which is fully described by Surgeon Otis M. Humphrey, U. S. V., in an article entitled: "*Remarks on axillary and subclavian ligations.*" American Medical Times, Vol. viii, p. 161, April, 1864.—EDS.

two o'clock in the afternoon, up to which time the Confederate wounded at the hospital station nearly equaled our own. The regiment was accompanied with one ambulance well provided with stimulants and surgical appliances, but without medicines or tents. The field hospital was established about a quarter of a mile from the front line when we engaged, but late in the day it was three-quarters of a mile in the rear. There were four capital operations at this hospital. Wounds, unaccompanied by fracture, were treated by extracting balls when practicable, and the application of water dressings. The hospital was located one hundred yards from Sedley's Ford, where an abundance of muddy water could be obtained, but no food of any description. The weather was fine on July 21st. On the following day, about six in the morning, it commenced raining. Until two in the afternoon, but few wounded were brought off by their comrades; but later it was not unusual to find a flesh wound escorted by half a dozen able men. It is needless to say that they did not return to the field. The enemy's fire was chiefly from musketry, continuous, and of short range; missiles from smooth-bore muskets predominated. At three in the afternoon, a medical officer of rank, visited this hospital on his way to the rear, and left it optional with the medical officers at this hospital station to join him or to remain. A few, Surgeon Luther V. Bell, 11th Massachusetts Volunteers, Dr. Curtis, a civilian surgeon, and Chaplain Parker, of the 2d New Hampshire Volunteers, remained until six in the afternoon, when all the wounded capable of moving had, at that time, been sent off to the rear. Nearly all the surgeons left us at about half past three P. M. Three ambulances went away at that time. The only remaining ambulance, belonging to my regiment, was captured at about half past five, within a hundred yards of the hospital. I estimate the number of wounded left at about one hundred and eighty. All of them fell into the hands of the enemy. I saw no excisions practiced. The major amputations, four in number, were by the circular method. The casualties in the regiment to which I was attached were thirteen killed and forty-five wounded. The large proportion of killed indicate the range at which we engaged. * * On November 6th, the regiment moved to Budd's Ferry, on the lower Potomac, where we passed the winter of 1861-62. While here, the regiment was recruited to the maximum standard, and the men attained a fine degree of proficiency in drill and discipline; they were constantly on the alert; the rebel batteries on the opposite bank kept their minds employed, and but little sickness prevailed. We lost but one man by disease during the five months we remained at this post. On April 6th, the command embarked for the Peninsula, and debarked on the 10th, near Yorktown. On April 23d, I was commissioned surgeon of the regiment. On April 26th, at ten P. M., I received an order to get in readiness to accompany a storming party in an attack to be made at daybreak. The party consisted of two companies of the 1st Massachusetts Volunteers as stormers, and three companies of my own regiment as sappers. The redoubt to be carried was protected at the rear by a swamp, and overlooked a plain of six hundred yards extent, skirted by woods. The stormers, under cover of the night, obtained a position in the edge of the woods facing the redoubt. The attack was made at dawn. The attacking party, one hundred and fifty strong, moved forward in line of battle at double quick, receiving one volley from the enemy at seventy yards, and, before they could reload, occupied the work, which was levelled by the sappers in twenty minutes. We captured twenty-one prisoners, armed with the Austrian rifle. There were six killed and twenty-three wounded, who were brought off on muskets, under a cross fire of artillery from an adjacent work. They were taken to one of the hospital steamers on York River, near the camp. On May 4th, at noon, the regiment formed in column to pursue the enemy, Yorktown having been evacuated during the previous night. We marched till eleven at night and bivouacked. At daylight on May 5th, we marched one mile, and came in front of Fort Magruder and the redoubts before Williamsburg. The regiment numbered about nine hundred, rank and file, in excellent condition, and attacking a retreating foe. We were destitute of ambulances, stores, or tents, having made a forced march. The surgical appliances were very limited. The field hospital at which I served was located on the Yorktown road, half a mile in the rear of the line of battle. The wounded were attended as fast as they arrived. Seven capital operations were performed. Shelter tents were pitched for the reception of the wounded. We were destitute of food, but water was plenty enough, as it rained nearly all day. The wounded were taken to the field hospital on stretchers made by the pioneers of poles and blankets, the regimental drum corps acting as bearers. At about two, in the afternoon, the ambulances arrived, and the wounded were taken to the nearest house, one and a half miles distant. The character of the fire was continuous till dark, and mostly from musketry at common range. The balls extracted were mostly conoidal, and the bone injuries were of a very severe character. On May 7th, the wounded were taken in ambulances to Cheesman's Creek, and there embarked on hospital transports. There were no excisions. The amputations of the thigh and upper arm were by the circular method, and by the flap in the forearm and leg. In my regiment, there were twelve killed and sixty-five wounded.

The initiatory fight of the Seven days' battles commenced at about ten in the forenoon. The scene of the fight was three-quarters of a mile in front of General Casey's battle ground at Seven Pines. The brigade advanced in line of battle at half-past nine in the forenoon, and met the enemy strongly posted in the woods. The firing was desultory on both sides, and continued from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon, at about which time the enemy was dislodged and we occupied the western edge of the battle ground, having advanced half a mile during the fight. The strength of the command composing the brigade had been much reduced by disease. The *morale* was good. The approximate strength for duty in the brigade of five regiments was twenty-five hundred. The proximity of the brigade encampment to the field of battle gave us an abundant supply of every thing necessary for the comfort of the wounded. The field hospital was within half rifle shot of our line at the commencement of the fight, which distance was gradually widened by the falling back of the enemy. The wounded were brought from the woods on hand stretchers, borne by the several regimental bands and drum corps, to the field hospital, where they received the attention that the nature of their injuries demanded. Those cases requiring amputation were immediately operated upon. The fire was from musketry, desultory, lasting seven hours. The missiles used were principally conoidal musket balls. After the firing had nearly ceased, ambulances were brought down, and all the wounded were taken to Savage's Station for transportation to White House, on the York River. Chloroform was used, and no bad results were observed. The killed and wounded numbered three hundred and twenty-five. At Savage's Station on June 29th, the trains, with commissary stores and camp equipage, were ordered to be destroyed, and a train, with such wounded as could be moved, was started at daylight. The sick of my command accompanied this train. Later in the morning, the regiment fell back to Savage's Station, about two miles from the line we had occupied, and took a position to cover the retreat. About nine in the forenoon, the enemy brought up their field artillery. The engagement was one of artillery exclusively. It lasted about three hours. At two, in

the afternoon, the right of our army having crossed the position we were ordered to maintain, the division of General Hooker, to which my regiment was attached, retreated. Such of the wounded as were unable to march fell into the hands of the enemy. I have never seen an estimate, but judge it to have been about thirty-five killed and seventy-five wounded. The supports were very strongly disposed in front of our batteries, and quite a number of our men were killed by the premature bursting of one of our shells. The regiment with which I was then serving had seven men wounded; none seriously. They were all brought off, and put on the train the following morning. They reached Harrison's Landing on July 1st, and were transferred to an hospital transport steamer on September 1st. Five of them had rejoined the command. On June 30th, the battle of Glendale was fought. The men were much worn down from want of rest, but were well in hand, and not dispirited. The 11th Massachusetts Volunteers numbered about six hundred. The supplies were limited to those articles carried in the haversacks of the hospital attendants. The field hospital was at the Quaker Church, half a mile from the scene of the fight. There was good water near the hospital, and the weather was fine. We were without food other than that contained in haversacks. The wounded were removed on stretchers and by the regimental bands. The fight opened at three in the afternoon with artillery, the enemy attacking. The infantry soon after engaged, and the firing was rapid and continuous, terminating at dark in the repulse of the enemy. We occupied the field all night, and brought off all our own and most of the enemy's wounded. * * Two surgeons were detailed to remain with those unable to accompany the column. A few ambulances were procured and loaded for the river, about five miles distant. The whole number of our brigade left at the hospital was about one hundred and fifty. No primary capital operations were performed. Water dressings were applied in most cases, and the patients were directed to proceed to the river, if able to walk. Few anæsthetics were used; we had scarcely any chloroform, and our supply of bandages was exhausted before the wounded were all attended to. In my regiment, there were seventeen wounded; none killed. A sister regiment on the right, the 1st Massachusetts Volunteers, lost heavily, fifty, in killed and wounded. At about half-past four in the afternoon we retreated four miles, reaching Malvern Hill at six on the morning of July 1st, and received rations. At nine o'clock, the regiment was detached from the division and taken to the extreme right, as supports to a battery then engaged. The position was an excellent one, in a deep valley, strengthened by a small stream in front, and finely wooded. While the sanguinary battle of Malvern was being fought, one mile to the left, the regiment, having established its picket lines, bathed by detail, and obtained the sleep and rest they so much needed. The battery they supported lost, in killed and wounded, nine men, mostly from shell wounds. At daylight on July 2d, the enemy having been again repulsed, we fell in and reached Harrison's Landing at half-past two in the afternoon. The wounded artillerymen were brought off on gun carriages and caissons. The killed were buried where they fell. General Hooker's division, to which we were attached, broke camp at four in the afternoon, and, making a detour, entered Charles City road, three miles from the summit of Malvern, a little after midnight, and here rested until daybreak. The column advanced, under an artillery fire, and occupied the hill. The troops were in excellent condition, and had such confidence in their commander that their success seemed assured. The regiment numbered about six hundred; the whole division about five thousand five hundred men. There was a good supply of medicines and stores, and a good train of ambulances. The fight lasted one hour, when the enemy being dislodged, we occupied his headquarters, where we found good water, shelter from the sun, and every convenience for preparing food necessary for a field hospital. The wounded were removed on stretchers from the field, and from thence, in ambulances, to the landing, but not until their wounds had been carefully dressed. Artillery was the only arm used against us. A few shell wounds were treated, but the larger proportion of the injuries were from case shot. The enemy opened with their artillery at six hundred yards, to which we replied. Their fire soon slackened, and our infantry was advanced and formed in brigade line, about two hundred yards from the enemy's guns, at which distance we received their last fire. The wounded were all sent to Harrison's Bar, and there transferred to the hospital boats, reaching their destination on the afternoon of the fight. I saw but little service at the field hospital, and am unable to give the nature of the operations. I accompanied the cavalry in pursuit of the enemy. In my regiment, there were two killed and seven wounded. I never saw the report of the division loss, and have no data on which to form an estimate. We occupied the field that night." * * *

LXXIII. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Staff of General Sedgwick's Division of the Second Army Corps at the Battle of Fair Oaks.* By SURGEON JOHN A. LIDELL, U. S. Volunteers.

"On Saturday, May 31st, 1862, General Sedgwick's division, belonging to General Sumner's corps, was encamped on the north side of the Chickahominy River, near Tyler's house. Early in the afternoon, we heard heavy firing of both artillery and infantry across the river, in the direction of the position occupied by General Keyes's corps at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. About three in the afternoon, we received orders to move immediately to the support of General Keyes, who was reported to be badly handled by the enemy, who were engaging him with superior numbers. We started without delay, and crossed the Chickahominy by a rude bridge which had recently been constructed of logs by the troops, under orders of General Sumner. The bridge was designated the Grape-vine bridge. The river was much swollen by recent rains, and was reported to be still rising. After crossing the bottom, which was quite broad on the south side of the river, we ascended the bluff to Trent's house, and then marched past Golding's, and past Courtney's Rock Hill farm, to his brother's place, where we found some of General Couch's men in position. General Sedgwick's division was immediately deployed into line of battle, and, ten minutes after arriving on the ground, the action commenced by the enemy's firing upon our right, at about six o'clock in the evening. Battery I, 1st United States Artillery, only one section of which had arrived, was immediately wheeled into position. Another section came up in a little while. The enemy did not use artillery, but he endeavored to capture our guns with the bayonet, but was repulsed with great slaughter. Lieutenant Kirby, commanding the battery, fired nothing but canister at short range, and fully avenged the disaster his battery, then known as Ricketts's, had suffered at Bull Run. The battle, which was fought mainly by infantry, was terribly magnificent for the numbers engaged. The sharp, rattling crash of the musketry, firing rapidly

by battalions, the tongues of flame and smoke leaping forth from the long lines of infantry, made it a scene of grandeur unsurpassed. At dark, the firing ceased, and General Sedgwick's division had repulsed the enemy at all points. The men lay on their arms that night, expecting the battle to be renewed in the morning. During the night, General Richardson's division of the Second Corps, which had crossed the Chickahominy by another bridge, and marched by a different road, came up to our support. In this action, General Sedgwick's division suffered a loss of fifty-four killed and two hundred and eighty-two wounded. I took Courtney's house at Rock Hill for a hospital. There I found a well, which afforded an abundant supply of excellent water. All our wounded were dressed and made comfortable before midnight. A large number of the wounded belonging to General Couch's and General Casey's division of General Keyes's corps also fell into our hands. On Sunday, June 1st, the battle was renewed. The fighting, on our part, was done by General Richardson's division, now engaged for the first time. A large number of the wounded were brought to my hospital. I filled the house, the barns, and the sheds with them and those received before, and then placed others in the yard, under the trees and in their shade. I think General Richardson's division suffered a loss of about five hundred killed and wounded. The wounds were inflicted mainly by the old round bullet and buckshot cartridge. There was, however, a goodly number of wounds made by the conical bullet; but the majority were inflicted by the former missiles. During Saturday night, the bridges across the Chickahominy were carried away by the swollen waters, and our communication with the ambulance train and with our base of supplies were destroyed. Our wounded were likely to suffer for want of subsistence, on that account, on Sunday morning. A quantity of freshly killed horse meat was furnished by order of Surgeon J. F. Hammond, U. S. A., medical director of the Second Army Corps. I discovered and seized a quantity of salt and corn meal at Courtney's. Doctor Harris, chaplain of the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, having offered his services for the purpose, I put him in charge of the cooking and the furnishing of subsistence to the wounded. He discharged that duty greatly to my satisfaction and to the advantage of the wounded all the while the hospital remained open. The next day, Monday June 2d, I obtained a plentiful supply of fresh beef of good quality from the neighborhood. Rations began to arrive on the ground, and we were no longer anxious on the subject of subsistence. The fresh meat made excellent soup and beef tea. The boiled meat, both horse and beef, was also eaten with much relish, apparently. A sufficient supply of dressings, anodynes, and stimulants had been brought along with us in the hospital knapsacks. For the purpose of economizing the labor of the medical staff as much as possible, I made a detail of medical officers early on Sunday morning, to attend exclusively to the performance of the capital operations at my hospital. I placed them in charge of Surgeon A. A. Dougherty, U. S. V. The arrangement worked much to my satisfaction. The operating room was a shed, entirely open on one side and partly open on another side, made so by removing some boards, so as to secure a free circulation of air. An unhinged door made an operating table. Twenty-eight minor amputations were performed at this hospital, and many of the lesser amputations. About eight hundred cases of wounded passed through our hands. The hospital was kept open till Saturday morning, June 7th, when the last of the wounded were sent down to the White House by railroad. Chloroform was administered in all the capital operations. One death occurred, which I think may be fairly attributed to it. A soldier, belonging to General Richardson's division, was placed on the table for the purpose of undergoing amputation of the thigh for gunshot fracture of the femur, with much comminution in the neighborhood of the knee joint. I saw him after he was placed upon the table, and then noticed that his general condition was good. At that moment, I was called away, as my presence had become necessary in another part of the establishment. On returning a short time afterwards, I found, to my surprise, that the man was dead. On inquiry, I learned that, while inhaling the chloroform, he had suddenly become pale, pulseless, and ceased to breathe, dying on the operating table while the amputation was going on. As the patient did not belong to my command, and his regimental surgeon was present, and wished to operate upon and take care of him, I am not so thoroughly informed upon all the points of his case as I would otherwise have been. He was operated on after the officers detailed for amputations had got through with their special duty, and had been sent about other duty.

(Signed)

JOHN A. LIDELL,

Surgeon U. S. V.

Surgeon C. S. TRIPLER, U. S. A.,

Medical Director Army of Potomac.

LXXIV. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon
ZENAS E. BLISS, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I was mustered into service on May 10th, 1861, as assistant surgeon of the 3d Michigan Volunteers. The regiment remained in the state encampment one month and seven days, and was in crowded barracks; and over one hundred cases of measles occurred during this time, some very severe cases, but only one proved fatal, and that not until the lapse of several months' protracted pulmonary inflammation. None of the cases were marked by anything unusual; but all suffered from bronchial irritation. The ordinary treatment consisted in the mild aperient early in the disease, frequent sponging of the surface, mucilaginous drinks, tablespoonful doses of a solution of three grains of tartarized antimony, and two grains of morphia in three pints of water, administered every two hours for the first few days, after which quinine, wine whey, milk punch, beef tea, and a supporting treatment were employed. Many of the convalescent cases had mumps, and several cases of metastasis occurred, but without serious results. Warm anodyne fomentations to the testes and parotid glands generally gave relief. * * At the end of June, 1861, the regiment moved to Washington, and encamped near the Chain Bridge. The duties were daily drill, and work on the fortifications about Washington. There was much diarrhoea while in camp, which was attributed to the water, diet, and the great changes of temperature, the days being very warm and the nights cold. * * The regiment was attached to General Berry's brigade, of General Kearney's division, of the Third Army Corps, and arrived at Fort Monroe on March 20th, 1862, and shortly after moved to Yorktown, and encamped in a thick woods, intermingled with patches of swamp and pools of water, the ground being covered with fragments of fallen trees and decaying vegetable matter.

Water could be obtained only by digging holes from two and a half to three feet in depth, and the surface water obtained from these was all that the men had. The regiment remained in this camp about five weeks, and was doing picket and fatigue duty on trenches and fortifications all that time. A few intermittents and remittents occurred, as also about forty cases of typhoid fever, all very severe, marked by epistaxis tympanitis, and, after a few days, hæmorrhage from the bowels, the blood being evidently impoverished. Several of these cases proved fatal. * * One case of typhus, marked by hæmorrhage from the nose and bowels, and with petechiæ and hæmorrhagic spots on the surface, occurred in the regiment and proved fatal. All of these patients had active, supporting treatment throughout. The sick were cared for at a hospital, about a mile and a half to the rear, composed of log huts or barracks, built and formerly occupied by the 53d Virginia Volunteers (Confederate), upon a sandy soil, where we obtained an abundance of excellent well water. These barracks were well ventilated, and accommodated a large number of sick and wounded from both the regulars and volunteers. I saw all of the sick and what few wounded there were at this hospital, and had immediate charge of very many sick who were members of various regiments; and nearly all of the cases were either low remittents or typhoid fever. I say remittents, because some of them might be easily classed as such; but I believed then, as now, that they were almost invariably pure enteric fever. I held autopsies of all that died who were under my charge, six in number. No post mortem was held on the case of typhus. All the deaths from typhoid fever occurred late in the course of the disease, and the majority from hæmorrhages from the bowels, one from coma, and the others apparently from pure exhaustion. The abdominal viscera were those principally examined. Peyer's glands were found in each case in a state of ulceration; some very large ulcers; some healing while others were in an inflamed condition. Some of the ulcerations extended nearly through the coats of the intestines. I preserved the specimens in each case, but subsequently lost them during the campaign. The small intestines, through their entire length, gave evidence of previous inflammatory action; but all the other abdominal viscera gave no evidence of either organic or serious functional disease, and the soft parts and glands, when divided with the scalpel, seemed to be almost exsanguined. I wish the blood could have been analyzed, because I feel confident that the primary trouble was there. In cases of epistaxis, the blood gave only a faint coloring to the spots on linen, and it did not give to the linen that stiffened feel that we get when it is saturated with ordinary blood, from both of which I infer that the blood was deficient in plasma and coloring matter, or defibrinated. In these cases, quinine, brandy, ammonia, and small doses of opium were given with a view to support the patient. Essence of beef and beef tea, of good quality, and in abundance, was furnished and given. The supply of medicines at this time was ample, but at times we were deficient in hospital stores. * * On May 5th, during a heavy rain storm, the division arrived within four miles of Williamsburg, and the roads being unintentionally blockaded with artillery and wagons, so that an ambulance could not get through, I ordered eight of the hospital corps to take from the transport wagon the field stretchers, instruments, chloroform, bandages, brandy, candles, and lanterns, and was enabled to render service to a large number of the wounded, the ambulances not arriving on the field until the next day, May 6th, at one o'clock p. m. On the evening of the 5th, by direction of Surgeon J. J. Milhau, U. S. A., medical director of the corps, I erected an extemporaneous table, in a large frame barn, situated about one mile in the rear of the battlefield. During the evening and night of the 5th, by the valuable assistance of Doctor Sparks, a volunteer surgeon from Boston, we dressed the wounds of over eighty officers and soldiers. Among the operations performed were one amputation of the foot, and two amputations of the arm. Surgeon Milhau, U. S. A., being present early in the evening, kindly performed one of these. There were also one amputation of the forearm and one of the hand, besides a number of cases which required the removal of the whole or a portion of one or more fingers. The wounds were mostly received by musketry. On Tuesday afternoon, I dressed wounds of both Union and Confederate soldiers, at a barrack near Fort Magruder, and on Wednesday, May 8th, I dressed wounded of both armies in a church and at William and Mary College in Williamsburg. I am not able to recall the number of capital operations which I performed during the two days; but, as near as I can remember, two amputations of the leg, one of the arm, and one of the thigh, at the junction of the middle with the upper third. The patient on whom the latter operation was practiced survived only thirty-six hours. No excisions were performed under my observation. A number of bullets were extracted. I believe I dressed the wounds of about two hundred at this battle. The supply of soup and food was very deficient during the first twenty-four hours, because the roads were in such condition that the supply trains could not move up. Pack mules would have been of great service here. Indeed, we sent footmen back to meet the trains, and bring up hard biscuit, sugar, and coffee. The wounded were removed, on May 7th, in ambulances. Some few, seriously wounded, were carried on field stretchers to York River, a distance of some seven miles, and placed aboard of transports. Chloroform was given in all capital, and other severe operations. Twenty-five days after the battle of Williamsburg, the regiment arrived at Savage's Station. During this time, one officer and eighteen men with fever were sent north on a hospital transport. On May 31st, the battle of Fair Oaks was fought. * * Early in the engagement, I established a field depot near the field of action; but later in the day, I moved back to Savage's Station. For the triple reason of securing an abundance of good water, better security for the wounded, as well as to have them near the railroad station for removal after operations, I established a depot, erected a table in a large log tobacco house, without floors, about fifteen rods from the railroad depot, and night and day was almost constantly engaged in dressing and operating upon the wounded from various regiments, indiscriminately, from Saturday evening, May 31st, until Wednesday evening, June 4th. Here, as at Williamsburg, a comparatively few were wounded with shell and grape, a large proportion being wounded with the conical rifle ball; but not a few were wounded with the round musket ball and buckshot. I had one disarticulation of a shoulder joint, the case not admitting of excision, and several other amputations, including one of the arm for hæmorrhage, in a case where excision of the elbow joint had been performed the night before by some surgeon to me unknown. * * There was an ample supply of water of good quality at the station, and an abundance of food, including Soyer's concentrated soup and fresh beef. I noticed that Surgeon Frank H. Hamilton, U. S. V., in his report of the battle of Fair Oaks, published in the *American Medical Times*, states that, "Such was the scarcity of food, that General Sumner ordered several horses belonging to his orderlies to be killed," to be used as food for the wounded. I am happy to say that no such exigencies occurred at the depot where I was operating." * * *

LXXV. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Department at the Battle of Fair Oaks.*
By SURGEON FRANK H. HAMILTON, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOURTH CORPS,
NEAR SEVEN PINES, VIRGINIA, *June 14th, 1862.*

SIR: The foregoing reports have been forwarded to you, as they were received by me, from the several brigade and division medical officers. The gentlemen who made the reports have already explained to you the difficulties under which they labored in their attempts to obtain full and correct returns. The wounded were not all left in our possession, and those who were brought in during and after the battle were, generally, sent first to Savage's Station, and subsequently to the White House, so that the regimental surgeons found it impossible to make an exact record of their wounded, and their reports are made up, in part at least, from the adjutants' returns. As soon as the battle had commenced, I determined to establish a hospital at Savage's Station, at which point there is a large two-story house, and fourteen outhouses, including negro quarters, barns, corn-cribs, and sheds, which, together, would furnish comfortable shelter for three hundred men, and in which we had, during most of the second and third days after the battle, from five to eight hundred men. Of course, at such times, the buildings were greatly crowded; yet the wounded came in so rapidly, on the second day, the number was greatly increased from Heintzelman's and Sumner's corps, that the buildings were insufficient even to cover the men. No hospital tents were to be had, and we were compelled to lay several hundred upon the grass, within the enclosure surrounding Mr. Savage's house, which ground was, fortunately, elevated, and partially shaded by large trees. At first, our corps of medical officers and of nurses was very inadequate, the surgeons were nearly all occupied in dressing wounds upon the field, and we had almost no supplies, either in the way of commissary stores, clothing, blankets, medicines, or instruments. I had been, but two days before the battle, assigned to this corps as medical director, and could not have made the necessary provision, even if I had anticipated so terrible a conflict. We were soon able, however, to obtain the assistance of several regimental surgeons, and before the day closed, and during the following day, several contract and volunteer surgeons came up from the White House, and continued, from this time, to render us important and valuable aid. The contract surgeons who reported to me were Drs. Jacks, Middleton, Good, Lodge, Monroe, Keeley, Esten, Underwood, Seymour, Millett, and Green, to whom were added the following volunteer surgeons: Drs. Page, Hall, Swinburne, Skinner, Hitchcock, Burr, and Everts, with, perhaps, some others, whose names were not reported to me. Drs. Prince and O'Leary, brigade surgeons, with surgeons Kerr, Chamberlain, Robinson, Tindle, and Emanuel, were, after the first two hours, also, almost constantly at the station, operating and dressing wounds, until their services were no longer necessary, when they returned to their respective commands. With a corps of medical officers, numbering from twenty-five to thirty, it was still impossible to make the necessary operations and dress the wounds as rapidly as the men were brought in, and, in many cases, several hours elapsed before they received surgical aid. The surgeons were assigned by me to various positions on the ground and in the buildings, each having his separate duty to perform, aided by such nurses and cooks as we could temporarily impress; while to one surgeon was assigned the duty of distributing the wounded as they came in. At three points, depots were established for major operations, the minor operations being made on the open field, under the shade of the trees, or wherever the men were laid. The surgeons were all, after a little delay, by your orders, I believe, and from other sources, supplied with instruments, chloroform, or ether, dressings, and sponges. One large iron cauldron was kept constantly filled, night and day, for three days, with hot coffee, and another with boiled rice or with portable soup, the latter of which we did not obtain until the second day. On the second day, several boxes of lemons were sent to us, from which pails full of lemonade were made and constantly distributed in every direction. Hard tack, sugar, and whiskey, we had in abundance, with, also, a small quantity of good brandy. The trains ordered to remove the wounded to the White House were not brought up as rapidly as the men were ready for removal, and, consequently, a large portion were compelled to remain one or two days after their wounds had been dressed, or their limbs had been amputated; some of whom had no covering whatever, not even blankets. During Sunday and Monday nights, there were heavy thunder showers, and these poor fellows were completely drenched. I was with them, with many of the surgeons and nurses, both of these nights, and we did for them all that lay in our power. Fortunately, on the second day, we found one bale of blankets which we were permitted to use, and which went a good way in protecting them from the rain and cold at night. The first train of cars started with the wounded for White House on Saturday, and from this time some twelve or fifteen trains arrived and were sent down; they were, however, necessarily irregular. At first, and until several trains had gone, we placed a surgeon in each car to assist in getting the wounded on board, and to take the rank, name, regiment, company, nature of wound, and character of operation in case of each man, and also to prevent stragglers from getting on board. The pressure of Sunday and Monday compelled us to abandon this arrangement so desirable in every point of view, and thereafter we attempted only to obtain the numbers sent down. Two or more surgeons performing the duty of seeing them on board, and, generally, one surgeon accompanying the train to the White House. In these labors, having reference only to my duties, relating to my own corps, I was greatly aided by the volunteer services of Surgeon Milhan, U. S. A., medical director of the Third Corps, and who had, in addition, after the first day, the duty of attending to his own wounded. Indeed, it was generally impossible to distinguish to which corps the wounded belonged, and we were eventually occupied in attending to all who were brought to us. To the sanitary commission, I wish to render especial thanks for the promptitude and liberality with which they sent to us such supplies as were at their command. I have taken a copy of the reports herewith transmitted to you, and I shall endeavor, from time to time, to make such corrections and additions as may be reported to me by the regimental surgeons, so that, if, at some future time, you think it desirable, you may receive a more complete and accurate account of the killed and wounded, and of the nature of their wounds, the operations performed, and the results. The following recapitulation is presented: killed, three hundred and eighty-two; wounded, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one; missing, sixty-seven; a total of two thousand one hundred and eighty. The surgeons' report of missing is, probably, incomplete.

Very respectfully, yours,

FRANK H. HAMILTON,

To C. S. TRIPLER, *Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.*

Surgeon U. S. V., Medical Director Fourth Corps.

LXXVI. *Second Extract from a Report on the Duties assigned to him from the Outbreak of the Rebellion till May 1st, 1863.* By Assistant Surgeon G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. Army.

* * * "The sanitary condition of the 3d Infantry, to which I was attached during the Peninsular campaign, and of all the regular troops in General Sykes's division was at all times excellent; and the 5th and 10th New York Volunteer regiments, which were comprised in the division during the greater part of the campaign, were little, if at all, inferior to the regulars in health and *morale*. * * In the battles at Gaines's Mill and Malvern, the division of General Sykes was composed of battalions of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, and 17th U. S. Infantry, and 5th and 10th New York Volunteers, forming an aggregate of about five thousand men. The supplies of medical and hospital stores and tents were ample, and the number of ambulances was at all times sufficient, except during the retreat from the front of Richmond to Harrison's Landing. * * In these actions I kept as near my regiment as possible, giving my attention to the removal of the wounded from the field, operating only in urgent cases. * * Most of the Confederate surgeons were inclined to do all they could for our wounded; but their supplies of medicine were entirely inadequate. They seemed to be poorly supplied with ambulances, and to have, indeed, scarcely any, save those captured from our army. * * I have seen but few operations performed under fire, and think that when it is possible to wait until the patient can be removed to a field hospital in the rear, it is best to do so. I have, however, in these urgent cases, amputated on the field with none but my hospital steward to assist me." * * *

LXXVII. *Extract from a Report on the Surgery at Fair Oaks.* By Surgeon C. S. WOOD, 66th New York Volunteers.

* * * "On the afternoon of May 31st, General Sumner's corps crossed the Chickahominy, to support the Third and Fourth Army Corps, engaged at Fair Oaks. The river was very much swollen, and the lower bridge, in General Sumner's front, had been washed away; but the upper bridge of logs was stayed by cables of grape-vines. Though insecure, it sufficed for the passage of the artillery trains and ambulances. Then trees were cut down, and a corduroy road was built across the swamp. By the time the road was completed, it was daylight. The artillery first, and then the ambulance train, hurried forward, and reached the battle-field about nine on Sunday morning, June 1st. After the artillery was placed in position, the battle lasted less than two hours. A large frame house near the field was selected as a hospital, and the wounded of both friend and foe were brought in by hundreds, filling the house from garret to basement, the barns and outhouses, even densely crowding the lawn, which was over an acre in extent. The first peculiarity observable in the wounded was the large proportion of injuries of the upper part of the body, and the variety of wounds from large projectiles. It resulted, probably, from the fact that the fighting was chiefly in the forest, with an undergrowth of bushes from three to four feet in height, where the enemy could not use artillery advantageously. * * The men, fatigued by marches through muddy roads, in building corduroy roads and intrenchments, depressed by exposure and the use of bad water, had their powers of vital resistance diminished, and many died from shock of their injuries, or from the operations required, who, under more favorable circumstances, might have rallied and recovered. We were far from our base of supplies, and could give the wounded but few of those comforts which were urgently needed. Soups, made from beef extract, were our principal resource in the way of nourishment. There were some frightful wounds of the face, with comminuted fracture of both maxillæ. Among them were examples in which the hard and soft palate were destroyed, and the tongue almost cut in two. Many of these would live for days, unable even to swallow water. By keeping the fauces moistened, their thirst was allayed, and many of them ultimately recovered. Instead of removing nearly detached fragments of bone, the parts were coaptated as far as possible, the lower jaw placed in a pasteboard splint, and water dressings were applied, in cases in which it would seem that half of the face was shot away. Recovery would ensue, with comparatively small cicatrices, illustrating wonderfully the recuperative power of nature in wounds in this region. Another important and interesting class of injuries here observed was the penetrating wounds of the chest. The minie ball generally passed through and lodged beneath the integument on the opposite side. From the Russian and Crimean statistics, we inferred that all such cases would die; on the contrary, a number lived and completely recovered. Two men, whom I knew personally, who were thus wounded, returned to duty while our regiment was stationed at Harper's Ferry, after the battle of Antietam, their health being entirely restored, after an interval of about five months. The treatment adopted in these cases, despite the advice of English surgeons and systematic writers to bleed freely and largely, was to enjoin perfect rest, absolute silence, and to administer an occasional opiate, to repress the inclination to cough. Both of these patients preferred resting in a sitting posture. The greatest fatality occurred where the ball passed through the apex or root of the lung. The wounds of the right lung were more favorable than corresponding wounds of the left lung, as I have good reason to believe. A few patients recovered where both lungs were traversed by the same ball. They were doing remarkably well when transferred to general hospital. When great inflammatory reaction occurred, bleeding was resorted to; but the cases in which we considered this remedy indicated were few. The great inconvenience experienced was from maggots infesting wounds. In twelve hours after dressing a stump or lacerated wound it would be literally covered with these loathsome larvæ, and, in twenty-four hours, the stump would look as though a swarm of bees had settled upon it. In penetrating wounds of the cavities, when the dressings were removed, these worms could be seen crawling through the body; and the patient would be conscious of this, and have great despondency from the belief that, as they expressed it, they were being eaten up alive. Turpentine seemed the most effectual means of getting rid of them; but this was only of temporary service. Had we then known the value of coal oil in such cases, as we did at Gettysburg, we would have had less trouble. After a few days, when all the more important wounds had received attention, the patients were transferred to the depot, half a mile distant, where they were immediately ordered to be removed by the railway cars; but, through some misunderstanding, they lay by hundreds on either side of the railway track, and much of the time exposed to a drenching rain, without shelter. Shivering from the cold, calling for water, food, and dressings, these sufferers afforded the most heart-rending spectacle that it has been my lot to witness. Many died from this exposure, and others prayed for death to relieve them from their anguish. All fields of carnage are horrid enough, but this one was pre-eminently so." * * *

LXXVIII. *Extract from a Report of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon J. D. BRUMLEY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The action at Peach Orchard was a small affair, lasting about two hours, to cover the retreat. A part of General Sumner's corps were all the troops engaged. The point where the wounded were taken first was about one and a half miles from Savage's Station, to which place they were all carried afterwards. The affair at Savage's Station was of greater magnitude than the last. It continued about three hours. General Sumner's and General Franklin's corps were engaged. Darkness put an end to the contest, and our forces continued the retreat, and were followed, soon after daylight the following morning, by that portion of the Confederate army commanded by General Stonewall Jackson. I was detailed by Surgeon J. F. Hammond, U. S. A., medical director of the Second Corps, to remain at a house on the field where the battle had been fought, near the Williamsburg road, and about three-fourths of a mile from Savage's Station, in charge of about one hundred and sixty wounded men that had been collected there. No food or medical supplies of any kind was left. I remained here about four days, when I succeeded in getting the men removed to Savage's Station, where a considerable amount of medical and hospital supplies had been left. The only transportation I could possibly obtain was the common army wagon, without springs, and only for such as could not possibly get there themselves. The men exhibited great energy and perseverance in hobbling along on such rude crutches as we could make for them. We remained about two weeks at Savage's Station, until the supplies were nearly exhausted, and were then taken on freight and platform cars to Richmond, where the men were distributed to the different prisons. All of these that I visited were greatly crowded and very filthy. The diet, issued uniformly to all, consisted of fresh beef and soft bread. There was, apparently, a great destitution of all kinds of medical supplies and surgical appliances. I remained about four days in the Libby prison, attending the sick and wounded prisoners, when I was permitted to leave with them, and again joined the Army of the Potomac, at Harrison's Landing." * * *

LXXIX. *Second Extract from a Report of his Services from June 1st, 1861, to June 19th, 1863.* By Assistant Surgeon PHILIP C. DAVIS, U. S. Army.

* * * "In November, 1861, I was assigned to duty at the Columbia College Hospital, Washington, under Surgeon E. H. Abadie, U. S. A., and remained there until February, 1862. The cases I attended presented nothing of particular interest, the majority being typhoid and eruptive fevers. There were many patients from northern regiments with rubeola. * * On March 1st, I was ordered to take medical charge of the artillery brigade of General Franklin's division, consisting of one regular and four volunteer batteries. * * We embarked at Alexandria for the Peninsula, and landed at Ship Point, in Pequosan Bay, and encamped till May 4th, when the enemy evacuated Yorktown, and we embarked for West Point. On March 6th, before the whole column had debarked, we were attacked by General Lee. The fight lasted about five hours, when the enemy fell back. But one battery of the brigade of which I had charge was under fire, and only one man was wounded, he receiving only a flesh wound from a rifle ball, was dressed on the field, and was then sent to the field hospital. A few days after the battle, we again resumed our march, and finally went into camp near Gaines's Mill, Virginia. While here, three deaths occurred; one from typhoid fever, two from accident. We then crossed the Chickahominy at Woodbury's bridge, and formed the second line of defence, General Smith forming the first. On the day of the battle at Gaines's Mill, we were ordered across the Chickahominy, to support General Porter. We arrived on the field about four o'clock in the afternoon. Our loss was small, being only nine or ten wounded slightly. We then recrossed the river, and took up our former position at about nine o'clock, P. M., June 28th. The whole army then commenced the retreat toward the James River. On the afternoon of the 30th, while at Charles City Cross Roads, we were attacked by the enemy. At this fight, our casualties were two killed and twelve or fourteen wounded. We were exposed to an artillery fire at short range, the enemy using case-shot and shell. The wounded were promptly attended to, but as we were compelled to fall back during the night, and under cover of the darkness, I was compelled to leave the patients in the hands of the enemy, except those whose wounds were slight. At Malvern, on July 1st, our brigade was not engaged at all, although in position all day. * * At Harrison's Landing, the health of the troops was good; but few deaths occurred, and most of these were cases of typhoid fever. There were a few of scurvy, which yielded readily to appropriate remedies. Diarrhœa was prevalent, and some cases resisted all remedies." * * *

LXXX. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon JOHN T. REILY, U. S. Army.

* * * "On July 22d, 1861, I was employed, under contract, by the Surgeon General, and ordered to assist in removing the wounded from the battlefield of Bull Run to the hospitals in Washington City. On the completion of which duty, I was ordered to report to Surgeon J. R. Smith, U. S. A., at that time in charge of Seminary hospital, when I was assigned to duty in charge of a ward. The hospital at that time was principally filled with wounded men. The wounded recovered rapidly and were sent away, and the hospital was refilled with patients from the neighboring camps. There a rare opportunity was offered for observing the results of the various modes of treatment of the most terrible injuries and fatal diseases to which the soldier is exposed. Having served in this excellent school for four months, I received an order, on November 28th, 1861, to report for duty with the batteries of General Wm. F. Smith's division of the Army of the Potomac. The command consisted, at that time, of four batteries of light artillery: battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, the Third New York battery, First New York Independent battery, and one Pennsylvania battery. The latter was ordered away from the command in January, 1862, and replaced by battery E, Third Regiment New York Artillery; all under command of General R. Ayres. The command received orders on the 11th of March to move to Fairfax Court-house, and thence to Alexandria, when it was embarked for Fort Monroe. * * The health and morale of the troops, at that time, was excellent. The division was placed in advance of the

main army, and moved in that position during the march toward Richmond. Nothing of interest occurred during the advance, except occasional cavalry skirmishes, until the 5th of April. On that day, being close upon the enemy, the third brigade, under command of Brigadier General J. W. Davidson, with the First and Third New York batteries, formed in line of battle and moved forward. About noon, an earthwork was discovered about two thousand yards in front, and to the left, of the road leading from Warwick Creek to Williamsburg. The Third New York battery, supported by infantry, advanced, under cover of heavy pine timber, within eight hundred yards of the enemy's works, and, while being placed in position in the middle of a road, received a fire from his battery, which was soon returned; the firing continuing at intervals. Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery was ordered up, and placed in position on the left of the road, and the remainder of the division placed within supporting distance. The enemy getting the range of the Third New York battery, blew up a limber-box of one of the pieces, knocking down several of the cannoniers, without, however, seriously injuring them; after which, battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery opened fire upon the works, without any apparent effect, except cutting down the flagstaff. The infantry, being mostly under cover, and not being able to reach the enemy with musketry, remained in silence, losing a few men, who were shot by sharpshooters. The troops remained in position, the batteries firing occasionally during the afternoon. At nightfall, entrenchments were dug in front of the batteries, and extended to each flank, to protect the infantry. Nothing but occasional picket firing occurred during the night. On the morning following, occasional firing was kept up on both sides, without any important effect. At night, the command received orders to abandon the position and move to the right, when we went into camp, after marching about two miles over roads which were almost impassable for artillery. A few slightly wounded men, in the artillery, were sent to the rear, but rejoined in a few days. The wounded among the infantry were conveyed to Young's Mills, thence to Fort Monroe. On the following day, the batteries were ordered to move toward Williamsburg. Being near the enemy's lines, the next few days were occupied in putting the cannon into position, with a view of making another attack. On April 16th, 1862, having arrived a few days previously at Warwick Creek, and discovered a line of earthworks, which was found to be a continuation of the Yorktown line, the command was ordered to move at daylight, and the Third New York battery, Captain T. Mott, was ordered to commence firing on the enemy's works at a range of about twelve hundred yards, the remainder of the command being reserved. After a few shots, the enemy replied with a battery of smooth bore, twenty-pound pieces, throwing common shell, and getting the range almost immediately. Our battery lost three killed and four wounded in a few minutes, when the position was changed under cover of the smoke. The firing ceased, the wounded were removed out of range, their wounds dressed, and, after sufficient reaction, were placed upon ambulances and sent to the field hospitals, which were half a mile to the rear. This was the commencement of the battle known as the battle of Lee's Mills. Nothing further occurred until two, P. M., when the infantry under Generals Brooks and Davidson, with the three remaining batteries, were ordered to form in line of battle. The batteries being so placed as to move forward in an open field, and the infantry in heavy pine timber on the right and left of the pieces, it was found important to open the batteries as soon as possible, and, by an overwhelming fire, to drive the enemy from his pieces, to cover the infantry until it charged the woods, and to prevent pursuit in case of repulse. * * The supplies of medicines, hospital stores, ambulances, and hospital tents were complete, having been drawn just before leaving Washington, and added to through special requisitions. During the interval, the wounded, amounting to eight, were not removed until their wounds were dressed, when those who could ride without danger were sent on horses, and the most seriously wounded were carried on litters about one thousand yards, and placed in field hospitals. The distance was so short in the afternoon, seven hundred yards, that the enemy fired grape shot and conical bullets, as shown by the character of the injuries received by our men and horses. The improved rifle, with conical ball, six twenty-pounders, and six smooth-bore guns were the ones used. Those of the wounded who could withstand the journey were conveyed by ambulance trains to Young's Mills, and thence to Hampton and Fort Monroe, and finally sent north. Two primary amputations were performed on the field; one patient died from the effects of a burn produced by premature explosion of the piece. The right arm and hand were literally torn to pieces, and the right pectoral region lacerated and burned. Chloroform slightly diluted was the anæsthetic employed. My time being fully occupied, having, at that period, no assistant surgeon assigned to the command, I did not have an opportunity of observing the wounded, or their treatment, save only to dress the wounds of those who were struck near the batteries. There were eight wounded and four killed in the whole command during the battle. The health of the troops began to be affected very much after the battle; working parties were continually employed at night digging trenches, and a strong picket was continually required. Their hardships and exposure to rain, which fell almost daily, produced fever, which almost invariably assumed an asthenic type, and showed a strong tendency to typhoid fever. On the morning after the evacuation of the Yorktown line, the command was ordered to move on the road toward Williamsburg, and the sick and remaining wounded were sent to the hospitals at and near Fort Monroe, and thence to the north. * * On the evening of May 4th, the command was halted within one and a half miles of a second line of works. * * On the morning of May 5th, the batteries were harnessed at daylight, and held in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Our position was on the right of the line. About seven A. M., some batteries to our left opened fire in the neighborhood of Fort Magruder, which was the stronghold of the line, and the battle known as the battle of Williamsburg commenced. As no demonstration could be made upon the line directly in front of our position, the batteries were not ordered into action until eleven A. M., when they were ordered to accompany General Hancock's brigade of five regiments in a demonstration to the right of our former position. Rain had been falling the previous night, and continued at intervals during the day, making the road extremely difficult for moving of artillery. * * One hundred and ten wounded Confederates were left upon the field, and many prisoners were brought in. They carried off a large number of their wounded, and all who could walk retreated to Williamsburg. Their whole number of wounded, probably, amounted to two hundred and fifty. * * When the firing ceased, I superintended the removal of the wounded from the field. The surgeons of the respective regiments coming up, the General ordered me to take charge of the Confederate wounded. I removed them for safety to the nearest fort, there being no houses near. Having my instruments and bandages, I attended them in a pelting rain during the night. The rain was beneficial, as water could not be had without great difficulty; and, the redoubt being without shelter, it was extremely difficult to move rapidly among the wounded, the mud being very deep. On the 6th, we were able to remove the wounded to large barns near the redoubt, where

they were comfortably situated, with plenty of fresh water, and good ventilation. As soon as the supplies could be moved up, they were made comfortable, and all the primary amputations did well up to the time the command was ordered to march, which was in about six hours. Having no orders to remain, I moved with the command, and the wounded were left in charge of surgeons, who superintended their transportation in ambulances to the York River, where they embarked for northern hospitals. On May 7th, the command moved toward Richmond. * * After Malvern, the troops were supplied with clothing, shelter, and good commissary stores; but diarrhœa, dysentery, remittent and typhoid fever made their appearance among them, the latter disease soon assuming a malignant type. It did not abate until the command left Harrison's Landing, and reached the healthy climate, north of the Potomac." * * *

LXXXI. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Peninsular Campaign.* By Assistant Surgeon J. THEODORE CALHOUN, U. S. Army.

* * * "I entered the service as assistant surgeon of the 5th Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, or numbered also as the 74th New York Volunteers. * * In the vast majority of volunteer organizations, the surgeon has no one to instruct him in his duties; and not apprehending, as was very natural to a civilian, the importance of a rigid adherence to prescribed forms, he was very apt to deem them a species of red-tapeism, to be discarded by men of energy. Hence, records of the medical department of many of the volunteer regiments are very imperfect. * * We started fairly, under the guidance of some of the regular medical officers, Surgeons Brown, Moore, and others, and when we reached the field, there was but little to unlearn. The importance of this fact cannot be over-estimated. The medical staff of the Excelsior Brigade, though but few of its original medical officers were left, remained to the end of the war one of the best organized of the Army of the Potomac. * * The physical examination of the recruits was rigid, and no unsound man was knowingly enlisted, though a few were passed through my inexperience. I will cite one case in which I was completely misled. William H. Burdick, of Tideoute, Warren County, Pennsylvania, was examined while in a state of nudity. Suspecting that he was older than he reported himself, I was more particular than usual, and examined him with unusual care. I could not get him to keep still for a moment, which I attributed to confusion from excessive modesty. He appeared anxious to exhibit his agility, and leaped and danced about in a manner to indicate that he was at least well able to use his lower extremities. I passed him. That afternoon, his company was mustered in, and as they were marching to their quarters, I met them, and was surprised to observe that this recruit had a decided limp. Further inquiry demonstrated the fact that he had a shortening, of perhaps half or three-quarters of an inch, of one leg, and that his nervousness, which I had attributed to bashfulness, had been an attempt, and a successful one, to conceal this defect. As he could not well march, he was assigned to the hospital department, and, as nurse, served throughout the Peninsular and General Pope's campaigns, when he was taken quite ill with pneumonia, sent to general hospital, and discharged the service. The results of this rigid examination is shown in the records of discharges of the regiment to which I was attached. While regiments from neighboring brigades had discharged scores of men, my discharges, after some eight months' service, numbered two only, and my sick list was very small. * * Company B, of the 74th, was composed almost exclusively of Frenchmen, and they economized fuel, and, at the same time, kept their huts properly warmed, by an ingenious device, somewhat like the camp-stove of the California miners, and resembling, in shape, the ordinary reverberatory furnace. The part containing the fire was made of stone, covered with clay. The chimney was of twigs, wattled in, and covered with clay, and the top of the furnace was an old mess-pan inverted. A piece of sheet iron was used as a diaphragm, or damper, to regulate the draft in furnace, and to economize fuel. I believe that the most healthful mode of heating tents or huts, where fuel is plenty, is by an open fire-place and chimney, because of the ventilation it affords; but an equable heat, by a small amount of fuel, can be obtained by the calorifere above described. * * At Liverpool Point, on the lower Potomac, the regimental hospital was in two negro huts, fitted up for the purpose. Here we had a number of cases of the so-called typhoid fever. I do not believe that many of the cases were the true enteric fever, characterized by the ulceration of Peyer's patches, but rather a miasmatic fever, more appropriately denominated in the monthly army medical report 'typho-malarial fever.' * * The loss of the 74th New York Volunteers, at the battle of Williamsburg, was forty-nine killed and ninety-nine wounded. The 70th New York Volunteers lost between three hundred and four hundred men. * * The field hospital of the New York brigade was located by Brigade Surgeon J. Owens, U. S. V., in the woods in the rear of the line of fire. A more inappropriate place could not well be imagined. We were constantly under fire of artillery and small arms, and exposed to a drenching rain. Men were wounded at the hospital depot, and some of the wounded were killed. My horse was killed very close to me. * * Ambulance transportation was very limited. Few operations beyond the extractions of bullets were practiced at this depot. Most of the wounded were sent to a division hospital established in a large house, with barns and outhouses, two miles in the rear. * * Most of the operations were performed the day subsequent to the battle. After most of the operations had been performed, most of the wounded were transferred to a steamer lying at Queen's Landing, on York River. The very badly wounded were carried thither on stretchers. A few were left in Williamsburg, at the hospitals established there. On May 31st, the enemy attacked us at Fair Oaks. * * Our loss was not large. My regiment lost between thirty and forty. Our hospital was in a frame house, a mile and a half from the battle-field. From this point, there were several roads to Savage's Station, whither the wounded were sent, and thence transported to White House on railway cars. During the battle, it was proposed to move the principal hospital

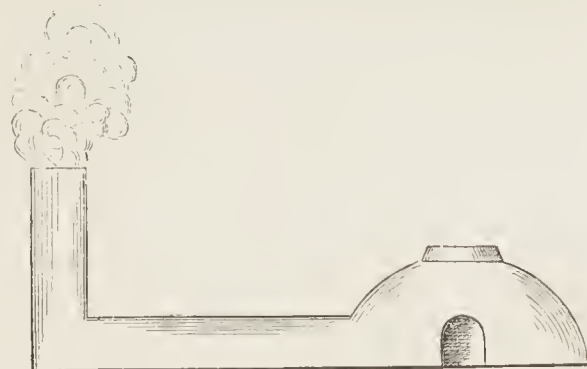


FIG. 9.—Diagram showing the tent furnaces used in the Army of the Potomac.

station forward, but the corps commander, General Heintzelman, forbade this for military reasons. When the action closed, I accompanied Surgeon Thomas Sim, U. S. V., and superintended the loading of the ambulances with the wounded of the first day's fight. I found two little buildings, known as the twin houses, filled with wounded, dying, and dead Union and Confederate soldiers, mingled promiscuously on the floors. These houses had been used as field hospitals, temporarily, and it had not been possible to evacuate them when the Union forces fell back on June 1st. They had been exposed to the fire of artillery and small-arms, and the walls were perforated in every direction by the projectiles from these weapons. Under the trees, in front of these houses, were many wounded, who had crawled thither to escape the burning sun. Nearly all of their wounds were filled with maggots. They said the Confederate surgeons had spoken kindly to them, and, in a few instances, had given them some restorative; but no attempt had been made to examine their wounds. The dead had not been properly buried, and in every direction fragments of limbs and bodies were lying exposed. The heat was intense during the day; the nights were chilly, with heavy dews. * * The men went on picket every third day, and during the interval were hard at work on the entrenchments. The camps were daily under an artillery fire, and night alarms were of frequent occurrence. * * Every hygienic measure that could be made by the medical officers was carried out; but I regret to say that these were few. Every disease took an asthenic form, and a remarkable tendency to periodicity was observed in every variety of disease. The form of fever termed by the negroes swamp fever, but which should be known, perhaps, in scientific nosology, as typho-malarial fever, was very frequent. * * The treatment I adopted was generally successful, and consisted of a mercurial cathartic, calomel and rhubarb, usually, followed by a large dose of quinine, say ten grains of the sulphate of quinia, combined with a grain each of opium and of capsicum, thrice, daily. None of my cases terminated fatally. * * The practice of maiming themselves, by shooting off their index fingers or great toes was wide spread at this time. I called it a monomania, the incentive to which is a desire to get rid of the very laborious and dangerous duty on picket and on the entrenchments. I so termed it, because the practice was not confined to the malingerers, but was observed in good men and brave soldiers. On June 25th, the third corps advanced on the Williamsburg turnpike, and engaged at what is sometimes called the 'Peach Orchard,' but more properly 'Old Tavern.' I was detailed to take charge of a small house, half a mile on the right, and rear of the 'twin houses,' and was informed that the wounded, after being temporarily dressed at the front and at the 'twin houses,' should be sent to my hospital, where I should select those requiring operative interference, and send the remainder on to Orchard Station, on the York River railroad; and that, as fast as a sufficient number to fill an ambulance were operated on, they should be sent to York River for transportation by railway cars to the White House, whence transports would take them to Fort Monroe or the North. Surgeon J. W. Foye, 11th Massachusetts Volunteers, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Fiske, and an adequate number of hospital stewards, nurses, and attendants were assigned to this hospital. A door, torn from its hinges, was used as an operating table, supported by two barrels, while a third barrel served as a table to hold the instruments. I declined to operate in one case, which involved an amputation at the hip-joint, as the patient was a victim to chronic alcoholism. I amputated one thigh very high up by the circular method; so high that my assistant had to hold aside the testes to avoid the edge of my knife. I heard of him alive six weeks afterwards. * * At Malvern, our hospital was at a large brick mansion on a bluff, surrounded by a pine grove. The wounded were transferred thence to a large frame house on the banks of the river. At night, I went to the latter hospital, and worked until our candles gave out, and then lay down to take a little rest, being exhausted by work and want of food. I was soon awakened, and found the whole army retreating to Harrison's Landing." * * *

LXXXII. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Army of the Potomac from July 4th to December 31st, 1862.* By JONATHAN LETTERMAN, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

* * * "In obedience to orders from the War Department, dated June 23d, 1862, I reported, on the 1st day of July, to General McClellan, at Haxhall's Landing, on the James River, for duty as medical director of the Army of the Potomac, and, after the arrival of the army at Harrison's Landing, I was placed on duty as such, on July 4th. I attempted, on the 28th of June, to report to the Commanding General from the White House, on the Pamunkey River, but was prevented from so doing by the movements of the army, and was compelled to proceed, by way of the James River, to the headquarters. The change which was taking place in the position of the army, when I left the White House, rendered it necessary that the medical supplies and the transports for the wounded and sick should also be sent up the James River, to meet the wants of the army. Upon inquiry, not ascertaining that any orders had been issued in the matter, I assumed the authority, and directed Assistant Surgeon R. H. Alexander, U. S. A., medical purveyor, and Assistant Surgeon E. S. Dunster, U. S. A., medical director for transportation, to proceed up that river with their supplies and vessels with all possible despatch. They reached Harrison's Landing in time to be of the greatest service. The army, when it reached Harrison's Landing, was greatly exhausted. The malaria from the borders of the Chickahominy and the swamps throughout the Peninsula, to which it had been so freely exposed, now manifested its baneful effects upon the health of the men. In addition to this, the troops had been marching and fighting, for seven days and nights, in a country abounding in pestilential swamps, and traversed by streams greatly swollen by the heavy rains, which made that region almost a serboian bog. The labors of the troops had been excessive; the excitement, intense. They were called upon to subsist upon a scanty supply of food, and but little time was afforded to prepare even this meagre allowance. They had little time for sleep, and even when the chance presented itself, it was to lie in the rain and mud, with the expectation of being called to arms at any moment. The marching and fighting in such a country, with such weather, with lack of food, want of rest, great excitement, and the depression necessarily consequent upon it, could not have other than the effect of greatly increasing the numbers of sick in the army after it reached Harrison's Landing. Scurvy had made its appearance before the arrival of the army there. The seeds of this disease had doubtless been planted some months previously, and were due not merely to the want of vegetables, but also to exposure to cold and wet, working and sleeping in the mud and

rain, and, also, to the inexperience of the troops in taking proper care of themselves under difficult circumstances. This disease is not to be dreaded merely because of the numbers it sends upon the reports of sick. Its influence goes much further, and the causes which give rise to it undermine the strength, depress the spirits, take away the energy, courage, and elasticity of those who do not report themselves sick, and who yet are not well. They do not feel sick, and yet their energy, their powers of endurance, and their willingness to undergo hardship are, in a great degree, gone, and they know not why. In this way, it had affected the fighting powers of the army much more than was indicated by the numbers it had sent upon the reports of sick. All these influences were not without their effect upon the medical officers, as well as upon the rest of the army. A number of these became sick from the exposure and privation to which they had been subjected, and those who did not succumb entirely to these influences were worn out by the excessive labor required of them during the campaign upon the Peninsula, and especially upon the labor incident to the battles immediately preceding the arrival of the army at Harrison's Landing. The nature of the military operations unavoidably placed the medical department, when the army reached this point, in a condition far from being satisfactory. The supplies had been exhausted almost entirely, or had, from necessity, been abandoned. The hospital tents had been almost universally abandoned or destroyed; the arrangement of the ambulances was not in such a state as to render very effective service, and the circumstances under which the army was placed required a much larger number of medical officers to perform the duties which were thrown upon that portion of the staff. It was impossible to obtain proper reports of the number of sick in the army at Harrison's Landing. Nor had the causes just referred to yet produced their full effects. After about six thousand sick had been sent away on the transports, twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-five remained. The data on which to base the precise per centage of sick and wounded could not be obtained at this date; but, from the most careful estimate which I could make, in the absence of positive data, the sickness amounted to at least twenty per centum. On the 1st of July, I directed the Harrison House to be taken and used as a hospital, as it was the only available building for the purpose in that vicinity, although entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the army. Only a few wall tents could be obtained at that time, with which to enlarge the capacity of the hospital. No regulation hospital tents could be procured. The rain began to fall heavily early on the morning of July 2d, and continued, with little interruption, until the evening of the 3d. A few wounded came to the hospital on the 1st; on the 2d, and, thereafter, for several days, they came in great numbers. Details of medical officers were required to work day and night, and continued to work faithfully until all the wounded who desired assistance had received it. The absence of tents prevented shelter being provided, and the great majority, being slightly wounded, were obliged to find protection from the rain as best they could, the more serious cases being kept in the building known as the Harrison House. The labors of the medical officers were excessive, but no relaxation was given until all who required attention had received it. The greatest difficulty experienced at this time was providing proper food, which very many needed much more than medical or surgical aid. Very soon large cauldrons and supplies of beef stock were obtained from the medical purveyor, and hard bread from the commissary department. Excellent soup was prepared and freely issued, relays of cooks being, at first, employed night and day. This hospital was afterward sufficiently enlarged, by hospital tents, to contain twelve hundred patients, and, when the army left Harrison's Landing, the tents were removed to Craney Island, near Fort Monroe, and a hospital was established there by Surgeon A. E. Stocker, U. S. V., who conducted the removal and re-establishment of the hospital speedily and well. The transports for the sick and wounded, except those that had been sent to the North from the Pamunky River, reached the army on the 2d of July. These vessels were fitted up with beds, bedding, medicines, hospital stores, food with many delicacies, and with arrangements for their preparation; everything, indeed, that was necessary for the comfort and well being of the wounded and sick. Surgeons, stewards, and nurses were assigned to their respective boats, and remained with them wherever they went. I doubt if ever vessels had been so completely fitted up for the transportation of sick and wounded of an army as these vessels had been by your orders. The shipment of the wounded and sick began on the 2d of July, in the rain, and was continued day and night until a very large number had been sent away. The want of shelter and proper accommodations at that time, at Harrison's Landing, rendered it necessary to send away many who, under more favorable circumstances, would not have been sent out of the army. The weather was so inclement, the mud so excessive, and the shelter so wholly inadequate, that there was an evident disposition on the part of medical officers to consider compassionately any case of sickness or of wounds which presented itself. Had they not been sent on ship-board, they must have remained out in the rain and mud, shelterless and without proper food. On the 15th of July, about seven thousand had been sent to Fort Monroe or to Northern hospitals. A large number still remained, and, during the first week while the shipment was in progress, the troops that remained by the colors were suffering seriously from the effects of the late campaign. The deadly malarial poison was producing its full effects, and, with the want of proper food, and exposure to the rain, and fatigues, was now being fully manifested in the prevalence of malarial fevers of a typhoid type, diarrhoeas, and scurvy. Whilst the shipment of wounded and sick was going on, and as soon as the pressing necessities of the first few days were provided for, my attention was given to ascertain the most expeditious method of improving the health of the army. The results of the investigations made and the means considered proper for adoption, many of which had already been enforced in the case, were set forth in a communication I transmitted to Brigadier General S. Wilhams, Assistant Adjutant General, on July 18th. An extract from this communication was published to the army, in orders, and from this extract I quote enough to indicate the views which I then submitted for the consideration of the Commanding General: 'The diseases prevailing in our army are generally of a mild type, and are not increasing. Their chief causes are, in my opinion, the want of proper food, and that improperly prepared, exposure to the malaria of swamps, and the inclemencies of the weather, excessive fatigue, and want of natural rest, combined with great excitement of several days' duration, and the exhaustion consequent thereon. I would recommend, to remedy these evils, that food, with abundance of fresh vegetables, shelter, rest, with a moderate amount of exercise, be given all the troops, and general and personal police be enforced. To accomplish this, I would suggest that an abundant supply of fresh onions and potatoes be used by the troops daily, for a fortnight, and, thereafter, at least twice a week, *cost what they may*; that the desiccated vegetables, dried apples or peaches, and pickles, be used thrice a week; that a supply of fresh bread, by floating ovens or other methods, be distributed at least three times a week; that the food be prepared by companies, and not by squads; and that there be two men detailed from each company as permanent cooks, to be governed in

making the soups and cooking by the enclosed directions; that wells be dug as deep as the water will permit; that the troops be provided with tents or other shelter, to protect them from the sun and rain, which shall be raised daily and struck once a week upon new ground; the tentes d'abri also to be placed over new ground once a week; that the men be required to cut pine tops, spread them thickly in their tents, and not sleep on the ground; that camps be formed, not in the woods, but at a short distance from them, where a free circulation of pure air can be procured, and where the ground has been exposed to the sun and air to such an extent as to vitiate the noxious exhalations from damp ground saturated with emanations from the human body and from the decaying vegetation. Sleep during the day will not compensate for the loss of it at night; and I suggest that, as far as possible, the troops be allowed the natural time for rest; that not more than two drills per day be had, one in the morning, from six and a quarter to seven, and one in the evening, from six and a half to seven and a quarter; that the men be allowed to sleep until sunrise, and that they have their breakfast as soon as they rise. This, with the labor required for policing, will be sufficient during the present season. That when troops march, they should have breakfast, if only a cup of coffee, before starting, and after their arrival in camp, each man be given a gill of whiskey in a canteen three-fourths filled with water. I would also recommend that the strictest attention be paid to policing, general and special; that all the troops be compelled to bathe once a week, a regiment at a time, if possible, being marched to the river, from a brigade, one hour after sunrise, or an hour and a half before sunset, to remain in the water fifteen minutes; that sinks be dug and used, six inches of earth being thrown into them daily, and when filled to within two feet of the surface, new sinks to be dug and the old ones filled up; that holes be dug at each company kitchen for the refuse matter, and filled in like manner; that the entire grounds of each regiment be thoroughly policed every day, and the refuse matter, including that from stables and wagon yards, be buried two feet below the surface or burned; that dead animals, and the blood and offal from slaughtered animals, be not merely covered with a layer of earth, but buried at least four feet under ground. That the spaces between regiments be kept policed, and no nuisance whatever be allowed anywhere within the limits of this army; and that regimental commanders be held strictly accountable that this most important matter is attended to. I think if these suggestions be carried into effect, that we may, with reason, expect the health of this army to be in as good a state as that of any army in the field. Every effort is being made by the commissary and quartermaster departments to provide such articles as I have mentioned, belonging to their departments.' This extract will, perhaps, be sufficient to explain the views entertained by me on this subject, so vital to the army and to the country. After about seven thousand sick and wounded had been sent away, there remained twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-five, making a total of nearly twenty thousand. The greater portion of this army reached Harrison's Landing on the 2d of July. On that day, I addressed a letter to the Surgeon General, asking that one thousand hospital tents and two hundred ambulances might speedily be sent for the use of the army. I felt convinced that great destitution in tents would be found to exist, and that many ambulances had been lost, and that it would be necessary to have both of these articles replaced. The tents, I considered, would be especially needed to shelter the wounded and sick, whom it would be desirable to keep with the army. No one thing so much disheartens troops and causes homesickness among those who are well, as sending sick to hospitals outside of the army to which they belong. Such was the experience of the armies in the Crimea, and such is the experience of all armies. On the 7th day of July, the following communication was sent to me from Washington by the Quartermaster General: 'You were, this day, telegraphed as follows, viz: Have ordered tents for fifty thousand men sent to Harrison's Landing. Few hospital tents on hand; more making. For the present, I advise the use of some of the wall tents lately shipped to Harrison's Landing. But why not send your sick and wounded at once to Fort Monroe, to be transferred to a healthier place? Sick and wounded are not useful at such a place as that at Harrison's Landing.' On the 9th of July, General Meigs informed me that he had ordered two hundred ambulances from Philadelphia, and two hundred and fifty hospital tents from Washington to Fort Monroe, saying, the remaining seven hundred and fifty hospital tents will be forwarded as soon as made. It will be perceived that it was owing to no want of foresight on the part of the medical department, if proper shelter was not provided. Three hundred hospital tents reached Harrison's Landing on the 18th of July. On the 1st of August, I was informed that a large number had arrived, together with a number of ambulances. The tents, as far as they were needed, were used for the accommodation of the sick. The ambulances were distributed before we marched towards Yorktown. Before the communication to Brigadier General Seth Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, of July 18th, was written, the existence of scurvy attracted my serious consideration, and, upon consultation with Colonel F. H. Clarke, chief commissary of the army, large supplies of potatoes, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, squash, beets, and fresh bread were ordered by him. The first arrival of antiscorbutics was on the 7th of July. Potatoes and onions arrived on July 20th, and, thereafter, the supplies were so abundant that potatoes, onions, and cabbage rotted at the wharf for want of some one to take them away. The fresh bread was eagerly sought for by the men, as they loathed the hard bread which they had used for so many weeks. This loathing was no affectation, for this bread is difficult to masticate, is dry and insipid, absorbs all the secretions poured into mouth and stomach, and leaves none for the digestion of other portions of the food. The craving for fresh bread was founded in reason, and was not a mere whim. In addition to these vegetables and fresh bread procured by the commissary department, fifteen hundred boxes of fresh lemons were issued by the medical purveyor to the various hospitals and to the troops. The beneficial effects of this treatment soon became perceptible on the health of the men, and, when we left Harrison's Landing, scurvy had disappeared from the Army of the Potomac. Whilst the army remained at that place, supplies of every kind appertaining to the medical department were abundant, and large amounts were used, as it was found necessary to re-supply the regiments of almost the entire army. Ice was freely, and almost daily supplied by the medical purveyor to the general and regimental hospitals and to the hospital transports. The recommendations contained in my communication to General S. Williams, which I have quoted, were ordered to be carried into effect by the General. The attention of the Adjutant General was called to the subject of police, a matter all important in an army, on July 12th. Inspections were made frequently by medical officers in the different corps, by officers sent upon this duty from the medical director's office, and by myself, to see that the instructions just alluded to were enforced. The duty was laborious, and especially so because of the excessive heat in July and August. These inspections were purposely made without any intimation to the commands to be inspected. The beneficial effects of the inspections were very evident, in the improvement of the various camps and regimental hospitals. In

very few regiments sickness increased. In others, the sick list remained stationary; in others, it decreased. On the whole, the health of the army improved. On July 30th, I informed the Surgeon General that the number of sick in the army was about twelve thousand, of whom two thousand could take the field. The cases became less severe and more manageable, yielded more readily to treatment, and continued to indicate a general tendency to improve, until the army evacuated Harrison's Landing. It is impossible to convey, in writing, to any one not mingling with the troops, a true idea of the improvement which took place in the health of the men while we were encamped at that place. The number reported sick on the regimental reports cannot by any means be taken as the true condition of the health of the army upon its arrival there; it does not give the real amount of its effective fighting strength. The want of proper nourishment, the poisonous exhalations from the streams and swamps of the Peninsula, the labor undergone, and the anxiety felt, had undermined the strength and withered the spirits of a great many who were apparently well. The effective strength of the army when it reached Harrison's Landing, and for some time thereafter, was less than the returns would indicate; and then, on the other hand, there are many ways in which improved health manifests itself that cannot be adequately described. There was so much in the appearance, in the life and vivacity exhibited by the men in the slightest actions, even in the tone of the voice, which conveyed to one's mind the impression of health and spirits, of recovered tonic of mind and body, of the presence of vigorous and manly courage; an impression which, to be understood, must be felt and cannot be told. The real strength of the army, when it left Harrison's Landing, was greater than the large number at that time sent on the transports for the sick would lead you to suppose. It was agreeable to notice that the measures adopted for the improvement of the health of the troops were so ably and so cordially seconded by the medical directors of corps that, by their exertions and that of the officers under them, encouraging results were brought about, and that they were so able and so willing to assist in efforts towards restoring the health, and re-establishing the vigor of the Army of the Potomac. Time showed that those who were not sick were well, that the spirits of the troops had risen, and that the army, when it left Harrison's Landing, was in a better condition by far than when it reached that place, and that there was every evidence to expect the health of this army to be in as good a state as that of any army in the field. From July 15th, the transports for the sick were chiefly employed in bringing our wounded and sick exchanged prisoners from Richmond, and carrying them to the northern cities; principally to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. They were almost wholly occupied in this duty until August 3d, when the last exchanges were made at City Point. Shortly after communication was opened with the Confederate authorities, large supplies of fresh lemons, brandy, lint, and other necessaries were, by direction of the commanding general, sent to City Point, to be turned over to the Confederate authorities for the use of the wounded, but would not be received by them, and were returned. The commanding general visited the transports, on their return from that place with our wounded, and I inspected every vessel before it was allowed to leave for the north, that I might be certain that everything was done, and done properly, that was necessary for the welfare of those on board. Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five sick and wounded were thus transported. After this time, a portion of these transports, which had been while north taken from their legitimate use, were occupied in carrying exchanged Confederate prisoners from the north to City Point. On the return of these boats from this service to Harrison's Landing, they were found to be excessively filthy, and required a great deal of labor to render them again suitable for the transportation of the sick. The use of these vessels in this way embarrassed me. * * On the 3d of August, the shipment of the sick from the army commenced, and was carried on as rapidly as the transportation could be obtained. It will be perceived from what I have just said that I had at my disposal only a portion of the boats set apart for that purpose, and the hospitals I had drawn plans for, and which the commanding general had directed the chief quartermaster to procure, were not allowed. These two things embarrassed me much. * * Colonel R. Ingalls, Quartermaster U. S. A., made every effort in his power to aid me in removing the sick, and placed at different times temporarily at my disposal, for this purpose, ten steamers. Some of these could make but one trip, others made more, and carried, in all, from the 9th to the night of the 15th of August, five thousand nine hundred and forty-five men. One thousand nine hundred and eight men were sent away before the 9th on the regular transports. The total number sent away, consequent upon the movement of the army, was fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-nine. The largest number of boats was obtained on the 15th, and on that day and night five thousand six hundred and twenty-nine were sent away. This fact will, I think, show that the medical department was not idle. The delay arising from the use of the transports for purposes other than that for which they were designed, it was impossible for me to avoid, and it, at the same time, was the cause of another serious evil, the want of time to have the cases to be sent away properly examined. From this cause, many were taken on board who should not have been received; many men were sent from regiments, by colonels or captains, without the knowledge of the medical officers, who were fully able to do the duty required of them, and, under the circumstances, it became necessary to send them on to the boats. This state of things could have been prevented, could the medical department have had full control of its vessels, when the preparations were commenced to embark the sick. The delay involved an emergency, under which, it was impossible to have every case thoroughly examined. There are always numbers of skulkers and worthless men in an army, who are on the watch for an opportunity to escape duty, and these always furnish the cases which require the most careful examination, and the men who raise the cry of inhumanity, want of attention, and cruelty of surgeons, so frequently taken up and re-echoed from one end of the country to the other. Out of three thousand cases examined, upon one arrival at Fort Monro, six hundred were fit for duty, and ordered to their regiments. When the time and the means are considered, it will, I think, be conceded that seldom have so large a number been transported without accident and without suffering. A careful and attentive medical officer was placed on each boat, with medical supplies sufficient for use. Credit is very deservedly due to Doctor Dunster, and the medical officers of the vessels, for the manner in which this large number was transported and provided for. The labor was great. The supplies appertaining to the medical department were, owing to the excellent manner in which the purveying was performed by Assistant Surgeon Alexander, U. S. A., in every way abundant while at Harrison's Landing, and when the army left that place, it was, so far as the medical department was concerned, fully, I might almost say elegantly equipped with all that was requisite for another campaign.

The subject of the ambulances, after the health of the troops, became a matter of importance. Medical officers and quartermasters had charge of them, and, as a natural consequence, little care was exercised over them, and they could not be

depended upon during an action or upon a march. It became necessary to institute some system for their management, such that they should not be under the immediate control of medical officers, whose duties, especially on the day of battle, prevented any supervision, when supervision was, more than at any other time, required. It seemed to me necessary, that whilst medical officers should not have the care of the horses, harness, etc., belonging to the ambulances, the system should be such as to enable them, at all times, to procure them with facility when wanted for the purpose for which they were designed, and to be kept under the general control of the medical department. Neither the kind nor the number of ambulances required were in the army at that time, but it nevertheless was necessary to devise a system that would render as available as possible the material upon the spot, particularly as the army might move at any time, and it was not considered advisable to wait for the arrival of such as had been asked for, only a portion of which ever came. In order to inaugurate a system which would make the best of the materials on hand and accomplish the objects just referred to, the following order was written and published by direction of the commanding general. * * [For the details of the ambulance system here referred to, see the account of the ambulance system in the Surgical History of the War.—EDS.]

Whilst the army was at Harrison's Landing, the hospitals at Point Lookout, Fort Monroe, and its immediate vicinity, Portsmouth, and Newport News were within the jurisdiction of the Army of the Potomac, and all of them I visited. On the 1st of August, there were in these hospitals one thousand eight hundred and twenty patients; during that month, including the hospital at Craney Island, to which I have already alluded, they received five thousand one hundred and ninety-one; making a total of seven thousand one hundred and eleven. Of these, seven hundred and sixteen were returned to duty, one hundred and one discharged, four sent on furlough, nine deserted, and eighty-four died, leaving under treatment five thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. On the 31st of August, in these hospitals, during that month, sixty-six surgeons, twelve medical cadets, twelve hospital stewards, five hundred and thirty-seven nurses, and one hundred and twenty-six cooks were on duty. The army had to be transported northward, by water, from this place. All the vessels that could be obtained, the transports fitted up for the sick, as well as others, were required by the quartermaster's department for this object. It appeared that it was necessary to have the troops transported with rapidity, as they were sent with scarcely any baggage. It resulted, that the ambulances and all their appurtenances were left behind, to be sent up as vessels could be spared for the purpose. Some of the vessels never arrived. A large portion of the medical supplies were also left behind, in some cases everything but the hospital knapsack, by orders of colonels of regiments, regimental quartermasters, and others; in some cases, without the knowledge of the medical officers; in others, notwithstanding their protest. For such acts as these, medical officers have been severely censured, and they were censured afterwards for not having the very supplies which had been left behind in this manner. From the date of the embarkation of the troops at Fort Monroe, up to the time when the general was placed in command of the defences of Washington, I know personally but little of the medical department of the Army of the Potomac. It was not under my control. On the 2d of September, when the general was placed in command, it came once more under my control, and I found it in a most deplorable condition. The officers were worn down by the labors they had in the meantime undergone; a large portion of their supplies, as I have stated, had been left at Fort Monroe, and even much of that which they had brought with them was thrown on the roadside, I have been informed by commanding officers, on the way to join General Pope. This state of things, taken in connection with the effects upon the medical department, arising from the campaign, left it in a condition deeply to be deplored. The labor expended at Harrison's Landing in rendering it efficient for active service seemed to have been expended in vain, and before it could be in a condition to render such service again it was necessary that it should be completely refitted. The circumstances under which the army was then placed made this simply impossible; there was not time to do it, for as soon as the troops reached the defences of Washington, they were marched into Maryland, and no time could be allowed for medical officers again to equip themselves with the medicines, instruments, dressings, and stores necessary for the campaign in that state. In a few instances, the medical officers who returned with the first troops were able to obtain a few supplies, but these opportunities were few. Some corps, which did not belong to the Army of the Potomac whilst it lay at Harrison's Landing, were also marched rapidly into Maryland, of the condition of whose medical supplies I could know nothing, except on the way to meet the enemy. The medical department had to be, as it were, reorganized and re-supplied, and this had to be done while upon a rapid march over different sections of the country, and almost in face of the enemy.

Before leaving Washington, I had ordered a number of hospital wagons from Alexandria, Virginia, which reached me at Rockville, in Maryland, whence they were distributed to the different corps. While at this place, I directed the medical purveyor in Baltimore to put up certain supplies, and have them ready to send to such a point as I should direct. Upon our arrival at Frederick, on September 13th, directions were given for the establishment of hospitals at that place, for the reception of wounded in the anticipated battles, and additional supplies, to a large amount, were ordered to be sent from Baltimore at once. The Confederate troops had been in this city but the day before our arrival, and almost all the medical supplies had been destroyed, or had been taken by them. Just previous to our arrival in Frederick, two hundred ambulances were received from Washington, which I distributed to the corps, as rapidly as the movement of the troops would permit. The failure of the railroad company to forward the supplies caused serious annoyance. The railroad bridge over the Monocacy creek, between Frederick and Baltimore, having been destroyed by the Confederate troops, made it necessary to have all the supplies of the quartermasters and commissary, as well as medical departments, removed at that point. A great deal of confusion and delay was the consequence, which seriously embarrassed the medical department; and not from this cause alone, but from the fact that the cars loaded with supplies for its use were on some occasions switched off and left on the side of the road, to make way for other stores; and some of the supplies, I have been informed, never left Baltimore. The battle of South Mountain took place on the 14th. The village of Middletown, about four miles in rear of the scene of action, was thoroughly examined before the battle began, to ascertain its adaptability for the care of the wounded. Churches and other buildings were taken, as far as was considered necessary, and yet causing as little inconvenience as possible to the citizens residing there. Houses and barns, the latter large and commodious, were selected in the most sheltered places, on the right and left of the field, by the medical directors of the corps engaged, where the wounded were first received, whence they were removed to Middletown, the Confederate wounded as well as our own. The battle lasted until some time after dark, and as soon as the firing ceased I returned to



NOTE.
 E Hospitals with Union wounded
 F Confederate wounded
 E Hospitals with Confederate wounded

MAP
 OF THE
BATTLEFIELD
 OF
ANTIETAM

17th September 1862.

Compiled
 from the
 Campaign Maps,
 Army
 of the
 Potomac.

*Location of Hospitals
 Furnished*
Lt. Colonel K. P. Vollum
Med. Inspector U.S.A.

Scale:



Middletown and visited all the hospitals and gave such directions as were necessary for the better care of the wounded. On the following morning, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Thomson, U. S. A., was directed to take charge of all the hospitals in the village, and Surgeon T. Theodore Heard, U. S. V., Surgeon P. Pineo, U. S. V., and Surgeon C. J. Nordquist, 83d New York Volunteers, were sent to consult together, and with him, and to perform such operations as were demanded. The object in sending these officers was to have all necessary operations done as soon as possible, as it would be impracticable for the surgeons in charge of the different hospitals to perform them all in season, and at the same time to attend to the other duties required of them. The work of these officers was very satisfactorily performed. The hospitals were soon put in good condition, and the men were well attended to. Supplies of medicines and stores were, in part, obtained from the supplies in the army, and, in part, from Frederick. Owing to the causes already alluded to, it required no little exertions to obtain them from this place. The difficulty was, however, overcome, and such as were needed, were, from time to time, procured. The task of providing food for the wounded was one of still greater difficulty; but was accomplished by having it brought from Frederick, and by purchasing from the people living in the village and vicinity. As was anticipated, the wounded, under the supervision of Assistant Surgeon Thomson, who labored unceasingly, were attended with great care, and the hospitals placed in excellent condition. Great kindness was shown by the citizens, and especially by the ladies, to our wounded, until the hospitals were broken up.

The battle of Crampton's Gap took place also on September 14, 1862, at the same time that the engagement at South Mountain was in progress. The hospitals for the wounded were located at Burkettsville, about a mile in the rear of our troops. As in the village of Middletown, churches and other buildings were here appropriated for hospital purposes. A sufficient number of surgeons were detailed by Surgeon W. J. H. White, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Sixth Corps (the only corps engaged), who had charge of the medical department in the action. There was but short time given to prepare hospitals in either of these villages, as the troops left Frederick and fought both battles the same day. By the exertions of the medical officers in charge, the hospitals in Burkettsville were in a short time put in good order, and every care taken of the men brought to them. * * The same difficulty existed here as in Middletown, regarding supplies of medicines, hospital stores and food, and were overcome in like manner. The most reliable reports that can be obtained show one thousand two hundred and fourteen wounded in these two engagements. While these figures are not deemed entirely accurate, they are thought to approximate very nearly to the actual number wounded, those of the Confederate forces not being included.

The army pushed on rapidly, and passing through the village of Boonsboro' on the following day, the 15th, it was examined, to ascertain what accommodation it afforded for hospital purposes, in the event they should be required there. Later in the evening, we passed through the village of Keedysville, a few miles beyond, which was also subjected to a similar inspection. Passing beyond this village, we came in sight, late in the evening, of what afterwards proved to be the battlefield of Antietam. As soon as the nature of the country and its resources for hospital purposes could be ascertained, and when a conception was formed of the nature of the anticipated battle, and the position to be occupied by our troops, directions were given to the corps medical directors to form their hospitals, as far as possible, by divisions, and at such a distance in the rear of the line of battle as to be secure from the shot and shell of the enemy; to select the houses and barns most easy of access, and such as were well supplied with hay or straw, and water; and, when circumstances would permit, to designate barns as preferable to houses, as being at that season of the year well provided with straw, better ventilated, and likely to enable the medical officers with more facility to attend to a greater number of wounded, and to have all the hospital supplies taken to such points as were selected. These directions were generally carried into effect, and yet the hospitals were not always beyond the range of the enemy's guns. Very few hospital tents could be obtained, owing to the haste with which the army marched from Virginia into Maryland; but the weather was such as to enable the wounded to be cared for without them. A reference to the map accompanying this report will exhibit better than any description the location of these hospitals, which were necessarily numerous, from the length of the line of battle and the obstinacy with which the engagement was contested.

The battle commenced on the evening of September 16th, and continued until dark; it was renewed early in the morning of the 17th, and lasted until night. During the day, I received valuable aid from Assistant Surgeon B. Howard, U. S. A., who was busily engaged while the battle was in progress in riding to different parts of the field, and keeping me informed of the condition of medical affairs. After night, I visited all the hospitals in Keedysville, and gave such directions as were deemed necessary. The subject of supplies, always a source of serious consideration, was here peculiarly so. The condition of affairs at Monocacy Creek remained as heretofore described, and the action of the railroad was not commensurate with the demands made upon it. The propriety of obtaining the hospital wagons from Alexandria was evident, as these gave a supply for the emergency, and enabled surgeons to attend to the wounded as soon as the battle opened. On the close of the battle, supplies of medicines, stimulants, dressings, and stores were sent for and brought from Frederick in ambulances, and were distributed to the different hospitals as they were needed. The fear of the supplies becoming exhausted, for the difficulty of procuring them was well known, caused uneasiness on the part of some medical officers, who did not know the efforts that had been made before, and were made during and after the battle, to have enough furnished to supply their wants. I visited, after the battle, every hospital in the rear of our lines, and in no instance did I find any undue suffering for lack of medical supplies. Owing to the difficulty in having them brought from Monocacy Creek, for the first few days, the supplies of some articles became scanty, and in some instances very much so; but they were soon renewed, and, at the temporary depot established in Sharpsburg, shortly after the battle, a sufficient quantity of such articles as were necessary from time to time arrived, and when this temporary depot was afterwards broken up, about the middle of October, a portion of the supplies remained on hand. Not only were the wounded of our own army supplied, but all the Confederate wounded, which fell into our hands, were furnished all the medicines, hospital stores, and dressings that were required for their use. The difficulty of supplying the hospitals with food was a much greater one than that of providing articles belonging to the medical department, and was a matter of very great concern. This, a matter in all battles of moment, was, in this, particularly so, on account of the distance of the depot of supplies. An order was procured from Colonel Ingalls for twelve wagons to bring up from Frederick supplies of medicines and food. These wagons could not be obtained. Two were then procured from the chief quartermaster at headquarters, and I sent them in command of a medical officer, who brought up supplies of coffee, sugar, and bread. The hospitals were soon afterward abundantly supplied. I have

already mentioned that the ambulances had been left at Fort Monroe, when the troops embarked, and that no system existed, except in the corps which belonged to the Army of the Potomac, while at Harrison's Landing. A portion of the ambulances of some of the corps arrived just prior to the battle; a large number had been distributed in other corps, but were yet unorganized, and was not expected that they would prove as efficient as was desired. Notwithstanding, the wounded were brought from the field on our right before two o'clock on the following day. The ambulance train of the Second Corps was more fully equipped, and did most excellent service, under the charge of Captain J. M. Garland, who labored diligently, and with great care, until all his wounded were removed. The troops on the left were those among whom no well organized ambulance system existed; but here, owing to the exertions of the medical officers, the wounded were removed by the evening of September 18th. When we consider the duration and magnitude of the engagement, and the obstinacy with which it was contested, it is a matter of congratulation to speak of the expeditious and careful manner in which the wounded were removed from the field. Compiled from the most reliable sources at my command, the number of wounded amounted to eight thousand three hundred and fifty. This number is not entirely accurate, as many who were slightly wounded were attended to, of whose cases no record could, under the circumstances, be taken. The removal of so large a body of wounded was no small task. The journey to Frederick in ambulances was tedious and tiresome, and often painful to wounded men. It was necessary that they should halt at Middletown for food, and to take rest; that food should always be provided at this place at the proper time, and for the proper number; that the hospitals at Frederick should not be overcrowded; that the ambulances should not arrive too soon for the trains of cars at the depot at Frederick, the bridge over Monocacy Creek having been rebuilt; and that the ambulance horses should not be broken down by the constant labor required of them. With rare exceptions, this was accomplished, and all the wounded whose safety would not be jeopardized by the journey, were sent carefully and comfortably away. The hospitals in Frederick were soon established and put in order by Surgeon J. J. Milbau, U. S. A. In addition to the hospitals in the city, two large camps of hospital tents were formed on the outskirts of the city, capable of containing one thousand beds each. One hospital had been established in Frederick some months before our arrival; but at that time it was filled chiefly with Confederate sick and wounded, who had been left there. All the available buildings in this city, six in number, were taken for hospitals. * * These were fitted up with great rapidity, the buildings selected and prepared; beds, beddings, dressings, stores, food, cooking arrangements made; surgeons, stewards, cooks and nurses detailed, and sent for. On September 30th, these hospitals contained two thousand three hundred and twenty-one patients. The camps, to which I have just alluded, were formed in October, in very eligible and pleasant locations, on the outskirts of the town. In these hospitals and camps, sixty-two surgeons, fifteen medical cadets, twenty-two hospital stewards, five hundred and thirty-nine nurses, and one hundred and twenty-seven cooks were on duty during the month of October, when all were in operation. During this month, three thousand and thirty-two patients, chiefly wounded, were received into these hospitals, making, with those then under treatment on the 30th of September, five thousand three hundred and fifty-three. Of this number, four hundred and three were returned to duty, twenty-three were discharged, three deserted, four were sent on furlough, two thousand and sixty-four were sent to other hospitals, and two hundred and fifty-three died; leaving, on the 31st of October, two thousand six hundred and three remaining in the hospitals. A large number of wounded were sent from the hospitals on the battlefield, through Frederick, to other hospitals, of whom no record was kept, as they were not received into any of the hospitals in that city. Few, who saw these hospitals after their establishment, could form any conception of the labor required to put them in the good condition in which they were kept. The zeal and ability displayed by Surgeon J. J. Milbau, U. S. A., in their organization and management, and the hearty coöperation he at all times gave me, deserve especial mention. In addition to our own wounded, we had to care for two thousand five hundred Confederate wounded from the battle of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap, and Antietam. Those captured at South Mountain were taken to Middletown, and those at Crampton's Gap, to Burkettsville. When the general assumed command of the defences of Washington, the hospitals in Washington and its vicinity were placed under my control. We left that city for Maryland on September 7th, and a few days thereafter, these hospitals, and the medical affairs of the troops in and around Washington, were placed in the immediate charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A. * * The following table exhibits the number of hospitals there, and some points of interest connected with them:

TABLE X.

Statistics of Military Hospitals in Washington from August 31st to December 31st, 1862.

No. of hospitals.	No. of medical officers.	Remaining last report, August 31st, 1862.	Number of patients admitted.	Total.	Returned to duty.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Sent to other hospitals.	On furlough.	Died.	Remaining December 31st, 1862.
35	224	11,797	44,253	56,050	12,200	5,454	973	19,708	2,099	2,634	12,932

The excellent administration of these hospitals, and the complete system of records adopted and carried out, reflect the highest credit upon the officer in charge, for to him it is due. The very great assistance Dr. Abbott* so uniformly and so unreservedly gave me upon all occasions requires especial notice, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to ask your attention to the richly deserving merits of this officer.

* Whose untimely death the medical staff has since had to deplore.—EDS.

Immediately after the retreat of the enemy from the field of Antietam, measures were taken to have all the Confederate wounded gathered in from the field over which they laid scattered in all directions, and from the houses and barns in the rear of their lines, and placed under such circumstances as would permit of their being properly attended to, and at such points as would enable their removal to be effected to Frederick, and thence to Baltimore and Fort Monroe to their own lines. They were removed as rapidly as their recovery would permit. The duty of attending to these men was assigned to Surgeon J. H. Ranch, U. S. V., to whom assistants were given from our own officers, and by all the medical officers who had been left by the enemy to look after their wounded. A sufficient number of ambulances and supplies having been placed at the disposal of Surgeon Ranch, these wounded were collected in convenient places, and every thing was done to alleviate their sufferings that was done for our own men. Humanity teaches us that a wounded and prostrate foe is not then our enemy. There were many patients whose wounds were so serious that their lives would have been endangered by removal; and to have every opportunity afforded them for recovery, the Antietam hospital, consisting of hospital tents, and capable of comfortably accommodating nearly six hundred patients, was established at a place called Smoketown, near Keedysville, for those who were wounded on our right, and a similar hospital, less capacious, the Locust Spring hospital, was established in the rear of the Fifth Corps, for the wounded on our left. To one or other of these hospitals, all the wounded were carried, whose wounds were of such a character as to forbid their removal to Frederick or elsewhere. The inspections made of these hospitals made known to me the skilful treatment which these men received, and the care with which they were watched over, and convinced me of the propriety of the adoption of this course in regard to them. Surgeon B. A. Vanderkief, U. S. V., who was in charge of the Antietam hospital, was unceasing in his labors, and showed a degree of professional skill and executive ability much to be admired. Great care and attention was shown to the wounded at the Locust Spring Hospital by Surgeon T. H. Squires, 89th New York Volunteers, who had charge of it. Both hospitals were kept in excellent order. Immediately after the battle, a great many citizens came within our lines, in order to remove their relatives or friends who had been injured, and in a great many instances when the life of the man depended upon his remaining at rest. It was impossible to make them understand that they were better where they were, and that a removal would probably involve the sacrifice of life. Their minds seemed bent on having their friends in houses. All would, in their opinion, be well if that could be accomplished. No greater mistake could exist, and the results of that battle only added additional evidence of the absolute necessity to wounded men of a full supply of pure air, constantly renewed, a supply which cannot be obtained in the most perfectly constructed building. Within a few yards, a marked contrast could be seen between the wounded in houses, barns, and in the open air. Those in houses progressed less favorably than those in the barns, those in the barns less favorably than those in the open air, although all were in other respects treated alike. The capacious barns, abundantly provided with hay and straw, the delightful weather with which we were favored, and the kindness exhibited by the people of the neighborhood afforded increased facilities to the medical department for taking care of the wounded thrown upon it by that battle. From the frequent inspections which I made from time to time, and from the reports of inspections made of the hospitals, and the manner in which the duties required in them were performed by medical officers, it gives me no little pleasure to say that the wounded had every care that could be bestowed upon them; that they were promptly, willingly, and efficiently attended, and, although I have more than once spoken concerning the conduct of medical officers on that battlefield, I cannot refrain from alluding here to the untiring devotion shown by them to the wounded of that day. Until all the wounded were finally disposed of, no pains were spared, no labor abstained from, by day or by night, by the medical officers of this army, to alleviate the sufferings of the thousands of wounded who looked to them for relief. The medical directors of corps, especially Surgeon A. N. Dougherty and Surgeon John McNulty, were untiring in their exertions and unceasing in their labors, and were ably assisted by the staffs under their command. Very few delinquencies occurred, and these were swallowed up by the devotion exhibited by the rest of the medical staff during and long after the battle. The surgery of these battlefields has been pronounced by some journals butchery; gross misrepresentations of the conduct of medical officers have been scattered broadcast over the country, causing deep anxiety to those who had relatives in the army. It is not to be supposed that there were no incompetent surgeons in the army; but these sweeping denunciations against a class of men who favorably compare with the military surgeons of any country, because of the incompetency of a few, are wrong, and do injustice to a body of men who have labored faithfully and well. It is easy to magnify faults beyond the bounds of truth; it is equally easy to ignore the good that has been done. Some medical officers lost their lives in their devotion to duty in the battle of Antietam, and others sickened from the excessive labor which they conscientiously performed. If any objection could be urged against the surgery of those fields, it should be to the efforts of surgeons to practice conservative measures to too great an extent. I had better opportunities, perhaps, than any one else to form an opinion, and, from my observations, I am convinced that if any fault was committed, it was that the knife was not used enough. So much has been said on this matter that, familiar as I am with the conduct of the medical officers on those battlefields, I cannot, as the Medical Director of the army, see them misrepresented and be silent. After these battles, the army remained some time in Maryland, preparing for the coming campaign in Virginia. During this time, I was occupied in having the wounded well cared for, and properly sent away; in making suitable provisions for those whose safety required that they should not be removed, and in making such changes as experience and observations, during those battles and the short time that I had occupied the position of medical director, convinced me were necessary. Hitherto large amounts of medical supplies had been lost, and in various ways wasted, and, not unfrequently, all the supplies for a regiment had been thrown away for want of transportation, and, of course, were not on hand when wanted. It was necessary that this should be remedied, and, in order to do so, it was necessary to diminish the amount that was furnished a regiment at one time, which would affect the whole existing system, and make the change a radical one. The objects which it was considered as desirable to attain were, to reduce the waste which took place when large supplies were at one time issued to regiments, to have a supply given them, small, but sufficient for all immediate wants, and to have these supplies easily attainable, and replenished without difficulty, when required, and without a multiplication of papers and accounts. It was necessary, also, that they should be transported with facility, and that no trouble should be experienced in having them in abundance at the field hospitals in time of action; and yet, at the same, to preserve a proper degree of accountability. To accomplish this, a system of supplying by brigades was

adopted on the 4th of October, 1862. * * Before the adoption of this system, one, and sometimes two wagons were required to transport the medical supplies of a regiment, and another wagon was required to transport cooking utensils, hospital tents, and baggage of medical officers. With the new system, one wagon sufficed for the medical department of a regiment; one wagon was added to a brigade, and the essential medicines and supplies were in such shape as permitted them to be carried on a horse, if necessary, and not abandoned and lost as heretofore. * * No system of field hospitals existed, that I was aware of, and being convinced of the necessity of adopting some measures by which the wounded could receive the best surgical aid which the army afforded, and with the least delay, my thoughts were naturally turned to this most important subject. On the field of battle, above all other places, confusion is most liable to ensue, and, unless some method is observed by which certain surgeons have specific duties to perform, and every officer has his place pointed out beforehand and his duties defined, and held to a strict responsibility for their proper performance, the wounded must, of course, suffer. To remedy the want which existed the following circular was issued. * *

[For the details of the plan here referred to, see the account of the ambulance system in the Surgical History of the War.—EDS.]

I have alluded to the loss of medical officers in battle. Three of them fell upon the battlefield of Antietam, whose devotion to duty I cannot pass over. Surgeon W. J. H. White, U. S. Army, medical director of the Sixth Corps, under General Franklin, was killed on that field by a shot from the enemy. He was a skillful surgeon, a gallant officer, and a gentleman whose deportment was kind and courteous to all who had intercourse with him. These admirable traits, together with his familiarity with the medical affairs of that corps, made his loss deeply to be deplored, and especially on that day. Assistant Surgeon Revere, of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, accompanying his regiment into the midst of the fight, fell by the hands of the enemy, nobly and fearlessly discharging his duty to the wounded. Assistant Surgeon A. A. Kendall, of the 12th Massachusetts Volunteers, was killed by the enemy while with his regiment in this battle. He was a faithful and efficient officer, active and zealous in his devotion to his duty, to which he fell a victim in the midst of battle. I cannot act justly without mentioning the faithful services of Hospital Steward Kaldeway, U. S. Army, who has been constantly with me. His attention to duty has been invariably most marked. Shrinking from no labor by day or by night, in everything he has acquitted himself to my entire satisfaction, and it gives me no little pleasure to bring to your notice a non-commissioned officer who has acted so well.

We crossed the Potomac, and entered Virginia early in November, in anticipation of another battle soon taking place. Nothing of special interest occurred in the medical department during our very rapid march through that portion of the state which was traversed by the army. My arrangements had been made, and the necessary instructions given to the medical directors of the corps, and with the hearty coöperation they were affording me, I felt that, should the anticipated battle occur shortly after our arrival at Warrenton, the medical department would be more able than it had been hitherto to discharge the duties devolving upon it.

General McClellan was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac on the 5th of November, and the battle did not take place. Upon my first interview with him at Harrison's Landing, I perceived the great interest taken by General McClellan in everything connected with the medical department of this army. Time only served to strengthen my convictions, and continued to assure me of his constant solicitude for the welfare of the sick and wounded in the army under his command. Amidst the most pressing engagements, he found time to give his attention to every suggestion for their benefit which I had to offer, and I feel the most grateful remembrance of the unvarying confidence and support which he heartily gave me in everything which I considered conducive to that end.

Major General A. E. Burnside assumed command of this army on the 9th day of November, 1862, at Warrenton. On the 17th of that month, we left that place for Fredericksburg, and arrived opposite that city on the 19th of the same month. It was generally believed that, upon our arrival there, we would at once cross the Rappahannock and take possession of the city. This was not done, and it soon became apparent that, if we attempted to do so, a battle would ensue. Shortly after we left Maryland, the medical purveyor of this army, Assistant Surgeon T. J. McMillin, U. S. A., was directed to leave Knoxville, Maryland, and to proceed with his supplies to Washington, and await orders, and be prepared to leave at any moment. He was ordered to Warrenton, whither he arrived shortly after the army, and was engaged in issuing supplies until the troops left that place, when he was ordered to Washington, and thence to Aquia Creek, where he was to be prepared to issue. After the arrival of the army before Fredericksburg, it became evident that we could not occupy that city, nor proceed further on, without a battle. Great uncertainty existed as to the time such an engagement would take place. It became necessary to see that everything in the medical department should be ready for any emergency which might arise. The principal objects to be accomplished were, that an extra amount of supplies for such an occasion should be on hand and easily attainable when wanted, that the organization of the ambulance corps should be carried into effect in those corps which did not belong to this army when the order establishing it was issued, and that it should be more perfectly put in force in the others than it had been hitherto. Ample supplies of medicines, instruments, stimulants, and anæsthetics were ordered from New York and Washington for the medical purveyor, who, after his arrival at Aquia Creek, was kept busily employed at this depot in issuing to the medical officers. In addition to these supplies, large quantities, over and above what were required for issue, of beef stock, stimulants, dressings, milk, coffee, tea, blankets, and underclothing were ordered and kept on hand, ready to be sent to any point where they might be needed. All the hospital Antemith wagons that could be procured were distributed. I regretted that there were not enough to supply each brigade; but this I had no power to remedy. The medical directors of corps were informed that an extra amount of the articles needed during an engagement would be on hand at an easily accessible point, and would be obtained without difficulty. This information they were directed to convey to the officers under them, which was promptly done. The requirements institution of field hospitals were to be attended to. The details were made in each corps, the necessary blanks distributed, and every step taken, as far as could be, before an action, to carry the instructions contained therein into effect. The ambulance corps in each army corps was examined, and requisitions made for such numbers as were needed to make up the allowance. Horses, harness, stretchers, lanterns, and all that was necessary for putting the trains in

serviceable order were procured, and officers were assigned, and men detailed to complete and render effective the organization. The operations of this corps upon the field of battle will give ample evidence of the propriety of the order establishing it, and of expending time and labor in its organization and equipment. Five hundred hospital tents were, at my request, ordered by Colonel R. Ingalls, the chief quartermaster of the army, and kept at the depot, ready, at any moment, for use when required. These arrangements required no little expenditure of time and labor. During this period frequent interviews took place with the medical directors of corps and other medical officers and with the ambulance officers, and such advice and instructions were given as were deemed expedient.

On the 10th of December, the pontoons were ready to be thrown over the Rappahannock, and the batteries were placed in position on the north side of the river. I did not anticipate many wounded among the artillerists, and therefore directed but three places to be selected for the whole line, near which the hospitals for the batteries should be located, and had officers detailed to attend to them. My anticipations regarding the number of wounded were realized. The nature of the battle which was about to occur, so far as the medical department was concerned, was peculiar. It was necessary that provision should be made for the wounded near where they might be injured. In the attempt to throw the pontoons over the river, great opposition was probable, and should the bridge be constructed and the troops attempt to cross, it was thought that it would be done under the fire of the enemy's guns, which, planted on the heights beyond the city, commanded the bridges and streets leading from them into the city. In this case, ample accommodations must be made for a large number of wounded on the north side of the river. Should we succeed in crossing, and carry the place without opposition, the troops would, in all probability, be at once pushed on, and attempt to carry the heights beyond which commanded the city. In this case, everything must be prepared for the establishment of hospitals at once on the south side of the river. It was necessary that both these contingencies should be provided for. In case we attempted to carry the works of the enemy, hospitals were to be provided immediately in Fredericksburg, with all their appliances; and yet it was equally necessary, even if we crossed without molestation, that we should be prepared to move the wounded at a moment's notice from the city to the opposite side; for, if we did not succeed, the city would be at the mercy of the enemy, whose guns commanded it. These preparations were required not only for the troops attacking the enemy in the rear and to the right of Fredericksburg, but also for those on our left wing. For the accommodation of the wounded of the troops designated for the attack on the enemy upon our right, and before our bridges were laid, the hospital organizations of the first and second divisions of the Ninth Corps were established on the morning of the 11th, in a ravine near the Phillips house, about two-thirds of a mile distant from the river, where they would be protected from the guns of the enemy, easy of access, and have an abundance of wood and water. A number of hospital tents were here erected, and others were kept in store, ready to be pitched if they should be needed. As Surgeon P. A. O'Connell, U. S. V., medical director of the Ninth Corps, remarks, in his report, 'the surgeons were at their posts ready for duty, with their attendants, nurses, food, medicines, and all that the wounded might need.' Further to the right, and in a sheltered spot near the railroad, where there was an abundance of wood and water, a number of hospital tents were pitched, which constituted one of the division hospitals of the Second Corps. A house on the bank of the river, opposite the city, was also used as an hospital by the Second Corps. On our left wing, the same kind of preparations were required and made as upon our right. The arrangements of the Sixth Corps were completed by Surgeon Charles O'Leary, U. S. V., its medical director, which he reports were in 'such order and system as gave me (him) the most pleasing assurance of their efficiency to meet the emergencies of the approaching engagement.' The First Corps was upon the extreme left; its medical department, controlled by Surgeon J. T. Heard, U. S. V., by whom one of the division hospitals was established in like manner on the north bank of the river.

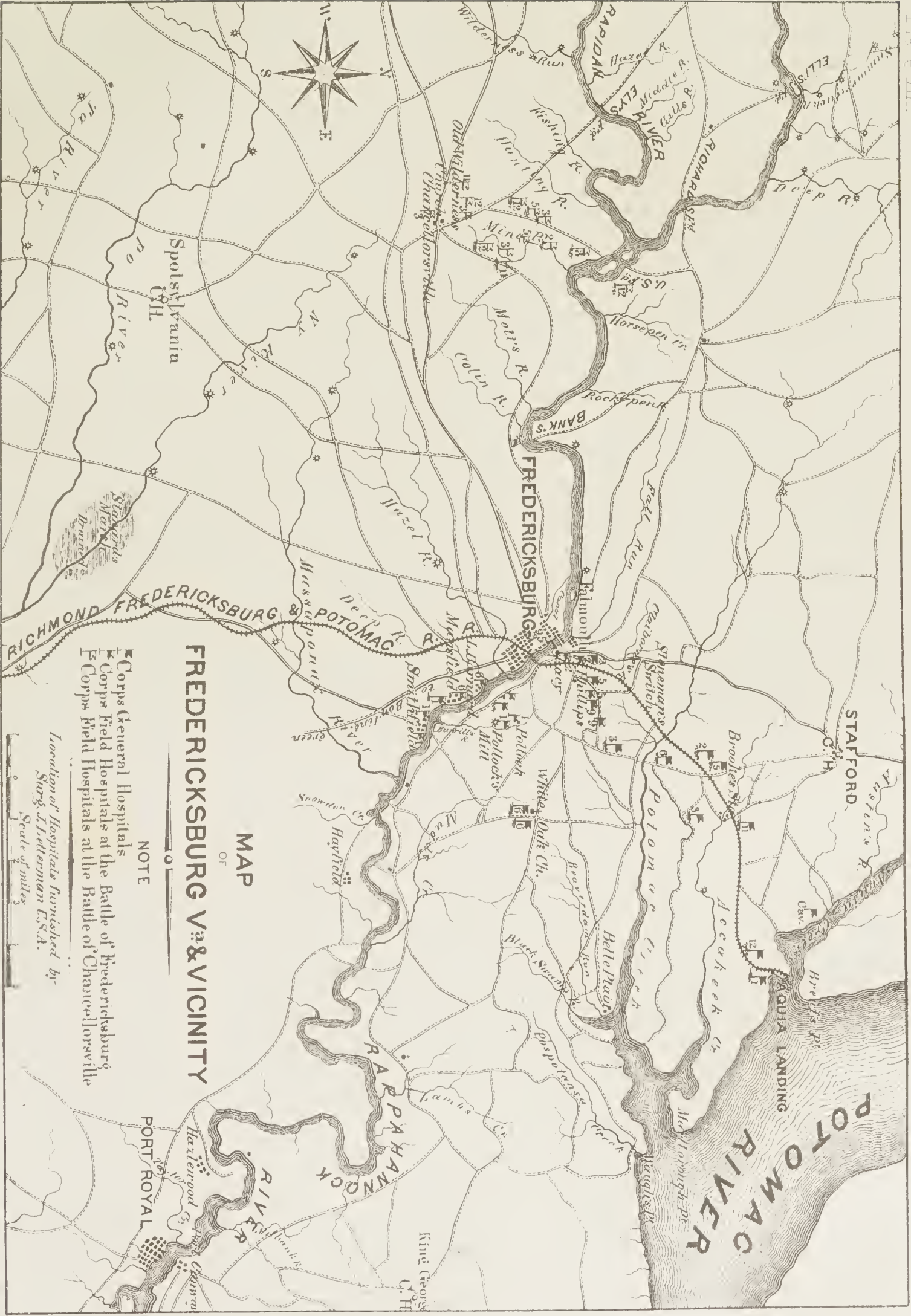
On the morning of December 11th, an attempt was made to throw the pontoons across the river. General Hunter's reserve artillery opened upon the enemy's works beyond the city, and upon that portion of the town which skirted the river, where the rifles of the enemy were pouring a deadly fire upon the engineers engaged in constructing these bridges. In the afternoon, the bombardment was tremendous; such, I imagine, as has seldom been heard, at least upon this continent. Under its effect, the enemy, who were but few in number, were, late in the day, driven from the cellars and other places of concealment along the bank of the river, and the bridges were constructed. Three of them were thrown over on our right. Upon our left, two bridges were made, but without so much opposition, and were done earlier in the day. On the afternoon of the 11th and on the 12th, the troops crossed the Rappahannock, a portion only of the city being in our possession on the evening of the latter day. Those who were wounded previous to the night of the 12th were promptly and properly cared for in the hospitals prepared on the north side of the river. In passing through the city on the afternoon of the 12th, for the purpose of examining that part of it in possession of our troops in regard to its adaptability for hospital purposes, I found desolation everywhere visible from the effects of the bombardment of the previous day. Some houses were shattered, others in ruins, and others burned. The court-house, several churches, and such other buildings as were deemed suitable, were selected by and under the immediate direction of the medical directors of the right and centre grand divisions, and medical directors of the corps to be engaged. As many hospital wagons as were required were sent over, and the organization of each hospital was commenced. So earnestly did the medical officers enter upon the discharge of their duties, that before the action began on December 13th, the hospitals were in readiness, with officers, attendants, guards, instruments, dressings, stimulants, food, candles, etc. Mattresses and beds were procured from the dwellings. These, with a limited amount of straw, enabled the surgeons to have everything necessary to put the hospitals in order for the proper and speedy treatment of the wounded. The wounded, who, on the north side, had been, as I have just stated, attended to, were left in charge of a sufficient number of medical officers and attendants, and plenty of medical and surgical appliances and food. All the tents were left standing, and others on hand, ready for use, should they be wanted. A portion of the troops on our left crossed the river on the 11th; the others, on the 12th. The best attainable positions for the hospitals were selected, although not entirely out of range of the guns of the enemy, as this was found to be impracticable. The organization by divisions had been, owing to the nature of the action on this wing, more fully put into operation. Surgeon Charles O'Leary, U. S. V., of the Sixth Corps, reports that, in the corps under his charge, 'each hospital had three operating tables, with the requisite number of surgeons and attendants assigned to them separately. Instruments, dressings, and all necessary appliances, were arranged with an order, precision, and convenience

rarely excelled in regular hospitals. Each surgeon knew his proper place, and devoted himself to the duty pertaining to it with a zeal and fidelity worthy of the highest commendation. I only give the testimony of commanding officers, as well as medical officers, when I state that the preparations here made in a very short time presented the completeness in detail belonging to the long-established, rather than to extemporized field hospitals.' * * On the right, the location of the hospitals was made known to the medical officers and the litter-bearers who followed their regiments. Here the action was to take place but a short distance beyond the city, which, itself, was completely under the command of the enemy's guns, and, until the enemy should be dislodged, the ambulances could not be used whilst the engagement was going on. On the left, the medical officers who were detailed to accompany the regiments into the field, were ordered to establish themselves in the rear of their respective brigades, in the most easily accessible and sheltered places, where the wounded were to be carried by the stretcher-bearers, who were to be kept informed constantly of the position of these officers. These officers were directed to give such attention as was imperatively required to the wounded. After this attention, the wounded were to be conveyed to the field hospitals by the ambulances, whose officers were to be kept informed of the position of these officers whenever the brigade should move. Before the action commenced, extra supplies of such articles as were deemed necessary were sent, in accordance with my directions, to the railroad depot, not far from Fredericksburg. The medical purveyor, Assistant Surgeon T. McMillan, U. S. A., came up with them, to be near the scene of operations, and ready to comply with any orders he should receive in reference to supplies, when he returned to Aquia Creek.

I have already stated that the medical directors were informed that supplies would be on hand; and as soon as they arrived, the information was given them, and they were directed to have it conveyed to all officers under them. These supplies were in a central position, and were easily attainable by medical officers, who were only required to send a memorandum of what they required.

On the morning of December 13th, the battle continued, and was contested with great obstinacy throughout the day. The conduct of the troops on the right was excellent, as they were seen advancing and driven back, and again and again reforming and pressing forward close to the fortifications, rifle pits, and stone walls, behind which the enemy was concealed and protected. Their gallantry and perseverance won the admiration of every one who beheld the courage displayed under circumstances so disheartening. As I have stated, the medical officers and their attendants were prepared with all the appliances requisite for the treatment of the wounded, who were rapidly brought in by the stretcher-bearers throughout the day and evening, and were promptly and efficiently treated. The labor of the medical officers did not, of course, cease with the close of the day. The ambulances now commenced their legitimate duties. Hitherto the men belonging to this corps had been employed in making the necessary preparations in the hospitals, and in attending on and administering to the wounded, under the directions of the medical officers. As night closed in, the firing slackened, and shortly after altogether ceasing, this corps began gathering in the wounded who yet remained upon the field. The night was very dark, and the difficulty great in finding the objects of their search. The lanterns could not be used, as the glimmering of a candle invariably drew the fire of the enemy; but notwithstanding these difficulties, the officers and men continued their labors, and, before dawn, all the wounded who were inside our lines had been taken to the hospitals prepared for them in the rear. Here, throughout the night, the medical officers were sedulously engaged in attendance upon them, as they were brought in, blankets being fastened over the windows and every aperture to conceal the lights, every appearance of which drew a shot from the enemy's guns planted on Marye's Heights. During the day, the hospitals were not infrequently struck by shot and shell from these guns, but, fortunately, no one was injured. The preparations made here for the reception and treatment of the wounded were found to be judicious and equal to the wants of the occasion. The ambulance service was, in this portion of the army, so efficiently performed, that, although it was not commenced, for the reasons already stated, until after dark on the 13th, the most accurate information obtainable shows that, before daylight, all the wounded, save twenty, in a house outside of our pickets, beyond whose line the ambulances could not be permitted to go, were brought from the field. It is unnecessary to go much into detail concerning the operations of the medical department on the left wing, as I have already described the arrangements which had been made previous to the commencement of the battle. These preparations were found fully equal to the wants of the service. The operating staff, with the required assistants, attendants, and guards, with the necessary appliances, were at the hospitals, as had been directed. The officers accompanying the troops selected the places most fitting for the performance of the duties devolving upon them. The wounded were rapidly brought by the stretcher-bearers to the points ordered, of the position of which they were kept informed. Here the sufferers received such attendance as was absolutely necessary, and were conveyed thence by the ambulances to the field hospitals. Everything in the ambulance service was well conducted. Promptness, order, and precision characterized the actions of this corps throughout that exciting day; and it is gratifying to be able to state, from reliable sources, that not one wounded man was left on that portion of the field that night. The action of this corps met the hearty approbation of those who were cognizant of the admirable manner in which it performed the duties required of it, and fully justified and amply repaid the time and labor expended in its organization. In that portion of it attached to the First Corps, one sergeant was killed, one private wounded, one lieutenant and one private missing, supposed to have been taken prisoners; and one ambulance was so much damaged by a shell from the enemy that it had to be left on the field.

On December 14th, the troops remained on the field, and the surgeons in both wings of the army continued the labors of the preceding day and night, and on the evening of that day comparatively few operations remained to be performed. Late at night, orders were given to have the wounded removed to the north side of the river. On December 15th, and early next morning, the removal began. On the left, a number had been removed on the 13th, whilst the action was taking place. The propriety of leaving the hospital tents standing, and of having more at hand ready to be pitched, was now apparent. Early in the morning, it was understood that no ambulances would be permitted to cross the river on the right, orders regarding them having been partially misunderstood. This created for a short time some delay and confusion at the upper bridge, which I soon remedied, and directed them to be crossed over on the lowest bridge, opposite the city, taken along a street parallel to the river, which was unencumbered by artillery or infantry, receive the wounded, who were directed to be carried to them from the different hospitals on stretchers, and thence to recross the river at the upper bridge. This order was at once carried out,



MAP
OF
FREDERICKSBURG & VICINITY

NOTE
 ■ Corps General Hospitals
 ▲ Corps Field Hospitals at the Battle of Fredericksburg
 ● Corps Field Hospitals at the Battle of Chancellorsville

Location of Hospitals furnished by
 Surg. J. Letterman, U.S.A.
 Scale of miles

and long trains of ambulances might be seen crossing over, halting in the city to receive the wounded, and then filing out and crossing again at the upper bridge, and winding their way with care to the hospitals on the north side of the river. This was done without disorder or confusion, and, at the same time, expeditiously; and the operation reflected great credit upon the officers of the ambulance corps, especially so when it is considered that the city was at the mercy of the enemy, who, it was thought, would undoubtedly direct their artillery upon it. In the evening, before six o'clock, every wounded man was transported to the hospitals on the north side of the river. After the last ambulance had left the city, it was thoroughly inspected and policed by my direction, and not one wounded or sick man was found. Every one thus transported was sheltered, fed, and attended to that night. Many mattresses had been brought from the town, and an abundance of hay for bedding was provided in all the division hospitals. Fifteen patients were left in the ambulances from their own choice, and not from a want of room; of these, six were slightly wounded. It rained very heavily during the night of December 15th, but no suffering was occasioned by the storm.

On the left wing, the wounded of the First Corps were removed to the north side of the Rappahannock during the night of December 13th, and were comfortably situated in the hospitals of their respective divisions, which were here prepared for them. The wounded of the Sixth Corps, on the 14th, were also removed to the north side of the river by one o'clock in the afternoon, to the hospitals made ready for them, the division organization being still kept up. A portion of the ambulances of that corps were used for their removal, the remainder being left undisturbed and ready for the renewal of the battle, which, it was thought, might, at any moment, occur. The movement of the troops rendered it necessary to remove the hospitals still farther to the rear, in order to prevent their being injured, should the enemy attack our forces while crossing to the north side of the river. This was done in the night, and the patients were comfortably and safely lodged in the hospitals which were under the same organization that they had been hitherto. The wounded transported by the ambulance corps to the north side of the river amounted to about five thousand. The operation of removing this number, in the short time in which it was done, without accident or confusion, but with great order, precision, and care, was a sufficient test of the efficacy of the system, and the manner in which this organization was practically tested at this battle, reflects the highest credit upon its officers. The safe and speedy removal, and the careful and expeditious manner in which this number of wounded were provided for when removed, afforded the liveliest satisfaction to the generals in command, and to me it was especially gratifying. But few operations remained to be performed after the removal to the north side of the river. * * It is scarcely necessary to go into all the details concerning the operations of the purveying department of this army. Large amounts of supplies were issued at Knoxville, Maryland, during the latter part of October. The movement of the army from Maryland into Virginia necessitated the removal of the depot from that place, and, on November 5th, the purveyor was ordered to proceed to Washington with his supplies, to keep them in his possession, and to await orders. He left Knoxville, Maryland, on October 8th, and arrived in Washington on the following day, where he found orders directing him to proceed to Gainesville, on the Manassas Gap railroad. The army, in the meantime, having moved to Warrenton, his destination was changed to the latter place, where he arrived on November 15th, and was engaged until the 17th in issuing large amounts of supplies. The army leaving that place for Fredericksburg, he was directed to proceed, by way of Alexandria, to Aquia Creek, upon the last train. There being no wharf at Aquia Creek, he remained in Alexandria until the 21st, where, storing his supplies on barges, he arrived at Aquia Creek on the 24th. Here he was busy issuing from these inconvenient boats until December 10th, at which time a convenient steamer was, with difficulty, procured. I considered a steamer absolutely necessary for his use, as it was not considered that the army would remain long opposite Fredericksburg, but would move farther on into the enemy's country, in which event it was a matter of necessity that his stores should be promptly transported, without dependence upon towed barges.

From October 18th to December 31st, 1862, there was issued to this army seventy four-horse wagon supplies, fourteen hospital wagon supplies, seven complete hospital wagon, and four horse wagon supplies, two hundred and seven panniers and medicine chests, and two hundred and fifty-six hospital knapsacks. These were special issues. Monthly requisitions were made, in addition, to keep up the brigade supply to the amount ordered to be kept on hand.

The manner in which Assistant Surgeon T. McMillin, U. S. A., the medical purveyor, has conducted the business of his department has met my most cordial approbation. The energy he has displayed in overcoming difficulties, especially those of transportation, and the promptitude which he has at all times exhibited, are to be especially commended. On December 16th, the removal of the wounded from the army to general hospitals began, and was continued from time to time until the 26th, when the last were sent away. The preparations to be made for their transportation over a single track railroad, over which the supplies for this army had to be transported, required that a certain number of cars should be at the station, near Falmouth, at the proper hour; that a certain number of wounded should be made ready at this station, and prepare to leave at a fixed time; and that boats, properly fitted up, should be ready at Aquia Creek, on which they could at once be placed, and taken to Washington and elsewhere. With the assistance which Colonel R. Ingalls always readily afforded, this was done. While the battle was in progress, and after it was over, nearly one thousand, no one of whom was seriously injured, and some of whom were not injured at all, jumped on the cars at the station referred to, and climbed on top of them and went to Aquia Creek, where no provision had been made for the care of the wounded. Strict orders had, at my request, been given to the guard at this station to permit no one to get on the cars, but this guard, unfortunately, was utterly worthless, and allowed these men to go as fast as steam could carry them out of the reach of the hospitals, which these men well knew, had been prepared for their accommodation, and went to Aquia Creek, where they necessarily created confusion, which I foresaw would, of course, ensue. It was to avoid this that I desired the guards to be instructed to allow none to go to that point. Such men are those who, in all battles, run to the rear, beyond even the sound of the guns of the enemy, and raise the cry of inhumanity and want of attention on the part of surgeons, whom they sedulously avoid, lest it be found that their wounds do not prevent their returning to duty. It is almost invariably found that those men who bear the burden and heat of the day; those also, who, when slightly wounded, are eager to have their wounds dressed, that they may return to the battle again; those, too, whose wounds are grave, do not complain of any want of care. On the contrary, expressions of thankfulness often escape from their lips for the attention bestowed upon them. But those cowardly stragglers, who, upon the slightest bruise, run away out of the observation of the

surgeons, raise this cry, which many are prone to echo. The slightly wounded were first sent away. In the cars provided for them, hay or straw was placed, surgeons and attendants, with instruments, stimulants, and dressings sufficient for ordinary and extraordinary emergencies, were with every train, and upon their arrival at Aquia Creek, were placed on the transports, and when the surgeons and attendants on board these vessels were not able to attend to them properly on account of their numbers, their surgeons and attendants accompanied them to their destination. It was not my intention to send away the very serious cases, such as amputations, and wounds of the head, chest, and abdomen, but to pursue the same course that was taken after the battle of Antietam in similar cases. I represented the matter to General Burnside, and informed him that these patients were as comfortable and as well taken care of as if they were then in Washington; that it was dangerous to remove them, as they must be more or less injured, no matter how carefully transported; and that the surgeons were taking the deepest interest in these cases. I added that, unless there was some military reason for removing these men, I wished to keep them where they were, such a course being, in my opinion, the best that could be pursued to give these sufferers every opportunity for their recovery. I suppose this military reason did exist, as I then received an order to remove them. In the removal of these cases, plenty of hay was put in the cars. Mattresses and beds and bedsacks filled with hay were used for them to lie upon, and in all the cases requiring it, the patients were not removed from the mattresses and beds upon which they were lying in the hospitals, but were carried upon them, placed on stretchers by the attendants, and put upon the cars, whence they were removed in the same way from the cars to the transports, remaining undisturbed upon their beds from the time they left the hospitals until they reached Washington. In each car was a surgeon and an attendant, provided with everything necessary in case any accident should happen by the way. Surgeons and attendants, whenever they were needed, accompanied them through to Washington. Every care was thus taken of these men, who often expressed their gratitude to the medical officers for the kindness bestowed upon them, and who very generally spoke with heartfelt satisfaction of the efforts made to render their transportation comfortable. I say, without fear of contradiction, that seldom, if ever, have wounded been so carefully transported, and felt assured that no more suffering was occasioned than the severity of the wounds, of necessity, entailed.

I regret again to be called upon to announce the death of a medical officer by the hand of the enemy, whilst in the discharge of his duty. Surgeon S. F. Haven, 15th Massachusetts Volunteers, while proceeding on the 13th of December with his regiment to meet the enemy, received, in the left popliteal space, a wound from a shell, from the shock of which he never rallied. This officer was highly esteemed, and his loss to his regiment and to the service was deeply deplored.

It is not an uncommon belief that medical officers are seldom exposed to the fire of the enemy. My observation and experience since I have been connected with this army, especially, has shown me that they are almost as much exposed as officers of the line. Some, I have informed you, have fallen in the discharge of their duties; and I am fully justified in saying that in no department has greater devotion or more courage been shown than by the medical officers in the battles which have been spoken of in this report.

In concluding this general report, I may be permitted to allude to the support and confidence which I have received from you in the discharge of the duties of a position difficult, under the most favorable circumstances, to fill satisfactorily.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JONA. LETTERMAN,

Medical Director.

SURGEON GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*

LXXXIII. *Second Extract from Memoranda for the Surgical History of the War.* By Assistant Surgeon B. HOWARD, U. S. Army.

* * * "The battle of South Mountain commenced at about three in the afternoon, and lasted till half-past nine at night. The wounded were removed promptly, as they fell, to houses in the vicinity and to Middletown, and all were removed before daylight the following morning. Nothing was lacking for the wounded. After the churches at Middletown became crowded with wounded, the surplus were sent to Frederick in ambulances. * * On our arrival at Keedysville, another battle was evidently imminent. By order of the medical director, I examined and selected the buildings in town best adapted for hospitals, supervised the necessary preparations, and placed surgeons in charge of the respective hospitals. Surgeon James L. Farley, 84th New York Volunteers, was instructed to act as surgeon in chief of all the hospitals. Two hundred additional ambulances, which I had conducted from Middletown during the night, were in readiness near general headquarters. Hospital tents were entirely wanting. There were on hand no reserve supplies of medicine and hospital stores. Each command had to rely on what they brought with them in their forced marches. Some raw regiments had been hurried forward without medical supplies, and the remainder had, as a rule, an unusually small amount on hand. On September 17th, I was the only remaining medical officer on duty with the director, Surgeon Letterman, the rest of his assistants having been detached to Middletown, Crampton's Gap, and elsewhere, and, according to his instructions, I visited the centre and right of our position, and made the best arrangements I could for the distribution of the wounded. I found several commodious farm-houses, a large barn, and good water at convenient distances, and a large flour mill also, and directed that they should be occupied. * * The wounded were numerous, and it was necessary to lay many of them in the yards contiguous to the houses, that they might be supplied with food from their kitchens, and have their wounds dressed in the open air. * * A few days after the battle, many of the wounded were collected and sent to Frederick in ambulances. Trains continued to transport them until all who could be safely removed were disposed of. The remainder were subsequently collected at Smoketown in a single hospital, as soon as the hospital tents arrived. This hospital under canvas was the most perfect field hospital which I had seen up to that period. It was under the charge of Surgeon B. A. Vanderkief, U. S. V. Medical supplies, limited in quantity, were received from Frederick, and a medical purveying depot was established at Sharpsburg under my superintendence. * * From the 18th to the 30th of September, the days were very warm; but there usually came a dense and cold fog, which lasted till about nine o'clock

the next morning, the fog had a very disagreeable odor, as if impregnated with exhalations from dead bodies on the battlefield. As after most engagements, many of the wounded were destitute of blankets, and it was impracticable to provide them with shelter. This may serve to explain the prevalence of diarrhœa which was greatest about September 24th. Unfortunately, the purveyor was unable to supply the astringents required. * * I suspected that this diarrhœa had a specific intermittent character, and recommended the use of quinia, combined with Dover's powder, as a substitute for astringents, and this medication had great success. The wounded Confederate prisoners, who were in hospital near Sharpsburg, were generally in an asthenic condition. Tetanus was observed almost exclusively among them, and was seen chiefly amongst those who had marched, before the battle, not less than thirty miles in twenty-four hours. The exposure to which they were subjected during the hot days and cold nights, in which the enemy were effecting their retreat, appeared to have strongly predisposed them to this disease. * * The Fifth Corps crossed into Virginia at Harper's Ferry, and, on November 2d, its second division occupied Snicker's Gap, and was positioned so as to protect the road. On the following day, this division advanced four miles beyond the Gap, and a brisk skirmish ensued, in which about thirty were wounded. They were carried on stretchers to the vicinity of the camp, and all necessary operations were performed the same night. Next morning they were carried to a church two miles in the rear, and on November 7th, they were taken in ambulances to White Plains, and thence by railroad to Washington." * * *

LXXXIV. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon JOHN T. REILY, U. S. Army.

* * * "About five miles from Sharpsburg, the enemy appeared on the road leading over the mountain, at a point called Crampton's Gap or Pass. The troops of General Franklin were formed in line of battle, and advanced, driving the enemy before them, taking one piece of artillery, and killing or wounding about two hundred men. The batteries to which I was attached were not engaged, and lost no men. Our infantry, however, lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded. Hospitals were immediately established in Burketsville, and the wounded were properly cared for. The command remained on the field during the next twenty-four hours, and, on the morning of the 17th September, was ordered at daylight to move to the right, in the direction of Sharpsburg, where heavy firing was heard. When within a few miles of that place, we learned that the battle of Antietam had commenced. General Franklin's corps was ordered across the stream, and put in position on the extreme right of the line. Having crossed Antietam creek, a small stream about twenty feet wide, we ascended a steep hill, in front of which was a plain. On the edge of this hill, our line of battle was formed. Our artillery immediately commenced firing. The infantry of the corps was brought forward, and the command occupied the ground just abandoned by General Sumner's corps. The field was literally covered with killed and wounded, and it was extremely difficult to move on horseback without injuring the wounded. The great confusion which had prevailed whilst getting the troops into position, and relieving those which had held the ground, prevented the removal of the wounded, and they were consequently under fire several hours. Surgeon W. J. H. White was killed early in the action, and much delay consequently occurred in getting the ambulances and litters engaged so as to work with any system. The wounded were nearly all moved to field hospitals by nightfall. The night was occupied in dressing wounds, arresting hæmorrhage, and preparing for operations. On the following morning, firing commenced early, and I rejoined the artillery reserve, and remained until a flag of truce was raised in the afternoon, when I assisted in removing the wounded who had fallen between the two armies. The truce was granted ostensibly for the purpose of removing the wounded and burying the dead, but the enemy took advantage of it to retreat, leaving his killed and wounded on the field without surgeons, or any assistance whatever. They were carefully removed, however, as soon as the field was explored on the following morning, and received the same attention as our own men, who lay side by side with them in the hospitals. Having received orders to convey the wounded of the corps to Frederick, as soon as practicable, I started, a few days after the battle, with two trains of fifty ambulances, and removed them to Frederick without accident. When I arrived there, the medical director ordered me to take charge of a railroad train filled with wounded, going to Philadelphia the following morning. This duty completed, I rejoined the artillery reserve, and moved with it to Virginia. The health of the troops had improved during their stay in Maryland, and they went back to Virginia in good condition" * * *

LXXXV. *Second Extract from a Report of Services.* By Assistant Surgeon C. C. GRAY, U. S. Army.

* * * "I arrived at Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 19, 1862, and was assigned by Medical Director Letterman to the charge of a hospital in Keedysville, and, a few days afterward, the army having advanced, was made a sort of issuing commissary for the wounded in and about Keedysville. My instructions were to hire transportation from the citizens, and to draw and deliver all rations, preventing the use of ambulances for this purpose. The cattle furnished me being of poor quality, I exchanged a considerable portion of the meat with citizens, receiving therefor milk, eggs, vegetables, etc. At the time of my arrival at this battlefield, I consider that the wounded were as well cared for as it was possible they could be. Abundance of supplies soon poured in from a variety of sources. Of the strength of the army at the time of action, I know nothing. Medical and hospital stores were plentiful. The wounded were attended to at sundry points, varying from half a mile to two miles from the field. They were not exposed to rain; the nights, however, were chilly, and there was considerable suffering on this account. The wounded were mostly removed in ambulances. Almost all the wounds I saw were from conoidal balls, and a large number, I should suppose, received at short range. So many of the wounded as were deemed capable of bearing an ambulance transportation of eighteen miles, were sent to Frederick, Maryland. The remainder, especially such as had undergone capital operations, were collected in two permanent field hospitals, where it was contemplated to afford every advantage of our

best general hospitals. It appears to me that this arrangement was wise, and must have saved lives. Amputations were the rule, and in general promised well. I saw but two or three excisions. There were, however, a considerable number of tetanus cases. All under my observation resulted in death. Chloroform was the anæsthetic generally used. I observed no bad results therefrom. I operated but twice: first, an amputation of the leg at the point of election, which was successful; second, laryngotomy for œdema glottidis, which was unsuccessful. The larynx and trachea in the latter case were sent to the Army Medical Museum." * * *

LXXXVI. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon C. F. H. CAMPBELL, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "Nothing worthy of note marked the period from the 1st to the 14th of September, between which dates we had fallen back on the defences of Washington, and marched through Maryland to South Mountain, beyond Middletown, where we encountered Lee's army in force, drawn up on a long range of hills, completely commanding every approach to his position. This battle commenced with artillery at long range, every approach to their position being thoroughly swept by the rebel artillery. The casualties were numerous from this arm at the part of the field where I was engaged, viz., the extreme right. Such of the wounded as could not at once be transported to the rear were attended on the field. No operation of importance took place at this time or place which the writer witnessed. Numerous temporary hospitals were established at eligible points in the vicinity of the field; but the majority of the wounded were taken to Middletown, some three or four miles to the rear, where all the churches and many private buildings had been converted into hospitals. The transportation was not such as might have been desired. It was, however, good considering the circumstances. The supplies of food and soups in the immediate vicinity of the field were scanty, but most abundant supplies were obtained in Middletown, where the kindness and devotion of the inhabitants were most touching, and worthy of lasting and honorable record. I was engaged in the line of duty in this town during the 15th and part of the 16th. * * * The carnage was fearful among the rebel troops on the right, the only portion of the field the writer witnessed; whilst our casualties consisted mainly in wounded, the majority of whom were shot in the lower extremities, or from the waist down: the reverse being the case among the rebel wounded. I would here pay a well-merited tribute to the indefatigable zeal and ability of Surgeon Letterman of the Army, Medical Director of the forces, whose arrangements for the wounded were astonishingly systematized and perfected, considering the magnitude of the field. The wounded from this greatest battle of modern times were scattered in buildings everywhere contiguous to the field. The principal hospitals, however, were established at Boonsboro', Middletown, Hagerstown, Smoketown, Keedysville, Sharpsburg, Knoxville, and Harper's Ferry. I was on duty at Keedysville, a few miles removed from the field, for two days, engaged in perfecting arrangements for the reception of the wounded, and superintending the reception and distribution of supplies. My health failing me after nearly three months constant excitement and fatigue, produced by active operations in the field, I was relieved by special orders from headquarters, and assigned to duty in Frederick, Maryland, as medical director of transportation of sick and wounded. Whilst on this duty, I superintended the reception of all cases arriving from the above hospitals, their distribution to the Frederick hospitals, and their transportation by rail to the large cities. During the period of my service at this post, I sent six thousand three hundred and sixty-two wounded and sick soldiers to Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Of this number, three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine were sent to Washington, D. C., one thousand three hundred and fifty-six to Baltimore, Maryland, and one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These men were transported in the ordinary freight cars, except in one or two rare instances, the bottoms of the cars being covered with straw or hay, care being taken to prevent over-crowding, and to classify the cases as much as possible. I have yet to learn that any evil consequences resulted, in any one instance, to the men from being thus transported. My other duties at Frederick were divided between attendance on sick and wounded officers, of whom I attended seventy-two, and the duties of the office of the medical director." * * *

LXXXVII. *Third Extract from a Report of his Services.* By Assistant Surgeon PHILIP C. DAVIS, U. S. Army.

* * * "September 4, 1862, we took up our line of march for Maryland. Nothing of interest occurred until September 14th—the battle at 'Crampton Pass,' South Mountain. Our batteries were not engaged, except to shell the woods. I was therefore ordered by the medical director to have the wounded of other corps removed from the field to the houses and barns which had been designated by him for the purpose. This occupied all night. On the morning of the 15th, the command moved forward, and I rejoined my brigade. I arrived on the field of Antietam about three o'clock P. M., September 17th, with my brigade, and we soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. This lasted until night-fall, when the firing ceased; the enemy using musketry and artillery with a good deal of effect upon our column, which lost heavily. My men were exposed principally to the fire from the enemy's batteries, which was solid shot, case-shot, and shell. Our loss in the batteries was five killed and about fifteen wounded. The wounded were dressed on the field, but two requiring amputation, which was performed, and patients sent to the field hospital. On the morning of the 19th, the enemy fell back across the Potomac, and we pushed forward and went into camp near the village of Bakersville, Maryland, where we remained until November 13th. At this camp four men died; two from typhoid fever, two from dysentery. General Slocum was relieved, and General Brooks assumed the command. November 1st, we marched to Berlin, on the Potomac river, and crossing into Virginia, proceeded to Warrenton, and went into camp." * * *

LXXXVIII. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services.* By JAMES H. PEABODY, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I remained on duty at Carver hospital, Washington, D. C., until the night of September 17, 1862, when, with some sixty or seventy others, I was ordered to report to Medical Director Letterman, Army of the Potomac, for temporary duty in the field. The party took a special train, and after travelling all night arrived at the Monocacy on the following morning. The bridge across this stream having been destroyed by the rebels in their retreat, the greater portion of our party were detained nearly all day, awaiting a conveyance to Rohrer'sville, the point of our destination, some twenty miles farther on. Assistant Surgeons Russel and Phillips, U. S. A., together with myself, separated from the main party early in the morning and made our way toward Rohrer'sville. We were, however, detained in Frederick City by order of the Medical Director, and immediately set to work in the care of the wounded, who were by this time arriving by the thousand. The greater number of medical officers having been sent on toward the field, the work for those left in Frederick was almost incessant for a few days. I was temporarily in charge of the United States Hotel hospital, afterward part of Hospital No. 2, and continued in charge six or eight days, when I was relieved by Assistant Surgeon J. B. Brinton, U. S. A. I continued on duty in Hospital No. 2, until ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Missouri, which order I received on the 9th day of January, 1863. * * After the battle of Antietam, most of the wounded were hurried on to Frederick, and from thence, those but slightly wounded, after being allowed a night's rest, were transferred to Washington and Baltimore. The hospitals in Frederick were densely crowded after the battle, and every available building used for hospital purposes. Some of these buildings were but poorly ventilated and ill adapted for this purpose; they were given up as speedily as possible. For the first five or six days, owing to crowding, it was almost impossible to keep the sick and wounded supplied with food and other necessities. * * The greatest inconvenience to which the wounded were exposed was in consequence of our not having an adequate number of beds to accommodate the thousands who were pouring in; and those but slightly wounded had to lie on the floor or ground, as they preferred, until the day after their arrival, when they would be transferred to Washington or Baltimore. I have counted as high as twelve hundred thus transferred in one train of cars. This crowding only continued for a few days, after which we had ample supplies and accommodations for those left. Thousands of those wounded in the upper extremities at the battle of Antietam walked in to Frederick City, some eighteen or twenty miles, all the ambulances being constantly busy in the removal of the more severely wounded." * * *

LXXXIX. *Second Extract from a Personal Contribution to the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.* By Assistant Surgeon A. A. WOODHULL, U. S. Army.

* * * "The 2d and 10th Infantry were a portion of the force operating in our centre at the battle of Antietam, Maryland. They engaged, two hundred and twenty-five strong, on the 17th of September. I was on duty near the field. The wounded were brought on stretchers to me, and ambulances carried them a couple of miles to the field hospital. The fire was case-shot and musketry, at moderate range. A few primary operations under chloroform, but none of serious character, were performed before the above-mentioned hospital was reached. The casualties numbered eighty-five, or twenty-one per centum. September 20th, the brigade engaged in a skirmish, following a reconnoissance, near Shepherdstown, Virginia. The wounded were brought over the river and sent to the Antietam hospitals. I assisted in a primary operation at the upper third of the thigh for severe compound fracture from a minie ball. Death resulted next day. While lying in camp near Sharpsburg, the 7th Infantry joined the brigade and was assigned to my care. The division took possession of Snickers' Gap, in the Blue Ridge, during the march into Virginia early in November. The next day, the 6th and 7th Infantry engaged with the 14th Infantry in a reconnoissance to the Shenandoah. A sharp skirmish resulted, with a number of casualties. The wounded were removed to Snickersville." * * *

XC. *Third Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon ALEXANDER INGRAM, U. S. Army.

* * * "On the 14th of September, the army came up with a large force of the enemy posted in the passes of South Mountain, where a determined stand was made. The most desperate fighting was on the right and left of the turnpike from Frederick to Hagerstown, where it crosses South Mountain. At this point, the troops were exposed to musketry at short range for four or five hours, while making their way up the mountain sides. The battle continued until after dark, when the enemy was driven from the passes. On the following morning, the army advanced, and came up with the enemy, strongly posted on the heights of Sharpsburg. On the morning of the 17th, the fight opened furiously, the artillery and musketry fire being incessant until dark, when our forces held the field along the greater extent of the line, the enemy still, however, maintaining a desperate resistance. On the succeeding day, the forces on both sides were too much exhausted to renew the battle, and during the night the enemy fell back across the Potomac. My experience during these engagements having been more that of a dragoon, either in the saddle or standing to horse, than of a medical officer, can be of no value. On the 16th of October, the command to which I was attached, together with the 1st and 6th United States Cavalry, and a section of a battery of the 4th Artillery, formed the advance in the reconnoissance in force to Charlestown, Virginia, under command of General Hancock. A battery, supported by cavalry on the enemy's side, resisted for about two hours the advance; it was, however, dislodged and the enemy driven from Charlestown, our cavalry driving their mounted pickets on the road to Bunker Hill about five miles. There was one man killed and about twelve wounded on our side. The wounded were dressed, necessary operations being performed on the field, and sent back to Harper's Ferry in ambulances. About the first of November, we crossed the Potomac at Berlin and marched to Warrenton, when General McClellan having been relieved, General Burnside assumed command of the army. From Warrenton we marched to Falmouth." * * *

XCI. *Extract from a Report on the Medical History of the 103d New York Volunteers.* By
A. STEINACH, Assistant Surgeon 103d N. Y. Volunteers.

* * * "The regiment was again drawn up in line of battle on the northern side of the Antietam creek. We went into action one hundred and eighty-seven strong, and lost eighteen killed, seventy-five wounded, and twenty-seven prisoners and missing. * * During the battle at South Mountain and Antietam, some amputations of the thigh and leg were performed on the field; but the result was very unfavorable. I cannot remember a single case in which such an operation was successful. In other cases, the operations were performed in buildings prepared for temporary field hospitals. In general, the amputations of an arm or leg were successful, while the thigh cases, with a very few exceptions, were fatal." * * *

XCII. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Army of Virginia.* By
THOMAS A. MCPARLIN, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, May 2, 1863.

GENERAL: In narrating the chief movements and principal medical events of interest in the army of Virginia while under my medical direction, I will premise that it will be brief, drawn from imperfect records I have at hand, and observations made, often under trying circumstances, over a wider field than the powers of one person can review or portray. With an army moving, steadily engaged with an enemy of greater force, retreating and battling from successive lines of defence, receiving reinforcements of men so hurriedly as to be unaccompanied by supplies or material of war, those on hand limited and unrenewed, it will be seen that through many days of severe conflict the medical force of the army would be indeed tasked with active and unremitting duties. Hence the paucity of reports from men whose paramount cares were fully exercised in collecting and transporting wounded, securing the supply and preparation of food, water, bedding, shelter, and nurses; in devoting time for deliberate judgment on grave cases presented for decision, action and care, a charge that is not fulfilled while one remains to be sent away by ambulance or car, or while those whose injuries forbid removal are unsupplied with medical attendance and food. While history thus draws but meagre details from such a field of inquiry, let those of our times at least know that time and energies thus pre-occupied and diverted were more nobly devoted in attending to the necessities of suffering men. If attention, energy, and skill are fully called forth to discharge duties to the wounded of an army, under ordinary circumstances, they are still more severely tested in a retreat, when food, transportation, assistance, and supplies are leaving those who are helpless, maimed, despondent, who need them most, and are moved, if at all, but slowly, and with pain and danger.

It is now known that the army of the Potomac was to be withdrawn from the James river; the armies and corps then scattered, if possible united for a vigorous and stronger advance. A General-in-Chief was selected, and called upon to accomplish this difficult task. The President, in June, directed that the corps of Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell should be united, and the command assigned to General Pope. These were designated First, Second, and Third Army Corps. The corps of the reserve around Alexandria and in the defenses of Washington was added to this command, and, at some time later, the small force occupying the district of the Kanawha. From the records before me, I estimate this force as follows: First Corps, twenty-seven regiments, six batteries, and six cavalry companies; Second Corps, thirty regiments; Third Corps, thirty-three regiments. This is an over-estimate of the strength of the army of Virginia, as regiments were scattered and detached, diminishing its effective force against the enemy. On the 30th of June, 1862, I was assigned as Medical Director of the army of Virginia, and entered upon duty a few days thereafter. The position of the army was as follows: The First and Second Corps were posted from Winchester to Middletown, Virginia. The Third Corps on the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg, part at Manassas Junction and Catlett's station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. I invited, by circular, information from medical directors of corps as to their condition, so as to secure them full supplies as rapidly as possible. Two inspectors general were sent to ascertain and report on the military supplies and condition of the corps. From the many rapid and forced movements for months previous, the First and Second Corps were greatly deficient in all kinds of medical and hospital supplies and means of transportation. Reports were irregular and unfrequent, and other evils were observed consequent upon harassing and fruitless service. For weeks I was occupied in ascertaining and directing by telegraph where supplies were to be sent; when and where sent for. Many consignments, put up months before and sent by railroad, had not been received. I felt it most important to have these deficiencies corrected by approving requisitions, and ordering for immediate issue and dispatch whatever was needed to supply regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps with the following necessary articles: To regiments, field supplies of medicines, instruments, dressings, hospital stores, cooking utensils, two or three hospital tents, according to numerical strength of each regiment, and four four-wheeled two-horse ambulances. The chief quartermaster authorized, at my instance, the allowance of three wagons to transport the tents and medical property of each regiment. The following was the schedule of transport service as I found it in the Third Corps: To headquarters of the corps, one four-wheeled four-horse ambulance and one transport cart. To headquarters of each division, two four-wheeled four-horse ambulances and one transport cart. To headquarters of each brigade, one four-wheeled two-horse ambulance and one transport cart. To each regiment, one four-wheeled four-horse ambulance, two four-wheeled two-horse ambulances, and one transport cart. To batteries of artillery, one four-wheeled two-horse ambulance, and, when brigaded, one transport cart. The whole number of ambulances and carts on hand in the Third Corps was forty-one. The number of ambulances and carts to be supplied, one hundred and twenty-nine. As the reports showed the Third Army Corps to be best supplied, the deficiencies of the other corps may be imagined. The transport carts are useless in the ambulance department of an army, especially in a mountainous country. They kill numbers of horses, are slow at the best, and, if used for any purpose except conveying instruments and dressings, will probably have to be abandoned on the road. The four-wheeled four-horse ambulance is heavy, difficult to turn, and easily upset, while four horses have to be foraged and attended to. They do not provide the accommodation and facilities of two four-wheeled two-horse ambulances. If an accident happen in one case, four horses are useless, while the same in the other case would leave two horses

and one vehicle serviceable. A large number of ambulances were ordered by the quartermaster's department in Philadelphia and Wheeling, to supply the army of Virginia. They were all, at my request, of one kind only: two-horse four-wheeled ambulances, to be made of seasoned timber, with wide-set tires and strong wheels, heavily ironed, to obviate known defects. These were received on approved requisitions as rapidly as they could be manufactured, and sent to depots or headquarters. Three hundred hospital tents were placed in depot at Alexandria and two hundred at Warrenton, for issue to regiments or use in general hospital encampments. Before the First Corps (Sigel's) moved from Middletown, its medical purveyor required supplies, in part, for thirteen thousand men. Many articles were needed for immediate use. They were put up in Alexandria and forwarded by railroad, and, when the corps moved down, met the troops near Warrenton. I found it advisable, July 21st, to break up the purveying depot at Frederick, Maryland. Troops then were moving south and west. I therefore moved the supplies to Alexandria, and made that the more important source of supply to the army of Virginia by means of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Supplies were ordered to be kept there capable of supplying twenty thousand men. It was intimated to me by the Surgeon General that movable field purveying depots for separate corps would not be judicious, from the increased risks of loss of supplies, and that one depot could be organized for the army of Virginia at Alexandria. So great was the need of immediate supplies for the First Corps (General Sigel's), that the First Corps purveyor's requisition was approved, in the expectation that the stores would be immediately issued to regiments then concentrated, and before they commenced moving towards Gordonsville. This object was fully accomplished. No other purveyor's depots for corps were organized. I soon found, however, that a small movable depot would be necessary to furnish battle-field supplies, such as stimulants and anæsthetics, concentrated nourishment, cooking utensils, articles for temporary hospital service, instruments, dressings, blankets, bedding, and hospital tents; this movable depot to be kept in the rear, secure, but easily and speedily accessible, to meet the requirements and exigences attendant upon a battle. The troops were, during the month of July, supplied with every authorized article of medical and surgical necessity, field transport and field hospital accommodation, for which requisitions were sent, and to the utmost extent possible in that period. The line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad made our communication easy and speedy with Alexandria, where supplies were placed. I proposed to use the railroad for transportation of wounded from depots near the field to hospitals in Alexandria, or, if necessary, to Washington and Georgetown. It was impossible to hazard locating, and there was no time for organizing, large depot hospitals nearer to the scene of expected hostilities than Alexandria. I had entertained the hope of locating a large establishment at the Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia, the hotel and buildings there being well adapted for it. The commanding general would not approve of a guard for its protection, and its distance from the railroad made it too dangerous a site for the sick and wounded, in case of any reverse or retreat on our line. I had to content myself with establishing a temporary set of hospitals in and near the town of Warrenton, to which a branch railroad extended, seven miles from the Orange and Alexandria railroad. This was ultimately abandoned, and the sick and means of accommodation moved to Falls Church and Alexandria, Warrenton itself being unsafe, and the depots of other departments broken up. A large general hospital encampment there would have been a great sanitarium for the army. Its high, airy, healthful situation, invigorated many of our feeble and sick soldiers. It was with much regret I ordered its discontinuance.

A reference to the object of this campaign is necessary to an understanding of our position, and the effect upon bureau administration in all its departments. As the army of the Potomac was to be moved from the James river towards Alexandria, the army of Virginia had the difficult duty of drawing from Richmond such attention and force to meet its approach towards Gordonsville, as would facilitate the removal of the army from James river. The army of Virginia was to embarrass, delay, hold in check, whatever large army should suddenly be advanced upon the approaches to Washington. The interval between General McClellan's withdrawal from James river and arrival before Washington in proper force, organization, and effective equipment, was the golden opportunity for attacking Washington, and separating more widely for defeat the armies of the Potomac and of Virginia. Rapid forays in the direction of Richmond, destroying roads, bridges, and telegraphs as far down as possible, with slow retreat and obstinate resistance to the enemy advancing in force, were the duties devolving upon the army of Virginia. To the administrative staff departments thus but one depot proper or practicable was left, viz., at Alexandria. Otherwise, an immense amount of material, supplies, and protective guards would fall into the possession of the enemy. In July, the general hospitals of the First and Second Corps, then in the Shenandoah valley, were located at Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown, Winchester, and Frederick. Those of the Third Corps at Fredericksburg, on the line to Alexandria. The hospitals in the Shenandoah valley were broken up when the army moved down to Sperryville, and those at Fredericksburg when the Third Corps moved to Warrenton. These corps were in position at those places about the 19th of July. From the number of hospital tents, and amount of transportation authorized, I hoped that the ordinary sick cases could be well cared for with their regiments. Those very sick had been sent to hospitals in Frederick and Alexandria before any movement was made. The corps were also moving in a healthy country. The regimental reports showed them in good condition, with the exception of the 60th New York regiment of infantry, in the Second Corps, which had a great number sick from typhoid fever. The First Corps (Sigel's) moved about July 9th towards Sperryville. The Second Corps (Banks's) also moved soon after out of the Shenandoah valley in the same direction. The new position occupied, with others soon to be taken, was considered fully protective of that valley after the troops were removed. The Third Corps (McDowell's), leaving King's division at Falmouth, moved up to position at Warrenton before the 18th of July. On the 22d of July, troops moving left their sick. I found it necessary to move them to Warrenton, and send sick from there to Alexandria. Medical Director D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., took charge of the temporary hospitals and organized them, and other medical officers were rapidly sent forward to assist in the duties. The buildings in the town were soon put into condition to receive the sick, and two hundred hospital tents set up. Here numbers were received and convalesced rapidly. The hospitals were in use until August 4th, when I ordered the tents to Falls Church and Alexandria, on account of the insecurity of sick and stores at Warrenton. Falls Church hospital, which had been placed at my disposal by the Surgeon General, was distant a few miles from Alexandria. At a later season of the year, it would have been an unhealthy and inconvenient position. The hospitals in Alexandria, where I had authority to send sick, were filled late in July; at a later period, I requested the Surgeon General to move the sick then there to Washington, that they might receive sick and wounded from our army, without mingling them with those of the army of the

Potomac. This request was complied with. Before the troops moved from the Shenandoah, while in preparation for march, not a few malingerers and convalescents, for want of proper medical inspection, were sent from the army to Harper's Ferry and Baltimore. Prompt attention was called to this neglect of duty on the part of medical officers, and officers were sent to bring back to Warrenton the able-bodied absentees. I will here add, however, that, with every care and fulfilment of duty by medical officers, vagrant soldiers will collect about every depot for reception of wounded and sick men, as occurred at Culpepper and Bealeton station. In the absence of a military force, and in defiance of the efforts of the medical and transport departments, these skulkers intermingle with the sick, or mount the roofs of cars, especially in retreat, and go off. Unless there is a cordial co-operation on the part of the railroad agents with the medical officers, it has happened that, upon cars being changed at a station, the roof passengers speedily obtain comfortable places, while the wounded, being moved slowly, with difficulty find accommodation. After about twenty-five days devoted to organization, equipment, supply, and concentration of the three army corps, the general headquarters left Washington for Warrenton, arriving on the 29th of July. Several buildings (churches) in the town, with hospital tents within their enclosures, very neatly arranged, were then receiving sick from the regiments and corps around Warrenton. In a few days, headquarters were moved to a position with Banks's corps, near Washington, Virginia, several divisions having been inspected on the way thither. General Ricketts's division of the Third Corps moved from Warrenton to the upper Rappahannock, and thence to Culpepper. General Banks's (Second) Corps was soon put in motion for Hazel creek. We met with General Sigel's Corps first at Sperryville, about the 7th of August. At that time, a cavalry force of several regiments under General Buford, was at Madison Court House and along the Rapidan river, in observation of the advance of the enemy. Cavalry regiments of the Third Corps, under General Bayard, were at the time in front from Fredericksburg towards the Rapidan. As our columns moved towards Culpepper, storehouses were no longer required at Warrenton. Depots were removed, and as the troops left, I had to order the sick to be removed, with the hospital encampment, to Alexandria. Warrenton Junction, Manassas, indeed no position, except Alexandria, along the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, was at all suited for a hospital depot—an establishment needing ample supply of water, and proximity at least to quartermaster and commissary supplies, and troops to furnish labor and protection. As early as the 15th of July, Surgeon Thomas Antisell, U. S. V., Medical Director of the Second Corps, had expressed to me his hope that the corps might remain some little time in this "red sand stone region, until the effects of the residence in the limestone strata of the valley passed off—diarrhoea and irritability of the whole lower bowels, arising from the excessive hardness of the water, and slight impregnation with sulphuret of iron. The water at Warrenton is soft, which, combined with the abundance of acid wild fruits, have completely checked the complaint." The medical director of the First Corps (Dr. Rex), on the 12th of July, reports "this country, under ordinary circumstances, should be healthy, and little or no sickness prevail, but the total absence of seasonable vegetables, and the careless, reckless, and improvident nature of the volunteer soldier, are made manifest by the dysenteric and other diseases that prevail to some extent." The health of the troops during the month of July may be generally stated as good. They were moving, and in a fine country. * * From the sick sent to Alexandria, I received very favorable accounts. The transfer from Warrenton was made with comfort and rapidity. * *

On the 8th day of August, general headquarters were advanced to Culpepper, where General McDowell's Corps and Crawford's brigade of the Second Corps were in position. Intelligence reached us, and artillery firing in the extreme front indicated, during the day, the approach of the enemy. Banks's Corps was ordered up from Hazel creek, and Sigel's from Sperryville to Culpepper. Banks arrived at night, and advanced the next morning in the direction of Cedar Mountain, seven miles. He found the enemy moving forward, and the cavalry force, Crawford's and Ricketts's commands, contesting the ground. In the afternoon, a general advance and a severe engagement took place, near Culver's Tavern, which lasted several hours. General Banks was in command; Sigel's Corps had not arrived. During the evening, and through the night, the wounded continued to arrive in Culpepper and were temporarily quartered in hotels, churches, etc., receiving such dressings and surgical attention as was required. As soon as I was aware of the engagement in front, I applied to the chief quartermaster for a train of cars, which was promptly held in readiness to convey the wounded. I superintended the reception of the wounded during the greater part of the night at Culpepper, and proceeded to the field at an early hour of the morning, anticipating a renewal of the battle. A medical officer of rank was dispatched to Culpepper, with authority to secure transportation, subsistence, and available force, and directed to have the wounded sent at once to hospitals in Alexandria by railroad. The medical directors of corps sent in also several of the best surgeons for service in the town. The enemy did not offer battle, though our lines were well forward, and our artillery opened fire early on the morning of the 10th. Skirmishing was kept up on both wings. The casualties of the past day were large, and every building convertible into shelter had a full compliment of wounded in and around it. The unemployed ambulances were collected together and dispatched to remove them to the rear. In this duty, and also in the collection of wounded under flag of truce, Surgeon R. M. S. Jackson rendered valuable and efficient service. The most important duty on the 10th was to bring the wounded from the extreme front and the advance depots near the lines (the enemy then threatening both wings), which was done as rapidly as the ambulance force could effect it. I traversed the length of our lines, inspecting depots and directing the wounded to the rear. Great numbers were sent in to Culpepper, and so occupied the medical force there that the primary object—sending them rapidly to Alexandria—was overlooked, and, though the train was waiting, building after building was occupied and filled. Orders were reiterated by express to have the wounded forwarded by the train. Hours afterward, I ascertained no action had been taken. Anticipating the difficulty, with the limited means at hand, and knowing the delay incident to getting wounded out of buildings extemporized into hospitals, I returned to Culpepper, changed the organization, and dispatched the first train of cars with wounded to Alexandria. Surgeon John H. Rauch, U. S. V., medical director of General Augur's division, was placed on duty as medical director at Culpepper, to receive the wounded and dispatch them by trains as rapidly as they were attended to and in condition to go forward. Medical officers were sent to report to him. A medical purveyor, with tents and hospital supplies, was subordinated to him, and authority given to the medical director to call on the medical purveyor in Alexandria for any articles or supplies he should deem necessary. Each train of wounded had medical attendance, water, subsistence, straw, and necessary bedding supplied. I may say here that they left in excellent condition—clean, comfortable, and cheerful—from

Culpepper and every other depot of wounded throughout the campaign; and, but for changing cars after their departure, would have always arrived in excellent condition at Alexandria, which was not distant. I had the reports of Medical Director Rauch, from time to time as these trains of wounded left, and also frequent reports as to their condition when received in Alexandria. A number of hospital tents were pitched near the railroad depot, and the medical purveying supplies, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Barlow, unpacked, so that stimulants, dressings, anæsthetics, prepared food, and battle-field supplies might be ready for issue. The other articles were packed, ready for transportation. At the same time, special articles, such as buckets, lanterns, mattresses, etc., were sent for, and soon received, with a cargo of ice, by train. Before the medical supplies in charge of Dr. Barlow were open for issue, and stores from the several corps became accessible, supplies were in great request, and, as numbers of wounded passed in, continued to be in demand. This was an unavoidable consequence of the military situation. Our troops merely passed through Culpepper, moving rapidly to the front. There were no hospitals there, and no time to organize any, nor were there indications for any to be located there. The moment an engagement occurred, however, many wounded men came back, and, as it was the nearest railroad and supply depot, it became, of necessity, the temporary depot for them until they were put into the cars. The proper regimental medical supplies were in the wagons or trains of brigades or corps distant from Culpepper, to be, as is customary in war, out of danger. In putting the trains out of danger, medical stores were, to a great extent, out of reach. Surgeons did not know, in many cases, where their medical wagons were, and came empty handed to Culpepper. The purveyor's supplies of the First Corps were an exception. I soon saw that, however the regiments of an army were supplied with medical stores, the confusion and want of information and tact made it a difficult task to find store wagons, or to obtain access to and possession of them at the points where they were most needed, and that there must be a movable purveying general depot, to be kept accessible, and put in position at the depot of wounded as soon as possible after an engagement. The experience at Culpepper also caused me to add to this purveying depot of battle-field supplies a proper surgical staff of good operating surgeons and executive men, quick to receive the wounded, to place them in trains for transportation, or to direct them to remain, for judgment and consultation, at the depot hospital; other assistants, informed how to procure ready access to subsistence, to have food for hundreds or thousands cooked and issued at once; others to superintend the forwarding of wounded in the proper manner—to accompany them, if necessary—and especially to observe that none but proper cases were sent away from the army to hospitals. I was gratified to know, as I soon did, from personal observation, the value and devotedness of many of the surgeons, and they were afterwards put in position and kept in readiness to exercise their best powers in faithful services to the wounded. Having affairs at Culpepper so arranged as to promise efficient service, I returned to the army in front. General Banks's corps was soon ordered to take post near Culpepper, having been very much cut up by the shock which it had sustained. The medical director, Dr. Antisell, was then in position to inspect daily every hospital of his corps, and to keep them supplied. The wounded from the field were brought off, under flag of truce, on the 11th, and sent to Culpepper and Alexandria. This duty, and, principally, the ambulance service, was directed very efficiently by Surgeon Jackson, of the 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers. I could not spare the services of an efficient medical officer for this purpose, and secured, by order, the employment of a civilian to act as superintendent of the transportation of sick and wounded. He directed the ambulance service to and from Culpepper, under the direction of the medical director, and, in the field, under my direction. I proposed to have a subordinate, in each corps, to take charge of its ambulances in time of action, through whom the movements could be controlled by corps directors, and who could detach officers for general service when applied to from general headquarters. I received some time after, from the Surgeon General, the plans for the organization of an ambulance corps proposed by Dr. Letterman, and submitted it to General Pope, but there was no opportunity of carrying out any extensive plan of organization when events so crowded upon us.

The enemy under Jackson retired on the 11th and 12th, and our lines were advanced beyond the lately contested field, and occupied a position near Cedar mountain. The casualties of the battle of the 9th and 10th of August were large, but, as I have no full report from the corps engaged, they can only be estimated. In the Second Corps, which was principally engaged, the losses were two hundred and eighty killed, one thousand three hundred and forty-six wounded, and two hundred and forty-one missing. This report underestimates the full number of wounded and missing. The action on the 9th was in the vicinity of Culver's Tavern. The woods and ground on the right were the scene of the sharpest contest. About six hundred wounded were received, at the first division hospital under Division Medical Director Chapel's care, that evening and night. The wounded of the 2d division, having been received from the woods and cornfields in front, were sent very soon to the rear. Surgeon Ball, 5th Ohio Volunteers, acted as division medical director. His division depot was not long occupied. The enemy remained at night in possession of the field. Dr. Chapel and his surgeons were actively employed all night and the next day, until the ambulances removed the wounded. "The injuries," remarks Medical Director Antisell, "were, in many cases, of a severe character, involving the abdomen, arms, and thighs." From an analysis of a list of four hundred and eighty-three wounded in the action, made at the railroad depot at Culpepper, I find the regions wounded in this proportion: of the head, twenty; face, nineteen; neck, seven; chest, eleven; of the upper extremities, two hundred and eight; lower extremities, one hundred and eighty-seven; abdomen, three; back and spine, eleven; of the perineum or genitals, two; of the larger joints, fifteen. From the 10th to the 18th, the wounded and sick were accommodated in Culpepper in the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, in the Piedmont, Virginia, and Depot hotels, Masonic hall, tobacco factory, Commerce street hospitals, and the hospital encampment near the railroad. The wounded were frequently sent by train, certain cases, too dangerous to move, being left behind. Sick were daily sent in from the front. On the 16th, Medical Director Rauch reports: "I have removed all the wounded that will bear transportation; so far, have lost none. Sent, also, sixty-one of the sick. Have just been applied to for ambulances for a portion of Burnside's command. They also need medical supplies. Have issued what was on hand to whomsoever has applied. The candidates for Alexandria are innumerable." The troops referred to were those of General Reno, reinforcing us from Fredericksburg with eight thousand men. The ambulances had now been in constant use for many days; forage was scarce; the animals were becoming poor and weak; while brigade commanders and surgeons were anxious to have them return from Culpepper and general service to their commands, to rest and recruit. Had there been an ambulance corps organization, much, if not all this trouble, would have been averted, the animals

being cared for wherever serving, and a proper number kept in reserve for general service, exclusive of those for brigades and corps. About this period, I received from Alexandria six, out of thirty-three, Autenrieth medical wagons, filled with supplies, which I had applied for on the 1st of July. In coming from Culpepper to the field, only seven miles, over a rough road, three were damaged badly. One of them upset, being top-heavy and narrow, and having no brakes. For these defects, medical officers declined receiving them, for the reason that they would be unavoidably broken to pieces and abandoned. They were sent to the quartermaster's depot, and brakes ordered. The brigade surgeon of General Buford's cavalry, then out of supplies and moving to the front, secured one, gratified to have three months' medical and surgical supplies, with every convenience for field emergency, packed, and ready with horses and driver. The defects were duly reported, and orders sent to Alexandria to remedy them in the wagons yet to arrive.

On the 15th of August, our troops were near Cedar mountain, occupying the vantage ground which the enemy had relinquished. The dust of retreating trains was no longer in view from the height, lately Jackson's headquarters. The corps of Sigel on the right, McDowell in center, Reno on the left, with cavalry far in advance, guarded the approaches far beyond Cedar mountain by lines extending many miles. This position was maintained until the 18th, when, the rapid approach of the enemy under General Lee being manifest, it was determined to make our line of defence on the east side of the Rappahannock. Immediate steps were taken to remove the sick, and all proper cases among the wounded, with food and attendance, from Culpepper, by railroad. In a few hours, one train of cars had left for Alexandria, and others followed during the night. Surgeons were detailed to remain with cases it would be fatal to move, and subsistence and medical stores were left for them. The purveying stores and tents were packed in six cars, their numbers taken, and, with the purveyor, Dr. Barlow, Assistant Surgeon Wells, and a hospital steward, they were sent down the road to await orders at Warrenton Junction. All night, our trains and troops were passing Culpepper. Medical Director Rauch, with several assistants, after every arrangement was complete, left with the last train before night on the 19th. The running stock of the railroad was, of course, taxed to transport the wounded, sick, material, and supplies. They went as far as Warrenton Junction. From there, I received accounts that the wounded had gone most favorably. The railroad cooperated, giving two hours' time to switch off the cars they were in, so as to avoid moving them to others before going to Alexandria. The medical director reports "one artery tied while in motion." By night, our army was in position behind the Rappahannock, guarding its fords and bridges, and preserving the same relative position, right wing, Sigel's Corps; next, McDowell's at Rappahannock station; then General Williams, with the Second Corps; left wing, the corps of General Reno. The general headquarters remained, on the night of the 19th, near Bealeton, the first station east from Rappahannock. Water was scarce everywhere, except along the line of the river. The enemy's cavalry advanced on the morning of the 20th of August, and continued to threaten our troops on the west side, then holding strong and commanding positions near the railroad bridge. After due examinations and inquiries, I selected Bealeton station as the depot for wounded and supplies. Medical Director Rauch came up and took charge. Purveyor Barlow, and the cars containing his supplies, were ordered from Warrenton Junction to Bealeton, to have the cars kept on the side switch of the railroad, and to issue from them without unloading, except tents and bedding. Surgeons Whitney, Nordquist, Vanderkiefert, and other select officers were sent to report to Director Rauch, for service at the depot at Bealeton. In proceeding from Bealeton to the front, I took with me, to headquarters, three of the Autenrieth medical wagons. The predictions of other surgeons had been fulfilled. Two of the original number were absent, broken down on the 18th, rifled and abandoned on the road from Culpepper, not having been repaired as ordered. I retained one, and issued one to the acting medical director of General Reno's Corps, and another to the medical director of King's division of the Third Corps. The enemy made demonstrations on the 20th, but were held in check by artillery in good positions. I took occasion to inspect the ambulance service and the sites for receiving wounded in the section right and left of our position in centre, and to direct that the wounded, when dressed, should be sent to Bealeton by cars going frequently thither, or sent by ambulance to the road leading to Bealeton, to be taken on the cars for that place. Surgeon Ranch was detached from the medical directorship of General Augur's division, then crippled by losses during the action on the 9th, and placed in charge as medical director of the depot of wounded at Bealeton station, or wherever it should be moved. Surgeons needing battle-field supplies could obtain them by requisition approved and issued at the depot there. A great many articles of comfort and subsistence for the wounded, including ice, were sent by train from Alexandria. The telegraph was available for communication to Alexandria or any intermediate station from the Rappahannock. The general headquarters were in the rear of the centre. Those of the Second Corps were in the same position. During the 20th, 21st, and 22d, the enemy attacked us at various points, to force a passage of the river, and we were constantly engaged at one or more positions. The wounded from our front and entrenched positions on the west were brought over the bridge, dressed in the field depot, and thence, with other wounded, sent by empty cars or ambulances to Bealeton station. Houses, at convenient points in rear, were used as field hospitals by the corps directors and surgeons. To them, litter bearers and ambulances bore the wounded of the corps, and thence to Bealeton by empty railroad trains from Rappahannock station. The commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance supplies were, from time to time, received at that point from Bealeton. The difficulty of striking and packing tents, purveying stores, and other property into cars, with insufficient force, though the purveying depot was immediately upon the railroad, had so occupied my time at Culpepper that I determined, as far as possible, to keep supplies packed in cars. Delay might endanger the loss of the entire amount. I therefore ordered the supplies at Bealeton to be kept in the cars, and had the switch lengthened so as to permit the cars to remain out of the way of trains. I also telegraphed orders from Rappahannock to Alexandria to have two cars arranged with shelving and fixtures convenient for making issues, and to fill them with such medicines, instruments, dressings, stimulants, anæsthetics, prepared food, blankets, water buckets, lanterns, etc., as they would conveniently receive. These arrangements were promptly carried out by Purveyor Baxter, Quartermaster Ferguson, and the railroad authorities at Alexandria. They were ready on the 23d. On the 21st, I had a telegram from the quartermaster that the medical wagons, drivers, horses, etc., all complete, would go by special train on the 22d A. M. They did not come, however: the railroad being occupied in forwarding reinforcements, medical supplies and ice had, at times, to wait opportunities. Colonel Haupt, Captain Fifield, and Agent Irish, afforded every facility compatible with the military necessities devolving on the railroad.

There had appeared in the 60th New York Volunteers an endemic typhoid fever. Medical Director Antisell, with his

surgeons, had investigated the circumstances, and, on recommendation, the entire regiment had been ordered to the Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, to recruit. This regiment was raised near Niagara county, New York; had experienced conditions not unlike other regiments, yet its men were stricken down sick by hundreds. General Banks had issued, August 4th, an excellent order enforcing sanitary regulations, to correct the causes of this malady. On the 21st, six hundred of this regiment were sent to Bealeton, and left by railroad for Warrenton. I learned by telegram that patients were coming in by hundreds at Bealeton, and hospital tents had to be pitched. Military force was asked for, whose services were indicated by telegrams, as follows: 'Bealeton, 21st August, 10 P. M. Dr. McParlin: Sent two hundred and eleven sick and wounded. About twenty of these should not have gone, but could not help it. Must have one hundred men detailed here as guard and to assist. Am much troubled about water, but hope to overcome that difficulty by to-morrow. J. H. Rauch, Medical Director.' 'Bealeton, 21st. Five hundred sick have been forced in upon me. Had an inspection made to-day, but found it would not answer. I have been compelled to go over them again. Must have the company. It is impossible for me to keep them back.' 'Bealeton, August 22d, 12.45 P. M. The enormous number of complaining and sneaking men that come in here, claiming to be sick, will take all the transportation of the road, and nothing will be left for the wounded. See what can be done to remedy the evil. B. F. Fifield, Captain, &c.' 'Bealeton, August 22d, 11.20 A. M. With each of these supply trains passing, I see three or four men running away. A cavalry patrol should be here to prevent and arrest them. J. H. Rauch.' 'Bealeton, August 22d, 10.30 A. M. I have just stopped a train of ambulances that was going to the rear. Have had much trouble in so doing. If I had the detail of men here, I would have arrested several drivers and one wagon-master. J. H. Rauch, Medical Director.' On representation of these circumstances, a company was sent to Bealeton, and did good service there. The enemy, while moving to the north, kept up constant artillery practice upon our lines on the Rappahannock. On the 24th and 25th, a rapid rise of the river threatened to carry away all communication across, and our force on the heights was brought over. The enemy then advanced their lines towards the river, operating heavily with shot and shell upon our works near Rappahannock station. The baggage train of our headquarters had been sent to Catlett's station on the 20th, with a guard. Before the freshet, our lines on the extreme left had been extended so as to keep communication safe with Fredericksburg. The enemy demonstrated on the various fords, but a large force, which had been detached to cross at the upper ford, passed on our right. This passage by the enemy was known; and the rise in the river effected what, otherwise, a military movement would have attempted, viz.: to separate their forces, and expose to attack those already over. Their cavalry passed to our rear at Catlett's, and destroyed much personal and headquarter baggage. My office records were scattered about, several valuable papers and maps were lost, and my servant, horse and bedding had disappeared. My cook, mess-chest and other baggage were not interfered with. One servant, however, returned, after a detour as prisoner to Richmond. It may be conceived what sort of a life was led by us in front, so much that was of value and necessary for comfort being miles in the rear. It was, from this time, the rule, nor do I remember having my servant, baggage, office or mess articles near me for a day during the remainder of the campaign. Private Upham, of the general escort, faithfully followed me thereafter. The freshet, and the presence of a force on our right and rear, the former holding the enemy in check, the latter demanding immediate attention, made it necessary, on the 25th, to move our forces in the direction of Warrenton. Dispositions were made accordingly. The wounded from the lines and the sick, surgical supplies, tents, cooking department, surgical staff, purveying cars, etc., were ordered to be moved to Warrenton Junction. General Sigel's Corps moved to the vicinity of Sulphur Springs and beyond, General Banks and General Reno following to Sulphur Springs, McDowell taking the road to Warrenton. The first-named corps was engaged with the artillery of the enemy at Sulphur Springs and above. The wounded were sent by ambulances to Warrenton, where they were temporarily lodged in public buildings, dressed and attended, until a train arrived from the Junction with supplies, and returning, took them to the depot then established at Warrenton Junction. The corps of General McDowell occupying Warrenton, Acting Medical Director P. Pineo, U. S. A., was directed to make suitable arrangements and disposition of his surgeons, to receive and care for the wounded in the town, and to have them sent to Warrenton Junction and Alexandria as rapidly as possible. The medical purveying cars had come up, and the general depot of wounded was established at Warrenton Junction. There were at the Junction a number of medical officers ready for an emergency; among them were Inspector General J. F. Perley, Medical Inspectors J. M. Cuyler and E. P. Vollum, Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, and Surgeon Lewis Humphreys. These gentlemen had been sent from Washington by the Surgeon General, in anticipation of a severe engagement.

While the army was in position beyond Warrenton, expecting a battle every day, constant applications were made to me to have the sick sent away from the regimental and brigade hospitals, that the ambulances might be made available. In an emergency, this is proper, but under pretence of removing the sick, if the strictest vigilance is not maintained, the force of an army will be diminished continually and unnecessarily. As soon as intimation is given that a hospital is to be extemporized, sick and convalescents are sent in, in some cases, without authority, perhaps in an irregular manner, and left to be cared for by others, without history, supplies, or attendants. This lightens the field transport service and the cares of regimental physicians, but is, nevertheless, an evil as pernicious to the military as to the medical service of the army.

No general engagement occurred near Warrenton. The wounded brought in were attended to there and at Warrenton Junction. Supplies were sent from the Junction to the surgeons on duty at Warrenton, and several special issues were made to supply deficiencies. The wounded were sent to the Junction by every opportunity, and thence to Alexandria. On the 27th, our army was moved towards Manassas and Gainesville, to intercept the forces of Jackson, Ewell and Hill, then operating in our rear upon the railroad. Headquarters were transferred to the Junction. I found there the new medical purveying cars, well stocked with battle-field supplies, arranged conveniently for issue, and a cargo of ice. The wounded were in tents. Water was brought in tubs and barrels. The culinary department, under the care of Surgeon B. A. Vanderkief, was extensive, and equal to the demands made upon it. There was a goodly supply of food and comforts. Ice was abundant, but the water supply was scanty. Large caldrons were used for making soup and coffee, and cooks were as numerous as could be desired. The services of the party of medical officers from Washington not being immediately required, they returned. Medical

Inspector E. P. Vollum remained, however, and was identified with the rest of our campaign, affording me cordial assistance and coöperation.

After the 27th, orders were sent to Warrenton, to the Acting Medical Director, to break up the temporary hospitals at once, and to remove the sick and wounded by railroad, with food and medical attendance. Heavy articles, mattresses, etc., were to be sent by railroad to the depot, the other supplies to be put into the hands of proper officers to accompany the troops moving towards Gainesville or Manassas. Meanwhile, the inmates of our hospital encampment at Warrenton Junction were to be sent to Alexandria, and when that was done, the purveying cars, with the medical officers and the cooking department, were to be in readiness to move. General headquarters preceded me some hours on the march, while I was arranging for bringing off our wounded and supplies. Extensive fires had appeared eastward in our rear, and it was rumored that the railroad was cut by the enemy. The expected reinforcements had not arrived at Centreville or Manassas to guard these places. Thoroughfare Gap was unoccupied, and the enemy had found an easy entrance to make rapid and destructive enterprises. The railroad bridge at Kettle Run was destroyed, and the flames of an extensive fire could be plainly seen on the high plains in the distance towards Manassas.

It was late when I reached headquarters, and learning that, during the afternoon, General Hooker's division, which had lately joined us, had been engaged with General Ewell near Bristoe Station, I rode over to the depot for the wounded established by Medical Director J. J. Milhau, of General Heintzelman's Corps, near Kettle Run. The enemy, under Ewell, had attacked Hooker's division at that point, on its way from Warrenton Junction, and had fallen back to Bristoe Station. The bridge was then smoking and destroyed. The corps of Heintzelman had been hurriedly sent forward from Alexandria to Warrenton Junction. Its main supplies and transport service had not come up. Assistant Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A., having in charge an Autenrieth medical wagon filled with supplies, and some ambulances for general headquarters, to which he had been assigned, promptly furnished what was necessary, and assisted in valuable attention to the wounded, numbering about three hundred. On arriving, I found the wounded were cared for. As far as the darkness permitted, they had been sought out and brought to the field depot. In the morning, this duty was continued, and new hospitals were established in the buildings at Bristoe Station for our own and the Confederate wounded who were left. I had dispatched an express the evening before from headquarters with the following, to Medical Director J. H. Rauch, at Warrenton Junction: 'Bristoe Station, August 27th, 9 P. M. Bring the purveyor's supplies in the cars by railroad to the burnt bridge at Kettle Run as soon as daylight permits you to run the cars. There are many wounded from to-day's battle at that place in need of supplies. We expect a battle to-morrow, and must have the supplies as near as possible. Find the railroad agent, and order the train. Bring surgeons, dressings, ice and stimulants.' Before these could arrive, I had reason to admire the complete service which the Autenrieth wagons rendered. From it were drawn blankets, buckets, stimulants, anæsthetics, instruments and dressings, as well as the lanterns moving about, and the candles glimmering on the ground at the side of the wounded, and in the depot hospital buildings. Tea and food were also supplied from it. Medical Director R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., of Porter's Corps, joined us on the 28th, from Warrenton Junction, and assisted in collecting, distributing and securing attendance, accommodation and food for our wounded and those left by the Confederates. He was detailed to complete this duty. General Heintzelman's Corps, on the 28th, and its medical director, Dr. Milhau, advanced in the morning towards Manassas. General Banks's Corps was then covering the retreat, and on his coming up, Medical Director T. Antisell succeeded to the charge of Medical Director Abbott. I have a report of Dr. Abbott showing the fulfilment of the duties devolved upon him. His report is as follows:

'BULL RUN, August 29, 1862.

DOCTOR: In conformity with instructions received from you yesterday, I had the wounded of the enemy at the battle of Bristoe Station hunted up from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. I believe I found all that were wounded. I saw them placed in hospital and properly cared for.

Surgeon T. A. MCPARLIN, *Medical Director.*'

R. O. ABBOTT, *Surgeon U. S. A.,*
Medical Director Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Meanwhile, on the arrival of the railroad train on the 28th, the bridge being burned, I drew from the purveying cars three-fourths of the stores, and placed them in wagons taken for this purpose from those that were lightly loaded or empty in trains of the First Corps, then passing, selecting, when I could, good teams. An infantry company was detailed to assist in loading them from the railroad train, and remained permanently with them as an escort. With this train, Medical Director Rauch, the operating surgeons, and the cooking department, were to advance to Manassas, keeping in the rear and accessible to the main army. Medical Inspector Vollum accompanied the train. The residue of the supplies was left with an officer until Medical Director Antisell should come up and take charge of them for use with the wounded of the Second Corps. On the 29th, Dr. Antisell writes from camp at Kettle Run that he 'superintended collecting the sick and wounded, and had them four hundred and eighty in all, moved up to the cars lying at that point. They have medical and commissary supplies for twenty-four hours to come; and will be forwarded to Bull Run when the bridges over this creek and over Broad Run are completed. No wounded or sick have been left behind.' This was written after the army and our general depot had moved on from Bristoe station.

In this connection, I will say that it is often difficult to obtain rations, to find a commissary, or induce an issue, except to those of the special command they move with. To obviate this, I obtained and carried with me a copy of the following order:

'HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, August 29, 1862.

To the various commissaries of volunteers of the army of Virginia: You will, each of you, issue rations to hospitals in the field, on surgeons' requisitions or returns, no matter to what corps, brigade or command either commissaries or surgeons belong.

By order of Major General POPE:

E. G. BECKWITH, *Colonel, C. U. S.*

The disposition of the corps, made on the 28th, was to intercept Jackson, Ewell and Hill, then in retreat from Manassas, through Centreville, to Thoroughfare Gap, to join the main body of Lee's army. McDowell, Sigel and Reynolds were on the left, Reno and Heintzelman on the right, and Kearney at Bristoe. Fitz John Porter advanced from Warrenton, and Banks brought up the rear. Jackson's forces, coming from Centreville, engaged King's division of McDowell's Corps, confronting them near Gainesville on the afternoon of the 28th. A severe action ensued. The wounded from Gibbons's and Doubleday's brigades were brought to Manassas, where Acting Medical Director Pinco, Surgeon McNulty and others promptly provided for them in buildings. An Autenrieth wagon furnished the amputating table, and every facility for surgical attention. I spent some hours there and on the road, having come out to meet and place the general field depot. Many wounded officers were received at the depot. Reconnoissance showed that the bridge beyond Manassas, towards Fairfax Station, was burned. I had to locate the depot near the bridge or ford north of Bull Run, which was on the road from Manassas Junction to Centreville, and near the main body of our army. At the same time, it was accessible by a branch railroad from Centreville to Manassas Junction. Should we remain there long enough to have the bridge repaired, we could afterwards transport supplies and wounded by railroad in any direction. Inspector Vollum, Medical Director Rauch and the purveying depot took position immediately at the bridge between Centreville and Manassas, occupying a building near the run, which had a well of water in the yard. Tents were pitched, and the purveying wagons arranged. There were no supplies destroyed or left at Kettle Run, all being used by Medical Director Antisell, or brought forward by Dr. Rauch to his depot. Whilst General Banks remained at Bristoe, any supplies needed were drawn from the cars by wagons.

After these dispositions were made, on the 29th, I joined general headquarters in front, passing through Centreville and along the Warrenton turnpike beyond Bull Run. Our army was engaged, on the 29th, with the forces of Jackson, Hill and Ewell, in the region between Gainesville, Groveton, Bull Run and Manassas. McDowell operating from Gainesville with his own, Sigel's and Reynold's forces; Hooker, Reno and Kearney from Centreville upon their rear; Porter's Corps to advance from Manassas. The division of General Ricketts, on the Thoroughfare Gap road, engaged the enemy on the afternoon of the 28th.

* * Of this division, Surgeon N. R. Mosely, U. S. V., was medical director. I have no means of ascertaining the number of wounded. The engagement was kept up actively, on the 29th. Wounded were brought in from the front, and received the attention of the brigade and corps medical officers that night. The view from headquarters embraced a most extended country, filled with troops, the line of camp-fires stretching for miles away towards Thoroughfare Gap. It was confidently expected at headquarters that the enemy, if vigorously assailed before reinforcements arrived, would be cut to pieces or captured. The wounded from the day's action were numerous. I informed the Surgeon General of our condition and prospects, requesting surgeons, battle-field supplies and ambulances to be sent from Washington, to meet the contingencies of a severe engagement. This by courier to the nearest telegraph station.

As the turnpike to Centreville was very rough, several bridges destroyed and our general depot was near the bridge, I instituted inquiries and found a short road running from the Centreville turnpike, near the battle-field, directly to the general depot. I sent circulars to the corps directors, informing them where the wounded should be sent, and stationed some mounted men on the pike, to direct the ambulances and wounded properly. I temporarily assigned Surgeon Lueius P. Woods, 5th New York Cavalry, to the duty of superintending the forwarding of wounded over this route, and of impressing the medical officers with the importance of getting them out of the field depots to the general depot as rapidly as possible. All day on the 30th, the ambulances were employed conveying wounded to this depot, where they were received and cared for. Colonel Vollum informed me early in the day that the cooking arrangements were ample, and everything getting ready for their reception. Three wagons had been sent back to the railroad for supplies. I had dispatched to him information that 'we had a most important and obstinate fight yesterday, the 29th. The wounded number thousands, and are seven miles from Centreville, over a rough road. The bridges are broken. I have asked the Surgeon General for all the ambulances he can send, as well as for surgeons and supplies.' Our provisions and forage at this time were scanty. It became a constant care to find and obtain provisions for the wounded. The supply trains were with Banks, in the rear; the railroad was inoperative, and little was received by wagons from Alexandria.

On the 30th, the battle was renewed on our right, and continued some hours. The enemy was arriving in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, and seemed to be moving to our extreme left and on Manassas. The engagement became warmer hour by hour, especially in the centre and near the turnpike. The ambulances had been busy all day conveying wounded to Bull Run hospital depot. I had for this duty the valuable services and assistance of a captain and lieutenant of the newly organized ambulance corps of General Heintzelman's Corps. The Autenrieth wagon and headquarters ambulances, whose supplies had been renewed, were in charge of Assistant Surgeons J. C. McKee, U. S. A., and A. C. Benedict, 1st N. Y. Volunteers. These officers rendered important and immediate attention to the wounded of that corps, at the temporary depot under Medical Director Milhau. This duty over, they were put in position near the Stone House towards the front, whither I proceeded with Dr. Milhau. I joined general headquarters about four o'clock, P. M., observing meanwhile the ambulance and litter service around me. The field, for miles away, with moving troops, volleys, explosions and dust of shell and shot, were all in clear view from the high crest which we occupied. The dust of the enemy's main army train on the left, the advance of our regiments and the long line of the enemy's artillery fire, from the crest of the Manassas Gap railroad, were very conspicuous. Shot and shell were now flying near the ambulances of Patrick's brigade of the Third Corps. Surgeon C. H. Wilcox, in charge, was soon under fire, and I apprehended each moment injury to the ambulance animals before they could be sent back loaded behind the hill. Returning thence, I went to the turnpike in quest of headquarters and staff. The passage of teams from the fire in front had borne the staff ambulances a short distance down the road. Having satisfied myself about them, I joined the general and his staff, and accompanied them steadily thereafter. The action seemed general along the lines, and very fierce at some points, where the enemy was being heavily reinforced. The whole day had been occupied in attention to the care and prompt forwarding of wounded, over a good road, to the depots which were near, and I felt sure were well organized to receive them. I believe nearly fifteen hundred were received and fed in the depots on that day. I had made the best arrangements which, in my judgment, I could effect with the means at my disposal, but as I looked over the scene, I felt impressed with a sense of how

little could be accomplished at that hour. The wide field for miles resounded with the shock of the two great armies. The field in front, before so clear, was shrouded in dust and smoke. Wavering troops emerged from its folds and rallied, whilst new combatants pressed onward. The tide of battle swept backward and forward. The crackling of musketry seemed almost continuous. The fury and onslaught, however, slackened at dusk, a determined resistance having checked the enemy's advance. Late in the evening, it was determined to retire to Centreville. General Reno was assigned to cover the rear with his corps. Troops and trains were moved during the night, and positions assigned them in the morning. On the 30th, at six o'clock P. M., I received a telegram from the quartermaster at Alexandria, stating that stimulants and other articles had been sent, and that one hundred and fifty ambulances had left Washington at five o'clock P. M. Early on the morning of the 31st, Medical Inspector R. H. Coolidge, U. S. A., arrived at headquarters, assigned to duty as principal medical officer of all the troops serving west of the Potomac. The affairs of the transport service and of the medical and hospital department were afterwards directed by him at Centreville. On the 31st of August and 1st of September, supplies, ambulances, hacks, surgeons and citizens came out from Washington. The wounded from all directions, the surgical staff, purveyor's supplies and the cooking corps were collected as far as possible and moved on to Fairfax Court-house. Medical Inspector Vollum and myself remained at Centreville, where surgeons were busy attending to the wounded, who at that time filled the place. Permission was solicited to bring in our wounded from the field occupied by the enemy.

On the 1st of September, by direction of Inspector Coolidge, I took charge of a flag of truce and a numerous corps of surgeons, attendants and volunteer assistants, with what ambulances could be found, and some wagons with supplies, having an escort of Captain Lawrence's company of the 11th U. S. Infantry, and went to the battle-field. I selected a central point as rendezvous for the party, detailed surgeons, assistants and litter bearers, and assigned sections of the field over which to collect wounded, in small depots, to be brought thence by ambulances. There were many wounded in buildings along the road, but I deemed it more important to collect those left scattered helpless and exposed. For this purpose, I passed the ambulances far to the front and there loaded them. Medical Director L. Guild, of General Lee's army, joined me, with assistants, and arrangements were made for paroling. The paroled wounded were sent to Centreville, using for the purpose all the wagons and ambulances, except two at the rendezvous. Subsistence and forage were sent for by courier to our lines, and urgent application made for ambulances to continue the work. These were scarce. One party was occupied in distributing the stores to depots of wounded from a stock scantily supplied from the medical store house in Centreville. A number of operations were performed at the rendezvous, and dressings were supplied from the Autenrieth medical wagon and ambulances. Here and in the adjoining depots, the surgical corps gave attention to the wounded. Surgeon Page, and Assistant Surgeons Clements, Webster, Jaquette and Howard, U. S. A., were occupied at the rendezvous several days. I cannot specify others, having no accurate record of their names. Several trips were made to Centreville, by the few ambulances at our disposal, for subsistence, stimulants, dressings, etc. Paroling was continued, and subsistence and medical supplies distributed. September 3d, I received orders to join general headquarters, army of Virginia, and I went to Centreville, leaving Surgeon Page, U. S. A., in charge. Medical Director Guild, and Drs. Cullen and Maury accompanied me. Our army had retired from Centreville. So great was our need for ambulances, forage and food, that Medical Inspector Coolidge addressed, on the 4th of September, a communication to the Surgeon General, sent through General Lee's headquarters, for the purpose of informing him of our situation, and requesting urgently that food, forage and three hundred ambulances might be sent to the battle-field. Only one ambulance had come from the army to Centreville since it left that place. It was rumored that one hundred and fifty had passed through our lines, and that fear of capture prevented the drivers from coming on. Our supplies in Centreville were, of course, captured. The Confederate officers, however, shared with us, and on the morning of the 5th of September, our portion was sent out to the field. Inspector Coolidge, accompanied by Medical Directors Guild and Cullen, Surgeon Maury and myself, then returned to the battle-field. Our wounded were suffering for food. The supplies brought were distributed. Dr. Coolidge secured from Dr. Guild other supplies, and some beef cattle were purchased. I am happy to say that the Confederate officers and soldiers shared with our wounded their scanty store. On the 6th, a train of ambulances came out. No information of our situation had reached the Surgeon General when it left. I was directed by Medical Inspector Coolidge to proceed to Washington, and report to him in person the condition of affairs. I did so. Orders were issued that night for every available vehicle to be sent out, in addition to several weeks' supplies already on the way thither. The removal of the wounded went on under the supervision and direction of Inspector Coolidge. On my way to Washington, I saw ambulances were on the road with wounded from Chantilly, the last battle-field. The army was in position, occupying the defences of Washington. The army of Virginia and army of Potomac were united. Major General McClellan was in command. The day after my arrival in Washington, I was assigned to the charge of the general hospital at Annapolis. I regret that the absence of all reports from so many of the corps, with the loss or damage of the few I had received from others, have rendered this report so incomplete.

In the course of the campaign I witnessed the valuable labors, skill and efficiency of many of the medical officers of the army of Virginia, which it gives me pleasure to record. I was directed by the Surgeon General to express to them, generally, after the battle of Cedar Mountain, his appreciation of their labors, a duty which the press of events has prevented my fulfilling until now. To the medical directors of corps, Surgeon D. L. Magruder, Thomas Antisell and George Rex, I owe thanks for their zealous coöperation and efficiency. The medical directors of the corps, from the army of the Potomac, Surgeons Abbott and Milhau, made every endeavor to provide for their wounded. In the absence of reports from the medical directors of corps, the names and service of other assistants cannot be specially mentioned. When it was necessary to detail surgeons to remain with wounded at Culpepper, a sufficient number willingly offered their services. It is proper for me also to notice, in an especial manner, the daily increased efficiency and valuable services rendered by the corps of surgeons associated with Medical Director John H. Rauch, who were assigned for duty at the principal depot for wounded and supplies, established near every battle-field throughout the campaign. Supplies, stimulants, dressings, etc., were issued daily from the store cars, upon the requisitions of surgeons, and, in emergencies, liberal distribution made of many articles of food and luxury. What disappeared in one way, by dispensing freely, was compensated by the amount saved in the greater facility the cars secured for transporting supplies over the ordinary method in retreat. I have no official report from Surgeon Rauch, but he informed me, after the campaign, that he

had lost nothing of value from his stores. I believe he brought in many articles others had abandoned, such as hospital tents, etc. At Warrenton Junction, six or eight cars were in use by this department. Valuable contributions were forwarded by the sanitary commission, and it affords me pleasure to acknowledge the earnest and well directed efforts of one of its members, Dr. Chamberlaine, who was present, a welcome collaborator at different periods. The wounded, I may say, were not sufferers to any extent from vicissitudes of weather. It was a fine season, with frequent midsummer rains. The wounds inflicted in the various actions were, I believe, principally from minié balls and shell at ordinary range. Operations were performed at the field hospitals and general depot soon after the injuries were received. The number of operations was small, in comparison with the number wounded. No primary resections were observed or reported, nor any deaths from chloroform. The general hospitals in Alexandria and its vicinity received the greater number of the wounded, every endeavor being made to forward them rapidly and with care.

In concluding this paper, it becomes me to acknowledge the prompt response given by you in the persons of select medical officers sent out for service upon receipt of my telegram of the 30th; also, the large number of ambulances and vehicles sent to Centreville, Groveton and Bull Run. The railroad was not in use, and a large number of ambulances needed. But for the liberal supplies of condensed food, stimulants and comforts sent out by the medical department, the suffering in this campaign would have been greater. Forty wagon loads of supplies, sent out and unloaded in Centreville, were invaluable. I have already cited the scarcity of articles of subsistence for our army, and I believe no commissary depot remained at Centreville after the army was withdrawn towards the defences of Washington. I was then occupied with duties to the wounded on the field, and cannot cite events at Centreville with certainty. It must be borne in mind, also, that arrangements cannot be perfect in all respects, with an army of that magnitude moving in retreat. From this cause, the ordinary means accessible for medical purposes were not obtainable, and yet extraordinary resources were required. Thousands were wounded, and all the transportation at our disposal was inadequate to the amount of service demanded. The lessons of experience should not be disregarded, especially in matters of such transcendent importance. At such a time, a well organized, regularly established ambulance corps would have been a blessing. Under proper and thorough organization, I am very confident that the hundreds of vehicles that passed loaded with wounded from Centreville to Fairfax Court-house could have been promptly returned to continue the duty. Universal experience inculcates the propriety of the division of labor. The army, itself, in its organization illustrates its necessity, and no economy or efficiency in service is possible without it. If the medical department must transport its wounded, let it, at least, be done systematically and properly, as in the armies of Europe. A permanent ambulance corps, once established, can have its duties in action, and at all other times, defined by regulations, and its members being intelligent and experienced, render that instant and faithful service which is never so much needed and appreciated as by those who have met the storm of battle, and whose honorable wounds appeal for attention. Efficiency in their alleviation subserves the highest personal and public interests. The soldier that is ever well cared for respects his officers and his government. Soldierly feeling attaches him to the service and affects others around him. Premiums and bounty may be very alluring, but an enlightened economy in this respect, allowing greater sums to be devoted to the endowment and maintenance of an organization that recent experience and true humanity indicate as necessary, would, in my opinion, better subserve the personal, professional, military and national interests involved. A return of the medical officers of the three corps of the army of Virginia, for the month of July, shows that they numbered two hundred and seventy-seven. Those serving in the corps of Generals Heintzelman, Porter and Reno, in the various actions after leaving Warrenton Junction, and those of the reserve corps of Generals Sumner and Franklin, who joined after the action near Groveton and Manassas, I have no means of estimating.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. McPARLIN,

Surgeon U. S. A.

To the SURGEON GENERAL U. S. A

XCIII. *Extract from a Report.* By Surgeon J. Y. CANTWELL, 82d Ohio Volunteers.

* * * "On the 7th of May, 1862, General Schenck's brigade, of which the 82d Ohio regiment formed a part, was ordered from Franklin to McDowell, Virginia, to reinforce General Milroy, who then occupied the latter place with his brigade. We left Franklin at ten o'clock on the 7th, and reached McDowell at nine o'clock A. M. on the 8th, a distance of thirty-four miles in twenty-three hours. Stonewall Jackson's forces occupied the crest of Bull Pasture mountain, two miles distant, in full view. Upon consultation, it was decided that McDowell was untenable, but it was determined to march out and give battle before falling back. Milroy's brigade, and the 82d Ohio, from General Schenck's, were the attacking party, the remainder of Schenck's brigade acting as reserve. The fight commenced about four o'clock P. M., and lasted till nine at night of the 8th of May, 1862. Our troops fought bravely. The 82d Ohio lost six killed and fifty-two wounded. At twelve o'clock that night, the order came to put our wounded into ambulances and wagons, and fall back toward Franklin. The order was promptly obeyed, and the wounded, about two hundred and forty, all told, were comfortably quartered at Franklin on the 10th of May." * *

XCIV. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon SAMUEL HART, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the 1st of May, 1862, the 63d Ohio Volunteers, forming a part of General Milroy's brigade, moved southward to and beyond McDowell. In skirmishing with the enemy at Monterey, we had several wounded, one having a compound comminuted fracture at the knee, requiring amputation at the lower third of femur. After many ambulance journeys, and narrow escapes from hæmorrhage, etc., the patient recovered with an excellent stump. Twelve miles south of McDowell, we were met by the enemy, and obliged to fall back to that town, where a stand was made to secure time. The engagement which followed was one of unusual sharpness. Our killed and wounded were all secured. The latter were removed to houses in town for operations; thence to the rear, during the night, the entire command following. My regimental

loss was six killed and twenty-five wounded. One man died on the march, after an amputation of leg. The other wounded suffered much in transportation over the very stony and corduroyed road to Franklin. When two wheels of a vehicle, either the forward or hinder, strike at-once upon an obstacle, as in corduroyed roads, the shock seems more than double that of the striking of one wheel; and it sometimes happens that the successive impingement upon the logs, and the vibration or swaying of the ambulance, so synchronize as to produce violent concussion and straining of the springs and timbers, while the groans and outcries of the riders attest the severity of the trial of the already wounded muscles and fractured bones. The wounded from the battle of McDowell were removed to Franklin, and treated there two or three weeks, when those unfit for transportation fell into the hands of the enemy. Fifteen of my cases were left, eight of whom died. One case of compound comminuted fracture, at the union of middle and upper thirds of right thigh, recovered. I am of opinion that more amputations would have saved more lives. General Milroy's brigade, now forming a part of General Frémont's command, continued its course toward Winchester, through Moorfield, and commenced the pursuit of General Jackson along the Shenandoah valley, ending in the battle of Cross Keyes, and the escape of the enemy at Port Republic. In that battle, our loss was considerable, but I am unable to give the numbers. My own regiment was not engaged. Our wounded were conveyed to Mount Jackson, where three large buildings furnished them comfortable quarters. The comprehensive plan and thorough construction of these buildings reflect much credit upon the enemy." * * *

XCV. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon PHILIP ADOLPHUS, U. S. Army.

* * * "I was ordered to Co. F, 4th U. S. Artillery, Captain C. L. Best commanding, stationed near Frederick, Maryland, on January 20, 1862. With this command, I made the campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah, terminating my connection with it after the retreat of the army from Winchester, Virginia, May 25, 1862. At Winchester, I was captured on the battle-field. The enemy generously permitted me to continue my vocation, and furnished me, at my request, at once with a guard to protect me, the property in my charge and my men. After removing the wounded to the hospitals, I offered my services to Surgeon J. B. Peale, U. S. V., then in charge of the Union Hotel hospital in Winchester. During my sojourn at this hospital, and on the approach of our forces, the enemy invited me, with seven medical officers, my fellow-prisoners, to tender our parole not to serve until regularly exchanged, which we refused to do. Before the Confederates left Winchester, we had the honor to conclude an agreement (a copy of which is appended), by which we were unconditionally liberated. A clause was added, urging us to use our influence with our government, that the principle that surgeons, as non-belligerents, should not be considered prisoners of war, and, therefore, should not be liable to capture, might be recognized. The result, as is known to the department, was the immediate release of all Confederate medical officers by our government, and the recognition of the above principle, followed by a similar action, six weeks later, by the rebel authorities. On the retreat of the rebels under Jackson, I was ordered, on June 3, 1862, by Surgeon Thomas Antisell, U. S. V., to the Academy general hospital, where I had charge of the rebel and union wounded until July 12th, when, the hospitals of Winchester being discontinued, I was ordered to take fifty-eight patients to Harper's Ferry, and report myself for duty at the hospital of that post. The hospital being discontinued, I was ordered for temporary duty to Alexandria on the 12th of August, immediately after the battle of Slaughter Mountain. I reported to Surgeon John E. Summers, U. S. A., in charge of the hospitals in Alexandria, and was assigned for duty at Mansion Hotel hospital. After the second battle of Bull Run, I was put in charge of a building in Washington street, Alexandria, which I organized as a hospital for wounded, and remained there until September 17th, when I was ordered to the field." * * *

"WINCHESTER, VA., May 31, 1862.

We, surgeons and assistant surgeons, U. S. Army, now prisoners of war in this place, do give our parol of honor, on being unconditionally released, to report in person, singly or collectively, to the Secretary of War in Washington City, and that we will use our best efforts that the same number of medical officers of the Confederate States Army, now prisoners, or that may hereafter be taken, be released on the same terms. And, furthermore, we will, on our honor, use our best efforts to have this principle established, viz., the unconditional release of all medical officers taken prisoners of war hereafter.

(Signed) J. BURD PEALE, *Brigade Surgeon, Blenker's Division*; J. J. JOHNSON, *Surgeon 27th Indiana Vols.*; FRANCIS LELAND, *Surgeon 2d Massachusetts Vols.*; PHILIP ADOLPHUS, *Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.*; LINCOLN R. STONE, *Assistant Surgeon 2d Massachusetts Vols.*; JOSIAH F. DAY, JR., *Assistant Surgeon 10th Maine Vols.*; EVELYN L. BISSEL, *Assistant Surgeon 5th Connecticut Vols.*

Approved: HUNTER MCGUIRE, *Medical Director Army of the Valley, C. S.*"

XCVI. *Third Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon C. F. H. CAMPBELL, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the 20th of March, I accompanied General Hatch to Washington, en route for the army of the Potomac, in which he was to have had a command; but, after joining the army, we were ordered to report to General Banks, then serving in the valley of Virginia. We found him, on the 13th of April, at Woodstock. The cavalry of his corps was assigned to General Hatch. The command was composed of five regiments and a battalion. The men were all in good condition physically, and the medical and hospital supplies were ample. There was, however, a great deficiency of ambulances. The advance from Woodstock up the valley was commenced on the 17th, and, on the 27th, we reached Harrisonburg, having skirmished throughout the route with the rebel rear-guard, with but few casualties. * * * The retrograde movement commenced on the 5th of May, and, with the exception of skirmishing between the cavalry of the two forces, our march was not

seriously interrupted until we reached Middletown on the 24th, having halted for a day or two at different points on the road. At this point, we encountered the rebel army under Generals Jackson and Ewell. They opened on our cavalry with artillery, at a range of about a thousand yards, the firing being rapid, but not very effective, only eight of our men receiving wounds from fragments of shells. These men were left in the town, under charge of a medical officer. The movement of the rear-guard of cavalry, with which the writer found himself, after making the necessary arrangements for the comfort of the wounded, was arrested by the enemy's infantry, and it was necessary to fall back some distance, and make a wide circuit of several miles, in order to reach Winchester that night. Early on the morning of the 25th, our pickets thrown out on the Winchester road were driven in, and the action commenced at short range with artillery and infantry. The fighting for about an hour was determined and deadly, principally, however, between the infantry; but our forces being greatly outnumbered, and not receiving timely support, fell back in confusion, taking the line of road for Martinsburg and Williamsport. I cannot speak from observation as to the number of wounded in this battle, not being physically in condition to attend to my duties. The army again advanced across the Potomac, from Williamsport, Maryland, on the 9th of June, and marched to Winchester on the 15th. * * Our descent on the plains of Virginia was made from Front Royal, whither we had marched from Middletown, the remnant of General Banks's forces being united with those of General McDowell's Corps, to form a portion of General Pope's army. The cavalry remained under General Hatch. On the 12th of July, the cavalry, numbering about eighteen hundred, advanced on Culpepper Court-house, which we entered, driving the enemy before us, having but four men slightly wounded by musketry. * * From the 16th to the 29th, futile efforts were made by the cavalry forces to march on Gordonsville, from Culpepper. July 29th, General Hatch was relieved from his cavalry command, and ordered to Fredericksburg, to take command of an infantry brigade in General King's division. I accompanied him as chief medical officer of the brigade, which was composed of six regiments, mostly veteran troops, inured to the fatigues of a soldier's life, and amply furnished with all needful supplies, and with a fair corps of medical officers. On the 10th of August, the division marched on the road towards Culpepper Court-house, and, on the 16th, the Cedar Mountain battle-field was reached, the battle at that place having been fought before our arrival. By the 20th of the month, the whole army, which had commenced retreating the day previous, was on the north side of the Rappahannock river. The enemy attacked, on the 21st, with artillery from the south bank, making various efforts to cross the river at different points during that and the following day. The wounds resulting from these two days' fighting were all produced by fragments of shells, and, in a few rare instances, from round musket balls, projected from exploded shells of the Whitworth pattern. Two division hospitals were organized, which were afterwards consolidated about a mile from the river, and received the wounded to the number of some fifty or sixty, who were brought in as rapidly as circumstances would admit. The surgical arrangements were nearly all that could be required, and the attendants faithful in the performance of their duties. About ten or twelve major operations were performed, all with the aid of chloroform. * * The wounded from this field were all transported to Warrenton, afterwards to Warrenton Junction, and from thence to Washington by rail.

The Warrenton general hospital, established in a church, as a depot for the reception of the wounded from the above field, was placed under my charge by special orders on the 24th. Some three hundred men, in transit to Washington, were admitted during the 24th and 25th. About twenty operations were performed, principally major and minor amputations of the upper extremities. Every case admitted was carefully examined, fresh dressings applied, and the men prepared in every way possible for their transit to the rear. These duties accomplished, I was ordered to proceed to Fairfax Court-house, receive the wounded arriving there, and forward them on the railway trains sent out for them. This latter duty occupied me during the 26th and 27th, when I rejoined my command.

The enemy opened on us with artillery at Groveton, on the Centreville and Gainesville road, the 28th, when the second battle of Centreville, or Bull Run, commenced. A general hospital was established in a very large old mansion, removed about a mile and a half from the field, to which a large number of the wounded were brought in ambulances. The corps of medical officers at this hospital was so small that the principal labors of operating, dressing, etc., devolved upon myself and three other medical officers. For three days and two nights we labored almost incessantly. The wounded were literally crowded in upon us, not one of whom, I think I can safely say, was sent off without receiving that care which his case called for. Our medical and hospital supplies proved ample for our wants. It was at this time, especially, that the new medical wagon was so thoroughly tested, and found of invaluable service to us."

XCVII. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff during the Summer of 1862.* By Surgeon THOMAS ANTISELL, U. S. Volunteers.

"On July 4, 1862, I left the headquarters of the Department of the Shenandoah, stationed near Middletown, Virginia, in order to visit the various hospitals of the command at Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown and Frederick, with orders from Major General Banks to empty the hospitals in Virginia, if possible, and mass the sick, as far as practicable, at Frederick, Maryland. In fulfilling my instructions, I visited these various points, and found considerable difficulty in separating the sick of the department from those of Generals Frémont and Sigel, then temporarily stationed in the valley. Owing to the large number of sick with the wounded of the department, it had been necessary, a few months previous, to establish hospitals in Winchester at the Union Hotel, the York Academy and the Seminary. In June, I issued instructions to Doctor Leland, of the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, then in charge of Union Hotel hospital, to empty it as early as possible. This was ordered, as well to diminish the number of separate hospitals as to prevent the confusion arising from the mingling of soldiers of different commands in one building. At the visit in July, I directed the removal of all patients, who could safely be moved, from Winchester to Harper's Ferry and Frederick. Assistant Surgeon Adolphus, U. S. A., was charged with the transfer.

While I was absent on this duty, General Banks received orders to march his command across the Blue Ridge, to effect a junction with General McDowell's troops, then moving from Fredericksburg to join General Pope's command. I rejoined the command (now the Second Corps of the army of Virginia) between Sperryville and Little Washington. A few days afterwards.

July 18th, it camped on Hedgeman's river, Fauquier county. Here, according to instructions from Surgeon McParlin, medical director of the army of Virginia, I had requisitions for hospital tents for all the regiments of the command forwarded, and had the sick removed to Alexandria via Warrenton, where they were received by Surgeon Rauch, who had been placed on detached duty for that purpose.

During the stay of the troops in the Shenandoah valley in June, and since their arrival here, I was impressed with the wide-spread desire, both of officers and men, to escape from service by discharge, under guise of disability. It appeared to me that company officers and the medical staff of the regiments either openly favored discharging men without adequate disability, or, overcome by importunities which they were unable to resist, too readily, and without examination, accepted the statements of complaining officers and men. Believing that this practice, if not checked, would tell injuriously on the strength of the corps, I addressed a letter to the medical director of the army, suggesting a remedy.

On the 23d, the Second Corps moved close to Little Washington, where it remained until the 1st of August. During the march of the corps from Middletown toward Sperryville, some sick had been necessarily left behind at Middletown, Front Royal and at Washington. On the 29th of July, I instructed Surgeon Marshall, of the 3d Delaware, to proceed to these places and gather up all of our sick, and return them to the command. About the 1st of August, these men were forwarded to Warrenton Station, for transport to Alexandria. In this encampment, the Second Corps was placed along a swell of land, which gently sloped both north and south. There was but little heavy timber on the ground; the water was pure and abundant, and the soil porous and dry. The days were very warm, and the nights unusually cool, owing, I suppose, to the altitude and the proximity to the mountains. Every circumstance indicated a favorable position for an army corps encampment. Yet, during the stay here, the corps was unusually sickly, a large number applying daily at the morning call. This was more observable in the 2d division. On personal inspection of the regimental camps, I thought I ascertained the exciting cause to be their too close proximity. The regiments lay so close alongside that the sinks of one regiment were not farther than thirty feet from the company tents of another. The shelter-tents were placed alongside each other in close proximity, and the streets in front were not more than four feet wide. In a few companies, the tents were *dos à dos*, thus allowing no ventilation on three sides of each. The offal, and other remains of the cattle slaughtered by regiments, lay unburied and decomposing on the grass in the rear of each, and thus two fertile sources of disease were apparent.

The 60th New York Volunteers suffered most severely. During the last week of July, one-half of the regiment lay in hospital, or in their shelter-tents, unable to move. The disease, as far as I could ascertain by close examination, was a true typhus mitior; that is, a continued fever without any symptom of malarious origin, and, generally, without complication of cavities. It affected officers equally with men, and the medical officers, in turn, were attacked. Viewing this disease as one of ochletic origin solely, I advised the immediate removal of this regiment to the rear. It was sent to Sulphur Springs, where I afterwards saw it, slowly improving. It was difficult to assign any reason why this regiment should suffer so much more, both in the number and severity of the cases, than others in the division. Their camp was not so much crowded together as others, nor the decomposing animal matter so close to the tents. The only explanation I could imagine to be in any degree true, was as follows: The regiment was raised but a few months before, and had been but a few weeks in the command, having joined it at Harper's Ferry, after the second retreat from Winchester. It was composed, in a large degree, of men from the shore of the St. Lawrence river, many of them lumbermen, and none of them dwellers in cities. St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties furnished a great number. Brought rapidly down to a warmer climate, placed on the banks of a river, and afterwards subjected to continuous marching for ten days, ending in a crowded encampment for ten days more, perhaps it was thus exposed to all the circumstances which would produce fever arising from crowd poison. I called the attention of Medical Inspector Vollum, then inspecting, to the case of this regiment. In order to prevent a continuance or recurrence of this pernicious mode of encampment, I recommended the adoption of the more rational mode of camping, which was embodied in Order No. 16 of Major General Banks.

On the 4th of August, the corps left the vicinity of Little Washington and moved towards Culpepper, where it encamped on the north side of the town on the 7th. On the 9th, at an early hour in the morning, it passed through the town of Culpepper and moved up the road to Calvin's tavern and halted for a short time at Cedar Run. Here the enemy was first observed, moving toward the corps in force. Major General Banks advanced his men to about a mile south of the run by noon, and the engagement was soon after commenced by the artillery of the enemy posted on Slaughter Mountain. The battle of Slaughter Mountain, improperly termed Cedar Mountain, from the name of the small stream in front of which the command lay, was fought upon rolling land, the ridges running northwest and southeast, one of the eastern terminations rising to a swell of perhaps four hundred feet high, named after a former proprietor, Mr. Slaughter. The ground on the east of the turnpike was more open, being, in great part, meadow, with patches of wood. Here the 2d division of the corps, commanded by General Augur, was placed, the regiments arranged along the northern slope of the swell, and lying down where the slight slope of the ground required their concealment. On the west of the turnpike road lay the 1st division, under General Williams, the 1st brigade of which, commanded by General Crawford, lay next the road. General Gordon's brigade was planted on the right, close behind a thick belt of timber, which crowned one of the ridges. Large cornfields and a wheat patch occupied most of the ground in front of General Williams. Artillery fire commenced early in the afternoon, chiefly on the left, and by three o'clock the cannonading on both sides was constant, the enemy appearing to push our left. About noon, I had ridden over the ground in the rear, seeking positions for field hospitals, the medical director of the division having been indisposed for some days previous. I selected a house on a ridge slope north of the belt of woods alluded to. In the evening, this being found too close, the hospital had to be moved further back to the valley behind the ridge. The acting medical director of the 2d division, Dr. Ball, surgeon of the 5th Ohio Volunteers, selected a protected situation behind the division, in a grove. The medical care of this division devolved on this officer Dr. Rauch, its medical director, having been detached by order of the medical director of the army. His arrangements were judicious and deserving of commendation.

At two P. M., I rode along the line in the rear, to see that the regiments were supplied with one assistant surgeon each, the surgeons having been instructed to report to the medical directors of divisions at the field hospitals. With few exceptions, I

found the medical officers in their places. By three o'clock, the action had so progressed as to engage the whole 2d division. The wounded were brought to the rear rapidly, and, after being dressed and furnished with stimulants, were sent to Culpepper, in accordance with instructions received from the medical director of the army. As late as half past five P. M., I was of the opinion that the establishment of two hospital depots was superfluous, no wounded having been received at 1st division depot until six o'clock, when the enemy suddenly appeared in the corn and wheat-fields in front, and pushed toward the thick timber. The struggle for the woods was very bitter, the sound of the rifles never ceasing for two hours, when our troops were ordered to fall back. The distance from the edge of the woods to the 1st division hospital was not more than seven or eight hundred yards; and, from six to eight o'clock, the stream of wounded was continuous. Ambulances were dispatched back as soon as they unloaded, and, at seven o'clock, as many as 400 wounded were spread along the grass in front of the dwelling house. As soon as they were dressed and fed, those not requiring immediate attention were moved into the house, and urgent operations were performed. A number of those wounded in the chest and abdomen died during the night. The engagement having been so close, in some places hand to hand, the wounds were very grave, and an unusual proportion of trunk wounds were remarked on the hospital grounds. For the same reason, the number of staff and regimental officers wounded was large. * * Several operations were performed here on the 10th, and, on the 11th the wounded were slowly removed to the hospitals established by the medical director of the army at Culpepper. The removal of the wounded from 2d division hospital took place from the outset, so that fewer operations were performed on the field in that hospital. It was fully emptied on the next day, while that of the 1st division was not wholly removed until the close of the next week. As the enemy occupied the field, but little was done in burying the dead or removing the wounded on the day after the battle. This was accomplished under the special direction of the medical director of the army. Having left the hospital in charge of the division directors, I left the front at eight o'clock, and rejoined the staff of General Banks, whom I found in a wood, a mile to the rear, with General Pope and his staff. Here, also, was the division of General Ricketts, and, next in the rear, the corps of General McDowell. In a few minutes after my arrival, the enemy commenced shelling the woods, which broke up the meeting there. In the confusion, General Banks met with a severe contusion of the hip, which, for several days, was so painful as to incapacitate him from moving actively about. He still, however, remained in command, General Williams performing the more active duties. The heat of the day had been intense, and although the bright moonlight of the night was favorable to our outdoor hospital duties, yet, during the night, it became cool, an atmospheric change which acted unfavorably on the wounded, many of whom had to remain, through the night, exposed on the grass around the 1st division hospital. Although during the engagement of the 9th, artillery had been principally employed early in the afternoon, yet the number of shell or round-shot wounds brought off the field was very small, compared with the number wounded by minie balls later in the day. No resections were performed in the field hospitals; a few were made in Culpepper. Subsequently, the order for early removal from the field to the station near the railway led to the performance of amputations preferably.

On the 11th, General Banks moved his headquarters to Culpepper, where he remained until the 18th. During this interval, I spent a large portion of each day in the various hospitals of the town, which were filled up for several days with the wounded brought from the field and the 1st division hospital as fast as they were being removed from the town by rail. Several amputations and a few resections were performed here, and those who suffered but little shock were sent toward Alexandria, so that when the troops were moved but two public buildings were occupied as hospitals. The more seriously wounded in these were left behind when the army evacuated the place, and fell into the hands of the Confederates. A few of them were carried to Richmond, but the greater number remained at Culpepper, attended by our surgeons, who had been left behind to care for them.

On the 18th, General Banks moved his headquarters from Culpepper to Sulphur Springs, and thence, on the 19th, to Rappahannock Station. While at the Springs, I visited the 60th New York, which occupied the large hotel, the two large lower rooms being used as a hospital, in which a large number of the men still remained, suffering from the fever mentioned in the early part of this report. One hundred and thirty-nine patients were on the morning report of the hospital, and one hundred and seventy-two sick in quarters; making, with a few musicians, a total of three hundred and fifteen men of the regiment non-effective. On account of the persistent sickness of this regiment, I recommended that it should be sent to the rear, outside of the command, and ventured to suggest Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, or some other northern point. I believe this regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry, where it subsequently joined the command. On reaching Rappahannock Station, orders were sent back to remove the troops from the Springs, on account of the approach of the enemy. * *

On the 28th, the corps passed Catlett's Station, in its retreat; the roads were blocked up with teams moving down. We passed Porter's Corps in the morning, and went into camp at Kettle Run at five o'clock P. M. On the 29th, the bridge at the Run not being fully repaired, the corps was stationary. During the forenoon, I visited a train of cars with wounded close by; about five hundred and fifty wounded and sick were aboard. On the 30th, the corps moved close to Manassas, and thence back to Broad Run, where it halted. Finding a large number of sick lying at two houses in the vicinity, I seized all the empty wagons I could find, and, placing the men in them, sent them on towards Alexandria. They were about two hundred in number. On the 31st, we reached Bristoe Station. I found forty sick at the station house, and placed them in wagons. We left by way of Brentsville, and thence to Centreville. When the corps left Bristoe Station, the train of cars left behind with quartermasters' and other stores, one of them with purveyor's property, were set on fire. On the 2d of September, I left Blackburn Ford, en route for Alexandria, with such sick as could be forwarded to that point, and rejoined the corps on the 3d, near Fort Albany. September 4th, the corps moved through Georgetown, and encamped at Tenallytown." * * *

XCVIII. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services.* By Surgeon N. R. MOSELY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I reported, on the 20th of October, at Seneca Mills, Maryland, as brigade surgeon to Brigadier General Abercrombie, of General Banks's division. The brigade consisted of the 2d and 12th Massachusetts, the 16th Indiana and the 30th Pennsylvania Volunteers. It went into winter quarters at Frederick, Maryland, with the rest of General Banks's command, in the latter part of November, 1861, and no military event of interest occurred during the winter. On the 27th of February, 1862, the command crossed the Potomac, on pontoon bridges, at Harper's Ferry. On the 1st of March, the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers advanced to Charlestown. A slight skirmish occurred at this place, but without any casualty. The other regiments of the brigade occupied the town on the evening of the same day. We marched from Charlestown, on the 10th of March, for Winchester, at which place we went into camp, and remained until the 21st. General Abercrombie was then ordered, with his brigade and the division supply train, to proceed to Manassas Junction. The troops and train crossed the Shenandoah river at Snicker's Ferry on the 22d. Several skirmishes occurred on the march, but without accident. On the 24th, while in camp at Aldie, we received orders to return immediately to Winchester, a battle being in progress between the forces of General Shields and Stonewall Jackson. We arrived at the Shenandoah river the next morning at daylight, and halted for a short rest. Before noon, we had recrossed the river, and were on our way towards Winchester. Myself and two of the aids were in the advance, and near Berryville, at which place I had intended to provide hospital accommodations for the sick, when we were met by messengers with news and orders from General Banks. The battle of Winchester had been fought, and the head of our column was again placed in the direction of Aldie, taking our sick with us in ambulances. The command at this time consisted of the 2d and 12th Massachusetts, the 16th Indiana and 9th New York Volunteers, with Mathew's battery and one battalion of the 1st Maine Cavalry. It was supplied with Sibley, wall and wedge tents, and other conveniences of camp life, requiring an unusual amount of transportation, each regiment having from seven to ten baggage wagons, which, with the supply wagons of General Banks's division, made a train about three miles in length. * *

We reached Warrenton Junction, a post then occupied by the corps of Major General Sumner, on the 3d of April. At this place, one battery and two regiments of cavalry were added to the command. The old troops retained their Sibley and wall tents, and were encamped as comfortably as the nature of the ground would permit; for it was low, marshy, and strewn with carcasses of dead animals. The new cavalry regiments, however, had an inadequate supply of shelter tents, and suffered much from exposure to the weather. A severe snow and rain storm, to which the men were exposed, occurred on the 10th, and much sickness prevailed from this cause, and from the emanations of decaying animal matter, which had been left unburied by General Sumner's troops. The diseases assumed a remittent and typhoid character. I established a brigade hospital at a large farm-house, in a healthy location, a mile northeast of the camp. Assistant Surgeon J. M. Haywood was placed in charge, and all of the sick but two recovered. These were buried near the hospital. About one hundred sick, belonging to the division of General Blenker, had been left at Warrenton Junction. They were in a destitute condition, being nearly without food and medicines, and with no medical attendants. The circumstances connected with the abandonment of these sick soldiers were reported by me to the Surgeon General, who ordered their removal to general hospital in Washington. * *

On the 1st of May, Brigadier General Hartsuff relieved General Abercrombie in the command of the brigade. A new encampment was immediately selected on the high grounds, near Catlett's Station, and the troops were removed to it. The sick were removed to the brigade hospital in charge of Doctor Haywood. The brigade marched for Fredericksburg on the 12th of May, and was assigned to the corps of Major General McDowell, encamping on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, four miles northeast of Falmouth.

On the 23d, I was relieved from duty as surgeon of the brigade, for the purpose of establishing a general hospital at Fredericksburg. Previous to this time, however, the sick of General McDowell's army had been sent to the general hospitals of Washington. I took possession of two large buildings, a tobacco warehouse and an unfinished hotel, the two being capable of accommodating a thousand patients. Without furniture or bedding, this hospital was occupied by men who were not really sick, but who preferred the inconvenience of the establishment to long marches and the exposure incident to camp life. Their diseases were not of such a character as to warrant me in making arrangements for a permanent hospital.

When the command of General McDowell, with the exception of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, under the command of General McCall, left Fredericksburg, I was ordered to take the men remaining in hospital, who could not march, to Washington, and afterwards to join my brigade. I executed this order on the 31st of May, and rejoined the brigade at Front Royal, Virginia, on the 5th of June. I found it just going into camp, after returning from an unsuccessful pursuit of Jackson, in the direction of Strasburg. The camp selected at Front Royal was on the high grounds north of the town. The troops, at this time, used shelter tents, having abandoned their Sibley and wall tents previous to leaving Fredericksburg. On the 13th, two hundred wounded, belonging to the command of General Shields, arrived at Front Royal from Luray, after the action with the forces of Jackson. They had been conveyed in army wagons, and many of them suffered by this means of transportation, having gunshot wounds of a serious character. These men were under the charge of Doctor Hayes, a surgeon of one of the Pennsylvania regiments, who had been ordered with them to Front Royal, to place them in general hospital at that point. There being no hospital in operation at this time at Front Royal, and no surgeon on duty at the post, I assumed charge of them, providing such accommodations in vacant buildings as could be had, and, by the aid of the medical officers of Hartsuff's brigade, rendered them such attention as their situation required. Their wounds were all dressed, and they were made as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances. On the 14th, they were sent on the cars to Washington, under the charge of Doctor Hayes.

On the 17th, the brigade was transported by railroad to Manassas, where it arrived at ten o'clock P. M., and bivouacked for the night. General McDowell's headquarters had been established here a few days previous to the arrival of the brigade. On the 19th, a severe accident happened to the general, who was thrown from his horse. The troops of General McDowell remained in camp at Manassas until the 4th of July, when they marched towards Warrenton. Temporary hospitals had been established at this point, to which the sick were transferred and left after the troops had marched. * *

On the evening of the 5th, the brigade went into camp on Bolivar farm, the old homestead of Prof. Wm. E. Horner, of Philadelphia. Brigadier General Ricketts being now in command of the division, which consisted of Hartsuff's, Towers's and Duryea's brigades, I was appointed medical director of the division. Previous to the arrival of the troops at Warrenton, the men had little other food than the army ration, the unproductive country in the vicinity of Manassas affording but a scanty supply of fruit or fresh vegetables. Thrown suddenly among the rich farms about Warrenton, where fruits and fresh vegetables were found in abundance, I anticipated the occurrence of disease from the unlimited use of these articles, in which the men indulged freely for several days. Fortunately, no bad results occurred from this intemperance; but rather a salutary influence was produced, manifestations of scurvy, which had been noticed at Manassas, rapidly subsiding after our arrival at Warrenton. I established a general hospital at this place. The buildings used were the large Warren Green hotel and the Methodist church contiguous to it. Surgeon T. E. Mitchell was placed in charge of this hospital. The patients brought here were made comfortable, and were well treated. They were mostly wounded from other commands, principally from the cavalry from the front, south of the Rappahannock river. Their wounds were not generally serious, consisting mostly of gunshot flesh wounds of the extremities.

On the 22d of July, the troops of General McDowell's Corps were placed in the army of Virginia, under Major General Pope. From Warrenton they marched to Waterloo, where they remained until the 5th of August, when they again marched to Culpepper Court-house. The sick at Waterloo, and those remaining at Warren Green hospital, were sent to the general hospitals at Washington. The troops encamped one mile north of Culpepper Court-house on the 6th of August. On the 8th, the camp was moved five miles south of Culpepper. On the 9th, the division moved forward to Cedar Mountain, where General Banks was engaged with the enemy under Stonewall Jackson. Hartsuff's and Towers's brigades, with two batteries, were ordered up on the right of General Banks, when a brisk cannonading commenced, continuing for several hours. The fire from Mathew's battery did good execution on the left and centre of the rebel line. The darkness of the night, however, prevented the engagement of our infantry force. The principal fighting in this engagement was done by the troops under General Banks on the morning and afternoon of the 9th.

The strength of the division at this time was about seven thousand five hundred men. We were well supplied with ambulances, medicines and hospital stores. Our hospital tents had been left in camp, near Culpepper, occupied by sick and disabled soldiers, who were unable to march. The wounded, after the battle, were carried to farm-houses and other buildings near the field, and amply supplied with water. The supply of food was not abundant, but the men did not suffer for the want of nourishment, and, the weather being warm, no suffering was caused by exposure. The wounded were brought from the field to the field hospitals on hand-stretchers, the ambulances being employed in conveying them thence to Culpepper. From this point, they were sent by railroad to Alexandria and Washington. Having been occupied on the field in dressing and removing the wounded from the 10th to the 14th, I had no opportunity of knowing the character of the operations performed at Culpepper Court-house. The number of wounded carried from the field under my direction was about seven hundred and fifty, nearly all of whom belonged to the command of General Banks; the remainder were rebels. Considerable delay was experienced in their removal, as the rebels held the field, so that it could only be done under a flag of truce.

On the 15th, the troops moved south of Cedar Mountain some six miles, and occupied a position on the Rapidan river, which was maintained until the approach of General Lee with an overwhelming force. On the 18th, the army of General Pope commenced to retire in the direction of Culpepper, Ricketts's division covering the retreat. An accident occurred near Culpepper, whilst destroying a bridge on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, one man being killed and three severely injured. On the 19th, the troops reached the north bank of the Rappahannock river, at Rappahannock Station, where batteries were planted commanding the ford. On the afternoon of the 20th, the cavalry, being closely pressed, retired to the north bank of the river. On the 21st, at daylight, the enemy commenced shelling our position. Their fire was promptly replied to from our side. The artillery firing continued, with slight intermission, until the 23d, when we retired in the direction of Warrenton. I established a hospital in a large farm-house, one and a half miles in the rear of our lines, where I received about one hundred and fifty men belonging to the divisions of Generals Ricketts and King. General Banks applied to me at this hospital for medical advice. He had been badly bruised on the right side of the body and thigh, occasioned by the fall of his horse. His body was much ecchymosed and swollen, which prevented him from taking command of his troops in person. He had, however, up to this time remained near the army, conveyed in an ambulance. The men brought to this hospital were mostly wounded by the explosion of shells. Several primary amputations were performed under the use of a mixture of equal parts of chloroform and sulphuric ether. No deaths occurred. These wounded were afterwards conveyed in ambulances to Bristoe Station, from whence they were transported by rail to Washington.

The troops continued to fall back, and, on the 27th, reached New Baltimore. On the 28th, General Ricketts's division was ordered to hold Thoroughfare Gap; the order was given while on the march towards Fairfax Court-house. The division diverged from the road to the left on the double quick, but reached the Gap too late to prevent the corps of the rebel General Longstreet from passing through. General Ricketts, however, formed his troops in line of battle, and opened a fire upon the advancing enemy, which held them in check about three hours. He was then obliged to retire from his position, having been flanked on the right and left. I took possession of a large farm-house for a hospital, about a mile in the rear of our lines, and fifty wounded men of the command were brought hither in ambulances. The strength of the command at this time was about seven thousand men. During the retreat from Cedar Mountain, I kept with me a good supply of medicines, hospital stores, ambulances, etc., and, by the aid of the medical officers of the division, was always prepared to attend to the wants of the sick and wounded. The wounds received in the action at Thoroughfare Gap were produced by conoidal balls, and amputation was necessary in all cases where bones were implicated. The same preparation of ether and chloroform was used as at hospital near Rappahannock Station, with good results. After the action, the wounded were placed in ambulances under the charge of Brigade Surgeon J. T. Heard, with directions to proceed with them to Manassas Junction for the purpose of sending them to Washington by railroad.

The division arrived at Gainesville at eleven o'clock on the night of the 28th, and rested on their arms until daylight

We were, at this time, surrounded on all sides by rebel troops, except in the direction of Bristoe Station, to which place we retired on the morning of the 29th. The men were much fatigued, and suffered for want of food, but were abundantly supplied with rations on arriving at Bristoe Station. About ten o'clock the same morning, we marched toward Centreville, and participated in the engagement of the second battle of Bull Run on the following day. General Ricketts's division occupied a position on the right in the early part of the engagement. At about four o'clock in the afternoon, we were moved to the left, where we were actively engaged until dark. I fixed upon a spot for hospital purposes about a mile and a half in the rear of the battle-field, near the Stone House. This location came within the range of the artillery of the enemy, and a removal of the hospital to another site became necessary. I took the few wounded who had arrived in an ambulance to a spot about a mile and a half to the right of the battle-field, near a small stream of water. At this point, I met several medical officers, among whom was Surgeon McParlin, medical director of the army, who informed me that the wounded were all to be sent to the depot hospital in the vicinity of Bull Run creek. At his request, I proceeded thither for the purpose of assisting in dressing the wounded. I was engaged at the hospital over Saturday night and during Sunday, at which time the wounded were removed. This hospital was furnished with abundant supplies of hospital stores, food, hospital tents, etc. Much difficulty occurred for want of laborers, and but few tents were pitched. Many of the wounded were obliged to lay on the ground, exposed to a cold rain which fell on Saturday night and Sunday. I found here Doctor Heard, who had left Gainesville with wounded in ambulances on the 23th. He had been unable to reach Manassas. The wounded had been faithfully cared for by him, notwithstanding they had been on the road for three days and a half. It is impossible for me to give a correct statement of the character and duration of fire to which the men who were brought to this hospital had been exposed. Primary amputations were performed. No deaths from chloroform occurred.

I rejoined the division on the 1st of September, near Fairfax Court-house, on the Aldie road, where it was engaged with the enemy. I established a field hospital under a large willow tree, near a spring of water, at the junction of the Little River and Warrenton turnpikes, and directed the wounded to be brought to this place. I was soon, however, obliged to remove my hospital to a church building near Fairfax Court-house, owing to the precipitate retreat of the army. During the entire night, I was engaged in dressing the wounded. The men were mostly wounded in the upper extremity and head, and came to the hospital on foot. They were sent on foot to the rear, after their wounds had been dressed.

On the 3d of September, the troops went into camp at Hall's hill, near Washington, where they remained until the 6th. From the 9th of August until the 3d of September, the division was almost continually on the march and under fire. They were much exhausted, and somewhat demoralized. I was taken sick on the 3d of September, and had every symptom of pneumonia. I had so far recovered, however, as to resume the march on Saturday, the 6th, when we left Hall's hill, crossing the Potomac, over Aqueduct bridge, passing through Washington at 11 o'clock that night. On Sunday, the 7th, the troops went into camp near Leesboro', twelve miles north of Washington, where they remained until night. I was again taken sick on the 7th, and, not being able to resume the march, I was sent to Washington in an ambulance. I continued sick until the 22d of October, at which time I rejoined the division of General Ricketts, then encamped near Sharpsburg, Maryland. The troops at this time were much exhausted from long marches and the fatigues of the recent battles in which they had been engaged in Maryland. I remained with the command until the 25th of October, when I was ordered to report to Medical Director J. J. Milhau, at Frederick, Maryland, as acting medical inspector. While on this duty, I inspected the hospitals at Frederick, Middletown, Boonsboro', Smoketown, Locust Springs, Sharpsburg, Williamsport, Hagerstown, Berlin and Harper's Ferry. Tents were chiefly used for hospital purposes at these places. The hospitals at Frederick, Smoketown and Locust Springs were admirably arranged for the accommodation of the sick and wounded." * * *

XCIX. *Extract from a Report to the Surgeon General.* By Assistant Surgeon WM. P. GRIER, U. S. Army.

* * * "After the battle of Cedar Mountain, the wounded were carried from the field to the town of Culpepper in ambulances, a distance of six miles. They were placed in various buildings, which had been taken for temporary hospitals. The battle was fought on Saturday, August 9th, and by Monday night, the 11th, all the wounded had been removed to these hospitals. The general hospitals to which they were conveyed from Culpepper were the Marshall House and Mansion House in Alexandria. They were carried on freight cars, the floors being covered with straw. The first train left Culpepper early Tuesday morning, August 12th, carrying four hundred and eighty wounded, and, it is worthy of notice, that there were among them some twenty-five or thirty recent amputations of legs, thighs and arms, all performed the evening previous, that were carried seventy miles, over a very rough and newly laid road, without any serious accident. The anæsthetic employed at Culpepper was chloroform; that which I have used in the general hospitals to which I have been attached has been a mixture of ether and chloroform. I have never observed deaths from either of the above." * * *

C. *Report, with regard to the Removal of the Wounded, after the Second Battle of Manassas.* By Medical Inspector R. H. COOLIDGE, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders, I left this city at midnight, August 30, 1862, and proceeded as rapidly as possible to Centreville, Virginia, where, at six A. M., on Sunday, August 31st, I reported in person to Major General Pope, to whom I exhibited my instructions. Acquainting myself as rapidly as possible with the situation of affairs, I decided upon the following course: First, to remove the wounded from the hospitals at Bull Run, in advance of Centreville, and to transfer the whole establishment, surgeons, nurses, cooks, cooking apparatus and medical supplies, to Fairfax Station, where there were subsistence stores, and where the wounded could receive food and medical attendance before being transferred to the railroad

cars to be forwarded to this city. Medical Inspector Edward P. Vollum, who superintended the transfer, reports that it was safely accomplished, and that the number removed was about twelve hundred. Finding it impossible, on account of the presence of the enemy, to remove our wounded from Manassas Junction and Bristoe Station, I commenced emptying the overcrowded hospitals at Centreville, and placed the first train of ambulances in charge of Assistant Surgeon J. Cooper McKee, with orders to remain at Fairfax Station, to superintend the transfer of wounded from the ambulances to the cars, and to send back to me all ambulances as rapidly as possible. After giving these orders and seeing that they were being executed, I went to Major General Pope and stated that I had been informed that a large number of our wounded were still lying on the battle-field, and requested that he would apply for a flag of truce, that they might be removed. The General made the application immediately. The reply granting the flag was communicated to Medical Director McParlin, Sunday evening, too late to proceed that night. I, however, ordered Medical Director McParlin to have his trains of ambulances ready, and to procure from regiments, brigades and divisions the necessary detail of surgeons and assistants, the whole to move at six o'clock on Monday morning. I also directed Surgeon Page and most of the medical officers sent by you from this city to accompany Surgeon McParlin. The train of thirty-seven wagons, containing medical and hospital supplies dispatched by you on Saturday night in charge of Assistant Surgeon Webster, arrived at a late hour on Sunday night. These wagons were unloaded at Centreville, and sent to the battle-field with Surgeon McParlin, who took such of the supplies as he thought would be required, and also his hospital supply wagon. It is to be remarked here that I had been officially informed that the army would remain at Centreville; that I had no definite knowledge of the number of our wounded on the field, or their precise situation, and intended keeping the trains moving as rapidly as possible between the battle-field and Centreville, expecting, in two days, to complete their removal.

Of all the trains of ambulances sent to Fairfax Station on Sunday, but one returned, and that was sent to the battle-field. On Monday, judging from the movements around me that the army would fall back, I applied to Colonel Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, who informed me that while he thought the army would fall back, it was not yet so decided. I then asked that I might be informed as soon as the decision was made. Early Monday evening, I think about seven o'clock, I went to Major General Pope, stated my impressions from what I heard and saw, that the army was retiring, referred to the nature of my orders from you, and asked whether I should accompany him, or remain with the wounded, and send his medical director, Surgeon McParlin, to him. The General decided I should send Medical Director McParlin to him, and remain myself with the wounded. The General also stated to me that he had no intention of leaving this place (Centreville); that the old Braddock road to Fairfax Station was open, and that my ambulances should be sent that way. During both Sunday and Monday, I had made repeated efforts to procure subsistence stores. So far as I could ascertain, there were none at Centreville. Colonel E. G. Beckwith, chief commissary, gave me an order on any commissary I could find for one beef, which I procured on Monday morning. I also obtained some coffee, sugar, candles and hard bread. On Monday night, when the wagons were passing through Centreville, Commissary Smith left with me a few subsistence stores. The first train of ambulances arrived in Centreville from the battle-field on Monday evening. The wounded were fed with soup, coffee and hard bread, furnished with blankets, and forwarded at daybreak, Tuesday morning, by the Braddock road. During the night, all our troops left Centreville, and, on Tuesday morning, the place was occupied by the enemy. I had not deemed it proper either to send back my hospital supplies or to destroy them, trusting that our wounded would have some benefit from them, even after they had passed from my control. The result did not disappoint my expectations. Of the four thousand blankets you sent to me, two thousand at least were used for our wounded, and the requisitions of the medical officers at Centreville for medical and hospital stores for immediate use, including concentrated beef essence, mutton broth, extract of coffee, sugar and milk, milk in cans, crackers, brandy, whiskey, wine and tea, were promptly complied with. On Tuesday morning, after the occupation of Centreville by the rebel troops, I received from Medical Director McParlin a requisition for subsistence for one thousand five hundred men, and a note describing the destitute condition of our wounded on the field. This was the first information I had received concerning the situation of our wounded beyond Centreville. Their number was much greater than I had been led to believe, and the situation far more critical. The hospital stores at Centreville were not more than enough for the wounded there, and I had no means of sending anything to the battle-field. I stated the emergency to Major Talcot and Captain Johnson, officers of the engineer corps of the Confederate army, who had arrived in Centreville, and suggested, if not improper, that I might accompany them to General Lee's headquarters, in the hope of obtaining permission to pass through his lines to our own and return with ambulances and provisions. Those officers assented readily to my proposition, and I accompanied them to the headquarters of their army. I did not speak with General Lee, nor do I know in what words Major Talcot communicated to him the object of my visit. The reply brought to me was that General Lee had communicated with Major General Pope, and that our ambulances would be allowed to pass. I was also informed that one hundred and fifty ambulances had passed through their lines that day. With this information, I returned to Centreville, expecting to find ambulances, but found only one, the driver of which said he had started with a large train, but did not know where the rest had gone. I now endeavored to hire a wagon to convey a few stores to the field, and intended to go there myself, but before I could get a wagon, Medical Director McParlin came to Centreville, in obedience to my order for him to report to Major General Pope. The conduct of affairs on the field had been entrusted to Surgeon Charles Page. Medical Director McParlin was accompanied by Medical Director L. Guild, of the army of northern Virginia. The accounts given by these officers of the situation of our wounded were distressing. I stated to them what I had done. On consultation, it was determined that I should address a letter to the commander of the Confederate army, stating the situation, and asking that both subsistence and ambulances be allowed to pass to us. Medical Director Guild also wrote to his commanding general, and the two letters were sent forward that night by a special courier. The reply received by Medical Director Guild on Wednesday morning, written by Colonel K. H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant General, C. S. A., was indefinite as to my main inquiry concerning provisions being allowed to pass, but it directed Medical Director Guild to furnish subsistence for our wounded as far as possible, and gave the route for our ambulances to take, in going out, viz.: by Centreville, the main road to Fairfax Court-house and Alexandria. After reading Colonel Chilton's communication, I addressed a letter to you, which was forwarded by Medical Director Guild. Believing that

I had done all in my power to procure subsistence, I proceeded, in company with Medical Director McParlin (it being impracticable for him to join Major General Pope) and Medical Director Guild, to the central depot of our wounded on the battle-field, where I found two ambulances, which I sent to Centreville for hospital stores and blankets, and then rode over the entire field, to ascertain the situation and condition of our wounded. At this time, Wednesday afternoon, September 3d, they had been collected in field hospitals, most of them in and around houses, but some merely in groups at selected sites on the field, without other shelter than blankets. Only two of these hospitals were without medical officers; they had been visited by the surgeon of the central station, and had a few nurses. There were about thirty wounded in each. After my arrival on the field, only four of our wounded were found completely isolated and without attendance. None had been absolutely without food, though the amount was extremely limited. Those who had been collected in the vicinity of houses had found provisions on which they had subsisted. In some instances, the surgeons had succeeded in procuring a sheep or a pig and some corn-meal, and in one place, the Van Pelt house, the surgeons found coffee, sugar, cider, wine, and were able to procure meat. Although doubtful of the propriety of so doing, I accepted the invitation to pass the night with Medical Director Guild at his camp on the battle-field. The result was, as I had hoped, beneficial to my wounded. It enabled me to have two ambulances, which had returned empty from Centreville, filled with hospital stores and blankets from the supplies that had been conveyed from Centreville to the camp of Medical Director Guild, and, during our ride over the field, three small beehives were purchased by that officer and ordered to be delivered to me the next morning. On Thursday morning, the first train of ambulances from this city arrived on the field, with fresh bread and an abundant and varied supply of food and hospital stores. I instantly dispatched the ambulances, with provisions, in every direction over the field, to bring to the central station all who were without some shelter. A few ambulances were employed in conveying stores and food to the several field depots, and fresh beef was sent to Centreville. From that moment, trains of ambulances, each with food and stores, arrived in rapid succession. The supply was superabundant. The bread which otherwise would have spoiled, and one of the beehives which I did not need, and which I could not feed, were given to the 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had come to bury our dead, and had failed to bring rations. My great difficulty now was to feed the wounded with the abundant stores at my command. All my nurses and attendants were exhausted by their labors. They could hardly be urged to the necessary effort. Nevertheless, with the aid of some self-denying and noble hearted citizens, volunteer nurses, who remained to the last, and by the indefatigable industry and attention of the medical staff, I believe no one suffered for water, for food or for medical attendance. Each train of ambulances was supplied with an abundance of mutton broth, extracts of beef and of coffee, canned milk, bread and water for the journey. All the wounded were fed just before starting, and directions given to feed them on the road, the train to be halted, so that water could be boiled wherewith to make soup and coffee from the prepared essences and extracts. One soldier, whom it was impossible otherwise to move, was brought to this city under the influence of chloroform administered on the road by Assistant Surgeon Clarke, U. S. V. The removal of our wounded from the battle-field was completed Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, and the last trains of ambulances arrived at Fairfax Seminary hospital early Wednesday morning.

In conclusion, I submit the following remarks: If I had been informed that Centreville was to be evacuated by our forces, I would have had the little subsistence remaining in that place conveyed to the field before the army retired. The large supply of blankets and hospital stores sent by you from this city on Saturday evening, August 30th, saved the lives of hundreds of our wounded; indeed, without these supplies many must have died from exposure and starvation on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 1st, 2d and 3d. As it was, I believe the number of deaths, fairly attributable to want of food and exposure, is very small indeed. My retaining the medical and hospital stores and allowing them to fall into the hands of the enemy was well for our wounded, who received all the stores that the medical officers applied for, as necessary for immediate use, and nearly, if not quite, half of the blankets. The medical officers applied themselves to their duties with an energy and devotedness worthy of all praise, and it was only when completely exhausted that they ceased from their fatiguing labors. The corps of citizen surgeons, under Dr. Detmold, rendered efficient service for two days, when they were no longer needed, the greater portion of the wounded having been removed. I must bear testimony to the heroic fortitude of our wounded soldiers. All appreciated the difficulties of their situation, and uncomplainingly awaited that relief which they were confident their government would provide. The relief came at the moment when hope had almost deserted them. The unexpended hospital stores were brought back to this city, as was also a large portion of the commissary stores. A quantity of subsistence stores, for which I had no transportation, was distributed among the citizens whose premises had been occupied by our wounded. Our wounded were collected in twenty-one field hospitals, within an area ten miles long by seven wide. It was impossible to ascertain, with precision, the number of wounded; but, from the data in my possession, I estimate it to be four thousand. I cannot close this report without commenting on the conduct of the ambulance drivers. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could put a reasonable limit to their stealing from my commissary and hospital stores. Some would appropriate, to their own use, hospital blankets, and be highly insolent when they were taken away for the wounded. Very few would assist in placing the wounded in their ambulances; still fewer could be induced to assist in feeding them or giving them water. Some were drunk; many were insubordinate; others when detected with provisions or stores would not surrender them until compelled to by physical force. The practice of loading ambulances with forage, camp-kettles, personal baggage and subsistence for the drivers needs a corrective. These things occupy space required for the wounded and greatly interfere with their comfort. A wagon with stores and forage should accompany every train of fifty ambulances, and nothing but sick and wounded men and water should be put in the vehicles themselves. The service greatly needs a well organized ambulance corps, and I hope the Secretary of War will adopt the organization you have recommended.

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. COOLIDGE,
Medical Inspector U. S. A.

To the SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

CI. *Memorandum with regard to the Removal of the Wounded after the Second Battle of Manassas.* By Assistant Surgeon J. J. WOODWARD, U. S. Army.

“On the afternoon of Thursday, September 4, 1862, I was requested by the Surgeon General to collect and take charge of such hacks, omnibuses and other vehicles as could be collected in the city of Washington, and to proceed with them to Centreville for the relief of the wounded. The vehicles having been collected by a company of cavalry, a few army wagons loaded with cooked provisions and other supplies were added, and we set out about eleven o'clock, Thursday night, the train consisting of about one hundred hacks, forty omnibuses, wagons and other vehicles, and half a dozen army wagons. We arrived at Centreville about noon next day, and, having been permitted to pass by the Confederate officer in command, reached the orchard where most of the wounded were congregated the same afternoon. During the following day, the train was loaded with wounded, some six or seven hundred in number, and reached Washington with them about daybreak, Sunday morning.”

CII. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon JOHN W. FOYE, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * “On the 23d of August, our division disembarked at Alexandria, on its way to reinforce General Pope, and, on the evening of the 25th, proceeded by rail to Warrenton Junction, reaching that point at two o'clock A. M., August 26th. Our trains and horses were en route by transports from the Peninsula; hence, our camp equipage, which accompanied us by rail to the junction, was discharged there, and, two days later, destroyed by order. The execution of this order involved the loss of all our hospital property, including books, records, etc., from the formation of the regiment to date. The same day, I received orders from the surgeon in chief of the division to proceed with dispatch to Alexandria, there to procure supplies, a battle being imminent. I boarded the train at five P. M., and proceeded as far as Bristoe Station, at which point it received the fire of two companies of Stuart's cavalry, deployed as skirmishers, and five regiments of Louisiana infantry, in line of battle. The train, which consisted of ordinary freight cars, was thrown from the track while at full speed, and, during the night, was destroyed by its captors. In addition to the engineer, fireman and brakeman, the train carried seven passengers, five of whom were killed by the enemy's fire; at least I was so informed by the commandant of the attacking party on the following morning.

Wednesday, August 27th, at about eight A. M., a company of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had been absent two days on a scout, were returning to their encampment near Bristoe, and unaware of the changes which had occurred during their absence, they obtained a dangerous proximity to the enemy before discovering his presence. They then formed, but receiving the fire from a section of field artillery at five hundred yards, became disorganized, and were immediately attacked and routed. I asked for and obtained permission from Major Wheat, provost marshal of Jackson's command, to attend the wounded captured in this affair, but the want of appliances limited my treatment. In the fight which followed that day at Bristoe Station, the number of Union prisoners was augmented, although the Confederate troops were being gradually forced back toward Manassas. Such of them as were wounded were turned over to my care; but at sunset, unable longer to hold the field, they paroled the wounded, taking the officers and uninjured to Manassas. At five A. M., August 28th, the prisoners followed the main body of Jackson's command towards Centreville, crossing Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford, and going across the country by a circuitous route to Sudley church, which they reached at about five o'clock P. M. The privates were then paroled, but the officers were all retained. About sunset, a brisk skirmish occurred on the western edge of the Bull Run field, in which some thirty Confederates were wounded. The church was immediately fitted up by order of Surgeon McGuire, medical director of Jackson's command, and I obtained permission of him to attend the wounded of my own army, should any be brought in. On the following morning, the second battle of Manassas commenced, and a second time I saw the church filled with wounded. At ten A. M., the enemy having been steadily forced back towards the church, it became untenable, the wounded were hastily removed across the ford, and the enemy's wagons, thirty in number, were started in the direction of Aldie at a rapid rate. The prisoners, myself included, followed the train under a strong guard, reaching Aldie at four P. M. Here we remained until Sunday, the 31st, when we were again brought back to Sudley's Ford. We here made application to go on the field, under a guard, and bury our dead, which was refused. We remained at the ford during Monday, September 1st. The same day, we were joined by thirty officers and twelve hundred and fifty privates, captured during the fight and the day following. The privates were all paroled, the officers taken to Richmond, starting at daybreak, September 2d. The night before, I obtained my release, and accompanied the paroled men to Saltillo farm, near the scene of the Chantilly battle. The men were here ordered back to Centreville, and I was allowed to go to Chantilly, to look after our wounded there. Assisted by the Surgeon of the Brooklyn Zouaves, the wants of the wounded were attended to, food given them, and their wounds dressed. I obtained a pass from Fitzhugh Lee, and started for Washington by the way of Fairfax. September 3d, I reported in person at the Surgeon General's Office, and learned that a train of ambulances, under the direction of Assistant Surgeon Byrne, U. S. A., was then fitting for the battle-field.

On the following day, I reported to my regiment, near Alexandria, and learned its loss in the three battles, viz., Bristoe Station, August 27th, Manassas, August 29th, and Chantilly, September 1st. to be thirteen killed and about seventy wounded, including, in the former number, three officers. The strength of the command, on the first day's fight, was about five hundred and fifty.” * * *

CIII. *Third Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon JOHN T. REILY, U. S. Army.

* * * “On the 30th of August, 1862, the command was ordered to move up the road towards Centreville, and marched five miles, when it went into camp and remained until eight o'clock on the next morning, when the march was continued till we arrived at Centreville, about four P. M. The battle of Bull Run, which had commenced the day previous, was

going on at that time, and artillery firing had been heard by us while on the march. During the day, we met many stragglers, the number increasing as we approached Centreville. Having halted a short time, the command was ordered to move in the direction of Bull Run, and advanced about two miles to Cub Run, a very difficult stream for the passage of artillery under ordinary circumstances; but when the road was filled with straggling fugitives who were moving to the rear as fast as possible, it was almost impracticable. A considerable time was consequently occupied in getting the guns in position on the opposite side of the stream, where it was expected they would be used, supported by the infantry of the division which had crossed to the left of the battery, to cover the retreat of the army then coming in in great disorder. The condition of the retreating troops was such, however, as to prevent using the guns without firing upon them. As soon as the disorganized mass of men had passed, the regular infantry, under General Sykes, came in, covering the retreat, and the command was immediately ordered to fall back to Centreville, where it arrived about nine P. M., taking position on the hill to the left of the town. So much disorder prevailed among the troops which had been engaged that no effort was made to remove the wounded from the field until the following day, when Medical Inspector Coolidge, detailed surgeons and assistants, with hospital supplies, to visit and relieve the sick and wounded who were left behind. About seven o'clock, on the same day, the command was ordered to move toward Fairfax Court-house, and reached that place before daylight next morning; the troops were greatly fatigued. The line of march was resumed next morning, and the command reached Alexandria at night, camping in the same position it had occupied three days previous. The health of the troops did not seem to be affected by the rapid march they had made." * * *

CIV. *Third Extract from a Personal Contribution to the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.* By Assistant Surgeon A. A. WOODHULL, U. S. Army.

* * * "Falmouth, Virginia, was reached August 21st by the battalion with which I was serving, and, after a very fatiguing march, we attained Manassas Junction on the 23d. It was engaged on the 30th. Its discipline was conspicuous; its strength was three hundred and ten. Two positions were occupied: one in the centre, where a few were lost, and afterwards on the left of the new line, checking the rebels in their flank movements. The very severely wounded were left on the field. But one or two litters were with the battalion, and they were ineffective. The chief loss was from musketry at short range. Many of the wounded were removed to Centreville, but sufficient supplies were long in reaching those abandoned. The casualties of the battalion were eighty-five, being twenty-seven per centum of the strength. The next day but one, the 6th Infantry fell under my care, and remained so until November. There were no ambulances with the division from the evacuation of the Peninsula until we entered Maryland. * * *

CV. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services.* By Assistant Surgeon J. THEODORE CALHOUN, U. S. Army.

* * * "Embarking at Yorktown on transports, my regiment, the 5th Excelsior, was transferred to Alexandria, and marched to the outskirts of the city on the Fairfax pike. Remaining there but one day, we were hurriedly put on cars at night-fall, and, in the middle of the night, were disembarked at Warrenton Junction. * * * Remaining one day at the Junction, on the 27th of August, we learned that the enemy were in our rear, and accordingly took up the line of march, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, toward Manassas, leaving our baggage unpacked. Driving a line of the enemy's skirmishers before us, we advanced through Catlett's and across Kettle Run, to find the enemy strongly posted about a half a mile from Bristoe Station. The battle which ensued was short, but severe. Our loss was very large; and, though the action lasted less than half an hour, my own regiment lost a third of its men, killed and wounded, and eight out of thirteen of its officers. * * * I dispatched the wounded to the rear as fast as possible, and, after the action, repaired to the hospital, about one-fourth of a mile distant, and aided in performing the necessary operations. Two days subsequently, our division engaged the enemy at Bull Run for two successive days, my own regiment losing nearly half of its men, killed or wounded. The hospital was situated on the banks of one of the little tributaries of Bull Run, and, subsequently, on the banks of the Run itself. As most of the men of my regiment were lost in the first day's fighting, the wounded, except a few left in the hands of the enemy, were properly attended to and sent to the rear before the retreat to Centreville heights. At the battle of Chantilly, which took place in a drenching rain a few days afterwards, I was present with my regiment, which suffered no casualties.

The division moved from Chantilly, via Fairfax Court-house, Fairfax Station and Pohick church, to Alexandria, and, being reduced to a mere skeleton, went into camp near Fort Lyons to recruit and reorganize.

At the battles of Bristoe, Bull Run and Chantilly, I had, besides my own regiment, charge of the 1st Excelsior regiment, which was without a medical officer, and, at Alexandria, I, for a long time, had charge of three, and, at one time, of four regiments, owing to the absence of their medical officers." * * *

CVI. *Third Extract from Memoranda for the Surgical History of the War.* By Assistant Surgeon B. HOWARD, U. S. Army.

* * * "On the evening of the 30th of August, 1862, the army had retreated from the field, the headquarters of the general commanding being at Centreville. No field hospitals were established in the town, but all available houses and the churches were filled with wounded. The supplies here seemed adequate to the immediate necessities of those in the town. The great majority of the wounded, however, were left on the field in the vicinity of Bull Run. Early on the morning of September 1st, Surgeon McParlin, U. S. A., medical director, proceeded to the field, under a flag of truce, with a large number of surgeons detailed for the purpose, and all the ambulances which were available. A peach orchard, on the right of Warrenton turnpike, about a quarter of a mile north of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, was made the rendezvous whither the

surgeons were directed to bring the wounded. Many surgeons, however, in charge of ambulance trains, proceeded to Centreville as soon as their ambulances were loaded; this caused a scarcity of ambulances and of surgeons, so much so that it was with very great difficulty that those detailed as operators could get necessary assistants, and they had to rely mainly upon unprofessional persons for help in the most difficult cases. The battle commenced on the 28th, and continued until the evening of the 30th. All the wounded were not brought in until the 6th of September. Some of them stated that they had received no food, drink or assistance from the time they fell until brought off by the ambulances, giving a mean of four and a half days without food. Some shared the meagre fare of straggling rebels. On the evening of Tuesday, the 2d, there arose very heavy thunder storms, which were repeated the next two days, drenching the wounded. Of those brought to the peach orchard, with few exceptions, all were submitted to the necessary operations before further removal. The hot sun and drenching showers alternated to the great discomfort of the patients, but the most painful consideration was how to appease their hunger and save them and ourselves from starvation. Supplies had been forbidden to come with the flag of truce, and those which were being sent in abundance from Washington were secured by the enemy for their own wounded. On September 3d, there were about three thousand wounded on the field, but still no food; everybody suffered from hunger; and, although constantly operating, I had only a little tea, brandy and sugar. * * Shortly after, a train of ambulances arrived. Supplies of every sort now abounded, and all the remaining wounded were conveyed in ambulances to Washington on Saturday and Monday, the 6th and 8th. Both amputations and resections were performed on the field; the former, both circular and flap; and, among other operations, amputations of the knee joint with and without inclusion of the patella." * * *

CVII. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon A. H. SMITH, U. S. Army.

* * * "We reached the battle-field of Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August, after the firing had ceased. I spent the following night in assisting in the attendance upon the wounded of Banks's Corps, who were at a house near where our regiment lay. I extracted a considerable number of balls, nearly all of which were round. I think none of the wounded suffered from lack of attention or of proper appliances for their relief. I witnessed the artillery fight at Rappahannock bridge, but none of the wounded came under my observation. During the severe fighting on the 30th of August, our brigade (Towers's, of General Ricketts's division) was on the left of the line. Early in the engagement, I was separated from the command by large masses of troops, which intervened while I stopped to attend those who fell before the regiment got into position. In a few moments, the enemy had gained a position in the rear of our left, and were sweeping the ground with shell and round shot. From the position I occupied, I could distinguish our brigade by its flag, surrounded by the enemy on three sides, and receiving a heavy fire at a distance of seventy-five or a hundred yards. Finding I could render no assistance to the wounded where I was, with any safety to them or to myself, I set out for the general depot for the wounded, about half a mile to the rear. Just as I reached it, the last of the wounded were being removed, the enemy's shells tearing up the earth in every direction around the tents. The left wing was, by this time, in full retreat, and I was carried along with it over Bull Run. The first house on the left of the Centreville turnpike was filled with wounded, and from twenty-five to thirty were lying in the yard. Here I passed the night, extracting balls, applying water dressings and distributing morphine. Towards morning, a cold rain set in, but there was, fortunately, a quantity of loose boards at hand, with which shelters were contrived, affording partial protection to the wounded. * * On Monday morning, I went from Centreville to the field with the flag of truce. It was supposed, when we left Centreville, that all the wounded would be removed that day. The ambulances, said to be two hundred in number, remained, however, until nearly night, when they were loaded and sent away, taking but a portion of the wounded. Nothing more was seen of them until Thursday morning. On that portion of the field where our brigade was engaged, I found from sixty to seventy of its wounded. During the first day, assisted by Dr. Shackelford, of the 94th New York Volunteers, I succeeded in getting many of the wounded on that portion of the field collected into groups, and a part of them removed to the shade of a neighboring wood. Before night, nearly every one of the ninety soldiers who had been brought with the train to assist in removing the wounded had deserted. It was said that they went to Gainesville and were paroled. Dr. Shackelford and I were the only unwounded persons on that part of the field. It rained heavily just at dark, and the rain was followed by a cold wind. We passed the greater part of the night in carrying rails to build fires, and in distributing soup, brandy and morphine. The sufferers were cheered with the assurance that the ambulances would return in the morning. In this hope, we were disappointed, and all suffered from hunger, after the handful of bread brought with us was exhausted. There was then nothing to eat but concentrated beef essence, which was so flavored that the enfeebled stomachs of the wounded rebelled against it, even when greatly diluted. I was enabled to obtain a small quantity of stimulants, scarcely enough to give a taste to each one who required it. There was, however, an ample supply of tea, and a camp-kettle found on the field supplied us with the means of preparing it. A few blankets had been brought with the ambulances, but they were immediately distributed to the wounded near the centre of the field, and we were unable to procure any for the more distant point at which we were occupied. The nights were cold, and, but for the fires kept continually burning, the wounded must have suffered greatly. * * Between Monday morning and Thursday night, numerous amputations were performed at the central depot by the surgeons detailed for that purpose. I amputated a thigh on Monday, expecting that the patient would be sent to Washington the same day, but, afterwards, in view of the privations which had preceded and seemed likely to follow, I refrained from anything causing a further tax upon the vital powers of the wounded. The case in which I operated proved fatal on Friday. Of the mortality among those amputated by others, I have no means of judging. On Thursday morning, the ambulances returned, and brought an abundant supply of everything which the occasion demanded. On Friday, the wounded were removed from the field. Of three hundred and thirty men who went into action, the 94th New York lost, to the best of my knowledge, one hundred and sixty killed and wounded." * * *

CVIII. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services.* By Assistant Surgeon CHARLES C. LEE, U. S. Army.

* * * "On entering the army, in the beginning of November, 1862, I was ordered by the Surgeon General to report for duty to the medical director of the army of the Potomac. By Doctor Letterman, I was assigned to duty at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, and remained connected with the medical director's office until the middle of January, 1863. During this period, no military events of importance occurred, except the transfer of the army from Warrenton to Fredericksburg by General Burnside, and the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, under the same commander.

In this battle, which may be said to have lasted three days, beginning with the bombardment of the town, December 11th, an attempt was unsuccessfully made to dislodge the rebel army from the heights of Fredericksburg by our right and centre, while our left, under General Franklin, should penetrate their extreme right, and cut off their retreat. In the efforts to bridge the Rappahannock, on December 11th, General Franklin alone succeeded in laying pontoons. On the right, the enemy's sharpshooters, protected by the houses along the bank, kept our engineers at bay, in spite of the continued bombardment of the town. On the following day, little or nothing was done, on account of the dense fog that obscured everything. At daybreak, on December 13th, two pontoon bridges were laid opposite the town. Our troops crossed, and met with comparatively little opposition until they attempted to storm the heights. These attempts were continued until late in the evening, with what disastrous result is known to all. Though repulsed from the heights, they held possession of the town, where all the wounded from our right and centre were collected in the churches and other temporary hospitals; and in this condition, constantly expecting another attack, we remained December 14th and 15th. On the afternoon of the 15th, the medical director transmitted an order from the commanding general to remove all the wounded immediately across the Rappahannock. By means of the ambulances, this was done as rapidly as possible during the same afternoon and evening, and the following night the entire army recrossed in safety to their former camps. * * The wounded were conveyed to the division hospitals previously organized by the medical director. Five series of these, belonging, respectively, to the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Corps, were soon in operation at convenient points within half a mile or a mile of the river. Full details of medical officers and attendants had been appointed, and as every officer knew his place and his duties, the wounded were soon made comfortable. The supply of water, soups and food was not only abundant, but of excellent quality. * * The artillery fire to which the men had been exposed was mainly shell and canister, but little grape or solid shot being used. During a part of the day, the musketry fire was also very heavy, and most of the wounds thus resulting were made by the conoidal bullet. Both the artillery and musketry fire were at very short range. The wounded were kept in the division hospital for nearly two weeks, from the 13th to the 25th of December, when, by order of the commanding general, they were sent to the general hospitals at Washington and at Point Lookout, Maryland. The transportation, which was partly by ambulance, partly by railroad and partly by boat, was tedious and harassing to the patients, although they were made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. Most of the operations were primary. As far as I could learn, they consisted entirely of amputations, exsections and a few cases of ligation of arteries. No primary amputations or excisions were performed upon the field proper, as the hospital depots in the town and by the river, in the rear of Franklin's grand division, were both easy of access and sheltered from the enemy's fire. In the First Army Corps, amputations were especially numerous, over one hundred being reported within the first forty-eight hours after the battle. A larger number of excisions of the elbow and shoulder joints were made than have been reported from any previous engagement. The anæsthetic employed in almost every case was chloroform. I neither saw or heard of any deaths from this agent, although special inquiries were made upon the subject. From reports made to the medical director's office, the approximate number of casualties was estimated at seven thousand eight hundred. Of these, about five thousand three hundred were wounded, and about two thousand five hundred killed.

About the middle of January, 1863, I was ordered by the medical director to proceed to Aquia Creek, to take charge of the transportation of the sick, and to build a series of corps hospitals for the army on a site already selected. Here only a few days were given to provide hospital accommodation for four thousand five hundred sick, of whom the army had to be disencumbered, before a move projected by General Burnside could be effected. The difficulty of transportation, either by land or water, to the hospitals, which were two miles from Aquia Creek, rendered it impossible to push on the work as rapidly as was desired. A large number of patients were sent before the hospitals were ready to receive them, and great confusion among the officers and suffering among the patients was the consequence. These hospitals were kept in operation between two and three months, when they were broken up, and the sick transferred to Washington." * * *

CIX. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon H. S. SCHELL, U. S. Army.

* * * "On the 11th of December, the batteries with which I was serving commenced firing upon Fredericksburg, to cover the crossing of our troops. The pontoon bridges were thrown across late in the afternoon. On the 13th, we crossed the river into the town, and attacked the enemy. The men were mostly in good spirits. The batteries averaged four officers and one hundred and forty men. The supplies of medicines, hospital stores, ambulances and hospital tents exceeded anything I had ever before seen. The wounded were taken immediately to the houses in Fredericksburg in ambulances, and received careful attention. The supplies of water, food and soups were abundant, and the wounded were not exposed at all to the weather. The division was under the fire of artillery and musketry about three hours. The small arm used by the enemy was principally the rifled musket, with conoidal ball. On the 15th, our wounded were sent across the river, placed in hospital tents, and finally sent to Washington, a week or ten days afterwards, by means of the cars and steamboats. A very large number of primary amputations was performed here, together with a few exsections. Chloroform was used freely, without any bad result. The batteries lost three men. The division with which they were serving was about seven hundred strong. On the morning of the 16th, at daybreak, we recrossed the river, and occupied our old camp." * * *

CX. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon J. T. HEARD, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "At daylight, on the 11th of December, 1862, the left grand division of the army of the Potomac, commanded by Major General Franklin, and composed of the First Army Corps, Brigadier General John F. Reynolds, and the Sixth Army Corps, Major General W. F. Smith, broke camp near White Oak church, Virginia, moving to within a mile of the Rappahannock river, at a point three miles below the city of Fredericksburg, forming the extreme left of the army. Having reached this point, a construction party, consisting of the 150th New York Volunteers, commenced to lay two pontoon bridges, which were completed the same afternoon, with but little opposition from the enemy. The troops were now moved up, and one brigade of the Sixth Corps thrown over the river, the remaining force bivouacking on the north side. Before day, on the 12th of December, the troops were once more in motion; the whole of the left grand division crossed the bridges and moved to the left down the river, forming in line of battle to the left and front of the large stone house of Mr. Bernard, which was about one hundred yards from the river. Pickets were thrown out nearly to the Bowling Green road in front, and on the left as far as the brick house known as Smithfield's. The First Corps was on the left; the Sixth Corps, on the right and somewhat in rear. Batteries were posted on the north bank of the river, on the extreme left of the First Corps, in order to protect that flank. The ground occupied, by the left grand division was a large open plain, about two miles in breadth and three or four miles in length, so level that nearly all the troops could be seen from any given point. This flat was bounded on the north by the Rappahannock, and along its south side was a range of wooded hills occupied by the enemy, who was strongly entrenched. The plain was crossed longitudinally, near its centre, by the Bowling Green road, and consisted, for the most part, of ploughed fields, rendering the rapid movements of artillery and infantry very laborious. During the afternoon, a few shells were thrown by the enemy, with but little or no effect, their object evidently being to reach the bridges. During the night and early the next morning, our left was extended to several hundred yards below the Smithfield house. The men of the command were in excellent spirits and condition. The approximate strength of the First Corps was sixteen thousand men.

During the evening of the 12th of December, the three division hospitals were located, the medical officers having been previously detailed, in accordance with the circular of October 30, 1862, from the headquarters of the army. Each regiment was provided with two hospital tents. Beef stock, tea, coffee, etc., were in the ambulances in abundance. The ambulance corps was organized, as per order, on the basis of three ambulances to a regiment. Each ambulance was provided with two stretchers and two attendants besides the driver. The hospital of the 1st division was established at the Smithfield house, on Pratt's farm, directly in rear of the troops of that division, and some thirty-five hundred yards from the heights occupied by the enemy. The 2d division hospital was situated at and about the house of Mr. Pollock, on the north bank of the river, and a short distance below the pontoons. The 3d division hospital was temporarily formed in a ravine above and to the rear of the Smithfield house, it being the intention, if our troops were successful in forcing the enemy from the heights, to occupy several houses on the crest just above the ravine. An ambulance station was established on the south bank of the river behind the Bernard house, to which the wounded of the 2d division were directed to be conveyed on stretchers, and immediately taken over the river in ambulances to the hospital of that division, the 1st and 3d division hospitals were so near the field that stretchers only were needed to convey the wounded. At the time of crossing the river, also during the whole of the battle of the 13th, one assistant surgeon and six men, with three stretchers, closely followed each regiment of the corps, performing excellent service, and showing beyond doubt the efficiency of the organization. At daylight, on the 13th of December, the troops of this grand division were in line of battle. The 1st division of this corps was on the left, and not actively engaged during the day; the 3d division, in the centre; the 2d division, on the right; and the Sixth Corps, with Brigadier General Birney's division of the Third Corps, in reserve. Our pickets, as before stated, rested on or near to the Bowling Green road, the enemy's pickets occupying the opposite side of the road. At half past nine A. M., the thick fog which had enveloped both armies lifted; at the same time, our skirmishers were advanced, batteries quickly placed in position and the engagement commenced. The artillery fire was very heavy, the guns on both sides being served with great skill. The distance of the rebel batteries from our troops ranged from fifteen hundred to three thousand yards. For several hours, the wounds were occasioned almost entirely by shell. Shortly after noon, the 3d division charged the enemy in the woods and on the heights opposite the Bernard house, running completely over two or three rebel regiments with arms stacked; not being supported, however, our men were obliged to fall back. From this time, the character of the wounds of those conveyed to hospital changed, wounds from rifle balls being now the most prevalent. Apparently the arm used by the enemy was the improved rifle, with the conoidal ball; there were, however, a number wounded by buck and ball, as has been the case in all our engagements. The artillery fire continued until after dark, when our position was nearly the same as that occupied by us in the morning; perhaps a little advanced.

Almost at the first fire, cooking commenced at the hospitals, and the wounded, as quickly as brought in, were, if necessary, supplied with hot soup and coffee. Water was abundant. The operations were principally primary amputations. Chloroform was administered in every operation; no deaths took place from its use. As the position held by our troops had not materially changed since morning, the enemy still holding the heights commanding the plain, and as, during the afternoon, the hospitals of the 1st and 3d divisions had been uncomfortably hot, also as there was every prospect that the battle would be renewed the next day, it was deemed best to remove the wounded in ambulances, under cover of the night, and re-establish the hospitals on the north side of the river. This was successfully done. It is a great satisfaction to be able to state that all the wounded within our lines were that night removed from the field and cared for. Fifteen hundred were received at the three division hospitals. The 1st division hospital was re-established in a wood a quarter of a mile north of the river. The hospital tents were found amply sufficient to cover all the wounded of that division. The 3d division hospital was re-established about the house of Dr. Monson, on the north bank of the river, directly in rear of the Smithfield house. Owing to the great number of wounded in the 2d and 3d divisions, twenty extra tents were obtained from the post quartermaster at Falmouth Station. Supplies were freely and easily obtained from the medical purveyor at the same place. The weather was remarkably warm and fine for the season of the year. It was not until the wounded were sheltered that the rain fell. In no previous battle witnessed by me

were the wounded so promptly and well cared for throughout the army as at Fredericksburg. This was due to uniformity of action. Every surgeon, hospital steward, nurse, cook and ambulance attendant was assigned his position and knew it. The order organizing the ambulance corps, and the circular of October 30, 1862, have been of immense advantage, and have wrought a great change for the better in the operation of the medical department of this army. During the 14th and 15th of December, the troops were under arms in the same position they occupied on the evening of the 13th, and about twelve o'clock, on the night of the 15th, they were withdrawn safely from the south side of the Rappahannock. On the 16th, this corps went into camp near Belle Plain Landing. On or about the 19th of December, the removal of the wounded of this corps to Washington commenced. By the 25th it was completed, and the division hospitals were broken up. The command remained during the winter in camp near Belle Plain, Virginia." * * *

CXI. *Third Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon JOHN W. FOYE, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "At the battle of Fredericksburg, the brigade with which I was serving crossed the river at the lower ford at about eleven P. M. on the 12th of December, and, early the following morning, was moved to the left of the line, forming a part of General Franklin's second line of attack. It was not engaged during the first day's fight. During the night, we relieved the front line, and, on the morning of the 14th, acted as skirmishers, one company from each regiment being advanced for that purpose. The brigade was, at this time, about two thousand three hundred strong, its *morale* good, and at no time, since the commencement of the rebellion, have we been so well supplied. The field hospital was placed on the western bank of the river, completely sheltered from fire, and within one-third of a mile of our front line. Water, fuel and food were abundant, and the weather fine. The wounded were taken to the rear of the third line of battle on stretchers, from thence to the field hospital by ambulances. On the 13th, the musketry fire was very heavy, but with complete intermissions, the interval being occupied by artillery. In the afternoon, at about four o'clock, the musketry became continuous at short range, and continued till dark. On the 14th, in the morning, our skirmishers opened briskly, eliciting a desultory but effective fire from the sharpshooters of the enemy posted in the wood. The Austrian and Enfield rifles were probably the arms used by their infantry. The wounded were sent to Washington on the 16th, by rail to Aquia Creek, from thence by steamer. They had been fully treated at the field hospital. Cases admitting of no doubt were operated upon, and stumps were dressed with a view to immediate rail and river transportation. Chloroform was the only anæsthetic used. The casualties in the brigade were about seventy, and were all received the second day while skirmishing." * * *

CXII. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon C. BACON, U. S. Army.

* * * "I remained at Frederick until November 24th, when I received orders for duty with the army of the Potomac, then lying at Falmouth, Virginia. Arriving at this station, I was assigned to duty with the 1st battalion of the 14th Infantry, 1st brigade, 2d division, Fifth Army Corps. I found the battalion in a crowded division camp. The weather was cold, the nights being especially severe. On December 5th, snow fell nearly all day. The day following was extremely cold. This inclement weather found many of the men deficient in proper clothing, which, however, was speedily supplied. On Thursday morning, December 11th, the battalion moved from the camp, to participate in the advance upon Fredericksburg. The ground was thoroughly frozen, and a slight snow remained upon it. Previous to leaving the camp, the stillness of the morning had been broken by the cannonade, which was heard more distinctly as we approached Falmouth, and more rapid as the morning advanced. By noon, we were resting on our arms a little below Falmouth, and nearly opposite the city. The night following was intensely cold, so also was the night of the 12th. We remained in our position until the afternoon of the 13th, when orders were received to move the division across the river, immediately at the city. Approaching the bridge, the command became exposed to the enemy's cannon. Crossing, we were pushed rapidly to the front, for the purpose of renewing the assault upon the rebel works. Darkness, however, intervened, preventing the assault, and the division was advanced to hold the line of pickets immediately in front of the city. The day's battle had been productive of great losses. Numbers of the wounded still lay upon the field. Fortunately, however, the night was mild. The following day, Sunday, was clear and warm. Almost entire quiet prevailed on the part of both armies. During the night of Sunday, the division was withdrawn to the city. Fredericksburg lies upon a plateau, which is the first of a series of shelves or terraces that rapidly succeed each other as they recede from the river. Each successive terrace had been fortified by the enemy, thus commanding the position of our army, which was chiefly massed in the city. Had the enemy turned his artillery upon the city, the effect would have been most disastrous to us, and especially so, as our wounded still remained there. During Monday, the 15th, they were removed to the opposite bank of the river. On the morning of the 16th, our army had effected the recrossing of the Rappahannock, and my battalion returned to its former camp. My station for duty during the movement had been with the regiment; I, therefore, had little opportunity to witness the character or results of wounds. The approximate strength of the regiment at the time of action was six hundred and seventy men, of whom four were wounded. The wounded, on being removed to the opposite side of the river, were, for the most part, placed in hospital tents, till they could be made ready for transportation. The supply of medicines and food in the hands of the purveyor was abundant. * * * The winter following was comparatively mild. Little disease existed in the command. The men remained under shelter tents. These they raised from the ground; many making fires in their tents; and, with beds made from the long grass of the flats, or the tips of branches of cedar, they were very comfortable. The command participated in the attempted advance of the army to Banks's Ford, moving from camp on the 20th of January, encountering an almost continuous rain storm for forty-eight hours, when, on account of the roads having become utterly impassable, the advance was abandoned, and we returned to our previous camp on the 24th. Several cases of acute rheumatism occurred during the movement, the result of exposure to the rain and cold. But one fatal case of disease occurred in the battalion during our occupation of this camp site." * * *

CXIII. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon DE WITT C. PETERS, U. S. Army.

* * * "The occurrence of the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, gave me the opportunity of being ordered to the army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, where I reported to the medical director, Surgeon Jonathan Letterman, U. S. A., and was detailed by him to take charge of about fifteen hundred wounded, and convey them to Washington. The transportation from Falmouth to Aquia Creek was ample, but many of the cars consisted of simple platforms without covering, and were ill adapted for transporting men badly wounded, especially in mid-winter; and, for this reason, some of these unfortunates suffered much. Many of them had lost their blankets, but at the depot I found a supply belonging to the Sanitary Commission, and these I appropriated. There was no straw in the cars for making beds, and none at hand that I could take for the purpose. At Aquia Creek, we were transferred to steamboats. Here, again, there was ample room for the men, but nothing was provided for them to rest upon save the hard boards of the decks. We were well supplied with rations, nurses and attendants, who did everything possible to make the wounded comfortable. No case terminated fatally on the route, and the work of the surgeons on the field had been so faithfully performed that my services were not required even to arrest the slightest hæmorrhage. The time occupied in making the journey to Washington was about seventeen hours. Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., medical director of the District of Columbia, had everything in readiness to receive these wounded, and by him they were sent to the different hospitals in the city of Washington." * * *

CXIV. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon FRANKLIN GRUBE, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "At the battle of Fredericksburg, which took place on December 13, 1862, I was assigned to accompany my regiment, the 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the field, while the other medical officers of the regiment were ordered to duty at the division hospital during the engagement. I was with the regiment when the division in which it was (General Humphrey's) made its desperate but fruitless charge upon the rebel works above the fair grounds in the rear of the city. Here it received nearly all its loss from the enemy's musketry, at a range of fifty to one hundred and fifty yards. When the fighting was over at night, I reported to the surgeon in chief of the division, who assigned me to take charge of a branch hospital, consisting of a private house in the city, into which I received forty-four of the wounded of the division. The hospital was situated about half a mile from the point at which the division did most of its fighting. Most of the wounds were by minié balls; a small proportion, perhaps one-tenth, were shell wounds. My own regiment went into action about seven hundred strong, and lost in the engagement nearly one hundred, of whom nineteen were killed on the field. Only about half a dozen of the other wounds were mortal. Of those killed, a large proportion, perhaps two-fifths or one-half, had received shell wounds. I saw only three or four wounds from spherical bullets and buckshot. According to my observation, the supplies of medicines, hospital stores, ambulances, hospital tents, food and water were sufficient, even to abundance. Nearly all the wounded were removed from the field within an hour after they were disabled. Possibly three or four per cent. lay on the field all night, in consequence of the darkness and the nearness of the enemy's lines. There were not many operations performed before removal to general hospital, probably a dozen, among the eight hundred wounded of our whole division. All the slightly wounded were removed on the second day after the battle. Those who could walk being sent on foot across the river to the railroad station, thence, by rail and boat, distributed to the various hospitals about Washington. The others were removed at the same time in ambulances over the river to the Fifth Corps hospital, where they remained in tents nearly a fortnight before removal to general hospital. I was one of the medical officers detailed at this hospital until its removal. No case came under my observation of death during operation, or from chloroform, which was the anæsthetic mostly used." * * *

CXV. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon PHILIP ADOLPHUS, U. S. Army.

* * * "The 2d U. S. Infantry, three hundred and sixty officers and men, left camp, near Falmouth, Va., December 11, 1862, and bivouacked before Fredericksburg on the same day. The bombardment of the city began on the 11th. Our division, the 2d of the Fifth Corps, crossed the Rappahannock, under fire, during the afternoon of December 13th, and advanced through the city. The regiment, having been ordered to advance in support of a battery, marched up to a canal, near which it was placed. Darkness ensuing, the command laid down until ten P. M., when, being thrown to the front, relieving Birney's brigade, it remained twenty-four hours facing a stone wall, behind which the enemy was entrenched, and constantly firing. During the following day, the troops were obliged to lie on their faces, for the least movement brought a shower of bullets. The command was relieved at ten P. M. when it encamped for the night and the following day in the city. The army recrossed the Rappahannock, in good order, on the 16th of December, and the 2d Infantry arrived at its old camp on the 17th of December, having lost twenty-one enlisted men in wounded and missing. Hospital stores, medicines, ambulances and hospital tents were amply provided at the right time and place, the circular of October 30, 1862, being strictly obeyed. The wounded who fell on the 13th and 14th could not be removed until the evening of the 14th, it being impossible for the stretcher carriers to approach. They consequently suffered from cold and thirst. So soon as it was practicable, they were removed by ambulances to the churches and mansions of Fredericksburg, the distance averaging two hundred yards to one-half mile from the battle-field, and supplied with water, food, soups, fuel and abundant medical attendance. The fire to which our men were exposed was precise and deadly, from the minié musket, and the wounds were chiefly inflicted on the upper extremity; the men, being recumbent before a stone wall, behind which the enemy was concealed, could hardly move without inviting a volley of musketry. The wounded were all removed, previously to the evacuation of the town, to the hospitals of their divisions, and thence, by rail and boat, to the general hospitals of Washington, etc." * * *

CXVI. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Volunteer Medical Staff.*
By Surgeon CHARLES O'LEARY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "Being appointed medical director of the Sixth Corps a few days prior to the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, I had the opportunity of putting in operation the field hospital organization devised by the medical director of the army, and witnessing its beneficial results. Our hospitals were placed on the south side of the river, at the two houses belonging to the brothers Bernard. Within a very few hours after the positions were designated for the division hospitals, on December 12th, all the necessary appliances were on hand, and the arrangements necessary for the proper care of the wounded were as thorough and complete as I have ever seen in a civil hospital. During the engagements of the 13th, the ambulances being guided and governed with perfect control, and with a precision rare even in military organizations, the wounded were brought, without any delay or confusion, to the hospitals of their respective divisions. Not a single item provided in the organization for field hospitals suffered the slightest derangement, and the celerity with which the wounded were treated, and the system pervading the whole medical department from the station in the field, selected by the assistant surgeons with the regiments, to the wards where the wounded were transferred from the hands of the surgeons to be attended by the nurses, afforded the most pleasing contrast to what we had hitherto seen during the war. Our loss was not heavy, being only four hundred and fifty-seven wounded from the corps, then of twenty-two thousand aggregate strength. The wounds were of a mixed character, from shell, round shot, minie ball and common round bullet. Shell wounds were severe, and in two cases, where injuries of the arm requiring amputation had been sustained, the men did not rally from the shock. The majority of the operations, however, did well whilst the wounded were in our hands. Our position was somewhat exposed, as the ground beyond the river afforded no security from the enemy's fire, and the constant use of the bridges precluded the feasibility of hospitals on this side. Still no injuries were sustained in the hospitals, and the fire directed to points contiguous to them was very trifling. It is needless to observe that our supplies were defective in nothing. If the men could have been taken directly into general hospital from the field, their condition would hardly have been improved.

On the 15th, the hospital tents, of which we had an extra supply of forty-eight, then in the corps, were pitched this side of the river, out of range of the enemy's guns, and the wounded, with our hospital supplies, were quietly transferred to them. On the night of the 15th, the army recrossed. On the 17th, the wounded were conveyed to Falmouth, thence to Washington, under charge of medical officers, with the requisite number of nurses. Both military commanders and medical officers agree that it would have been impossible for the wounded to have received better care and treatment than they did in this battle." * * *

CXVII. *Second Extract from a Report on the Medical History of the 103d New York Volunteers.* By Assistant Surgeon A. STEINACH, 103d New York Volunteers.

* * * "In the latter part of November, we arrived at the place of destination, at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia. As it was probable that we would have to stay here in camp for many weeks, every one tried to make his quarters as comfortable as could be done with shelter tents alone. The water was good. Provisions and clothing, although at first somewhat scarce, came in afterwards in large quantities. The weather was fair, but cold, and continued so until January, 1863; consequently, the sanitary condition of the regiment during this time was good. There were usually from six to eight sick in the regimental hospital, and six to eighteen in quarters; of whom, one died of chronic dysentery, and one shot himself. The diseases usually originated from exposure to cold or from indigestion; there were but three or four cases of typhoid. During the recent battles, much experience had been acquired, many improvements had been found necessary, and a better organization was introduced into the army. Every medical officer was assigned to some particular duty in cases of emergency. The benefit of such a system could best be appreciated in the following battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, where as ample provisions for the comfort of the wounded were made as could be wished for, and where every wounded man, although many thousands were brought in, speedily received proper care. Our regiment was on the battle-field, and was under fire for a short time, but our loss was very small in proportion to that of others. One man was killed and three were slightly wounded." * * *

CXVIII. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon C. M. COLTON, U. S. Army.

* * * "On the 22d of November, 1862, I was ordered to report to the medical director of the army of the Potomac for duty, and was assigned to the 17th Infantry. At the battle of Fredericksburg, I had charge, also, of the 11th Infantry. We crossed the Rappahannock on the evening of December 13th, and having passed through the town, took up a position just beyond, where we lay down under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry until one o'clock A. M., next day, when we crossed the valley and took position directly in front of a stone wall, behind which a portion of the enemy was posted. Here the men were again ordered to lie down. As soon as it was light, they were exposed to a heavy fire, almost every one who raised himself from the ground being wounded. I had secured a suitable position for an hospital near the regiment, but after having three of my four stretcher bearers shot down within ten minutes, I was obliged to abandon the idea of carrying the wounded off the field. After dark, the regiment was relieved, and did not participate further in the battle. It had gone into action with eighteen officers and two hundred and forty-two men, and lost one officer and two men killed and twenty-two men wounded. Such of the wounded as were able to crawl to the field hospital were attended to there during the day; the remainder were removed after nightfall. From the field hospital, they were removed on stretchers, or walked to the division hospital which had been established in one of the churches in the town of Fredericksburg, about half a mile from the field. Here the supply of food, medicine and stimulants seemed to be ample, and the medical attendants were energetic and efficient. On the 15th, the

wounded were carried across the river, and were sent from Falmouth Station to Washington. The wounds appeared to have been inflicted by conoidal balls, and, as the men were lying down at the time, there was a number of flesh wounds of the glutei and of the muscles of the back. There were among the more serious wounds several comminuted fractures, almost all of which were received by the men while in the act of changing their position." * * *

CXIX. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. Army.

* * * "I reported for duty to Surgeon J. Letterman, medical director of the army of the Potomac, on the 31st of March, 1863, and was immediately assigned to duty with the 11th U. S. Infantry, 2d brigade, 2d division, Fifth Corps. On the 27th of April, the division commenced the march across the Rappahannock. In anticipation of the forthcoming battle, the detail of officers for the division hospital was made out by Assistant Surgeon Wagner, then chief medical officer of the division, and I was designated as one of the operators, my assistants being Assistant Surgeon Bacon, U. S. A., and Acting Assistant Surgeon Hieborn. But two ambulances were allowed to the division, and no stretchers or stretcher bearers, nor did any medical supply or Autenrieth wagons accompany us across the river. After a rapid march over muddy roads, the division reached the brick house of Doctor Chancellor on the evening of the 30th of April, and encamped in the woods about half a mile beyond, on the road leading from that place to Banks's Ford. After marching about one mile, the enemy opened fire with rifled shell from a section of artillery so posted as to sweep the road. The column immediately debouched to the left, forming a line of battle at right angles to the road, and advanced at double quick. Soon after leaving the road, I received orders to repair to a small frame house on a little knoll near by, which was to be used as a temporary hospital. On reaching it, I found several men with slight shell wounds. I had hardly dismounted, when the fire seemed to be concentrated on the spot; shells fell on all sides, one passing through the house; and, in five minutes, I was the only person left about the place. I then rode back about three hundred yards to another small frame house by the roadside, where I found my assistants, and was soon after joined by the other members of the staff of the hospital. By this time, Surgeon John Moore, U. S. A., medical director of the Fifth Corps, had come up with the ambulances and stretchers, and an Autenrieth wagon, having, by great personal exertion, succeeded in getting them, that morning, across the river. The infantry being now engaged, the wounded began to come in very rapidly, and I proceeded to the relief of the more urgent cases, performing several amputations, among others, two at the shoulder joint, also, one exsection of the same joint and one of the elbow. In about two hours, we were informed that our troops were falling back, and were ordered to remove the wounded to the brick house of Doctor Chancellor, then occupied as headquarters by General Hooker. We succeeded in removing all of the wounded, and within ten minutes after we left the house, the rebel lines came up to it.

On reaching the brick house, everything was found in confusion. All the large rooms in the house were locked and filled with furniture; the wounded were lying about in the veranda, in the halls, and wherever space could be found; while a crowd of teamsters, orderlies, contrabands and stragglers filled the kitchen and out-buildings. I immediately broke open the doors; had the furniture carried out, and the wounded taken into the parlors; cleared out the kitchen, and ordered a cook to prepare soup; after which, I resumed the care of the wounded. At this place, the most extensive shell wounds that I have ever seen came under my notice. In two instances, the abdominal walls were entirely carried away; and, from a third patient, I removed the entire head of a three-inch shell which had passed into the abdominal cavity, and was slightly impacted in the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ. This man suffered but little pain, was sensible of his desperate condition, but was very importunate to have the fragment removed, as he said it felt heavy and gave him the colic. After its removal, he expressed himself as much relieved; he lived forty-eight hours. In a fourth case, a large fragment of a three-inch shell had passed through the pelvis from one trochanter to the other. In another, the arm had been torn entirely off, and three inches of the brachial artery was hanging out of the wound and pulsating to within an inch of its extremity. I also observed four cases of wounds of the abdominal walls, with protrusion of unwounded intestines and omentum. In two of them, it was very difficult to return the protruded mass, which was as large as the fist, the muscles of the abdominal walls being strongly and spasmodically contracted. At first, I supposed that the difficulty was due to constriction at the base of the tumor, and enlarged the opening slightly with a probe-pointed bistoury, but the protrusion increased, and all attempts to replace the slippery mass were futile, as it glided out at one angle when pushed in at the other, until I caused one attendant to lift the patient by his head, and another by his heels, the nates just touching the ground, thus relaxing the abdominal walls, while, with silver spatulas, I lifted the abdominal walls away from and over the tumor. I then closed the wound by means of sutures and collodion. Our labors continued all night, as fresh cases were constantly coming in. Every wounded man in the house had soup and coffee served to him. But little operating was done, as few cases required it. I performed exsections of the shoulder and elbow joints, and three or four amputations here.

On the 2d of May, we were ordered to remove our wounded and rejoin our division, then lying about a mile and a half to the rear. Doctor Hieborn was left at the Chancellor house to receive and care for such men as might be brought in from the field. He was killed the next day in attempting to escape from the house. On reaching the division, I found it just preparing to march to the right of our line, to strengthen or replace the flying columns of the Eleventh Corps. It was then about four in the afternoon, but it was dusk before the column got fairly in motion. A confused medley of wagons, artillery and stragglers blocked up the road; while, to add to the confusion, the First Corps, under General Reynolds, was coming up at right angles to the line of march. The woods were full of stragglers, who were lighting fires in every direction, while a body of cavalry was attempting to drive them in and to extinguish the fires. At daybreak, I was ordered to establish a hospital in a hollow in the woods, on the road to Banks's Ford, about six hundred yards to the rear of our line of battle. Doctor Doolittle, of the 5th N. Y. Volunteers, who had been detailed as surgeon-in-chief of the hospital, having gone away, I was ordered to assume the duties of that post as well as those of operator. An old saw-mill near by furnished boards enough to make a shelter for about

forty men, and this was extended by means of evergreens and pieces of shelter tents, as far as was found necessary. Two hundred and fifty rations were obtained from the commissary of the corps, and, in the afternoon, the brigade medical supply wagons were brought up. While at this point, we received and treated about eighty wounded men, very few of whom, however, belonged to our corps. I excised the shoulder joint in two cases at this place. I operated, also, in three cases in which a ball had entered the cranium through the frontal bone, and penetrated the substance of the brain. In the first case, I merely removed the fragments and spiculæ of bone which had been forced into the cerebral substance, the ball not being found by any examination which I deemed prudent to attempt. In the second case, I removed the ball, the fragments of bone and the letter of the man's cap, which had been forced into the anterior lobe of the brain. I may add that I saw this man, four weeks afterward, in the corps hospital. At that time, the wound had nearly healed, and no unfavorable symptoms of any kind had occurred. In the third case, a Confederate, I removed the ball and fragments of bone from the centre of the anterior lobe, and forty-eight hours after, when I left, the man was leaning against a tree, smoking a pipe and observing my proceedings with great interest. In none of these cases was there any disturbance of the mental faculties, after the first two hours, during the time that they remained under my observation. On the 5th of May, by the order of Surgeon J. Moore, U. S. A., I removed all the supplies from the brigade wagons, except about fifty blankets and a few bottles of whiskey, and sent them off with all the wounded belonging to our corps. I then had the wounded belonging to other corps transferred to their respective hospitals, leaving no patients except fifteen wounded rebels. All the other medical supplies of the division, and about two hundred rations were left in charge of Assistant Surgeon Bacon, U. S. A. One hospital steward, one cook and one nurse were also detailed to remain. At five o'clock of the morning of the 6th of May, we joined the division, which was then on its way towards the river, acting as rear guard, and crossed about nine o'clock. Before leaving, I suggested to Doctor Bacon the propriety of burying, or otherwise concealing, a box of whiskey and some chloroform and morphine. This was done, and I have since been informed by Doctor Bacon that it proved a very useful precaution, as the greater part of the stores not so concealed were appropriated for the rebel wounded as soon as they came up. On the evening of the 6th of May, in a pouring rain, the division reached its old camp near Potomac creek." * * *

CXX. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services.* By Surgeon J. T. HEARD, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the 23th of April, camps were broken up, and, at noon, the First Corps moved to within one mile of the Rappahannock, bivouacking not far from White Oak church. On the 29th, before day, pontoons were brought up, but, on account of the rapid fire of the enemy's sharpshooters from their rifle pits on the opposite bank, it was impossible to construct bridges. At nine o'clock in the morning, however, a brigade of the 1st division was rapidly crossed in boats, and quickly drove the rebels from their pits, capturing ninety-five. The bridges were then put down, and the 1st division thrown across the river. Earthworks were constructed along the south bank, and the men covered. The 2d and 3d divisions remained upon the north bank. The enemy occupied the position on the opposite heights as in December. The place of crossing was a quarter of a mile below the crossing made by General Franklin on the 11th of December. The Sixth Corps crossed at the site of the former bridges. As the First Corps was not generally engaged during the battle on the Rappahannock, there is but little of interest to communicate with regard to its operations. The approximate strength of the corps was fourteen thousand men. The loss during the seven days was, in killed, wounded and missing, only two hundred and ten. At the time the bridges were constructed, the hospital tents were pitched, and the three division hospitals established near the Fitzhugh house, half a mile from the point of crossing. Before and during the time of crossing, sixty wounded were received. All the wounds were from rifle balls, at a distance of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards. The wounded were quickly cared for, all operations being primary. One amputation at the hip-joint was performed by Surgeon E. Shippen, U. S. V. As late as the 2d of June the patient was doing remarkably well.

On the 30th of April, our forces still occupied the same positions as on the 29th. At half past five in the afternoon, the enemy opened fire on the bridges from a battery of four twenty-pound Parrott guns at a distance of two thousand eight hundred yards. This battery was replied to by eight three-inch guns posted on the north bank, the fire continuing until dark. Twenty men were wounded by shell, and taken to hospital. May 1st, the rebels were seen moving large numbers of troops to their right, but there was no engagement. The wounded of the previous two days were doing well. Supplies were ample. May 2d, at eight o'clock in the morning, the 1st division recrossed the bridges, and the whole corps moved up the river to United States Ford, a distance of sixteen miles. At the time of recrossing, the enemy again opened with their Parrott guns, wounding fifteen men of the 1st division. They were immediately taken in ambulances to hospital. Four hospital tents were left standing near the Fitzhugh house; the wounded were placed in them, the house was also occupied, and the whole left in charge of Surgeon A. W. Whitney, of the 13th Massachusetts. The remaining tents were struck, wagons packed, and, together with the ambulance trains, moved in the rear of the troops. At dark, the head of the column crossed the bridges at United States Ford, and, at midnight, took position on the Chancellorsville road, with the right resting on Hunting Creek. This corps, which, in the morning, formed the extreme left of the army, was now upon the extreme right. Earthworks were thrown up, and every preparation made for battle. Up to the evening of the 5th, no engagement took place. There was, however, some little skirmishing, by which we had fifteen men wounded by rifle balls, who were cared for, and afterwards sent to Washington. Early on the morning of the 6th, the whole of the army recrossed the ford. On the 7th, this corps went into camp near White Oak church. On the 8th, sixty of the slightly wounded were sent from the Fitzhugh house to corps hospital, near Wind-mill Point, and to their regiments. On the 25th, twenty-two wounded were sent to Washington from the same hospital, leaving but fifteen seriously wounded men at that place, who were well cared for and are doing remarkably well." * * *

CXXI. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon C. BACON, U. S. Army.

* * * "April 27, 1863, the battalion (1st battalion 14th Infantry) broke camp and marched with the Fifth Corps, by way of Kelly's Ford, to Chancellorsville, crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, making a detour for the purpose of pushing the enemy from United States Ford, thereby permitting our trains and the troops at that point to cross, and arriving at Chancellorsville, May 3d. * * May 1st, the division was advanced a mile and a half along the Fredericksburg road, when the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery. I accompanied the battalion near to the position of the enemy, but being detailed on the operating staff of the hospital of the division, I returned for that duty. The hospital was established at a farmhouse immediately on the Fredericksburg road, and at a short distance from the line of battle. It afterwards proved to be too near the front. The division pressed the enemy backward for an hour, but not being supported on either flank, it was ordered to retire, having suffered considerably in killed and wounded. It now became necessary to remove the wounded without delay to the Chancellor house, which was accomplished with ambulances, the wounded having been brought from the battle-field upon stretchers. May 2d, as the Chancellor house had become untenable, I received orders from the medical director to take the wounded, with the exception of those who had sustained major operations, to the corps hospital at Brooks's Station, on the Falmouth and Aquia Creek railroad. I returned from this duty, the following day, at noon. The battle of the morning was over, and the lines of the army had been reconstructed at the rear of the Chancellor house. The hospital of the division was now established in the woods in the rear of the position of the Fifth Corps. Tuesday, May 5th, it was decided to withdraw the army to the north bank of the Rappahannock. This was accomplished on the following day. I had orders from the medical director to remain with the wounded, and also to take charge of a large amount of commissary stores, medical and hospital supplies belonging to the division, and intended for the benefit of the wounded of our army remaining in the hands of the enemy. These supplies were taken possession of by Medical Director Holt, of A. P. Hill's division of the enemy's forces, with the promise that all should be used for the benefit of our wounded. I regret, however, to say that this promise was not kept, and that only a small portion of the stores were issued to the men of our army. Previous to the retiring of our army, I had cached a box of whiskey, which I afterward obtained, and which proved of much value. Were I again placed in similar circumstances, I should cache all supplies that might be imperatively required. On being relieved of these duties, I began work at the Hill hospital, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Webster, U. S. A. This hospital was on the field of the action of the Third Corps on Sunday, and near to the Chancellor house. At this date, May 7th, but few of the dead remained unburied. Our wounded had been collected upon the battle-field, or in its immediate vicinity, and were mostly under the care of our own surgeons. I found all the wounded had been removed from the position of the engagement of the 2d division of the Fifth Corps. The Third and Eleventh Corps had each left many wounded on the field. By command of General Colston, the hospitals in which they had been collected were placed under the direction of Surgeon George Suckley, U. S. V., medical director of the Eleventh Corps, who had been made a prisoner during the battle of Saturday, May 3d. At the Hill hospital, there were some two hundred of our wounded. Some of these occupied the buildings of the plantation, which were of the poorest character. The larger part, however, were provided with shelter by pieces of shelter tent united. This shelter, imperfect as it was, did much to protect the men from the rains. No blankets or bedding were supplied, yet it was said that this hospital was the most efficient and the best provided of any of the Union hospitals. An extremely limited amount of medicines, dressings and other supplies, were issued. The commissary stores were sufficient for subsistence. As a consequence of the insufficiency of clothing, and want of proper quantity and quality of food, the vital powers of the men became exhausted, and frequently gangrene supervened on wounds of apparently minor importance. No capital operations were performed, except such as were necessary to preserve life. It may be said, in extenuation of this treatment of our wounded by the rebel authorities, that it was chiefly owing to their own want of food, clothing and other necessaries, and that we received from them much attention and courtesy. The hospital attendants remaining with me by order of the medical director were not paroled as prisoners of war, and I was permitted to take my instruments and hospital knapsacks with me on my return to our lines. Monday, May 11th, supplies were received from Medical Director Letterman, together with additional medical assistance, which latter, however, was not required. We only needed the supplies to enable us to do our work. The wounds received by our men were principally caused by the rifle bullet. Although the battle had been largely fought with artillery, but few wounds presented that had been produced by cannon shot or shell; and those, though more fearful to look at, were, I think, not so destructive of life as wounds caused by the bullet. Friday, May 14th, the removal of the last of the wounded to the north bank of the Rappahannock, under flag of truce, was effected. At the Hill hospital we had, under the direction of Surgeon Suckley, taken every precaution to put the men in a comfortable condition for the transfer. The complicated injuries, where there were fractures of bone or other dangerous lesions, were placed in proper supports, firmly bound, and the men were then well supported in the ambulances by pads and blankets. In this manner, we were enabled to transport the wounded with comparatively little suffering. Immediately at the crossing of the river, in order to meet whatever demands might arise, a building was occupied, to furnish food and such other supplies as might be required by the wounded as they passed. These supplies were essential, and were furnished, I believe, by Surgeon John Moore, U. S. A., medical director of the Fifth Army Corps. May 15th, I returned to my command, having accomplished the transfer of the last of the wounded to the hospitals of our own army." * * *

CXXII. *Third Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon PHILIP ADOLPHUS, U. S. Army.

* * * "The Fifth Corps, of which the 2d Infantry formed a part, left camp near Falmouth, Virginia, April 27th, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, and the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, in conjunction with the remainder of the 2d brigade. The enemy was met two miles south of Chancellorsville on the 1st of May. The regiment formed in line of battle

on the right of the 6th Infantry, and advanced through thick woods for over half a mile to a slight rise of ground within a hundred and fifty yards of the enemy, who opened a heavy fire of musketry, which was replied to by our men. The regiment remained in this position until ordered to fall back. The loss at this point was twenty-seven officers and men. The 2d division remained entrenched in a strong position on the 2d and 3d of May. On the 6th, the whole army recrossed the Rappahannock by the United States Ford, the 2d, 4th and 14th Infantry covering the retreat. The approximate strength of the brigade at the time of action was about one thousand four hundred and fifty men. The hospital supplies, ambulances, etc., were abundant. The whole medical service was regulated by Circular No. 4, Surgeon General's Office, March 25, 1863. The major part of the wounded in the engagement of Friday fell into the hands of the enemy, and were well cared for. The wounded of the battle of Chancellorsville also remained in the hands of the enemy for the space of ten days, and were well treated, though their medical supplies were not abundant. Previously to the retreat of our forces, the wounded of our division had every care, and were well supplied with water, food, soups, and exposed to no hardships. The minié rifle, at the distance of four hundred yards, was the weapon used by the enemy. Indeed, every engagement demonstrates an abundant supply of superior quality of all arms, when compared with earlier contests. Very few round balls, buckshot and slugs are now employed by the rebels, whilst, at the battle of Winchester, a large part of their ammunition was of the kind last mentioned.

Primary amputations, as well as excisions, were numerous. Those which came under my observation, despite the depressing influences of a retreat and the transportation of the wounded over bad roads, did admirably. The results would have been better, no doubt, had we been able to remain on the other side of the Rappahannock, for many primary operations would then have been performed, which were necessarily postponed. The rebel surgeons, however, operated as early as possible, and with good success so far as our men were concerned." * * *

CXXIII. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon FRANKLIN GRUBE, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "At the battle of Chancellorsville, I was assigned to the division hospital as assistant operating surgeon, and aided Surgeon C. N. Chamberlain, U. S. V., in performing a number of amputations. Our corps (General Sedgwick's), in this engagement, numbered about twenty-four thousand, and lost nearly four thousand five hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Its position was on the left, near Fredericksburg, and it charged upon and carried the heights in the rear of the city, the same from which my former division was repulsed nearly five months before. The missiles employed by the enemy, and the proportion of killed and wounded in this engagement, were, as nearly as I could ascertain, about the same as in the former engagement here. The position of our hospital was at first on the Rappahannock, about half a mile east of the city. On the 3d of May, it was removed into the city. On the 4th, we recrossed the river, and carried the wounded under our care to about half a mile north of the point of crossing. Our supplies of all kinds I believe to have been sufficient; and though I observed tardiness in several instances in administering them, owing to the confusion always existing upon such occasions, I am not prepared to attach blame to any one. I observed no death from amputation, or during any other operation, and none from chloroform, which was the anæsthetic we employed. On the fourth day after the engagement, all the wounded of our corps were sent by railway in charge of Surgeon J. P. Petheridge, of the 65th New York, and myself, to Aquia Creek, there to be transferred to boats, to be taken to Washington for distribution to the general hospitals. On the way, the only evil feature I observed was the want of trained and disciplined nurses, in consequence of which several of the wounded who needed attention were not promptly waited on during the night. After the removal of the wounded, I rejoined my command (the batteries of the 3d division, Sixth Corps), and, on the 13th of May, received an order from the medical director of the corps assigning me to duty at the corps hospital near Potomac Creek bridge, where, for a few days, I had charge of the 3d division. After the arrival of Surgeon Chamberlain, I assisted him in reorganizing the hospital." * * *

CXXIV. *Third Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon CHARLES O'LEARY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "In May, 1863, the Sixth Corps operated singly against the heights of Fredericksburg, whilst the main army was at Chancellorsville. The distance the corps moved over rendered celerity and despatch, in the preparation of hospitals during the operations, essentially necessary. The troops crossed three miles below the town at one o'clock A. M., May 3d. Their position would not permit the hospitals to be advanced beyond the point of crossing. At four o'clock A. M., one division effected a lodgement in the town. A bridge was soon thrown across the river at this place, and, with the permission of the General commanding, the hospital supplies and ambulances were brought to a point contiguous to the bridge, ready to be sent over as soon as the heights were taken. Whilst awaiting the action, houses were selected and put in fit condition for hospitals. The charge was made at one o'clock P. M., the heights were taken, and, in less than half an hour, we had over eight hundred wounded. Two hours after the engagement, such was the celerity and system with which ambulances worked, the whole number of wounded were within the hospitals under the care of surgeons and nurses. The corps, however, pushed on, and, at five o'clock, four miles from the town, encountered the enemy in strong force. A severe action took place. All night the ambulances were kept running, bringing in wounded. At four o'clock on the morning of the 4th, as they approached the town, the enemy advanced from the left, and occupied the hills in their rear. A few moments later and they would have been captured. The wounded, however, were all brought off at this time, with the exception of twenty-six, afterwards obtained under flag of truce. As the enemy occupied the hills, and would soon have the town, it became necessary to remove the hospital to the north side. This was done with very little discomfort to the wounded. At eleven o'clock A. M., the hospitals were re-established in tents on this side of the river. Being cut off from the corps by way of Fredericksburg, it became necessary to seek communication with it by some other route. For this, ambulances, with medical officers and supplies, were hurried up to Banks's Ford. A

severe action was going on in the afternoon. The wounded able to walk made their way to the ford. Only seventeen ambulances were able to reach the troops. Even these could not reach the battle-ground, owing to the steady repulse of our troops. The slightly wounded only were saved from the field. These were removed to the Sixth Corps hospital near Potomac Creek bridge, as were, also, the slighter cases from the action of the previous day. The wounded from the different engagements of the corps now numbered one thousand seven hundred, of whom nine hundred and thirty were sent to Washington on the 7th and 8th of May. The rest were lodged in the corps hospital. Eighty-nine were afterwards obtained under flag of truce: sixty-three from Banks's Ford, and twenty-six from Fredericksburg. Surgeons, with supplies, were sent within the enemy's lines to attend to them whilst there. The wounds were less severe than I have seen in any other engagement of the war, and the number of operations required was very few in proportion. This was due, probably, to the small proportion of shell wounds received. Of those received at first into our own hospitals, the operations promised very favorable results. Of those detained within the enemy's lines, the operations being all secondary, the aspect was not so favorable; sloughing occurred in many instances, with secondary hæmorrhage, and this to such an extent that re-amputation has been necessary in some instances. In every case, anæsthetics were administered, no bad results following. Our hospital organization was strictly on the plan prescribed in the circular of the medical director of the army. Supplies of everything necessary were never for a moment deficient. * * *

CXXV. *Fourth Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon JOHN W. FOYE, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "At the battle of Chancellorsville, the Third Corps, of which our regiment formed a part, crossed early on the morning of the 2d of May, and took position on the left and centre, where they established a line of breastworks. Early on the following morning, they received the first of a series of assaults made by the enemy through the day. In the afternoon, the corps was shifted to the right, which position they retained till the army was withdrawn, May 6th. The strength of the brigade was about two thousand five hundred, in good condition and well supplied. On the first day, the field hospital was half a mile from the front. On the second day, it was removed to a more prudent distance to the rear, probably about a mile. At the new site, water and food were plenty, but there was no shelter save that afforded by the few houses near by. On the 5th, at four o'clock, P. M., it commenced raining violently, and continued to do so through the night. The storm lasted, with less severity, three days. The wounded were removed by the ambulance corps, which was very efficient. The day prior to re-crossing, the ambulance train plied constantly between the front and field hospitals. The battle was a series of assaults, extending over a period of three days, commencing with artillery fire, which was followed by musketry at short range. There was, probably, no material difference between the arms used by the enemy and those of our own army, in which all the modern varieties were represented. On the afternoon of the 4th, a train of thirty-five ambulances of the Third Corps was loaded for the corps hospital near Potomac Creek. From the condition of the roads, the journey was a very tedious one. The last train, containing forty-two patients, left the eastern shore of the ford at eleven A. M. on the 7th for the Third Corps hospital. Many capital operations were performed on the field during the first and second days; later than this the medical corps was principally occupied in preparing the wounded for transportation. Chloroform was the only anæsthetic used." * * *

CXXVI. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon E. DE W. BRENNEMAN, U. S. Army.

* * * "April 2, 1863, I returned to the army of the Potomac, and was assigned to duty with the 12th Infantry, in which regiment I am now serving. The regiments of the division to which it belonged left camp on Monday, April 27th, at ten A. M., marching to Hartwood church, at which point all the ambulances were ordered to return to camp, except one to each brigade. On Tuesday, we reached the Old Stone church, crossed the Rappahannock on pontoons, at Kelley's Ford, at ten A. M., and the Rapidan, at Ely's Ford, at nine P. M. On Wednesday, we marched to Chancellorsville, via United States Ford, and went into camp near there, Thursday, the 30th, at four P. M. On Friday, May 1st, at twelve M., General Sykes, with a command of between four and five thousand men, engaged the rebel General Anderson's division on the Fredericksburg and Richmond road, one mile north of camp. The action lasted until half past two in the afternoon, when the order was given to retire to the old camp. The condition of our troops was excellent, and their conduct in battle unexampled for bravery. A division hospital under charge of Surgeon Doolittle, of the 5th New York, with Assistant Surgeons Howard and Billings, U. S. A., as operators, was established in a dwelling half a mile in the rear of the engagement. To this point, the wounded were promptly conveyed on stretchers from the field; thence they were conveyed in ambulances to the Chancellor house, and, subsequently, to the neighborhood of United States Ford. I remained in the rear of my regiment on the field, attending to the wounded. Nearly all the operations were performed at the field hospital, and I had no opportunity of witnessing them. We arrived safely at our old camp, near Falmouth, Virginia, on Wednesday, May 6th. The losses in the regiment were one enlisted man killed and five wounded." * * *

CXXVII. *Fourth Extract from Memoranda for the Surgical History of the War.* By Assistant Surgeon B. HOWARD, U. S. Army.

* * * At the battle of Chancellorsville, we crossed the Rappahannock on the 29th of April. The Fifth Corps, with which I was serving, moved via Kelley's Ford. On the 30th, we forded the Rapidan. We halted in the vicinity of the enemy, near Chancellorsville, about two o'clock P. M. Next morning, the 2d division and artillery, of which I was the senior operator, advanced along the Fredericksburg plank-road and encountered the enemy, who were posted across and on either

side of it. The hospital for the 2d division and artillery was in a house about two miles from the Chancellor house. Here the wounded had been rapidly attended to for about two hours and a half, when a retreat was ordered, leaving the hospital in front of the line of battle. The patients were quickly hurried away to the Chancellor house, our next hospital. The troops continued to fall back on the left, so as to bring this hospital under occasional artillery fire, and the next day, at times, under musketry fire. The wounded of this and some other commands we treated here, and, during the morning of the 2d, all men of our own command were sent to the rear in ambulances. May 2d, about four o'clock P. M., the Eleventh Corps, on our right, retreated. Officers were detailed to be left behind, and the operating staff went farther to the rear. One of the medical officers thus left was shot while in discharge of his duty. Sykes's division was now formed in line across the road leading to the ford, and our third field hospital was established about a half mile to the rear of this line, close by the road to the ford. While here, supplies of every sort were in abundance except tents, the only shelter for the wounded being sheds extemporized of evergreens and brushwood. We received here about one hundred and fifty wounded, including some of the enemy. During the night of the 4th, there was a very heavy rain, drenching the wounded. By the evening of the 5th, all the wounded, except prisoners, were safely removed beyond the river to the corps hospital in the vicinity of Brooks's Station. Large supplies of stores and a medical officer were left with the wounded prisoners, and before daylight of the 6th, all our forces had retreated north of the Rappahannock. Different corps left large numbers of wounded on the field. Some were lying, between the opposing lines of battle, in the brush, which is said to have caught fire, neither friend nor foe being able to render aid. A few days after the retreat, ambulances were sent for our wounded, with a flag of truce. The wounded of the different corps were mainly treated in the field hospitals in the vicinity of Brooks's Station, and sent to Washington, when able to endure further transportation, by railroad. There was one death, at the last field hospital, from chloroform. A post mortem discovered a ball lying behind the trachea, below the level of cricoid cartilage." * * *

CXXVIII. *Third Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon J. T. CALHOUN, U. S. Army.

* * * "At the battle of Chancellorsville, I had medical charge of the 2d division, Third Corps. Its loss was very large, and many of the wounded were left upon the field. After the battle, I went, in obedience to orders, with the flag of truce in charge of Assistant Surgeon M. J. Asch, U. S. A., to aid in the removal of our wounded from within the rebel lines. This was speedily accomplished. Those of my division were placed in hospital at Potomac Creek, and were carefully treated, under my own personal supervision, by Assistant Surgeon Janes, of the 7th New Jersey, and the medical officers on duty with him." * * *

CXXIX. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon C. M. COLTON, U. S. Army.

* * * "At the battle of Chancellorsville, the 17th Infantry was in the first line of skirmishers on the morning of May 1st. I was on duty with the regiment, but found it impossible to keep up with it, the wounded of my own and other regiments being brought to me faster than I could attend to them. As our skirmishers fell back, I was obliged to transport the wounded from the field, which was done on litters extemporized from blankets, etc., the ambulances and stretchers not having come up. I succeeded in getting them all to the Chancellor house, where, I believe, they were well cared for; but, being obliged to follow the regiment, am unable to give any further account of them. The 17th Infantry went into this action with twenty-one officers and three hundred and ten men. It lost two officers and five men killed, one officer and twenty-one men wounded, and six men missing. The wounds were mostly inflicted by conoidal balls and fragments of shell. They were generally severe, the proportion of wounds of the trunk being greater than I ever saw before." * * *

CXXX. *Report on the Operations of the Medical Department during the Battle of Gettysburg.* By Surgeon JONATHAN LETTERMAN, U. S. A., Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER C. H., VA., October 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report on the operations of the medical department of this army at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863:

As the subject of transportation has an important bearing upon the manner in which the wounded are attended to after a battle, it is necessary to make some allusion to the manner in which this department was supplied. It is scarcely necessary to say that, if the transportation is not sufficient to enable the officers of the department to conduct it properly, the consequences must fall upon the wounded. In the autumn of 1862, I investigated the subject very carefully, with a view to the adoption of some system, instead of the irregular method which, prior to that time, was in vogue; to limit the amount necessary and to have that amount always available. The transportation allowed was one wagon to each regiment, and one to each brigade. This gave all that was required, and was not too much. It may be remarked that it was a reduction to nearly one-half that which had been in use prior to that time. This system worked well. At the battle of Chancellorsville the department had, upon the left bank of the Rappahannock, means sufficient, had it been allowed to use them, to take care of many more wounded than came under its control.

On the 19th of June, while the army was on the march from before Fredericksburg to some unknown point north of the Potomac river, the headquarters being near Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, the transportation of the department was cut down, on an average of two wagons in a brigade, in opposition to my opinion, expressed verbally and in writing. This reduction necessitated the turning in of a large portion of the supplies, tents, etc., which were necessary for the proper

MAP of MILITARY OPERATIONS in N. E. VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and PENNSYLVANIA.

Plate IX.

Appendix to Part I of the History of the



care of the wounded in the event of a battle. Three wagons were assigned to a brigade of one thousand five hundred men, doing away with regimental wagons. This method, in its practical working, is no system at all, as it is liable to constant changes, and proved to be, what I supposed at the time it would be, a failure, as it did not give the department the means necessary to conduct its operations. Headquarters left Fairfax Court-house on the 26th of June for some point as yet unknown in Maryland or Pennsylvania. On the 25th of that month, I directed Assistant Surgeon Brinton, U. S. A., to proceed to Washington and obtain the supplies I had ordered the medical purveyor to have put up, and there await orders. On the 26th, he was ordered to proceed with them to Frederick. This step was taken to obviate the want of supplies consequent upon the reduction of transportation. At this date, it was not known that the army would be near Frederick, still the risk had to be run, and the event justified the order, Dr. Brinton arriving at Frederick on the 28th of June, the day after the arrival of headquarters there, with twenty-five army-wagon loads of such supplies as would be most required in case of a battle. The train with these supplies followed that of headquarters until we reached Taneytown. On the 1st of July, the trains were not permitted to come farther, and, on the 2d, were ordered to the rear, near Westminster. On the 1st, it was ordered that 'Corps commanders and the commander of the artillery reserve will at once send to the rear all their trains, excepting ammunition wagons and ambulances, parking them between Union Mills and Westminster.' On the 2d, these trains were ordered still further to the rear, and parked near Westminster, nearly twenty-five miles distant from the battle-field. The effect of this order was to deprive the department almost wholly of the means for taking care of the wounded until the result of the engagement of the 2d and 3d, was fully known. I do not instance the effect of this order, except to show its influence upon the department; the expediency of the order I, of course, do not pretend to question, but its effect was to deprive this department of the appliances necessary for the proper care of the wounded, without which it is as impossible to have them properly attended to as it is to fight a battle without ammunition. In most of the corps the wagons exclusively used for medicines moved with the ambulances, so that the medical officers had a sufficient supply of dressings, chloroform and such articles until the supplies came up, but the tents and other appliances which are as necessary were not available until the 5th of July. The supply of Dr. Brinton reached the field on the evening of the 4th of July. This supply, together with the supplies ordered by me on the 5th and 6th of July, gave more than was required. The reports of Dr. Brinton and Dr. Taylor show that I ordered more supplies than were used up to the 18th of July, when the hospitals were taken from under my control. Surgeon Taylor, medical inspector of this army, who was ordered, on the 29th of July, to Gettysburg, to examine into the state of affairs there, reports to me that he made 'the question of supplies a subject of special inquiry among the medical officers who had remained with the wounded during and for a month subsequent to the battle. The testimony in every instance was conclusive that at no time had there been any deficiency; but, to the contrary, that the supply furnished by the medical purveyor had been, and still continued to be, abundant.' This is, perhaps, sufficient to show that not only were supplies ordered in advance, but that they were on hand when required, notwithstanding the difficulty in consequence of the inability of the railroad to meet the requirements made upon it, until after General Haupt took charge of it on the 9th of July. I have not deemed it necessary to present any tables showing the amounts ordered and issued, considering what I have above stated sufficient to show the action of this department. The chief want was tents and other appliances for the better care of the wounded. I had an interview with the commanding general on the evening of the 3d of July, after the battle was over, to obtain permission to order up the wagons containing the tents, etc. This request he did not think expedient to grant but in part, allowing one-half of the wagons to come to the front; the remainder were brought up as soon as it was considered by him proper to permit it. To show the result of the system adopted upon my recommendation, regarding transportation and the effect of the system of field hospitals, I may here instance the hospital of the Twelfth Corps, in which the transportation was not reduced, nor the wagons sent to the rear at Gettysburg. Surgeon McNulty, medical director of that corps, reports that 'it is with extreme satisfaction that I can assure you that it enabled me to remove the wounded from the field, shelter, feed them, and dress their wounds within six hours after the battle ended, and to have every capital operation performed within twenty-four hours after the injury was received.' I can, I think, safely say that such would have been the result in other corps had the same facilities been allowed; a result not to have been surpassed, if equalled, in any battle of magnitude that has ever taken place. A great difficulty always exists in having food for the wounded. By the exertions of Colonel Clarke, chief commissary, thirty thousand rations were brought up on the 4th of July and distributed to the hospitals. Some of the hospitals were supplied by the commissaries of the corps to which they belonged. Arrangements were made by Colonel Clarke to have supplies in abundance brought to Gettysburg for the wounded. He ordered them, and, if the railroad would transport them, they would be on hand.

Over six hundred and fifty medical officers are reported as present for duty at that battle. These officers were engaged assiduously, day and night, with little rest, until the 6th, and in the Second Corps, until the 7th of July, in attendance upon the wounded. The labor performed by these officers was immense. Some of them fainted from exhaustion induced by over exertion, and others became ill from the same cause. The skill and devotion shown by the medical officers of this army were worthy of all commendation; they could not be surpassed. Their conduct as officers and as professional men was admirable. Thirteen of them were wounded; one of whom, Surgeon W. S. Moore, 61st Ohio, Eleventh Corps, died on the 6th of July, from the effects of his wounds received on the 3d. The idea, very prevalent, that medical officers are not exposed to fire, is thus shown to be wholly erroneous. The greater portion of the surgical labor was performed before the army left. The time for primary operations had passed, and what remained to be done was to attend to making the men comfortable, dress their wounds and perform such secondary operations as from time to time might be necessary.

One hundred and six medical officers were left behind when the army left; no more could be left, as it was expected that another battle would, within three or four days, take place; and, in all probability, as many wounded be thrown upon our hands as at the battle of the 2d and 3d, which had just occurred. * * I asked the Surgeon General, July 7th, to send twenty medical officers to report to Surgeon H. Janes, hoping they might prove of some benefit, under the direction of the medical officers of this army who had been left behind. I cannot learn that they were ever sent. Dr. Janes was left in general charge of the hospitals, and, to provide against contingencies, was directed, if he could not communicate with me, to do so directly with the Surgeon General, so that he had full power to call directly upon the Surgeon General to supply any want that

might arise. The ambulance corps throughout the army acted in the most commendable manner during those days of severe labor. Notwithstanding the great number of wounded, amounting to fourteen thousand one hundred and ninety-three, I know, from the most reliable authority and from my own observation, that not one wounded man of all that number was left on the field within our lines early on the morning of the 4th of July. A few were found after daylight beyond our farthest pickets, and these were brought in, although the ambulance men were fired upon, when engaged in this duty, by the enemy, who were within easy range. In addition to this duty, the line of battle was of such a character, resembling somewhat a horse-shoe, that it became necessary to remove the most of the hospitals further to the rear, as the enemy's fire drew nearer. This corps did not escape unhurt: one officer and four privates were killed, and seventeen wounded, while in the discharge of their duties. A number of horses were killed and wounded, and some ambulances injured. These facts will show the commendable and efficient manner in which the duties devolving upon this corps were performed, and great credit is deservedly due to the officers and men for their praiseworthy conduct. I know of no battle-field from which wounded men have been so speedily and so carefully removed, and I have every reason to feel satisfied that their duties could not have been performed better or more fearlessly.

Before the army left Gettysburg, and knowing that the wounded had been brought in from the field, six ambulances and four wagons were ordered to be left from each corps to convey the wounded from their hospitals to the railroad depot for transportation to other hospitals. From the Cavalry Corps, but four ambulances were ordered, as this corps had a number captured by the enemy at or near Hanover a few days previously. I was informed by General Ingalls that the railroad to Gettysburg would be in operation on the 6th, and upon this based my action. Had such been the case, this number would have been sufficient. As it proved that this was not in good running order for some time after that date, it would have been better to have left more ambulances. I acted, however, on the best information that could be obtained.

The number of our wounded, from the most reliable information at my command, amounted to fourteen thousand one hundred and ninety-three. The number of Confederate wounded who fell into our hands was six thousand eight hundred and two; making the total number of wounded thrown by that battle upon this department twenty thousand nine hundred and ninety-five. The wounded of the 1st of July fell into the hands of the enemy, and came under our control on the 4th of that month. Instruments and medical supplies belonging to the First and Eleventh Corps were in some instances taken from the medical officers of those corps by the enemy.

Previous to leaving Gettysburg, on the 5th and 6th of July, I ordered supplies to be sent to Frederick from Washington and Philadelphia, to meet the wants of the department in the event of another battle, which there was every reason to suppose would occur shortly after the army left Gettysburg. While at the latter place, I asked the Surgeon General to have fifty medical officers ready to meet me at such a point as I should thereafter indicate. On the 7th of July, I desired them to be sent to Frederick. Late in the night of the 9th, forty-seven of them reported. These officers were assigned to make up as far as possible the deficiency of medical officers existing in consequence of the large detail from this army left at Gettysburg. Tents were ordered by my request, and the corps supplied as far as their transportation would permit, and the remainder kept in reserve. It is not necessary to enter into the detailed list of the articles ordered and on hand ready for the anticipated battle. I have the orders in my office, and it is with pleasure that I can state, for the information of the commanding general, that, notwithstanding the short time in which I had to make the necessary preparations, this department was, when near Boonsboro', fully prepared to take care of the wounded of another battle of as great magnitude as that which the army had just passed through at Gettysburg. It is unnecessary to do more than make an allusion to the difficulties which surrounded the department at the engagement at Gettysburg. The inadequate amount of transportation; the impossibility of having that allowed brought to the front; the cutting off our communication with Baltimore, first by way of Frederick, and then by way of Westminster; the uncertainty, even as late as the morning of July 1st, as to a battle taking place at all, and, if it did, at what point it would occur; the total inadequacy of the railroad to Gettysburg to meet the demands made upon it after the battle was over; the excessive rains which fell at that time, all conspired to render the management of the department a matter of exceeding difficulty, and yet abundance of medical supplies were on hand at all times. Rations were provided and shelter obtained as soon as the wagons were allowed to come to the front, although not as abundant as necessary, on account of the reduced transportation.

Medical officers, attendants, ambulances and wagons were left when the army started from Maryland, and the wounded well taken care of, and especially so, when we consider the circumstances under which the battle was fought, and the length and severity of the engagement. The conduct of the medical officers was admirable. Their labors not only began with the beginning of the battle, but lasted long after the battle had ended. When other officers had time to rest, they were busily at work, and not merely at work, but working earnestly and devotedly.

I have not considered it necessary to give in this report more than a very general outline of the operations of this department at that time. To enter into a detailed account of them would, I presume, be more than the commanding general would desire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LETTERMAN, *Medical Director.*

Brigadier General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant General, Army of the Potomac.*

CXXXI. *Fourth Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon J. T. CALHOUN, U. S. Army.

* * * "From Emmettsburg, the division (2d division, Third Corps) crossed into Pennsylvania, and participated with honor and great loss in the battle of Gettysburg. It joined in the fight on the second day of the battle. About nightfall, Major General Sickles, commanding the corps, was wounded, and the medical director of the corps, Surgeon Thomas Sim, U. S. V., with my assistance, amputated the injured limb. Surgeon Sim, at the request of the General, accompanied him to the rear.

The medical care of the corps then devolved upon me. I immediately selected a new site for the hospital of the corps, that hitherto occupied having been rendered untenable by the fire of the enemy, and had our wounded, over three thousand in number, removed thither. * * During the following winter, I took every measure to put my division in the best hygienic condition. New, large, well ventilated and well warmed huts were built; the camps were thoroughly drained by a complete system of ditches, and great attention was paid to camp police. The regimental camps were inspected daily by their surgeons, who reported to the regimental commanders. The surgeon-in-chief of each brigade weekly inspected the camp of his brigade and its regimental hospitals, and reported to the brigade commander, and a surgeon was detailed daily, whose duty it was to visit the various camps of the division and their environs, and the division and regimental hospitals, and make a written report thereon to me. 'He is especially to observe the location and police of the several camps and their drainage, the cleanliness and ventilation of the quarters, the removal of offal, the number and condition of latrines, the character of the food and the manner in which it is cooked, and report if, in his opinion, the health of the command is in any way endangered. The cleanliness, ventilation and warmth of the several hospitals, the care bestowed upon the sick, the character of the food furnished them, and the attention paid them by medical officers, stewards and nurses, are likewise to be observed and reported upon.' This complete and thorough inspection system secured us a division camp as nearly perfect as it was possible to make camps in the field. We had but a very few sick, many of our regimental hospitals not containing an inmate; yet to guard against contingencies, I established a division field hospital. While a great amount of talent has been displayed in the building of general hospitals, and every effort used to make them perfect in plan and detail, but comparatively little attention has been paid to field hospitals as regards their plan. In my division field hospital each of the wards was composed of two of the regulation hospital tents, and these were arranged in two lines *en échelon* from the dispensary; the whole, forming a letter V, gently descending from the officers' quarters to the brook. Ditches, a foot in depth and of the width of a spade, were dug around each pair of tents and on each side of the paths, connecting them. The sinks were on either flank, and were made of barrels sunk into the ground. The wash-house and cook-house were of logs covered with a canvas roof. Each ward was warmed and ventilated by a large chimney, half the width of the tent, made of stone and mud, with large, high, open fire places, capable of receiving a log four feet long. A cedar-bough fence surrounds the grounds, to keep off the force of the wind." * * *

CXXXII. *Report on the Transportation of Wounded after the Battle of Gettysburg.* By
Medical Inspector E. P. VOLLUM, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to your orders of the 7th July, I proceeded on the same day to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of reporting to Medical Inspector Cuyler, U. S. A., for duty in connection with the transportation of the wounded at that place. I was detained a few hours, on the 8th, at Hanover, Pennsylvania, where I found about one hundred and fifty wounded, chiefly from Kilpatrick's cavalry, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Gardner, 1st Virginia Cavalry. They were comfortably situated in a school-house and in dwellings. The inhabitants had furnished them with bunks, bedding, dressings, utensils and food in sufficient quantity, the people in each street in the town furnishing food, delicacies, nurses, etc., two days at a time. I arrived at Gettysburg about seven P. M. on the 8th, and, in consequence of some irregularity or delay in the railroad trains, there were about two thousand slightly wounded men collected at a point a mile from town, where the trains stopped, without food, shelter or attendance for the night. Fortunately, through the agents of the Sanitary Commission, these men were all fed, and some three hundred sheltered that night. No system had as yet been adopted for the transportation of the wounded, nor had this been possible in the deranged condition of the railroad, though Surgeon J. D. Osborne, 4th New Jersey, detailed for this purpose by Surgeon H. Janes, U. S. V., in charge of the hospitals at Gettysburg, was using his best endeavors to work through the confusion and crowds of wounded with which he was surrounded, and I have to acknowledge the important services of this gentleman until the time of my departure. The railroad authorities were perplexed, and deficient in motive power and rolling stock. The bridges put up since the rebel raids proved too weak except for the lightest engines, and some for a second time were carried away by the floods. The telegraph wires were down, and the obstruction to transportation seemed insurmountable until General Haupt arrived and assumed military control of the road to Hanover Junction. We then experienced no further delays till the 13th, when an important bridge on the road to Harrisburg gave way under a cattle train, thus diverting, for the following five days, the trains that were intended for New York to Baltimore and York, Pennsylvania. Medical Inspector Cuyler arrived on the 11th, when I reported to him for duty, and, by mutual arrangement, I continued in immediate charge of the transportation of the wounded, which confined me to the railroad depot and city of Gettysburg. Every train of wounded was placed in charge of a medical officer detailed by Surgeon H. Janes. Instruments, dressings, stimulants, etc., were furnished him, and he was instructed to announce his coming by telegraph, if possible, and to report in person to the medical director at the place of his destination. Each car was filled with a sufficient quantity of hay, and, on the longer routes, water-coolers, tin cups, bed pans and urinals were placed in them, and guarded on the route by some agents of the Sanitary Commission. In some instances, these conveniences were furnished by the medical department, but the demand for them by the hospitals often exhausted the supplies at the purveyors. Before leaving, the wounded were fed and watered by the Sanitary Commission, and often hundreds of wounded, laid over for a night or a part of a day, were attended and fed by the commission, whose agents placed them in the cars. At Hanover Junction, they were again refreshed and fed by the Christian Commission. At Baltimore, the agents of several benevolent societies distributed food bountifully to the wounded in the cars immediately on their arrival; and at Harrisburg, the Commissary Department had made arrangements for feeding any number likely to pass that way.

The following are the numbers and destination of Union and Confederate wounded sent from Gettysburg up to the 23d. The first one thousand four hundred and sixty-two had left before my arrival.

DATE.	TRAIN.	NO.	DESCRIPTION.	DESTINATION.	TOTAL PER DIEM	DATE.	TRAIN.	NO.	DESCRIPTION.	DESTINATION.	TOTAL PER DIEM
1863.						1863.					
July 7	5 P. M.	164	Union.....	Baltimore		July 15	.. .. .	6	Confederate ..	Baltimore	605
" 7	7 P. M.	258	"	"		" 16	9 A. M.	60	Union.....	"	
" 7	7.10 P. M.	400	"	"	822	" 16	3 P. M.	36	"	"	
" 8	1.40 P. M.	640	"	"	640	" 16	.. .. .	262	Confederate ..	"	358
" 9	10.35 A. M.	1,012	"	"		" 17	9 A. M.	20	Union.....	New York....	
" 9	5.30 P. M.	1,061	"	"	2,073	" 17	.. .. .	225	Confederate ..	"	
" 10	11 A. M.	186	"	"		" 17	.. .. .	204	"	"	
" 10	5.15 P. M.	620	"	"	806	" 17	.. .. .	80	Union.....	York, Penn...	529
" 11	11 A. M.	204	"	"		" 18	9 A. M.	47	"	"	
" 11	5 P. M.	338	"	"		" 18	.. .. .	183	Confederate ..	Baltimore	
" 11	5 P. M.	76	Confederate...	"	618	" 18	3 P. M.	125	Union.....	York, Penn...	
" 12	10 A. M.	327	"	"		" 18	.. .. .	350	Confederate ..	Baltimore	705
" 12	.. .. .	28	Union.....	"		" 19	9 A. M.	107	Union.....	York, Penn...	
" 12	12.15 P. M.	142	"	"		" 19	.. .. .	25	Confederate ..	"	
" 12	.. .. .	184	Confederate..	"		" 19	3 P. M.	198	Union.....	"	
" 12	5 P. M.	105	Union.....	"		" 19	.. .. .	125	Confederate ..	Baltimore	455
" 12	.. .. .	433	Confederate ..	"	1,219	" 20	9 A. M.	257	Union.....	York, Penn...	
" 13	9 A. M.	96	Union.....	"		" 20	3 P. M.	141	"	"	398
" 13	.. .. .	133	Confederate ..	"		" 21	11.30 A. M.	467	Confederate ..	New York....	
" 13	3 P. M.	259	Union.....	"		" 21	.. .. .	33	Union.....	"	
" 13	.. .. .	16	Confederate ..	"	504	" 21	4 P. M.	158	Confederate ..	"	
" 14	9 A. M.	130	Union.....	"		" 21	.. .. .	54	Union.....	York, Penn...	712
" 14	3 P. M.	176	"	"		" 22	11.30 A. M.	47	"	Harrisburg ...	
" 14	.. .. .	394	Confederate ..	"	700	" 22	.. .. .	154	Confederate ..	New York....	
" 15	9 A. M.	182	Union.....	"		" 22	4 P. M.	22	Union.....	Harrisburg ...	
" 15	.. .. .	37	Confederate ..	"		" 22	.. .. .	58	Confederate ..	New York....	281
" 15	3 P. M.	380	Union.....	"							
								11,425			11,425

Wounded sent from Gettysburg to 22d instant:

Union	7,608
Confederate.....	3,817
Total.....	<u>11,425</u>

Union wounded sent to Baltimore, in addition to above:

From Westminster.....	2,000	
From Littleton	2,000	4,000
Total sent off.....		<u>15,425</u>
Deduct Confederate wounded		3,817
Total Union wounded sent off.....		<u>11,608</u>
Union wounded remaining on 22d instant.....		1,995
Total Union wounded.....		<u>13,603</u>
Confederate wounded sent off	3,817	
Confederate wounded remaining on 22d instant	2,922	
Total Confederate wounded		<u>6,739</u>
Grand total in our hands		<u>20,342</u>

To obtain the whole number of wounded of both sides, there must be added those of Chambersburg, Carlisle, Williamsport and Hagerstown. * * Before the arrival of Medical Inspector Cnyler, as far as my time and opportunities admitted, I endeavored to make up the deficiencies in medical supplies at Gettysburg by telegraphing to Surgeon Simpson, U. S. A., at Baltimore. In reply, he ordered liberal supplies of alcohol, solution chloride of soda, tincture of iron, creasote, nitric acid, permanganate of potassa, buckets, tin cups, stretchers, bed sacks and stationery of all kinds for ten thousand men in field hospitals. On the day after my arrival, the demand for stationery, disinfectants, iodine, tincture of iron and some other articles was so great and immediate that I purchased them in Gettysburg, and sent the bills to the quartermaster there for payment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. P. VOLLUM,

Medical Inspector U. S. Army.

To the SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

CXXXIII. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. Army.

* * * "About the middle of June, the 2d division of the Fifth Corps took up its line of march, which, passing, successively, through Benson's Mills, Catlett's Station, Manassas, Centreville, Gum Spring, Aldie Gap, Leesburg, Edwards's Ferry and Frederick, terminated, so far as I was concerned, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the morning of the 2d of July. On this march, all the ambulances were collected into a train, which followed immediately behind the division, and was superintended by a medical officer detailed for the purpose. Transportation was allowed in the proportion of one wagon for the medical supplies of two regiments, and this train of wagons followed close behind the ambulances. For the approaching battle, I was detailed as surgeon in charge of the field hospital of the division, and, also, as one of the operators, my assistants being Assistant Surgeons Whittingham and Breneman, U. S. A. At this time, I was attached to the 7th Infantry, and also acted as medical officer for the 10th Infantry during the march. On the 1st of July, about four o'clock P. M., the division reached Hanover, distant about twelve miles from Gettysburg, and went into camp. Just as the tents were fairly pitched, news came of the repulse of the First Corps, and a few minutes later, we were on the road to Gettysburg. About six A. M., July 2d, the division marched into position, and formed line of battle on the right of the somewhat horse-shoe shaped line in which our army was drawn up. * * About half past three o'clock P. M., the division was brought into action, marching down a little road to the right of the large conical hill called Round Top, which was on the extreme left of the long arm of our horse-shoe like line of battle. I accompanied my regiment until they were under fire, and was then ordered to repair to a large stone house and barn, near the base of Round Top, and there establish a field hospital. When I reached the place, our skirmishers were lying behind the stone walls around the house, and as I rode up, a small body of rebels further up the hill, and about seventy-five yards off, saluted me with a volley. They were captured a moment afterwards by a regiment which had passed between them and their own line. On entering the house, I found it unoccupied, and bearing evident traces of the hasty desertion of its inmates. A good fire was blazing in the kitchen stove, a large quantity of dough was mixed up, the bake-pans were greased; in short, everything was ready for use. I immediately set my attendants at work baking bread and heating large boilers of water. In five minutes, I was joined by the other medical officers detailed for the hospital. The ambulance trains reported to me fifteen minutes later, having with it three Autenrieth wagons, and by the time the operating tables were set up, and materials for dressing arranged, the wounded began to pour in. I performed a large number of operations of various kinds, received and fed seven hundred and fifty wounded, and worked all that night without cessation. An agent of the Sanitary Commission visited me in the evening, and furnished me with a barrel of crackers, a few lemons, etc. Of stimulants, chloroform, morphine and materials for dressing, the Autenrieth wagons furnished an ample supply.

On July 3d, at seven o'clock A. M., I was ordered by Surgeon Milhau, medical director of the corps, to remove the hospital to a point about one mile to the rear. This was done as rapidly as possible. A few shells began to drop in as the first train of ambulances moved off, and by eleven o'clock A. M., the fire on that point was quite brisk. Little or no damage was done, however, and by four o'clock P. M., all the wounded were safely removed. The new site was a grove of large trees, entirely free from underbrush, on the banks of a little creek, about half a mile from the Baltimore turnpike. By means of shelter-tents, india-rubber blankets, etc., shelter was arranged for all the worst cases, and two thousand dry rations, with three oxen, were sent to the hospital by Doctor Milhau in the course of the afternoon. All of this day, I was employed in operating and in dressing the more urgent cases. The following morning, it began to rain, and continued to do so for five days and nights with very little cessation. On the morning of the 5th, the regimental medical supply wagons came up, and from them I removed all the hospital tents and tent flies, with two hospital mess chests. On this day, the division moved. I was left behind in charge of the hospital, which then contained about eight hundred wounded. Twenty men were detailed from the division to act as assistants about the hospital. I was also given two ambulances and two six-mule wagons. The ambulance train, which had up to this time been engaged in collecting the wounded of the division from the various corps hospitals to which some of them had been carried, and in hauling straw for bedding, accompanied the division, as did also the Autenrieth wagons. By this time, Assistant Surgeon Brinton had reached White church with a special medical supply train, and from him I procured such supplies as were most needed. The greatest want which I experienced was that of tools. I had not a shovel, or pick with which to bury the dead or construct sinks, and no axes. I was compelled to send out a foraging party to the farm houses, who, after a day's labor, succeeded in procuring two shovels and an axe. Seventeen hospital tents were pitched, and in these were placed all the most severe cases, about seventy-five in number. Under the tent flies, I placed one hundred more patients, and the remainder were all under shelter-tents, and were arranged by regiments. By means of the wagons, I procured abundance of clean fresh straw from about five miles distance, and commissary stores and fresh beef were furnished *ad libitum*. Assistant Surgeons Ramsay, Whittingham, Bacon and Breneman, U. S. A., and two surgeons of volunteer regiments, whose names I cannot at this moment recall, remained with me, and through their energy and zeal the

labor of organizing the hospital was quickly completed. Especial praise is due to Doctors Ramsay and Whittingham, whose labors were unceasing, and from whom I received many valuable suggestions. Very few shell wounds came under my notice at this battle, and none from round balls or buckshot. Most of the wounds were from the conoidal ball, and a large proportion were in the lower extremities. Of three exsections of the shoulder joint, all were successful in so far as that the patients recovered. In one case, I removed four and a half inches of the shaft. No cases of tetanus occurred in this hospital. Of secondary hæmorrhage there were thirteen cases up to the 22d of July, at which time I left the hospital. Three of these cases occurred after amputation of the thigh; in two the hæmorrhage was arrested by pressure, and, in the third, it was found necessary to open the flaps and secure the bleeding vessel. Three cases of hæmorrhage from the anterior tibial artery occurred; two were arrested by pressure, and, in the third, amputation was performed with a good result. In one case, the internal maxillary was the bleeding vessel. The hæmorrhage in this case was readily controlled by pressure and persulphate of iron. Assistant Surgeon Howard, U. S. A., left in the hospital six cases of gunshot wounds of the thorax, all of which he had treated by hermetically sealing the orifice with collodion. Four of these men died. What became of the other two, I do not know. In one of these cases, I made a post mortem examination, and found an abscess of the lung, communicating with the pleural cavity, which last was filled with a sanio purulent fluid. Four cases of a similar nature were treated with moist charpie. One of these died, and one was dying when I left; the other two were, in my opinion, in a fair way to recover. Five cases of gunshot fracture of the cranium came under my notice. Four of these involved the occipital bone, and all were fatal. A low muttering form of delirium, with occasional paroxysms of furious mania, was present in all from the commencement. Two cases occurred of gunshot fracture of the femur in the upper third. Both were treated by Smith's anterior splint, and one died. In no case of fracture of the long bones did I attempt any formal resection, but confined myself to removing splinters and foreign bodies, and cutting off very sharp projecting points with the bone forceps. From my experience in Cliffburne hospital, I am convinced that regular resections in such cases are worse than doing nothing at all. I partially resected the elbow joint in two cases, and the wrist in three. The wounds generally granulated and took on a healthy appearance with great and unusual rapidity, which fact I attributed to the following circumstances: they were in the open air, were, many of them, exposed for the first few days to a warm rain; they had plenty of good food, and flaxseed poultices were unknown." * * *

CXXXIV. *Fifth Extract from Memoranda for the Surgical History of the War.* By Assistant Surgeon B. HOWARD, U. S. Army.

* * * "Reconnoissance in force was made across the Rappahannock on the 9th of June, 1863. The forces crossed at Kelly's and Rappahannock Fords, and encountered the enemy at Brandy Station, when a brisk fight ensued, confined mainly to the cavalry on both sides. The wounded were brought to Kelly's and Rappahannock Fords as fast as possible. Those taken to the latter place were immediately placed on the cars for Alexandria; those arriving at Kelly's Ford were unprovided for. I immediately converted the Mount Zion brick church near the ford into an hospital. All the wounds were properly dressed at once, and necessary operations performed. The wounds were mainly sabre cuts; one man had five of these. The entire force recrossed the same evening. Next morning, all the patients were sent from Mount Zion to Rappahannock Station, by ambulances, and shipped thence by railroad to Alexandria. The supplies were ample. * * * At the battle of Gettysburg, the 2d division of the Fifth Corps, with the artillery brigade, got into position on and about a ridge near little Round Top about five o'clock P. M. of the 2d of July, and were, in a few minutes, hotly engaged. The field hospital of the command was established at a stone house, about half a mile to the left and a quarter of a mile to the rear of our front. Just before noon, next day, the hospital was shelled so furiously that we removed the wounded in great haste to some woods, beside a creek, about two miles further to the rear. In the absence of all means of shelter, the wounded were exposed to an exceedingly heavy rain. Supplies were sufficient; surgeons were detailed to remain at this hospital, while the rest joined the army, which, on the 5th of July, advanced towards Williamsport." * * *

CXXXV. *Third Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon C. BACON, U. S. Army.

* * * "May 27th, at my own request, I was transferred for duty to the 2d U. S. Infantry, belonging to the 2d brigade of the division. On the 3d of June, the division was advanced to protect the fords of the Rappahannock, the 2d brigade resting at Benson's Mill. On the 13th, the camp was broken up and the command moved by way of Centreville to Gum Springs, Virginia; thence, after resting a few days, to Aldie, Virginia. The second day's march, while ascending from the lowlands of the Rappahannock, was very severe, owing to the want of water and the great heat. June 15th, 16th and 17th were also excessively hot. Numbers of the men were overpowered by the heat of the sun, falling insensible from exhaustion, but no fatal cases of sunstroke occurred. The want of transportation for the sick was severely felt the first two days of the march; as a consequence, those who were too sick to march were obliged to be left on the road. Subsequently, ambulances accompanied each command of the division. On the 26th of June, the division resumed its march, proceeding by way of Leesburg, Virginia, to Frederick, Maryland. Thence it moved by way of Hanover, Pennsylvania, to Gettysburg. The regiment engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d, meeting with a loss of over seventy-five men, being about fifty-eight per centum of those engaged, including officers and men. I was not present at the engagement, having been detailed for duty at the division hospital as one of the operating staff. The action in which the division was engaged was short and destructive, placing in hospital over six hundred wounded, who were removed from the field of battle by ambulances. July 3d, the building occupied as

hospital became untenable, being immediately in the line of the fire from the enemy's guns. It was, therefore, removed to a point some two miles to the rear of the position of our army. This occupied much of the day, during which the hospital was frequently under fire. * * * Toward the evening of the third day of the battle (July 3d), a heavy rain began, falling also during the nights of the 4th and 6th, and continuing July 7th and 8th. At an early period, the hospital tents of the division were brought up, having, previous to the battle, been sent to the rear with the division transportation. These, however, accommodated but a small portion of the wounded. Preference was given to those who had sustained operations, and to the the most severely injured. The remainder were but imperfectly protected from the rains, their shelter being only such as could be constructed by means of shelter tents. The straw used for bedding consequently became damp, and, the rains continuing incessantly, little opportunity was given to dry it for several days. Under direction of the surgeon in charge, Assistant Surgeon Billings, U. S. A., stimulants were freely distributed during this period. So far as I know, no cases of tetanus followed this exposure, nor had I seen tetanus ensuing from the exposure of the wounded at Chancellorsville. The wounds presented at the battle of Gettysburg, as at Chancellorsville and at the battles in Maryland, were principally made by the minié bullet. * * * Pyæmia was frequently the result of these wounds. It was common after our capital operations, and almost invariably proved fatal. I have notes of but one case of erysipelas resulting in death. * * * At different periods, the minor cases and those rapidly recovering from injuries were transferred to the military hospitals at York, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The major operations and injuries of a complicated character were retained until immediately preceding the breaking up of the hospital, when they were transferred to the general hospital at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The health of most of the surgeons became impaired by their duties. Of eleven surgeons on duty at different periods during the permanent organization of the hospital, eight were taken ill, or were absent on sick leave early after rejoining their commands. August 2d, the division hospital was broken up, when I rejoined my command, then lying at Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. I was, while on duty at Gettysburg, seized with an inflammatory diarrhœa. Continuing my duties, I became much reduced. My illness rendered me incapable of enduring exposure to the excessive heat of the sun, and on returning to my command, I was prostrated by a sunstroke, which, however, left no ill effects further than increasing my debility." * * *

CXXXVI. *Extract from a Report with regard to the Battle of Gettysburg.* By Surgeon J. W. LYMAN, 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

* * * At the engagement of the 2d and 3d of July, 1863, the 1st division of the Third Corps took an active part, losing heavily in killed and wounded. Early in the forenoon of the 3d, whilst the division was taking position on the extreme left of the front line of battle, I proceeded on the Taneytown road in the rear of the left of our lines to select a depot for the wounded. Finding all the more eligible houses and barns already occupied by the Second and Eleventh Corps, which had been engaged the day previous, I chose an old barn by the road side as offering the best accommodations in the immediate neighborhood, and leaving Surgeon Everts to occupy the place, returned to the command, and notified the medical officers of the locality chosen. The hospital and supply wagons were ordered up, tables prepared, and everything was in readiness when the engagement commenced. In fact, we had received a large number of wounded from the skirmishing parties sent out before the battle became general; after which, it was discovered that our position was much exposed not only to shell and shot, but to the musketry of the enemy, compelling us to abandon it, and take up a new position at a large stone barn in the direction of the Baltimore pike. We occupied this position during the remainder of the day and the night following, the entire force of medical officers being busily engaged all night in caring for the wounded brought from the field. Early on the 3d, I received notice from the acting medical director of the corps to move the wounded of the 1st division to a place admirably selected by him for a corps hospital in the field, still further removed from danger, and where, in addition to a finely wooded and shady slope, we had a fine stream of running water. The change was soon effected, the operating staff of the division, placing their tables near each other, were constantly employed, while the remaining officers were no less busily engaged in dressing and supplying the general wants of the hundreds of wounded men who continued to increase our numbers during that day and the succeeding night. As usual, a large proportion of the graver cases of injury were the last to be brought from the field, and the cases for operation on the night of the 3d and morning of the 4th accumulated, occupying the entire operating force without intermission. From the tabular statement of wounded in the hospital of the 1st division, it appears that there were ninety-seven cases operated upon, there being no less than fifty-three amputations, seventeen of which were of the thigh, eleven of the leg, eleven of the forearm and eleven of the arm (a singular coincidence of numbers), the whole number of wounded being eight hundred and thirteen. This statement does not include the whole number of the wounded of the division, nor the full number of operations, as many slight wounds dressed on the field, as is always the case, did not come under the observation of the recorder, and many grave cases, followed by operations, fell into the hands of other surgeons, as those from other divisions fell into our hands. The whole number of wounded in the division, as shown by official reports in the office of the adjutant general of the division, was one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight, showing a discrepancy between the actual number wounded and the number recorded as receiving surgical attention in the hospitals of the division of six hundred and forty-five. I am happy to report that, notwithstanding the obstructions met with in procuring supplies from the commissary department, owing to the supplies in ambulances and supply wagons, and the energetic and faithful labor of Assistant Surgeon Albion Cobb, 4th Maine, in charge of the cooking department, the wounded of the division suffered but slight inconvenience from want of food." * * *

CXXXVII. *Report of the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, from January 14 to July 31, 1864.* By Surgeon THOMAS A. MCPARLIN, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, November 28, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the condition and operations of the Medical Department of the army of the Potomac under my direction. January 14, 1864, I relieved Surgeon J. Letterman, U. S. A. The excellent condition of the department at that period evidenced the success of his labors. It became my duty to prepare it for a campaign which would tax its highest powers. At that time, the army consisted of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps, the Cavalry Corps, the Artillery Reserve, the Provost Marshal General's Brigade and the Engineer Brigade. The preparation of supplies and facilities for their storage, transportation and distribution, in the amounts required for the campaign, became necessary. The changes which had been made in the organization of the army rendered changes in the Medical Department necessary. Absent officers were recalled, vacancies were noted and filled, and the maximum of *personnel* and *materiel* allowed, were made known and maintained. To some extent, the means of transportation for the Medical Department still remained with the regimental quartermasters. As late as March 29, 1864, Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. V., ascertained some deficiencies of ambulances, hospital tents and transportation in the second division of the Cavalry Corps. Frequent inspections were made to secure all wagons, harness, mules, camp and garrison equipage, clothing and other quartermaster's property, and funds were drawn by the ambulance corps as required for the duties incident to the care and comfort of the sick and wounded. It was constantly necessary to preserve the division of responsibility and property between the medical and ambulance officers, that each should receive and account for what was proper to his own department. Neglects to make returns, followed by stoppage of pay, were otherwise to be expected in the new organization. Attempts were made to institute some system of ambulance service to meet the necessities of the artillery reserve, but without success, until the order promulgating the ambulance law was issued. Under its provisions, the artillery reserve and the artillery brigades of corps and other independent commands were adequately provided for. The importance of a proper diet during the winter preceding the campaign, to enable the troops to resist the depressing influence of ordinary fatigues, privations and exposure, and to preserve them vigorous to the latest period before active operations commenced, had not been overlooked, and reports of the issue of vegetables, soft bread and other valuable articles of the ration had been required. An appearance of scorbutic taint in the cavalry, and the detection of discrepancies in reports in that and the Second Corps in regard to issues, called for investigations, and it is believed that greater vigilance was exercised thereafter by commissaries, medical officers and others. I estimate the strength of the Ambulance Corps as follows: For the month of May, sixty officers and twenty-three hundred enlisted men; June, seventy officers and twenty seven hundred enlisted men; July, sixty-six officers and twenty-six hundred enlisted men. The number of ambulances was near eight hundred. The number of medical officers in the army in May amounted to six hundred and ninety-nine. In June, it had advanced to seven hundred and seventy-five; in July, it was six hundred and twenty-seven. Hospital stewards, not regimental, in May, forty; in June, thirty five; in July, forty-two. I had associated with me upon duty an assistant medical director, two inspectors, a medical purveyor and assistant, and one assistant surgeon (Assistant Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A.), specially assigned to collect and prepare statistics and data connected with the operations of the department. The results of his labors appear in the following narrative:

During the months of January, February, March and April, 1864, the army of the Potomac continued to occupy the line of the Rapidan, guarding the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and having Brandy Station as its principal depot for supplies. The country, being elevated and undulating, afforded excellent sites for camps, which were generally well located, well drained and supplied with good spring water. The winter quarters of the troops were completed during the month of January, consisting for the most part of log huts about eight feet square, the walls four feet high, and roofed with shelter-tents, each hut accommodating from three to five men. Much skill and taste was evinced in the arrangement of many of the camps. Those of the Maine regiments were especially noticeable for the neatness and comfort of their huts. The beds of the men were in all cases raised from the ground, and the huts were all warmed by open fire-places. The rations furnished during this period were abundant in quantity, and of good quality and variety, the average weekly issue, including three days rations of fresh beef, three and a half of fresh bread, four and a half of potatoes and two and a third of other vegetables. The following figures, which show this point more clearly, are furnished from the records of the Chief Commissary of the Army:

Statement of quantities of antiscorbutic articles of food issued to the Army of the Potomac during the period commencing January 1, 1864, and ending April 1, 1864.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.
Soft bread	7, 356, 200 rations.
Potatoes	2, 229, 551 pounds.
Onions.....	399, 623 pounds.
Turuips.....	80, 170 pounds.
Cabbage (in currey).....	11, 795 gallons.
Pickles	4, 820 gallons.
Desiccated potatoes.....	600 pounds.
Desiccated mixed vegetables.....	5, 320 pounds.
Dried apples	551, 812 pounds.

The clothing and bedding of the men were abundant and of good quality. The camp and personal police were, as a general rule, well attended to. The *morale* of the troops was excellent. They had had a long rest, and, in most cases, thirty days' furlough. The sick list of the army was small, between four and five per cent., while the weekly mortality was only 0.002 per cent. The majority of the cases taken on sick report were slight in character, the principal diseases being catarrhal affections, malarial fevers and venereal, the latter being extremely prevalent among the veterans returning from furlough. A few sporadic cases of variola and varioloid occurred during the months of March and April, but the disease was of a mild type, and showed no tendency to spread. Every precaution was taken to isolate these cases, and the entire army was vaccinated as fast as vaccine matter could be procured. The sick of the army were chiefly treated in regimental hospitals during the early part of the winter. Division hospitals, to which the more severe cases were sent, were organized during the month of February. These hospitals were floored with boards, and heated by means of open fire-places, and their condition, as shown by the monthly inspection reports, was in every way good. Jellies and canned fruits were kept on hand and issued by the medical purveyor and from the fund created by the tax on newspaper vendors and sutlers, which had been put at the disposal of the medical director of the army. Funds were turned over to the medical directors of corps, during the months of February, March and April, to be expended for oysters, and other delicacies required by the sick.

In accordance with orders received from the Surgeon General and the Commanding General of the Army, the following numbers of sick were sent to Washington during this period: February 1st and 2d, one thousand and fifty-two; March 24th and 25th, one thousand three hundred and eighty; April 20th, one thousand seven hundred and eighty; May 2d and 3d, one thousand five hundred and twenty-six; total, five thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight. These sick were sent, via the Orange and Alexandria railroad, on special trains, which were about seven hours in making the trip. A large number of recruits, substitutes and drafted men were sent to the army during this period, and among them were many entirely unfit to perform the duties of a soldier. By a special report of Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. V., it appears that of fifty-seven recruits sent to the 6th New York Heavy Artillery, seventeen were hopelessly disabled from causes which must have long existed, and, in some of the cases, from causes which must have been apparent, even to a non-professional man, such as curvature of the spine, loss of part of the right hand, double hernia, idiocy, etc. By a special report of Assistant Surgeon Geo. M. McGill, U. S. A., dated March 2, 1864, it appears that among the recruits received by the Cavalry Corps, the number on sick report averaged thirty-two per centum; of permanently disabled men, eight per centum; and of deaths, one-half per centum. In consequence of this report, an order was issued by Major General Pleasanton, commanding the Cavalry Corps, that recruits should not be put upon outpost duty for two months after their arrival at the army. Examining boards were appointed in each corps for the examination of recruits, and the objectionable were eliminated, but there still remained a number of youths, from eighteen to twenty years of age, who presented nothing absolutely exceptionable, but who soon broke down in the long marches of the succeeding campaign, and were a useless burden to the army. No important movements of troops, or engagements occurred during this period, except a sharp skirmish at Morton's Ford, on the 7th of February, by a portion of the Second Corps, in which our loss was ten killed, two hundred wounded and forty missing. The wounded were conveyed directly to the division hospitals of the corps, and were there retained and treated. Two or three cavalry expeditions were also made, the principal one being that known as Kilpatrick's raid, February 29 and March 1 and 2, 1864, a special report of which, by Surgeon Hackley, is herewith forwarded. Thus, well sheltered, well fed and well clothed, refreshed by a long rest, with visits to home and friends, and full of confidence in their cause and their leaders, the army of the Potomac, on the 1st of May, 1864, was in as good condition as to health, strength and *morale* as is possible for so large a body of troops.

The consolidation of the five infantry corps of the army into three by General Orders No. 10, dated headquarters of the army of the Potomac, March 24, 1864, and the passage of the Act of Congress fixing the ambulance system, approved March 11, 1864, enabled the medical department of the army to perfect its organization, and establish itself on a firm basis. The medical department was placed upon the same footing as the other staff corps by Special Orders No. 197, dated headquarters army of the Potomac, April 12, 1864, which designated the surgeons-in-chief of brigades and divisions, thus rendering their position to a great extent independent of the caprice of brigade and division commanders.

As the provisions of the ambulance law corresponded in all essential particulars to the system already instituted in the army by Surgeon Letterman, no difficulty or delay occurred in its adoption. All of the ambulances were thoroughly repaired, painted and marked with the distinctive badge of their several divisions and corps, details of medical officers and men for the ambulance service were made, and the persons so selected were carefully examined. As was to be expected, a large portion of those first detailed were rejected, regimental commanders having attempted to rid themselves of their weak and worthless men. The men attached to the ambulances were carefully and regularly drilled, minute inspections of everything connected with the ambulances and horses were made, and guidons and hospital flags were procured and distributed. The results of the labor and preparation thus expended will appear in this report. Tens of thousands of wounded men have been carefully, speedily and safely transferred from the field of battle to the field hospitals, and from thence to the large depot hospitals, and this has been done without confusion, without hindering the movements of the army or conflicting with the operations of the other staff departments. Closely connected with the ambulance system, and, to a great extent, dependant upon it, followed the organization of a system of field hospitals. The amount of transportation allowed for medical purposes was three wagons to each brigade of one thousand five hundred men, and one wagon for each additional thousand men. This allowance proved ample. The amount of regimental hospital property to be transported was reduced to a minimum, all the hospital tents and stores being turned over to the division hospitals. The medical staff of these hospitals was the same as established by Surgeon Letterman, viz.: one surgeon in charge, one recorder, three operators, each with two or more assistants, and one medical officer to provide food and shelter. As the plan of the division hospitals varied somewhat, a brief sketch of the hospitals of the first division of each corps will perhaps best illustrate their peculiarities.

In the 1st division, Second Corps, twenty-two hospital tents, fourteen army wagons and four medicine wagons were allowed for medical purposes, the division containing four brigades, twenty-one regiments and eight thousand men. Six of the army wagons carried the regimental medical property; four, the brigade supplies; two, the hospital tents; one, the cooking

utensils and three hundred rations, and one was loaded with blankets, beef-stock, whiskey, chloroform, bandages, lint, etc., etc. In pitching the hospital, no attention was paid to brigade organizations, except that an operating table was established for each brigade, the corresponding medicine wagon being drawn up beside it, and the surgeons-in-chief of brigades were *ex officio* the operators. Thirty-six regular hospital attendants were employed in the preparation and distribution of food, dressing wounds and care of the patients. These men wore on the left arm a half chevron, composed of a green and yellow stripe. During a battle, or series of battles, the drum corps of the division, numbering three hundred and fifty men and boys, were put on duty in the hospital, being organized into five companies, commanded each by a sergeant, and the whole commanded by a lieutenant, having an orderly sergeant as an assistant. From this corps, details were made, whenever called for by the surgeon in charge, for pitching and striking tents, loading and unloading wounded, bringing water and wood, burying the dead and for police duty. A provost guard was present at the hospital during an engagement for the purpose of arresting malingers, etc. One medical officer followed each regiment into action, the remaining surgeons, with the exception of those in the division hospitals, remaining at the advance ambulance depot, which was usually about five hundred yards in the rear of the line of battle. When a large number of wounded were brought in, these last were sent to the division hospital to act as dressers, etc., etc.

In the 1st division, Fifth Corps, twenty-five tents, fourteen army wagons and three medicine wagons were allowed, the division containing twenty-one regiments, three brigades and eight thousand one hundred men. Five of the army wagons carried the brigade and regimental supplies; three, the tents; two, the cooking apparatus and one thousand five hundred rations; and four, the blankets and other hospital stores. The tents in this hospital were pitched by brigades, the operating tables being arranged as in the Second Corps. Thirty-six hospital attendants were employed. The drum corps of the 1st division was employed during the first two weeks of the campaign; after that, it was sent to the front, and twelve pioneers performed its duties. A provost guard was furnished the hospital. The medical officers not on duty at the division hospitals formed advance depots near the line of battle, one or two depots being formed for each brigade.

In the 1st division, Sixth Corps, twenty-four tents, seventeen army wagons and four medicine wagons were allowed, the division containing four brigades, seventeen regiments and eight thousand men. Eight of the army wagons carried the regimental medical property; four, the brigade supplies; and five, the tents and division hospital supplies. One of these last was used more especially to form a small flying hospital for the division while on the march. The tents were pitched by brigades. Thirty-four hospital attendants were employed, but no drum corps or pioneers, except when detailed in emergencies. The tents were pitched and struck by the men belonging to the ambulance train, who had been especially drilled in that duty. Two depot hospitals for each brigade were established as near the line of battle as possible, the advance ambulances being close at hand, a second ambulance depot being usually formed about half a mile in the rear. Each of these division hospitals could be pitched or taken down and packed in the wagons in forty-five minutes. The ambulances of the divisions, when not in use, were parked close by the hospital, the stretcher bearers remaining at the front with the troops. The regimental medical property was never used during the campaign, and, as in the Fifth Corps, very little was carried. A much larger proportion of transportation was available for the division hospitals than in the other corps, and rations, clothing, condensed milk and canned meats and fruits were carried without difficulty.

In the Cavalry Corps, no system of division field hospitals was organized, owing to the peculiar nature of their service; their hospital train was, by order or by circumstance, seldom near enough to be available during an engagement, and was entirely absent during their long expeditions and raids. The usual operating staff was detailed, however, and a full supply was carried in their train; the nearest available house was used as a hospital, and the wounded were, in many instances, subsisted by foraging, as will be seen by the reports of the cavalry raids. The Cavalry Corps hospital consisted of twenty-two tents, with furniture and hospital stores, medical officers, attendants, etc., the whole under charge of Surgeon Samuel B. W. Mitchell, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry. It was kept up during the winter, and sent back to Alexandria on the 1st of May, from which point it moved directly to Fredericksburg as soon as the road was opened.

The medical and hospital supplies of the army were carried in the brigade supply and medicine wagons, the regimental and division hospital wagons, the ambulance boxes, hospital knapsacks and field companions, and in a reserve train of thirty-five army wagons which moved with the main trains of the army, and was under the charge of Assistant Surgeon J. B. Brinton, U. S. A., the medical purveyor of the army. The amount of medical and hospital supplies carried with the army is shown in the schedule marked "A," herewith transmitted. The means of transportation and the amount of camp and garrison equipage carried is, in like manner, shown by schedule "B." This supply was estimated as sufficient for the wants of the army until June 1, 1864, and for the necessities of twenty thousand wounded for eight days in addition. The medical purveyor had, also, under his control a large and commodious storehouse in Alexandria, in which a large amount of stores were placed in such a manner that they could be speedily forwarded either by boat or rail. A requisition for a complete three months' supply for the army, for the period from July 1, 1864, to September 30, 1864, was sent in by the medical purveyor during the latter part of April. This supply reached the army at White House on the 1st of June. The Sanitary Commission had five wagons in the army. The supplies carried in them are also given in schedule "A." The corps of medical directors exercised their own discretion as to the movements of these wagons with the hospital trains.

During the last week in April, all the sick and wounded were sent to Washington, the hospitals were broken up, all the surplus property sent to the rear, and every preparation made for an immediate movement. The medical purveyor's depot at Brandy Station was broken up, and the surplus supplies sent to Alexandria on the 8th of May. This depot had been kept up till the last moment, that every brigade might have a complete month's supply on hand at the start. On the 5th of May, the Fifth Corps, which had, up to that time, been guarding the railroad from Fairfax to Rappahannock Station, was concentrated near Brandy Station and Culpepper, its place being taken up by the Ninth Corps. On the 30th of April, the 2d division of the Cavalry Corps was withdrawn from Warrenton, and moved to Paoli mills. The movement of the army began at midnight of the 3d of May. The 2d and 3d divisions, Cavalry Corps, moved to Germanna and Ely's Fords on the Rapidan, at which points canvas pontoon bridges were immediately thrown across. Two divisions of the Fifth Corps moved to Germanna Ford by way of Stevensburg and the plank road, taking with them a wooden pontoon bridge train, with which a second bridge was constructed

at that ford by seven o'clock A. M. of the 4th. The other two divisions of the corps followed, reaching the ford at nine o'clock A. M. Two divisions of the Second Corps moved at midnight of the 3d to Ely's Ford, and a wooden pontoon bridge was thrown across at that point. The remainder of the corps followed at three o'clock A. M. The Sixth Corps moved at four o'clock A. M., following the Fifth. The artillery reserve followed the Second Corps. The trains of the army moved to Richardsville. General headquarters moved at five o'clock A. M., passing by way of Stevensburg to Germanna Ford, crossing the river at noon, and camping for the night on the heights on the south bank of the river. The 1st division of the Cavalry Corps guarded the river from Rapidan Station to Germanna Ford, covering the rear and right flank of the army. The only means of transportation allowed to cross the river were one-half of the infantry ammunition trains, one-half of the ambulances, one medicine wagon and one hospital wagon to each brigade, and the light spring wagons and pack mules belonging to the various corps and division headquarters. No opposition was made to the crossing, and as soon as the infantry had reached the river, the cavalry moved southward, the 2d division to the vicinity of Piney Branch church, and the 3d division to the vicinity of Old Wilderness Tavern. A small body of Confederates were found at Chancellorsville, who retreated towards Fredericksburg, and another party near Parker's store. With these exceptions, no enemy appeared. The main body of the army had crossed the river by two o'clock P. M., and, on the evening of the 4th, the Second Corps, with the reserve artillery, was near Chancellorsville; the Fifth Corps, near Old Wilderness tavern; and the Sixth Corps, on the heights south of Germanna Ford. The distance marched was about fifteen miles, the day was cool and pleasant, the men fresh and in good spirits, and there was but little straggling. Fifty rounds of ammunition, three days' full rations in the haversacks and three days' short rations in the knapsacks were carried by each soldier. Three days' rations of fresh beef on the hoof were also taken across the river.

Early on the morning of the 5th of May, it was found that the enemy were advancing from Orange Court-house, with the design of striking our column at right angles while in line of march. The original intention of moving farther southward was temporarily abandoned, and the army moved into line of battle. The Fifth Corps held the centre, lying across the Orange Court-house pike, parallel to and one mile west of the Germanna Ford plank-road. The division hospitals of the corps were placed on a slope of open ground by a small creek which crosses the Fredericksburg pike one mile east of Old Wilderness tavern. Water for the hospitals was obtained from excellent springs in the vicinity. Tents were pitched, operating tables and kitchens prepared, surgeons and attendants were at their posts, and everything was in readiness for the reception of the wounded an hour before the cases began to arrive. The advance depot for the ambulances was near the turnpike, about four hundred yards behind the line of battle. A surgeon, with attendants, was stationed at Old Wilderness tavern for the purpose of dressing the slightly wounded who might be straggling along the road, having passed by the advance hospitals without being cared for. The wounded began to come in about twelve o'clock M., and by nine o'clock P. M., twelve hundred and thirty-five men had been received, fed, dressed and sheltered.

The Sixth Corps was posted on the right of the Fifth, extending to the river, the second division moving during the day to the left of the Fifth Corps. The hospitals of the first division of this corps were at the Spottswood house, on the Germania Ford turnpike; that of the second division, on the Old Wilderness Run, near Woodville Mine, and that of the third division, near Old Wilderness Tavern. About one thousand wounded were brought in during the day, the greater part from the second division. The Second Corps got into position during the day along the Brock road, leaving an interval of nearly two miles between its right and the left of the Fifth Corps. This space was for the most part filled up during the day by General Burnside's command and one division of the Sixth Corps. The hospitals of the Second Corps were located near Carpenter's house, one mile southeast of the junction of the Germanna Ford and Chancellorsville plank-roads. The site was a good one, with good water and two ambulance roads leading to the front, which was only a mile distant. About six hundred wounded were received during the day. The trains of the army crossed during the day at Ely's and Catharpin Mine Fords, and moved one part to Chancellorsville, the other to the vicinity of Woodville Mine. The 1st division cavalry crossed after the trains and moved to Oldrich's, picketing the roads towards Fredericksburg. The other divisions of the corps engaged with the enemy's cavalry, during the day, in the vicinity of Todd's tavern, and had about one hundred wounded. A temporary hospital was established at Brown's house, about half a mile northeast of Todd's tavern, where all the wounded were dressed and fed, and the necessary operations performed. They were then removed to the tent hospitals of the corps, one of which was established near Ely's Ford; the other, near the hospitals of the Fifth Corps. During the day, army headquarters were on a little knoll near Woodville Mine. During the 6th and 7th of May, the battle of the Wilderness continued, the corps and divisions remaining in nearly the same relative positions. As has been well said, "this was a battle which no man saw or could see," fought in the midst of dense thickets of second growth underbrush and evergreens, rendering the use of artillery almost impossible, and compelling the opposing lines to approach very near in order to see each other. It was a series of fierce attacks and repulses on either side, and the hostile lines swayed back and forth over a strip of ground two hundred yards to a mile in width, in which the severely wounded of both sides were scattered. This strip of woods was on fire in many places, and some of the wounded who were unable to escape were thus either suffocated or burned to death. The number who thus perished is unknown, but it is supposed to have been about two hundred. The stretcher-bearers of the ambulance corps followed the line of battle closely, and displayed great gallantry in their efforts to bring off the wounded lying between the lines, but with very little success, it being almost impossible to find wounded men lying scattered through the dense thickets, and the enemy firing at every moving light or even at the slightest noise. The hospitals of the Second and Fifth Corps remained stationary throughout the battle; those of the Sixth Corps were collected on the night of May 6th, and moved to the vicinity of Dowdall's tavern, on the Fredericksburg turnpike. This removal was necessitated by a fierce attack of the enemy upon the right wing, which forced back and threw into temporary confusion the 3d division of the Sixth Corps. Some shells were thrown into the vicinity of the Spottswood house, injuring two ambulances, but doing no farther damage. The records of the various hospitals were, as a general thing, carefully and accurately kept. The hospitals of the Second Corps, however, being but a short distance from the front, the influx of patients was so rapid, and their numbers so great, that it was not possible to record all of them. About one hundred and twenty of the enemy's wounded were brought in, chiefly to the hospitals of the Second Corps. The total number of killed, wounded and missing during this battle is shown by the following statement, which, however, does not include the loss of General Burnside's

command: Number of wounded according to the classified returns, seven thousand three hundred and two; treated in hospitals, but unrecorded, estimated, one thousand; fell into the enemy's hands, estimated, eight hundred; total, nine thousand one hundred and two. Number killed, according to regimental reports, two thousand and nine; missing, three thousand eight hundred and ninety-three; total, five thousand nine hundred and two; grand total, fifteen thousand and four. The number of wounded according to regimental returns is ten thousand one hundred and eighty-five, or one thousand and eighty-three more than is given above; but subsequent returns render it probable that this is an error. The proportion of officers wounded was very large, being one to every sixteen enlisted men. This was due to the fact that the conflict partook of the character of skirmishing on a large scale, and those who were the most conspicuously dressed were the first victims. For a similar reason the zouave brigade of the 1st division, Fifth Corps, whose uniforms were braided with red and yellow scrolls, met with a very heavy loss. The relative proportion of killed was also large, being nearly one to every five wounded. Only two hundred and forty wounds from cannon shot and shell were observed. As a somewhat interesting fact bearing upon the character of the conflict, it may be mentioned that it is stated by the chief ordnance officer that but eleven rounds of ammunition per man were used by the army during the three days' fight. Ample supplies of all kinds were on hand in all the hospitals. The medical purveyor, with his wagon train, was at Woodville Mine, and reported that he was ready to issue by five o'clock P. M. of May 5th, but no requisitions were sent in, as the supplies carried in the ambulances and field hospital trains were even more abundant than the emergency required. All the ambulances and hospital wagons were at the several hospitals by nine o'clock A. M. of May 6th. The labors of the ambulance corps during this battle were very severe. The ambulances of the Fifth and Sixth Corps travelled about fifty miles on the 6th of May. Every wounded man who could be reached by the stretcher-bearers was brought off the field, and about four thousand blankets and shelter tents were collected and brought into the hospitals.

On the morning of the 7th of May, Major General Meade ordered that all the wounded should be sent to Rappahannock Station, by way of Ely's Ford, to be sent from thence to Washington. All the army wagons of the general and corps trains which could be emptied were turned over to the medical department during the day, and, by six o'clock P. M., were being loaded with wounded. These wagons were thickly bedded with evergreen boughs, over which, shelter-tents and blankets were spread, and were comparatively comfortable for the class of cases for which they were used. Every facility was afforded by the quartermaster's department, and without such aid, it would have been utterly impossible to have removed more than one-fourth of the wounded. Three hundred and twenty-five wagons and four hundred and eighty-eight ambulances were used for the wounded of the infantry corps, and it was found absolutely necessary to leave behind nine hundred and sixty of them for lack of transportation. The wounded were divided into three classes: first, those able to walk; second, those unable to walk, but able to ride in army wagons; third, those most severely wounded, including the cases of fractures of the lower extremities, major amputations and penetrating wounds of the thoracic and abdominal cavities. Two medical officers, one hospital steward and ten attendants were detailed to every five hundred men, and rations, dressings and medical stores furnished for three days. Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. Volunteers, was placed in charge of the entire train, and a regiment of dismounted cavalry accompanied it as a guard. A message was sent to the Surgeon General at ten o'clock A. M., notifying him of the arrangements made, and requesting that supplies should be sent to Rappahannock Station for the wounded remaining on the field, to be brought by the returning train.

On the evening of May 7th, it was determined to abandon the line of the Rapidan, and the army moved during the night to the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court-house. The train containing wounded was therefore ordered to accompany the trains of the army to Oldrich's, on the Fredericksburg plank road, two miles south of Chancellorsville. The number of wounded left behind in the several corps hospitals on account of lack of transportation, according to reports of the corps medical directors, was as follows: In the Second Corps, six hundred and sixty of our own men and ninety rebels; Fifth Corps, two hundred of our own men and four rebels; Sixth Corps, one hundred of our own men; total, nine hundred and sixty of our own men and ninety-four rebels. Hospital tents, medical officers and attendants, medicines, hospital stores and dressings and from three to five days rations were left with them. Early in the morning of May 8th, the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 8, 1864.

The wounded of the army will be immediately transported to Fredericksburg, and there put in hospital. Major General Hancock will detail a small regiment of infantry, under a reliable commander, who, with his own regiment and the 22d New York Cavalry, will escort them and take charge of the hospital. He will return the ambulances to the army, but retain the wagons; with which, under a flag of truce, he will endeavor to bring off the field such wounded as there was no transportation for. The wounded will be supplied with three days' subsistence, which will be furnished by the corps commanders concerned.

By command of General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

At quarter to ten o'clock A. M., a message was despatched by a special agent to the Surgeon General, informing him of the new arrangement, and requesting that medical officers and supplies should be sent at once to Fredericksburg. Sixty-eight beef cattle were drawn from the general herd, and turned over to Surgeon Dalton, U. S. V., and he was instructed to draw from the purveyor's train whatever medical supplies he might deem necessary. The entire train had passed Silver's house, on its way to Fredericksburg, by eleven o'clock P. M., and arrived at its destination by eleven o'clock A. M. of the 9th, having met with no molestation or trouble.

Within the two following weeks, about one thousand of the wounded left on the battle-field were collected and carried to Fredericksburg by ambulances and wagons sent out from that place by Surgeon Dalton. The wounded left within the enemy's lines were chiefly collected at the Confederate hospitals near Parker's store and Robertson's tavern. About three hundred of these were brought away, and tents, food and dressings left with those who could not be brought off. The enemy at first made no objection to the removal of the wounded, but, on the 14th of May, Assistant Surgeon Breneman, U. S. A., who went out with a train at that time, was informed that no more wounded could be removed unless a special request to that effect should be made by Lieutenant General Grant. On the 18th of May, Doctor Breneman again went out with an ambulance train, carrying the following letter:

‘HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VIRGINIA, *May 18, 1864.*

SIR: To secure proper medical supplies and care for the wounded soldiers who, I understand, are still left in your hospitals near Old Wilderness tavern, I would request that all who are still in your hands be delivered to Assistant Surgeon Breneman, U. S. A., who is authorized to receipt the rolls of the same. I will state that all Confederate wounded who have fallen into our hands are receiving good care, and abundance of supplies of all description. Such, however, as have not been sent beyond Fredericksburg will be delivered into your hands at Chancellorsville, if you desire it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant General.*

COMMANDING OFFICER CONFEDERATE FORCES,
Near Old Wilderness Tavern, Virginia.’

The request contained in the above letter was refused, on the ground that it was not addressed to General Robert E. Lee. Doctor Breneman was permitted, however, to send two wagon loads of food and medical supplies for the use of our wounded. On the 22d of May, Doctor Breneman made another attempt, but with the same result. On his return, he was stopped by guerillas, his horse taken from him, and his pockets rifled of all papers and valuables. On the 24th, supplies were sent out from Fredericksburg, and, on the 27th, by order of Lieutenant General Grant, Doctor Breneman again went out, accompanied by a strong force of cavalry and infantry, and brought in all the wounded from the vicinity of Old Wilderness tavern, eighty-six in number. On their arrival at Fredericksburg, they were placed on board a steamer lying at the wharf, and conveyed directly to Washington. Fredericksburg was then abandoned, and no further efforts were or could be made by the medical department of the army to bring in those wounded who were in the enemy’s hospitals near Parker’s store. An expedition was sent out from Washington, however, by Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., medical director, on the 8th of June, which brought off forty-five wounded, all that were left, the others having been removed by the enemy. The mortality among the wounded left in the Wilderness was very great, partly because only the most serious cases and such as could not bear transportation were left, and partly from insufficient food and supplies. The surgeons left with the wounded were permitted to return without molestation, and no parols were exacted from those wounded who were brought off. To those of our wounded collected at Parker’s store and Robertson’s tavern, medical attendance, food and medical supplies were furnished by the Confederates in the same proportion as to their own.

Before leaving this subject, it is to be observed that there was no interval of importance between the cessation of hostilities and the march of the army, such as is usually available to the medical department for the withdrawal and care of the wounded after great conflicts. The weather, during the 5th, 6th and 7th of May, was warm and dry, the nights cool and producing heavy deposits of dew, and the roads good, although somewhat dusty.

During the morning of the 8th of May, the Cavalry Corps attacked the enemy on the Spottsylvania Court-house road, and about two hundred and fifty wounded were soon collected at Brown’s house, half a mile northeast of Todd’s tavern. At that point, their wounds were dressed, and hot soup and coffee distributed; after which, they were placed in ambulances and wagons, and sent on as fast as possible to join the main train of wounded then moving towards Fredericksburg. The Cavalry Corps withdrew at ten o’clock A. M., its place being taken up by the Fifth Corps, and moved towards Fredericksburg, guarding the left flank and rear of the army. The Fifth Corps met the enemy about eleven o’clock A. M., and a sharp engagement ensued. The men of this corps were much fatigued, having been on the road all night. The day was hot and sultry, and the roads very dusty, while dense woods on fire in many places covered the country, preventing the free circulation of air or the dissipation of the clouds of dust raised by the moving troops. Some confusion occurred in the beginning of the battle, the force of the enemy being stronger than was at first supposed, and a skirmish line was therefore formed in the rear, which drove forward all stragglers, allowing none to fall back except those who were so severely wounded as to be unable to walk. These last were hastily collected into little groups in hollows by the roadside, which afforded protection against musketry. Haversacks and full canteens were furnished, and a medical officer left with each group. As soon as the line of battle ceased to advance, all the wounded were collected at four depots in the woods, by the side of the road to Todd’s tavern and Spottsylvania Court-house, near the crossing of the Block-house road. All the ambulances were absent, being engaged in conveying the wounded of the battle of the Wilderness to Fredericksburg, and much confusion and delay in the collection of the wounded occurred in consequence. Slightly wounded men were straggling over the country in every direction except towards the front, while from two to four soldiers sometimes left the ranks with severely wounded men. The regular stretcher-bearers of the ambulance corps labored faithfully, but the number of wounded was so large, and the distance over which they had to be carried were so great, that the evils above mentioned could not be prevented. The medicine, hospital and commissary wagons could not be brought up, as the roads were blocked with artillery and moving columns of troops. By nine o’clock P. M., however, about one thousand three hundred of the wounded of this corps had been collected, the hospital trains had been brought up and three thousand four hundred rations distributed. A large portion of the wounds were slight in their character, and about one hundred were self-inflicted.

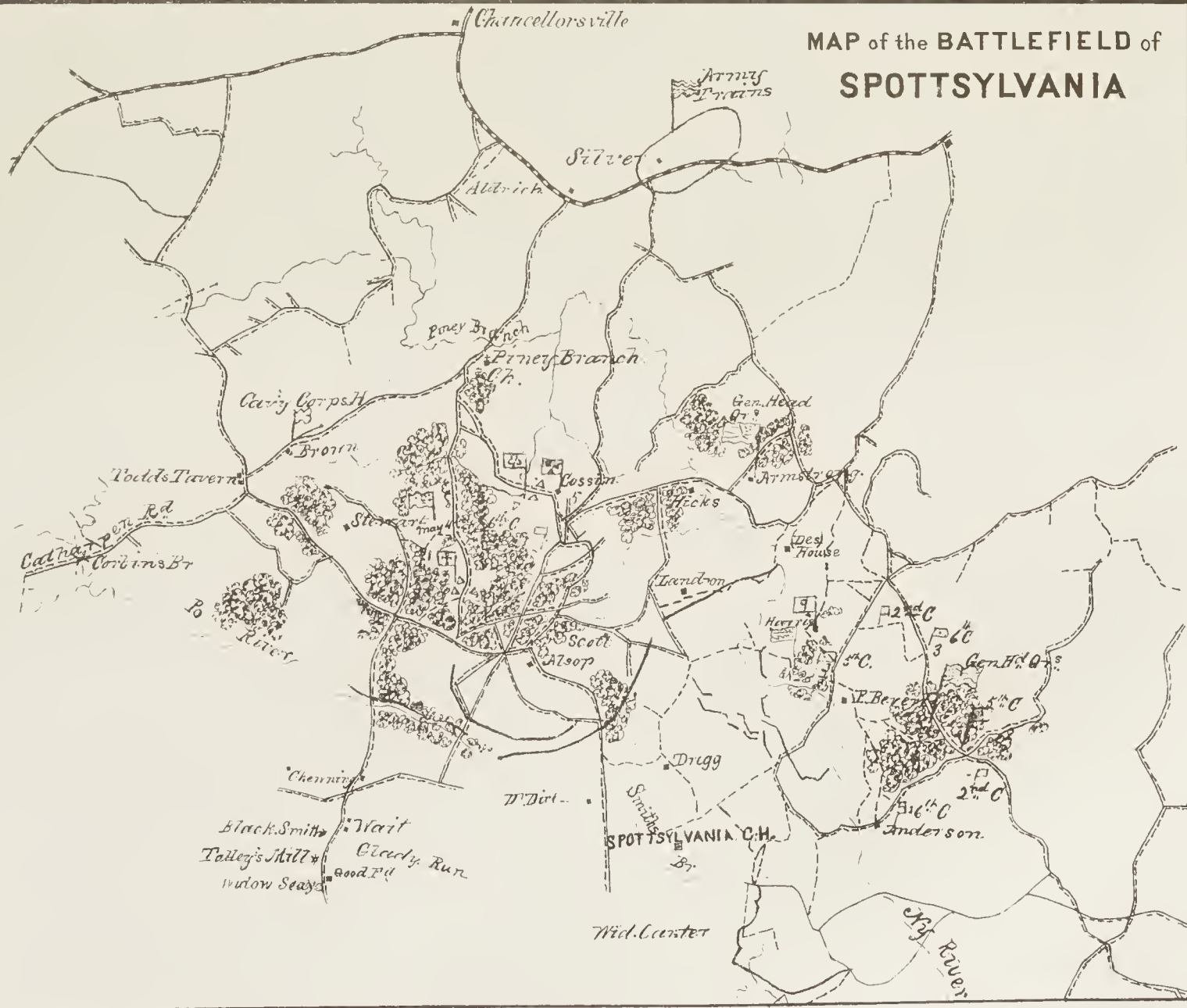
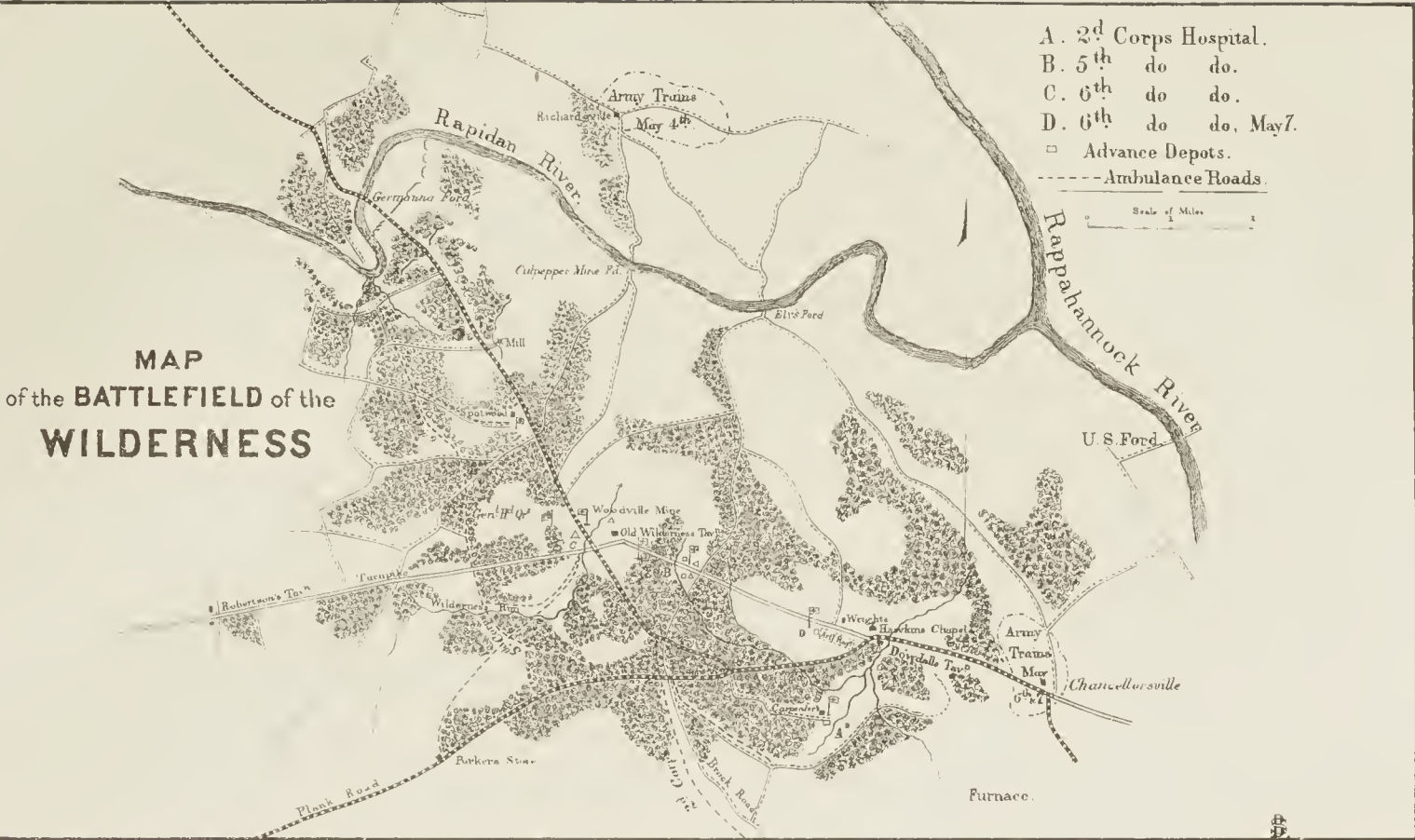
The Second Corps engaged the enemy on the Catharpin road during the afternoon, and had about one hundred and fifty wounded, of whom thirty fell into the hands of the enemy. The remainder were brought off, and made comfortable at a temporary hospital established near Grey’s house. The Sixth Corps had about one hundred wounded cared for in its temporary hospitals by night-fall. The ambulances of the Second and Sixth Corps were absent, as in the case of the Fifth Corps, but as they had comparatively few wounded, the evil results were not so great. In order as far as possible to meet the emergency arising from the absence of ambulances, the following order was issued by the commanding general after the state of affairs had been brought to his notice: ‘Headquarters army of the Potomac, May 8, 1864, 3.45 P. M. All ambulances and spring wagons, of every description whatever, now in use at any headquarters, or by any officer of the army, for the transportation of baggage or for any other purposes, will immediately be turned over to the medical director for the transportation of the wounded. The empty wagons of the supply trains will be substituted for the ambulances and spring wagons above-

mentioned. It is expected that this order will be promptly complied with by every officer concerned. By command of Major General Meade. (*Signed*) S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General." In accordance with this order, the spring wagons were turned over to the corps medical directors in the course of the evening. The Second Corps furnished sixteen; the Fifth Corps, fifteen; and the Sixth Corps, ten. Fifteen spring wagons and ambulances turned over from general headquarters were kept together as a reserve train, under the orders of the medical director, to be used when and where they might be most needed. These spring wagons were a good substitute for ambulances, and were of great use in the emergency.

During the 9th of May, the army remained quiet. Rations and ammunition were issued to the troops, and the army wagons thus emptied were turned over to the medical department in the evening, to be used for the removal of wounded during the following days.

The Cavalry Corps moved off in the morning, for the purpose of passing around the Confederate army and marching towards Richmond. Surgeon R. W. Pease, U. S. V., the corps medical director, being unable to accompany the corps on account of illness, Assistant Surgeon George M. McGill, U. S. A., was made acting medical director of the corps, and his report of the expedition is appended to this report.

Early on the morning of the 9th, the hospitals of the Fifth Corps were established on a grassy lawn around Cossin's house, situated on the Block-house road, a mile and a half in the rear of the line of battle. Water was abundant and of good quality, and the location was excellent in every respect. The hospitals of the Second Corps were established near those of the Fifth Corps in open ground on the south branch of the Ny river. The Sixth Corps hospitals were placed in the pine woods on the Court-house and Piney Branch church road, half a mile north of the intersection of the Block-house road. All the wounded were transferred to these points during the day by means of the spring wagons and stretchers. Abundance of all kinds of supplies were on hand, including ice, there being several well filled ice houses in the vicinity. Large numbers of blankets and shelter tents, which had been dropped and abandoned in the woods by stragglers and wounded, were collected and brought to the hospitals by the attendants and the field music, who, in some instances, were regularly deployed as skirmishers, and sent through the woods for that purpose. About twenty-five thousand blankets and five hundred shelter tents were obtained in this manner. The only fighting during the day was between the pickets and sharpshooters, in which, however, we sustained a heavy loss in the death of Major General John Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Corps, who was killed by a sharpshooter about eleven o'clock, A. M. His death was almost instantaneous, the ball entering just below the left eye, and traversing the base of the brain. Six ambulances belonging to the artillery reserve were captured during the day. They had been sent to assist in the removal of wounded; but the ambulance officer in charge, Lieutenant Holzburn, mistook the road, and moved towards Chancellorsville, near which point the train was seized by a party of the enemy's cavalry. The greater part of the ambulances sent to Fredericksburg returned during the night of May 9th. The horses were greatly exhausted by the severe and continuous labor which they had been compelled to perform, and were badly in need of rest. All the hospital supplies in the ambulances had been removed at Fredericksburg. During the morning of May 10th, orders were issued and arrangements made to send to the rear the wounded in the field hospitals, using for that purpose the army wagons which had been emptied by the issue of the rations and ammunition of the previous day, and which were going to Fredericksburg for fresh supplies. No ambulances or spring wagons were sent, as a general engagement was going on at the time, and all were needed at the front. The train was organized at Silver's house, near which the main trains of the army were parked, and moved from that point at five o'clock P. M., Surgeon R. W. Pease, U. S. V., being in charge. The number of wounded sent in this train, as reported by the corps medical directors, was as follows: Second Corps, one hundred and twenty-five wounded, using thirty-two wagons; Fifth Army Corps, fourteen hundred and nineteen wounded, in one hundred and ninety-six wagons; Sixth Army Corps, one hundred and fifty wounded, in thirty-five wagons; total, sixteen hundred and ninety-four wounded and two hundred and sixty-three wagons. To the above reported numbers should be added about six hundred slightly wounded, who moved with the train, most of them from the day's engagement, and who, not having been to the field hospitals, were not accounted for by the corps medical directors, which would make the total number sent two thousand two hundred and ninety-four. The wagons were bedded with straw and small evergreen boughs, covered with blankets and shelter tents, and carried from three to five men each, hard bread boxes being used as seats for those who were able to sit up. Four thousand rations were sent with the train, and medical officers and attendants in the same proportion as in the first train from the Wilderness. No escort was sent, as the movements of the Cavalry Corps on the left were thought to afford sufficient protection. This train reached Fredericksburg without trouble on May 10th at eleven o'clock P. M., having halted once on the road to furnish soup and coffee to the wounded. Two general assaults were made on the enemy's line during the day, the principal one about four o'clock P. M. The corps hospitals remained as established on the 9th, the advance depots being along the banks of the Po river. The character of the country was essentially the same as about the Wilderness, but the ground was lower and more marshy. Small open spaces existed at intervals, in which artillery could be used, but the greater part of the engagement occurred in the woods, in which the dense undergrowth of hazel and scrub oak precluded the use of every arm but the musket. By nine o'clock P. M., there had been collected and brought to the field hospitals the following number of wounded: Second Corps, eight hundred; Fifth Corps, three hundred; Sixth Corps, two hundred; number of wounded straggling, estimated, six hundred; total wounded, May 10th, nineteen hundred. A number of the wounded of the Second Corps fell into the hands of the enemy, when the corps withdrew in the evening to the north bank of the Po. The number so lost is estimated to have been three hundred. The train of the medical purveyor was at this time at Silver's, four miles only from the hospitals, and large issues were made during the day, especially for the purpose of refilling the ambulance boxes which had been emptied at Fredericksburg. All the hospitals were supplied with ice, lemons, canned peaches, jellies, hospital clothing, etc., in addition to the hospital stores usually furnished under such circumstances. The duties of the medical officers attached to the field hospital during the day were extremely arduous, and their satisfactory performance merits the highest praise. Many of their associates had been sent off with the first train of wounded, or detailed to remain with those left in the Wilderness, and the remainder, worn out by five days and nights of constant labor, had not only to organize a large train of wounded, but to receive and care for an equal number from the front. On the 11th of May, another train of wounded was organized and sent to Fredericksburg under Assistant Surgeon Du Bois, U.



S. A., Silver's being again the point of rendezvous. The number sent was as follows: Second Corps, one thousand and eighty, using eighty-six ambulances and seventy-three wagons; Fifth Corps, four hundred and sixty-seven, using ninety ambulances and twenty-nine wagons; Sixth Corps, nine hundred, using eighty ambulances and sixty-two wagons; total, two thousand four hundred and forty-seven, using two hundred and fifty-six ambulances and one hundred and sixty-four wagons. The army wagons were bedded in the usual manner, and the ambulances used only for the most serious cases; of which, however, there were a large number. Two days' rations and the usual proportion of medical officers and attendants accompanied the train. This train was four miles long, and had to be collected and organized in the midst of a heavy storm, which began about three o'clock P. M., and continued all night with but little cessation. It left Silver's about nine o'clock P. M., but when within four miles of Fredericksburg, was halted and compelled to wait four hours, until a guard could be sent, so that it did not reach its destination until six o'clock A. M. of the 12th. As the town was already crowded, only six hundred of the most serious cases were left, and the remainder moved on to Belle Plain, arriving there about noon. The train was then parked in sections, and the wounded fed, furnished with dry blankets, and made as comfortable as possible in the wagons. Early next morning, the train was moved to the landing, and the whole day was consumed in shipping the wounded. The men in this train suffered severely from the wet and cold, and twenty died on the road. About seven hundred wounded were brought in from the front on the eleventh.

Owing to the withdrawal of the Second Corps in the evening, it became necessary to remove the Sixth Corps hospitals. This was effected during the night. Next day, they were established near those of the Fifth Corps. As the Block-house or direct road was occupied all night by artillery and troops, the hospital train of the Sixth Corps was compelled to make a long detour by Piney Branch church. The night was dark and stormy, the roads muddy, and the ambulance officer in charge of the train mistook the road, and moved ten miles out of the way. The result of these delays was that the hospitals were not established until ten o'clock A. M. the following day, and both men and horses were fatigued and worn out.

At daybreak on the 12th, the Second Corps attacked the enemy from their new position on the left, and by eight o'clock A. M., the engagement had become general, and the wounded began to pour into the hospitals. The advance ambulance depot of the Second Corps was near the Landron house. The rain of the previous eighteen hours had made the roads very muddy, and, in some places, almost impassible for vehicles, and as nearly one-half of the ambulances were absent at Fredericksburg, the duties of those remaining were very arduous. The number of wounded in this day's battle was large, and the labor of collecting and bringing them in went on until midnight. The following numbers were received at the field hospitals: Second Corps, eighteen hundred and twenty; Fifth Corps, nine hundred; Sixth Corps, eight hundred and forty; total, three thousand five hundred and sixty. The proportion of severe wounds was unusually large, not over one-fourth of the number being able to walk back to the hospitals. Two hundred and forty ambulances collected the remainder. The amount of shock and depression of vital power was noticed to be much greater in the wounded of this battle than any preceding one of the campaign, and more especially so in those of the Second Corps who went into action without having the usual morning cup of coffee. All of the wounded were fed and sheltered, and the majority dressed and operated upon during the day. Supplies of every kind were abundant, with the exception of dry clothing and blankets, for which the demand was very great. Fortunately, the night was not cold, and as stimulants and hot soup and coffee were abundant and freely administered, the suffering from this cause was not severe. The hospitals of the Sixth Corps had to be pitched upon wet and muddy ground, but by the use of boards obtained from an adjacent saw-mill, india-rubber blankets and evergreen boughs, the condition of the wounded in them was rendered very tolerable. On the 13th, another train of ambulances and army wagons, obtained from the supply trains, was organized to convey wounded to Fredericksburg, Surgeon Martin, U. S. Volunteers, being in charge. The number sent was as follows: Second Corps, eighteen hundred and forty-three, using forty-seven ambulances and one hundred and seventy-five wagons; Fifth Corps, five hundred and fifty, using thirty-five ambulances and twenty wagons; Sixth Corps, eight hundred, using forty ambulances and fifty wagons; total, three thousand one hundred and ninety-three, using one hundred and twenty-two ambulances and two hundred and forty-five wagons. One day's rations and the usual proportion of medical officers and attendants were sent with the train, which was collected at Silver's, leaving that place at nine o'clock P. M., and reaching Fredericksburg early the following morning. The wounded on this train suffered very much; it rained all night; the men were wet and chilled, and it was impossible to supply them with hot food on the road. Fourteen men died during the trip. The necessity of sending off as many as possible, however, was imperative, as the army moved during the night of the 13th, and the ground occupied by the hospitals was then abandoned to the enemy. No more ambulances could be spared, as there were still some wounded lying on the field to be brought in, and a general engagement was expected on the following day, while a large portion of the ambulances were already absent. Every wagon was obtained from the quartermaster's department which could possibly be emptied, but four hundred and twenty of the wounded of the Fifth Corps and two hundred of the Second Corps had to be left on account of lack of transportation. Tents, medical officers and attendants, dressings, medical supplies and three days' rations were left with them.

On the evening of the 14th, a body of the enemy's cavalry, commanded by Colonel Rosser, entered the hospitals and removed all the Confederate wounded who could walk, about eighty in number, and also all stragglers and hospital attendants who wore no distinctive badge. The soldiers of this squadron carried off the greater part of the rations left for the wounded. As soon as these facts were reported, a regiment of the Second Corps was sent to drive off the marauders, who had gone, however, before our troops arrived. Surgeon Thomas Jones, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, who had been left with the wounded in the Fifth Corps hospital, was killed by one of the men of this regiment, who, in the darkness, supposed him to be a guerilla. Additional rations were left with the wounded, and the regiment withdrawn about noon on the 15th, following the Second Corps, which had moved still farther to the left.

On the evening of May 16th, a train of two hundred ambulances was sent out, and brought off all the wounded left at Cossin's, together with the tents and remaining hospital stores. The 2d division, Second Corps, under command of General Gibbon, moved out at the same time towards the right in such a manner as to protect the train. The removal was effected without difficulty, and the wounded, after having been fed and dressed, were sent directly to Fredericksburg. The hospitals of

the Second Corps, after leaving Cossin's, were at first established at the Armstrong house; on the 15th, they were moved to the vicinity of the Beverly house, on the Spottsylvania Court-house and Fredericksburg turnpike. The hospitals of the Fifth and Sixth Corps were also situated near the same point. The wagons of the medical purveyor moved to Fredericksburg on the 15th, and were refilled with their original supply. They remained at that point until the 21st, and large issues were made in the interval, advantage being taken of this period of comparative quiet to replenish the division hospital and brigade supplies. A number of new troops joined the army at this time, and were found to be entirely unprovided with medical stores of any kind or with means of transportation for wounded or supplies. They were, however, fully provided for and equipped on the same basis as the rest of the army.

On the morning of the 18th, the Second Corps moved to the right and attacked the enemy's works. Five hundred and fifty-two wounded were the result, and the character of the wounds was unusually severe, a large proportion being caused by shell and canister. During the evening of the 18th and morning of the 19th, the corps hospitals were moved to the left, and established on the Massaponax church road, north of the Anderson house. This removal was fortunate, as they thus escaped from the confusion caused by the enemy's attack on the evening of the 19th. This attack was repulsed by heavy artillery regiments, armed as infantry, who had lately joined the army, and for many of whom it was the first battle. The total number of wounded from this affair was eleven hundred, most of whom were able to walk back to the field hospitals, being hit in the hands and arms. In many of these cases, the skin was so blackened with powder as to prove that the injury was self-inflicted, either by design or accident. Very many of the wounded came into the hospitals with extemporaneous tourniquets tightly applied, and their hands and forearms swollen and livid in consequence. Dread of hemorrhage is simply another proof of the inexperience of troops. This was the last of the series of battles about Spottsylvania Court-house, the army moving on the 21st towards the North Anna. No large trains of wounded were organized after the 13th, as the road to Fredericksburg was open and safe, and the corps medical directors sent their wounded off as fast as they were received and means of transportation could be procured. The total number sent from the 14th to the 20th, as appears by the daily reports, was two thousand two hundred and twelve, including those brought in from Cossin's house. An estimate of the number killed, wounded and missing in the battles around Spottsylvania Court-house, Virginia, is given in the following statement, which does not include the losses of General Burnside's command: Number of wounded, according to classified returns, nine thousand and thirty-one; number of wounded, straggling and unrecorded, one thousand five hundred; total, ten thousand five hundred and thirty-one. Number of killed, according to regimental reports, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one; missing, two thousand and seventy-seven. Total loss, fourteen thousand three hundred and eighty-nine. After the 9th of May, everything connected with the medical department worked smoothly, supplies were plentiful, and all the wounded were as well cared for as it is possible for them to be on the battle-field. The greatest want was of medical officers, as a large number were necessarily kept on duty at Fredericksburg, and those who remained with the army became weary with constant labor. The corps of medical inspectors usually remained about the hospital and superintended the transportation of wounded; they also made daily reports to this office of the number of wounded received, sent off, etc., during the day. The plan of drawing medical supplies by brigades was found to be inconvenient, the surgeons in charge of division hospitals making all requisitions and performing the duties of sub-purveyors. To render the commissary department of the field hospitals as complete as possible, the following order was issued: "Special Order No. 136. Headquarters army of the Potomac, May 16, 1864. Corps commanders will cause a lieutenant to be detailed from each division of their command, who will be charged with the duty of supplying the hospital of the division with the subsistence stores needed. The officer so detailed will report to the surgeon in charge of the division hospital, and make his requisitions for supplies on the chief commissary of the corps. By command of Major General Meade. (*Signed*) S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General." The practical results of this order will be commented upon in a subsequent part of this report.

When the artillery reserve was broken up, its medical and hospital property and ambulance train were divided equally among the infantry corps, and twenty-four new ambulances received from Washington were sent to Fredericksburg for the use of Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. V. In sending the wounded from the field hospitals to the rear, medical officers were instructed, in accordance with orders issued by the commanding general, to retain all cases of slight wounds, and such as would soon be able to return to duty. This was found to be very difficult to effect, as the men would slip off in the night, and no guard could be kept over them. No special authority was given during this period to send off sick, but the responsibility of so doing was assumed in some instances by the surgeons in charge of hospitals, and about five hundred seriously sick men were thus sent from the army. A much larger number than this is reported to have been sent from Fredericksburg. The discrepancy will be explained in the account of the operations of the medical department at that point. The only loss of property sustained by the medical department during this period was that of the six ambulances of the artillery reserve before mentioned, one wagon, filled with medical supplies belonging to the Second Corps, which stuck fast in the mud and was abandoned, and the horses of twelve ambulances which were captured by guerillas on the Fredericksburg road, the ambulances themselves being recovered. In the meantime, a series of depot hospitals had been organized at Fredericksburg, Virginia, by Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. V., who reached that place with the first train of wounded on the 9th of May. All the churches, warehouses and convenient dwellings in the place were immediately occupied for hospital purposes, each corps organization being kept distinct as far as possible. The character of the buildings selected was generally good, and the ventilation sufficient, but as wounded continued to arrive in large numbers, close packing became necessary, and the usual results of overcrowding began to be apparent. The ground occupied was elevated, well-drained, and there was an abundance of good water. Supplies of all kinds arrived at Belle Plain on the 10th and 11th of May, and were brought to Fredericksburg as rapidly as transportation could be procured. Schedule C, appended to this report, shows the character and amount of these supplies. The stores sent with the first train, and those contained in the ambulance boxes, served for the necessities of the wounded until supplies could be brought from Belle Plain. The wounded officers were at first billeted upon the inhabitants of the town, who, as a general rule, received them kindly and treated them well, although, at first, some of the citizens seemed inclined to make trouble. After the first week, an officer's hospital was established, and medical officers specially detailed for duty in it. By

the 13th, the condition of the wounded in Fredericksburg was comparatively comfortable, and the supply of all necessary articles was abundant; straw, for bedding, and stationery were the articles of which there was the greatest lack. The number of wounded at that date was about six thousand, but the number fluctuated almost hourly, and it was impossible to prepare accurate daily reports. The greatest deficiency was in medical officers, those who accompanied the trains being greatly fatigued and insufficient in number. Fifty medical officers in all were sent from the front, being all that could possibly be spared. A number of medical men (civilians) came down from Washington as volunteers for the emergency, and rendered material and valuable service in a professional way. * *

The wounded from the front arrived, as a general rule, in very good condition, those in the trains of the 11th and 13th being excepted for reasons already stated. A large number of sick and slightly wounded, many of the latter self-mutilated, did not go to the field hospitals, nor accompany the regular trains, but straggled to Fredericksburg and thence to Belle Plain, relying upon the agents of the Sanitary Commission for food, and keeping as much as possible out of the way of medical officers. About five thousand of these men were in Fredericksburg at different times, and the tales invented by them for the purpose of exciting the compassion of citizens and strangers gave rise to many of the false reports of suffering and destitution among the wounded which for a time were prevalent at the north. Nearly all the slightly wounded passed directly through to Belle Plain, from which place they were sent to Washington as fast as boats could be procured, and at the rate of about fifteen hundred daily. From information received from Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., medical director department of Washington, it appears that fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight wounded had been received into the Washington hospitals by the evening of the 18th of May. About six hundred malingerers and stragglers had also been received and turned over to the provost marshal for safe keeping. These malingerers probably passed up on the first boats, succeeding in getting off by the aid of bloody bandages and judicious limping. After the first three days, all men were carefully examined by a medical officer before they were allowed to pass to the boats. Lieutenant Colonel Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General U. S. A., came to Belle Plain with the first boats, and remained directing operations at that point until all the wounded were sent away. A camp was formed of the sick and slightly wounded, and rations drawn for them by Colonel Cuyler, which were cooked and distributed by the Sanitary Commission. The obstacles to the removal of the more seriously wounded by way of Belle Plain were very great, and it would certainly have caused the death of a large number had their removal been attempted. The road between that point and Fredericksburg was, to a considerable extent, corduroyed, very rough, and could not have been improved by any means then available. But one small wharf existed at Belle Plain, and at this all the supplies of the army had to be landed. These facts were duly represented to the authorities at Washington, and the more serious cases, such as compound fractures, etc., were retained at Fredericksburg until the Rappahannock was rendered passable by the gumboats, which was effected by the 20th, and until the railroad to Aquia Creek was put in running order, which was completed by the 22d. The light-draught steamers, with barges, were used to remove the wounded by the river, the larger hospital transports remaining below at Tappahannock, where the wounded were transferred to them. These hospital transports were the steamers Connecticut and State of Maine. They were completely fitted up with beds, cooking apparatus and everything pertaining to the care and comfort of the sick. The necessity for a large and complete hospital organization soon became apparent, and, on the 15th, requisitions were forwarded for five hundred hospital tents and a corresponding amount of bedding and hospital furniture. These began to arrive on the 19th, and by the 22d, a complete tent-hospital for each corps had been pitched, and the wounded transferred to them. Erysipelas and a mild form of hospital gangrene had just begun to make their appearance among the wounded, but their removal from buildings to tents almost checked the disease. The removal of the wounded went on with great rapidity after the opening of the railroad, and by the 27th of May, all had been sent off except eight Confederates, who were moribund. All the hospital tents and stores were packed on boats and barges, and, on the 28th, the organization started for the White House.

Deficiency in the means of transportation was a serious evil at Fredericksburg, and was the cause of the partial lack of supplies for the first week. All the ambulances and army wagons which could be obtained, including those left behind by the Cavalry Corps, were at first kept constantly employed in the collection and removal of the wounded who had been left in the Wilderness, and in conveying supplies to those who could not be brought away. It must be remembered, also, that all the sick of General Burnside's command were in Fredericksburg, and were supplied and removed by the stores and boats furnished to the army of the Potomac. After the 15th, soft bread was issued to the hospitals; ice-houses in the vicinity furnished an abundant supply of ice, and stores and supplies of all kinds were superabundant.

The total number of wounded sent from Fredericksburg and Belle Plain is shown in the following statement: Total number of wounded received in Washington from Fredericksburg, as reported by Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., twenty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six; number of sick received, four thousand two hundred and twenty-five; total number of sick and wounded, twenty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-one. In addition to the above, Doctor Abbott reports, as before mentioned, the reception of six hundred malingerers, who were turned over to the provost marshal, also two hundred and twenty-six Confederate wounded and ninety-three Confederate sick; total, three hundred and nineteen Confederates. It is not possible to state precisely the exact proportion of the above number furnished by the Ninth Corps, but it is believed to have been about twenty-two hundred wounded and sixteen hundred sick. The figures for the army of the Potomac would then be nineteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six wounded and two thousand six hundred and twenty-five sick; total, twenty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-one.

The medical department owes much to the advice and coöperation of Colonel E. Schriver, Inspector General army of the Potomac, who commanded the post at Fredericksburg, and did everything in his power to facilitate the proper care and transfer of the wounded. The skill, energy and perseverance displayed by Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. V., in the face of so many difficulties and obstructions, merit the highest praise.

All the seriously sick and wounded had been sent to Fredericksburg, and the field hospital trains were packed and in park near the Anderson house on the morning of the 21st, in readiness to move in the rear of the artillery of their respective corps. During the movement to the North Anna, on the 21st and 22d, fifteen ambulances moved in the rear of each division for

the purpose of picking up such men as might fall out of the ranks on account of sickness or exhaustion, while the remaining ambulances, collected into a corps train, moved with the hospital train, and carried the slightly sick and wounded who were not judged to be fit cases to be sent to Fredericksburg. A special detail of medical officers and attendants, furnished with all necessary supplies, moved with the latter train. The roads were in good condition, the surface of the country level, and the weather warm and dry. The number of stragglers, especially on the 22d, was large, and all the ambulances were soon filled. No engagement took place during the movement, with the exception of a slight cavalry skirmish near Milford, in which, fifteen men were wounded. These men were cared for in the hospitals of the Second Corps, which were situated on the right bank of the Mattaponi, in anticipation of a battle near that point. No action occurred, however, and when the corps moved off, these wounded, with one hundred and thirty-five sick, were placed in the houses at Milford, medical officers, rations and supplies being left with them. They remained at that point until the 25th, and were then sent to Port Royal. During the afternoon of the 23d, the crossing of the North Anna having been effected and the enemy met, field hospitals were promptly established on the north bank of the river, those of the Fifth Corps in an open space near some excellent springs, half a mile north of Jericho Ford, and those of the Second Corps on the Chesterfield Ford road, one mile south of Mount Carmel church. The banks of the river at Jericho Ford are very high and precipitous, and the road down either side was very rough, being partly new corduroy, and partly a series of rocky steps and shelves, caused by the irregular wearing away of the road by a small stream which flowed down its centre. All the more severely wounded were, therefore, carried across the river on stretchers, after having been brought from the front to the south bank by ambulances. As the Fifth Corps not only held its ground, but advanced some distance, all the wounded were speedily and easily collected, the total number being two hundred and twenty-five, of whom, one hundred and thirty-one were received into the hospitals of the Second Corps. The supplies in all the hospitals were complete; ice, lemons and clothing were abundant. As the Sixth Corps had not crossed the river, no hospitals were established for it. Its ambulances and hospital were kept in park near the Fifth Corps hospitals ready for any emergency. No general engagement took place from this time until the 27th, but skirmishing and artillery duels were constantly going on, and wounded were brought into the hospitals every hour. In the meantime, the following circular had been received: "Headquarters army of the Potomac, May 22, 1864, 9.15 A. M. Instructions have been given to return all empty wagons now at Fredericksburg and Belle Plain Landing loaded, after which, so soon as the wounded are removed from Fredericksburg, that place and Belle Plain will be abandoned, and the depot will be established at Port Royal on the Rappahannock. By command of Major General Meade. (Signed) S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General." This circular was immediately sent to Surgeon Dalton, with directions to have the purveyor's boats and barges transferred at once to Port Royal, and to send hospital tents and furniture as fast as they could be spared by the removal of wounded from Fredericksburg.

On the 24th, a train was organized for the purpose of conveying wounded from the field hospital to Port Royal, Surgeon A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., being placed in charge, with orders to proceed to Port Royal and superintend the operations of the medical department at that point until Surgeon Dalton should arrive. The number sent was as follows: Second Corps,* one hundred and fifty-seven sick, two hundred and eighty-six wounded, two ambulances and fifty-three wagons; Fifth Corps, sixty-six sick, two hundred and twenty-five wounded, twenty-one ambulances and fifty-three wagons; Sixth Corps, sixty-eight sick, ten wounded, nineteen ambulances and two wagons; total, two hundred and ninety-one sick, five hundred and twenty-one wounded, forty-two ambulances and one hundred and eight wagons. Army wagons were used to as great an extent as possible in this train, as a great battle seemed imminent, and it was desirable to keep every ambulance at the front. The wagons were bedded with boughs and blankets in the usual manner, and the customary details of medical officers and nurses, with three days' rations and a supply of dressings and hospital stores, were furnished. The train rendezvoused at Milford, near which point, the main trains of the army were parked. A cavalry escort of four hundred men accompanied it, and it reached Port Royal, without molestation, by dusk on the 25th. On the 26th of May, an issue of rations was made to the troops, and the empty wagons thus obtained were used to remove sick and wounded to the rear, the field hospital being thus emptied and ready for the movement to the Pamunkey on the 27th. The number sent was as follows: Second Corps, eighty-eight sick, two hundred and thirty-two wounded, two ambulances and fifty-six wagons; Fifth Corps, twenty-four sick, one hundred and fourteen wounded, two ambulances and forty-four wagons; Sixth Corps, forty-nine sick, six ambulances and four wagons; Ninth Corps, one hundred and one sick, one hundred and thirty-one wounded, thirty ambulances and eight wagons; total, two hundred and sixty-two sick, four hundred and seventy-seven wounded, forty ambulances and one hundred and twelve wagons. This train was loaded by daybreak on the 27th, and moved directly to Port Royal, arriving at that place, without hinderance, before dark. On the 25th of May, an order was issued by General Grant, adding the Ninth Corps to the army of the Potomac, and Surgeon J. E. McDonald, U. S. V., reported to this office for instructions. An inspection of the medical department of this corps by Assistant Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., revealed the following fact: "This corps had moved from Annapolis on the last of April, 1864, before any organization had been effected; had marched and fought almost constantly since that time; new troops had been joining it almost daily, and it was very difficult to ascertain even the number of men in the command. The means of transportation possessed by the corps was entirely too small, even to furnish the rations and ammunition required, and, of course, none could or would be spared for the medical department. The greater number of the regimental surgeons had drawn a full three months' regimental supply at Annapolis, which had to be left behind, and the only medical supplies with the corps were contained in the hospital knapsacks, and in a few medicine chests and panniers which were carried by sufferance in the wagons appropriated to officers' baggage, which were almost always inaccessible and useless, and in twelve Dunton medicine wagons. The organization of the ambulance corps had been commenced, but was still very imperfect. The number of ambulances required by law had been obtained in Washington, but many of them were broken and badly in need of repair; the greater part of the stretchers were missing, very few had water kegs, and no hospital stores were carried in the ambulance boxes. Citizens had been hired as drivers for the ambulances, but the majority of them had deserted at Fredericksburg, and their places filled by the stretcher-bearers. The details of stretcher-bearers were very incomplete, and many of those already detailed seemed to have been selected on account of their worthlessness in other situations. The

*Those left at Milford on the 22d are included in this statement.

stretcher-bearers did not follow the regiments into battle, but remained with the ambulances, the evil results of which can easily be appreciated. Means of transportation being wanted, no hospital tents, stores or supplies could be carried. A few tents had been borrowed, and the Dunton wagons had furnished all the supplies used. The medical staff of the field division hospitals had been arranged on the same basis as that of the rest of the army; all other medical officers were ordered to remain within three hundred yards of the line of battle at all times." It was not possible to supply means of transportation at this time, and, consequently, useless to furnish tents or stores, but requisitions were ordered to be prepared, that they might be furnished as soon as a more permanent base of supplies should be reached. The proper organization of the ambulance corps was also urged forward as fast as possible, but much delay occurred in procuring the necessary details, and nearly a month passed away before they were complete.

The first train of wounded, of which Surgeon Phelps was in charge, reached Port Royal, as has been before stated, on the evening of the 25th. The steamer *Hugh Jenkins*, loaded with hospital supplies, under charge of Assistant Surgeon *Jacquette*, U. S. A., had reached that point a few hours before, as had also a barge load of stores belonging to the Sanitary Commission. Colonel *Cuyler* had also arrived, bringing with him a number of medical officers, who were immediately employed in dressing the wounded. No buildings had been prepared for their reception, and as it was raining heavily, it was thought best to leave them in the wagons and ambulances during the night, hot coffee, soup, etc., being served to them. On the 26th, they were removed from the wagons into the houses, and made as comfortable as possible. No transports arrived during the day, the steamer *Western Metropolis*, which had been destined for that purpose, being unable to come farther up the river than *Tappahannock*. All the wounded were dressed and well fed during the day. Early on the morning of the 27th, seven hundred of the slightly sick and wounded were placed on board the quartermaster's transport *City of Alton*, and started for Washington. About noon, the hospital transport *Connecticut* arrived, and all the more serious cases were placed on board of her at once. She took a thousand wounded to Washington. The second train of wounded arrived in the evening, and they were at once placed on board the *Connecticut* and *State of Maine*, which had arrived during the afternoon, the latter vessel carrying four hundred patients. The total number of wounded sent from Port Royal was, therefore, twenty-one hundred. The number reported by corps inspectors as sent from field hospitals was fifteen hundred and fifty-one; the number straggling was, therefore, five hundred and forty-nine. After the departure of the *State of Maine*, all the hospital stores were loaded on the barges, and when Surgeon *Dalton* arrived on the 28th, he found orders waiting for him directing him to proceed to White House. The total loss to the army during this period is shown by the following statement: Number killed, according to the regimental reports, two hundred and twenty-three; number of wounded sent off, fourteen hundred and sixty; number missing, according to the regimental reports, two hundred and ninety; total killed, wounded and missing, nineteen hundred and seventy-three. Number of sick sent from the army, six hundred and fifty. Total loss, two thousand six hundred and twenty-three.

During the movement from the North Anna to the Pamunkey, the ambulances and hospital trains moved in the same manner as in the march from Spottsylvania Court-house, a few ambulances remaining in the rear of each division, and the remainder, filled with slightly sick and wounded, accompanying the main train. The Cavalry Corps had by this time returned from the Richmond expedition, and two divisions moved in advance. A large number of the horses had been so much exhausted as to die on the road, along which they were scattered at tolerable regular intervals of from fifty to one hundred yards, and the infantry following had the full benefit of the results of their putrefaction. This march of thirty miles was made rapidly over very dusty roads, and on a hot and sultry day, and the number of men who fell out of the ranks was very large. All the ambulances were filled to overflowing, and a few men were unavoidably left behind. In the afternoon, the cavalry engaged the enemy near *Hawe's shop*, and had about two hundred and fifty wounded. The advance hospital was at a small house near *Hawe's shop*, and the greater part of the operating and dressing required was performed at this point. The medical officers of this hospital, under the direction of Assistant Surgeon *George M. McGill*, U. S. A., displayed great gallantry, as the hospital was at times under heavy fire, several shells striking the building, and one falling under the operating table, fortunately, however, without exploding. As the hospital train of the Cavalry Corps had moved with the main trains of the army to *Dunkirk*, and had not up to this time joined the command, the wounded were at first placed in a large house and outbuildings belonging to *Mrs. Newton*, near the Pamunkey, and about two miles distant from the scene of action. Ten men, who had been wounded on the previous day in a slight skirmish at *Hanover Town*, were also brought to this point. The medical director of the Fifth Corps was instructed to take charge of these wounded, and the hospital of the 3d division was soon established on the beautifully shaded lawn in front of the house. Beds were made of corn-husks found in the vicinity, food was prepared and the wounded were made comfortable in the usual manner. Surgeon *R. W. Pease*, U. S. V., medical director of the Cavalry Corps, joined his command on the 29th. During the 29th, the army moved into position on *Tolopotomoy Creek*. Sites for the field hospitals were selected, and ambulance roads cut through the woods to the front. As the train of the medical purveyor had come up, advantage was taken of the day's quiet to replenish the hospital supplies. The Fifth Corps hospitals were established near *Mrs. Newton's*, and those of the Second and Sixth Corps in an open space, about one mile east of the latter point. On the 30th, the cavalry moved to *Cool Arbor*, where they had a sharp engagement. The infantry also had a series of skirmishing and partial engagements during the day, from which, about five hundred wounded were received into the field hospitals. The hospital train of the Cavalry Corps had by this time been brought up, and supplies were ample. The train of the medical purveyor, filled to its utmost capacity, was at *Hanover Town* during the day, and all medical officers were duly notified of his position, and ordered to replenish their supplies. On the 31st, the skirmishing continued, and the Second Corps advancing, a brisk fight ensued about four o'clock P. M., from which, seven hundred and thirty-two wounded were brought in. The depot hospital boats and barges, together with the transports conveying the Eighteenth Corps, had arrived at White House on the 30th, and, during the afternoon of the 31st, a train of ambulances and army wagons were organized in the usual manner, for the purpose of conveying the wounded and seriously sick of the army to that point. The train was under the charge of Assistant Surgeon *M. J. Asch*, U. S. A., and had, as an escort, several regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves, whose term of service had expired, and who were on their way north. The number sent was as follows: Second Corps, ninety-six sick and four hundred and eighty-six wounded; Fifth Corps, five hundred and twenty-five

wounded; Sixth Corps, fifty-eight sick and fourteen wounded; Ninth Corps, forty sick and seventy-six wounded; total, one hundred and ninety-four sick and eleven hundred and one wounded. The train crossed the river at Hanover Town during the day, and moved down the north bank of the river, as the direct road on the south bank was not considered safe. It reached a point opposite White House on the 2d of June. Three hundred wounded of the Cavalry Corps were sent by the direct road, and reached White House on the 1st.

During the night of the 31st of May, the Sixth Corps moved from the right to Cool Arbor, passing behind the army via Old church. The Eighteenth Corps, which had made a forced march from White House, joined it on the morning of June 1st, and during the afternoon, a general engagement took place. The Sixth Corps hospitals were situated in the edge of a grove of pines, on the south side of Cool Arbor and Old Church road, near Burnett's house. Tents were pitched, and supplies on hand as usual. The Eighteenth Corps were entirely without tents, and without any supplies but such as were carried in hospital knapsacks. They had but eighteen ambulances. Their wounded were collected on a hill-side, near Kelly's house, half a mile northeast of Cool Arbor. The number of wounded brought in during the day was as follows: Second Corps, one hundred and seventy-four; Fifth Corps, one hundred and fifty-one; Sixth Corps, nine hundred and fifty-one; Eighteenth Corps, eight hundred; Ninth Corps, forty-nine; total, two thousand one hundred and twenty-five. The medical director of the Eighteenth Corps reports the number of wounded as four hundred and twenty-nine, but this is certainly inaccurate. A part of the ambulances of the Sixth Corps were employed in bringing in the wounded of the Eighteenth Corps, and as the hospital train of the former contained a full supply for at least four thousand wounded, orders were given to Surgeon Suckley, medical director of the Eighteenth Corps, to obtain a full supply of all necessary articles from that source. An order was also issued to the medical director by Major General Wright, commanding the Sixth Corps, that any commissary of the corps should furnish whatever rations might be required for by Doctor Suckley. The only means of shelter which could be furnished were such shelter-tents as could be picked up on the battle-field, and small arbors of evergreens, which served to keep off the sun's rays. The Eighteenth Corps was on the right of the Sixth, and between it and the Fifth there was an interval of about two miles. A number of the wounds in the Sixth Corps were caused by our own artillery, which was so posted as to fire over the heads of our troops. The Fifth Corps hospitals, near Mrs. Newton's, were broken up on the morning of the 1st, the wounded having been sent off in the train before mentioned. They were re-established during the day near Mrs. Via's, in open ground, with a good and abundant supply of water. The Second Corps hospitals were broken up in the afternoon, and followed the corps, which moved during the night to Allen's hill, and took up a position on the left of the Sixth Corps, its left being backwards, and resting on a marsh called Elder Swamp. The 1st and 2d divisions of the Cavalry Corps picketed from the left of the Second Corps to Bottom's bridge on the Chickahominy, while the 3d division extended from the right of the Ninth Corps towards the Pamunkey. The trains of the army moved to Anderson's, half a mile from Parsley's mill.

General headquarters, on the night of the 1st of June, was at Mrs. Via's. Early in the morning of the 2d, it moved to the vicinity of the Sixth Corps hospital, one mile east of Cool Arbor. During the 2d of June, the battle continued, the Sixth and Eighteenth Corps chiefly being engaged. The men of the Second Corps were exhausted by the march of the previous night, and did little more than get into position. The Ninth Corps was withdrawn during the forenoon, and moved into line in the gap between the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps; its hospitals were established near Woody's. This withdrawal exposed the hospitals of the Fifth Corps, and they were moved during the afternoon to the point at which the Prospect church road crosses the south branch of the Matadequin creek. This location was selected by Major General Warren, who was deceived as to its relative position by the extremely erroneous map of that part of the country. It was five miles from the line of battle of the corps, and there was no good and safe road from it to the front. This hospital was moved just in time, as the enemy occupied the ground around Vin's house by five o'clock P. M. The right wing of the Fifth Corps was attacked about four o'clock P. M., and partially outflanked, the regular brigade suffering severely.

The Second Corps hospitals were established in the evening on the bank of a small creek, half a mile south of Allen's mills, and directly opposite the Sixth Corps hospitals. Four hundred wounded were brought in the ambulances from the former location. The number of wounded brought in during the day was as follows: Second Corps, twenty; Fifth Corps, fifty; Sixth Corps, nine hundred and fifty-two; Ninth Corps, one hundred and ninety; Eighteenth Corps, eight hundred and fifty; Cavalry Corps, forty-five; total, two thousand and seventeen. The day was hot and sultry, and wherever troops or wagons were moving, the dust hung in dense clouds. About five o'clock P. M., however, it began to rain, and continued to do so, with slight intermissions, all night, which was a great comfort to both men and animals. By order of General Meade a full issue of rations was made on the evening of the 2d, and the empty wagons turned over to the medical department for the transportation of wounded. A train of army wagons and ambulances was organized on the morning of the 3d in the usual manner and under the usual orders. The number of wounded sent was as follows: Second Corps, seven hundred and sixty-eight; Fifth Corps, two hundred and thirty-five; Sixth Corps, seven hundred and ninety; Ninth Corps, eighty-four; Eighteenth Corps, three hundred; total, two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven. At half past five o'clock A. M., a general attack was made by the army on the enemy's works, which consisted of tiers of rifle-pits, having behind them a continuous line of breastworks, solidly constructed of pine logs and earth, the top log raised, in some instances, so that the musket might be fired under it. The Second Corps, at first, met with partial success, carrying the first line of works, but these were so enfiladed that they were compelled to fall back, leaving a large number of dead and wounded. The number of wounded brought off was as follows: Second Corps, one thousand two hundred and eighty; Fifth Corps, three hundred and twenty-two; Sixth Corps, four hundred and eighty-nine; Ninth Corps, six hundred and forty-six; Eighteenth Corps, fifty one; Cavalry Corps, twenty-eight; total, two thousand eight hundred and sixteen. The hospitals of the Fifth, Sixth and Second Corps were fully prepared for the emergency, and their supply was so complete that they were able to spare freely for the necessities of the other corps. The usual results of the lack of an ambulance organization were painfully perceptible in the Eighteenth Corps, two or three soldiers leaving the ranks with each severely wounded man, and forgetting to return, while the roads and woods were lined with stragglers, as the slightly wounded preferred to go back to White House on foot rather than to go to a hospital where they knew there was no shelter and but scanty supplies. A part of the stores of the Eighteenth Corps arrived from White House during the day, and

among them, forty hospital tent-flies, which, being pitched end to end and the sides fastened to a railing raised two feet from the ground, formed a series of very excellent hospital wards. About eleven hundred wounded were left on the field from the day's engagement, it being impossible to remove them, as they were between the lines, and completely covered by the enemy's sharpshooters. The result of the battle was not decisive, the enemy retaining his original position at nightfall, while the hostile lines were, at some points, not more than a hundred yards apart, each being protected by breastworks of logs and earth. On the 4th of June there was no fighting except an occasional skirmish between the pickets. The day was occupied in collecting and bringing in from the field as many of the wounded from the preceding day's battle as could be gotten at. The number brought in was as follows: Second Corps, four hundred and ninety-four; Fifth Corps, three hundred and twenty-two; Sixth Corps, one hundred and fifty-four; Ninth Corps, twenty-five; Eighteenth Corps, seven hundred and six; total, one thousand seven hundred and one. One hundred empty army wagons, obtained from the reserve supply train on the morning of the 4th, were divided among the several corps, and the corps medical directors were ordered to send all wounded to White House, using one-half of the ambulances if necessary. Forty-three new ambulances, which reported on the morning of the 4th, were sent to the medical director of the Eighteenth Corps to assist in the same work. Each medical director also had all the corps empty wagons. All the trains were loaded and on the way by two o'clock P. M. The number sent off was as follows: Second Corps, seventeen sick, six hundred and six wounded, using twenty-nine ambulances and eighty-four wagons; Fifth Corps, forty-three sick, four hundred and twenty wounded, using sixty-six ambulances and forty wagons; Sixth Corps, eighty-seven sick, six hundred and thirty-nine wounded, using sixty ambulances and sixty-four wagons; Ninth Corps, fourteen sick, seven hundred and twenty-nine wounded, using seventy-five ambulances and fifty-eight wagons; Eighteenth Corps, four hundred wounded, using twenty-five ambulances and forty-three wagons; total, one hundred and sixty-one sick, two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four wounded, using two hundred and fifty-five ambulances and two hundred and eighty-nine wagons. No engagement of consequence occurred after this time, and the position of the corps and hospitals remained comparatively unchanged during the following week. The hospitals of the Second Corps were moved to the Tyler house on the 7th, an open elevated location, with excellent water. The wounded and seriously sick were sent back to White House almost daily. The total number sent from June 5th to June 13th was as follows: Second Corps, six hundred and thirty-one sick and nine hundred and seventy-six wounded; Fifth Corps, seventy-five sick and fifty-five wounded; Sixth Corps, one hundred and fifty-seven sick and one hundred and seventy-eight wounded; Ninth Corps, four hundred and sixty-one sick and two hundred and three wounded; Eighteenth Corps, one hundred and thirty-eight sick and nine hundred and four wounded; total, one thousand four hundred and sixty-two sick and two thousand three hundred and sixteen wounded.

The number of sick in the army increased largely during the first half of June, and the severity of the cases became greater. The constant labor and watchfulness of the previous month began to manifest its effects. The country was low and marshy in character, the water derived almost entirely from surface drainage, and the condition of the men in the trenches was very bad in a sanitary point of view. For over a month they had had no vegetables, and the beef used was from cattle which were exhausted by the long march through a country scantily provided with forage. The men had to lie close behind their breastworks, as it was almost certain death to expose one's person at certain parts of the line, and their cooking was imperfect and of the rudest kind. Dead horses and offal of various kinds were scattered over the country everywhere, and between the lines were many dead bodies of both parties, unburied and decomposing in the burning sun. A large number of recruits joined the army at this place, and contributed greatly to swell the sick list. Malarial and typho-malarial fevers and diarrhoea were the prevailing diseases. No distinct cases of scurvy were observed at this time, but a scorbutic taint was undoubtedly affecting the army and depressing its health and spirits. In view of these facts, the following letter was addressed to the Commanding General:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR COOL ARBOR, VIRGINIA, *June 5, 1864.*

GENERAL: I respectfully call your attention to the following facts relative to the present condition and future prospects, in a sanitary point of view, of the troops composing this army. The army has been marching and fighting thirty-two consecutive days, in which time, no vegetable rations have been issued, and has now reached a region of country notoriously miasmatic and unhealthy. The water now used by the troops is entirely derived from surface drainage, and is saturated with organic matter derived from decaying vegetable tissues. The ground around many camps is strewn with dead and decomposing horses and mules, and with the hides and offal of slaughtered beef cattle. Very few regiments have provided sinks for the men, and their excreta are deposited upon hill sides, to be washed thence into the streams, thus furnishing an additional source of contamination to the water. As is to be expected under such circumstances, sickness is increasing in the army, diarrhoea being especially prevalent.

I need hardly recall to your remembrance the results produced, by the causes above mentioned, in the army of the Potomac, during the Peninsular campaign of the summer of 1862, nor point out the necessity for taking immediate measures to obviate these evils as far as possible. The most urgent necessity now exists for an issue of vegetables to the troops, and if military necessity forbid this being done from our present base, measures should be taken for sending such supplies from our next depot among the very first supplies brought up. Chickahominy fever may, in a great measure, be prevented, but when it has once occurred, its subjects are lost to the army so far as this campaign is concerned.

I would respectfully suggest that immediate measures be taken to ensure the burial of dead animals and offal, the proper preparation of sinks and the thorough police of camps and men throughout the army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Major General GEO. G. MEADE, *Commanding Army of the Potomac.*

THOS. A. MCPARLIN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

Every exertion was made to carry out the suggestions of this letter as far as possible, and with good effect. A large quantity of fresh vegetables were brought to White House, and the hospitals at that point fully supplied. These vegetables were also sent to the troops in as large quantities as the means of transportation at the disposal of the commissary department

would allow, but the supply thus furnished was not large, as all the wagons were fully employed in bringing the supply of marching returns up to the campaign standard. The camp and personal police of the troops was also improved as far as possible, offal was buried, sinks dug, etc. On the 6th of June, application was made to the general commanding the Confederate forces for a truce of two hours, for the purpose of collecting the wounded and burying the dead who were lying between the lines. This truce took place on the 7th, between six and eight o'clock P. M., at which time, all the ambulances were sent out, accompanied by medical officers. Very few wounded were collected, the greater number having died of their wounds and of exposure, hunger and thirst. The dead were, in most cases, so much decomposed as not to be recognized, and were buried where they lay.

From the 5th to the 12th of June, the army remained comparatively quiet behind its works, and the men were enabled to obtain that repose which they so much needed. Along the greater part of the line there was a truce between the pickets, and very little firing occurred. The 1st and 2d divisions of the Cavalry Corps were withdrawn on the 5th and 6th, and passed to the rear and right of the army, and moved off on the 7th towards Gordonsville, the design of the expedition being to cooperate with General Hunter's command, and, by capturing Gordonsville, to inflict a severe blow upon the enemy's communications. An account of this expedition, by Surgeon R. W. Pease, U. S. V., is herewith forwarded. In the meantime, supplies of all kinds were being brought up from the White House as rapidly as possible, and a reorganization of the troops was effected. Large reinforcements reached the army during this period, and were distributed among the several corps and divisions, while regiments whose term of service had expired were leaving almost daily. Some of the most skilful and experienced medical men were thus lost to the army. The interval, however, enabled the corps medical directors to make the changes and appointments in the medical staff which had thus been rendered necessary. Notwithstanding the large and frequent requisitions made upon them, the supplies of the medical department continued abundant, and very little exertion was requisite to raise them to the same standard as on the 1st of May. The new regiments arriving, of course, had no supplies, but as they entered at once into a well-established organization, and, in fact, only took the places of those who had been lost by the preceding battles, they found everything prepared for them, and no lack existed anywhere. The sick and slightly wounded were treated at the field hospitals, regular sick-call being held twice a day. The ambulance horses were especially benefited by this interval and by the long forage which was furnished at this time, the first since the crossing of the Rapidan. On the 7th of June, our line was shortened by the withdrawal of the Fifth Corps from the right to the rear of the centre. On the 8th, this corps passed over to the left, and held Long bridge and the Chickahominy at that point. This was preparatory to another movement by the left flank, which should carry the army to the south bank of the James river, and effect its junction with General Butler's command at Bermuda Hundred. On the 12th of June, this movement commenced, and was completed by the 16th, no obstruction or mishap occurring in the meanwhile. The Eighteenth Corps moved to White House, and, embarking in transports, returned to General Butler's command, its connection with the army of the Potomac ceasing from this date. A special transport was furnished the medical department of this corps, on which the hospital tents, stores and the sick and wounded were placed.

The number killed, wounded and missing, during the foregoing period, may be estimated as follows, the Eighteenth Corps being excluded: Number of wounded, according to the classified returns, seven thousand five hundred and forty-five; number of wounded, straggling and unrecorded, nine hundred; total, eight thousand four hundred and forty-five. Number of killed, according to regimental reports, one thousand four hundred and twenty; number of missing, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; total, killed, wounded and missing, eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine. The losses in the Eighteenth Corps may be estimated as follows: wounded, one thousand nine hundred; killed and missing, five hundred; total, two thousand four hundred. The number of sick sent to general hospitals north, during the same period, was three thousand. The total loss was, therefore, seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty-nine, including the Eighteenth Corps.

The battles around Cool Arbor consisted of a series of attacks upon strong lines of breastworks. Our loss was relatively large. As the army did not move for several days after the chief engagement, the medical department was enabled to care properly for all the wounded, and to keep the field supply unimpaired. The lack of medical officers, although still felt, was somewhat relieved by the return of those who had been left with the wounded in the Wilderness and at Fredericksburg, while the facilities presented at White House for the rapid removal of wounded rendered it unnecessary to keep so large a portion of the medical staff at the depot hospital as had been required before. Forty new ambulances, eight Autenrieth medicine wagons and the required horses and harness were received during this period, and more than repaired all the losses experienced since the beginning of the campaign. When the army moved across the James river, the medical department was better organized and equipped than when it crossed the Rapidan, all parts of the machinery working so smoothly that the account of its operations becomes somewhat monotonous.

On the 31st of May, Surgeon Dalton, with the depot hospital staff and supplies, arrived at White House, on the Pamunkey river. Assistant Surgeon McKenzie, U. S. A., arrived at the same date with two steamers and three barges filled with medical supplies, including the three months' supply which had been required for on the 23d of April. As the Eighteenth Corps had arrived and occupied the country in front, Surgeon Dalton was able to commence unloading his stores and establishing the hospital immediately; and as the banks of the river at that point are nearly perpendicular, it was found easy to bring the boats close to shore, and to commence operations without waiting for the construction of a wharf. Tents were pitched on a level plateau, just below the ruins of White House, elevated about twenty feet above the surface of the river. The ground was low and flat, with marshy spots scattered here and there, and with few or no facilities for drainage. Fortunately, however, the weather continued hot and dry during the time that the hospital continued at this point, and no difficulties arose from the unfavorable nature of the site. Springs in the river bank furnished an abundant supply of excellent water, and the supply boats were but a few yards distant. About one hundred hospital tents were pitched. A train containing about three hundred wounded from the Cavalry Corps arrived in the afternoon. They were placed directly on board the hospital transports Connecticut and State of Maine, which were waiting to receive them. The large train under charge of Assistant Surgeon Asch, U. S. A., which had moved down the north bank, arrived at the railroad bridge in the evening, but was unable to cross for twenty-four hours,

the bridge being unsafe. The wounded remained in the wagons, were fed, and, as far as possible, were dressed. When the train crossed, the wounded were loaded directly upon the hospital transports, which held all but about two hundred, who were put into hospital. The transports carried twelve hundred and ninety-one wounded to Washington on the evening of the 2d. The usual assortment of slightly wounded, sick and malingerers began to straggle in on the 3d, and were immediately set to work arranging the hospital. On the 4th, wounded were arriving all day. Twelve hundred and fifty-four were sent directly to Washington on quartermaster transports; the remainder, fourteen hundred and sixty in number, were placed in hospital. It was very difficult to obtain a sufficient number of nurses and attendants to care properly for the wounded on these transports, a requisition was therefore made on the Sanitary Commission, and a number of good nurses were obtained. The original plan of the hospital had been to have each corps hospital pitched by itself, and removed some distance from the others, and they had been widely scattered for the sake of securing ground free from marsh or ditches. On the 4th of June, however, an order was issued by General Abercrombie that all the hospitals should be brought within the line of fortifications, which rendered them somewhat crowded, and caused much confusion and extra labor. The tents were pitched by twos *en échelon*, forming a series of rhombs. The wharves at which the transports for the wounded loaded were only about a hundred and fifty yards distant, which rendered the shipment very easy. On the 5th and 6th, the wounded continued to arrive in large numbers, and the resources of the hospital were taxed to their utmost to provide accommodations and shelter for them. Many of the slightly wounded were sent directly off upon transports furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. Medical officers and nurses were detailed to accompany them; three days rations and medical stores were supplied, and one or two large caldrons placed on board of each vessel for culinary purposes. Each transport was well policed and bedded with straw before the wounded went on board. On the evening of June 6th, a telegram was received from the Surgeon General directing that the wounded should henceforth be sent only on the regular hospital transports; but this was revoked the following day, upon the representation of Surgeon Dalton that it would delay their removal at least two weeks, and seriously embarrass the movements of the army. The regular hospital transports were used for the serious cases, and very few were sent by other means who were unable to walk from the hospital to the boats. The movement of the wounded went on steadily and rapidly, and by the 14th of June the hospitals were empty, the tents and stores packed on barges, and everything in readiness for a movement to the new base, City Point. The condition of the wounded at White House was very good; far better than it had been at Fredericksburg. The roads by which the wounded were brought from the front, a distance of about ten miles, were good and generally level, so that little suffering or exhaustion was caused by the trip. Supplies of every kind were abundant and readily accessible; ice was freely supplied from ice-houses in the vicinity; soft bread was furnished after the 5th of June, and straw was supplied on and after the 7th. No hospital gangrene made its appearance, and very little erysipelas. When this hospital had become fairly established, and it was apparent that its organization would be somewhat permanent, the magnitude of the interests involved rendered it necessary that special officers should be assigned to duty in charge of its commissary and quartermaster's departments, respectively. The state of the case having been represented to Major General Meade, an order was issued on the 19th, directing Captain James, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V., and Captain Talbot, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence U. S. V., to report to Surgeon Dalton for duty connected with their respective departments. They entered upon their duties on the 13th, and their subsequent labors contributed largely to the success and prosperity of the hospital.

On the 11th, preparations for a move began. As fast as the tents could be emptied they were taken down, and by the 14th, the hospital was packed and ready to move. Each corps or organization was kept separate, and had a separate barge allotted for its transportation. The depot hospital boats and barges, together with those of the medical purveyor, moved on the 15th, passing first to the vicinity of Jamestown island, and finally reaching City Point on the evening of the 17th. The depot at White House was not entirely broken up, however, the trains of the Cavalry Corps, and rations, forage and ammunition being retained, guarded by the force under General Abercrombie, until the Cavalry Corps should return from its Gordonsville expedition. Orders directing the movements of the army across the Chickahominy were issued from headquarters on the 11th of June, and the following paragraph is quoted as connected with the medical department:

* * "PAR. XIV. The corps will take with them on the march merely those light headquarter wagons, ammunition wagons, ambulances, etc., etc., specified for the march across the Rapidan; all others will be sent at once to the main trains of the army." * *

The transportation of the medical department which moved with the troops was, therefore, one-half of the ambulances, one medicine wagon to each division, and one hospital wagon to each brigade; the remainder moved with the main trains to Winsor Shades on the Chickahominy. With the latter were sent such sick and wounded as were not thought proper subjects for general hospital, medical officers and supplies accompanying them. During the march, a few ambulances followed in the rear of each division, to pick up sick and exhausted men, the remainder, with medicine and hospital wagons, moved with the corps artillery. Owing to the hot weather of the preceding month, the Chickahominy was low, and its famous swamps were intersected by hard and dry, but very dusty roads. The number of stragglers was large, as the march was a long one, and rapidly made, but all the worst cases of the sick were picked up by the ambulances, and it is believed that very few, if any, were permanently lost. The only engagement during the movement was a skirmish at White Oak Swamp bridge by the 3d division of the Cavalry Corps, the 3d division of the Fifth Corps participating also to some extent. One hundred and ten were wounded, all of whom were brought along in the ambulances, after having been dressed and operated upon on the field. All of the ambulances and hospital wagons were on the south bank of the James by the evening of the 16th, having crossed by the pontoon bridge below Wind Mill Point. Ninety wounded and thirty sick of the 3d division, Cavalry Corps, were left at Wilcox's wharf with medical officers, attendants and supplies, and, on the 17th, were sent to general hospital at Fortress Monroe by the quartermaster's transport Old Massachusetts. The movement from the James to the position taken up in front of Petersburg was rapidly made in hot and sultry weather; the troops were fatigued, and fell out of the ranks in large numbers, especially from the Ninth Corps. Many cases of heat-apoplexy occurred, and all of the ambulances were filled to overflowing. The assault made by the Second Corps on the afternoon of the 16th resulted in heavy loss, and but a part of the

wounded could be brought in, as the chief part of the ambulances and all the hospital wagons had not come up. Five hundred and forty-five wounded were collected at Dr. Bailey's house, which afforded a shelter for the worst cases; soup and hard bread were distributed, and operating and dressing went on during the night. The train came up about ten o'clock P. M., tents were immediately pitched, and the ambulance corps set to bringing in the rest of the wounded. During the 17th, all were brought in, placed under shelter and well cared for. The number in the field hospitals by night was: Second Corps, one thousand six hundred and fifty-four; Fifth Corps, one hundred and forty-four; Ninth Corps, eighty-seven; total, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. The Fifth Corps took up a position on the 17th, and its hospitals were established on the Prince George Court-house road, south of Dr. Bailey's. Those of the Ninth Corps, near Dunn's house, one-half mile farther west. On the afternoon of the 18th, a general attack was made on the enemy's works. The following number of wounded were received: Second Corps, five hundred and fifty-eight; Fifth Corps, one thousand and one; Sixth Corps, fifty-three; Ninth Corps, one thousand one hundred and ten; total, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. Supplies of every kind were plentiful, but the hospitals by this time were filled to overflowing. Notice having been received that Surgeon Dalton, with the depot hospital, tents and stores, had arrived at City Point, a train of wounded was sent on the morning of the 19th. Army wagons and ambulances were used, bedded, loaded and furnished with stores and attendants in the usual manner. The number sent was reported as follows: Second Corps, two thousand and one hundred wounded, in eighty-six ambulances and one hundred and ninety-three wagons; Fifth Corps, six hundred and eighteen wounded, in ninety-six ambulances and thirty-six wagons; Sixth Corps, twenty-one wounded, in seven ambulances; Ninth Corps, nine hundred and seventy-six wounded, in fifty-seven ambulances and thirty wagons; total, three thousand seven hundred and fifteen wounded, in two hundred and forty-six ambulances and two hundred and fifty-nine wagons. During the 19th, one thousand six hundred and fifty-six wounded were brought in from the field and cared for in the hospitals. On the 21st, the Second Corps moved to the left, and its hospitals were established near Smith's house, on the Jerusalem plank road. The 3d division of the Cavalry Corps had moved, in the meantime, still farther to the left, for the purpose of cutting the Weldon railroad. As no reports have been received from the surgeon-in-chief of this division, it is not possible to give any account of the operations of the medical department of this command, but it is known that two medicine wagons, filled with supplies, were captured by the enemy, and that the greater part of the wounded fell into their hands. An attempt was made to recover these wounded by the medical director of the Sixth Corps, but only ten or twelve could be found, the remainder having been taken to Petersburg. From this time until the latter part of July, the army was comparatively quiet, and the position of the field hospitals remained unchanged. This period of comparative quiet, from July 21, 1864, was spent in reorganizing and supplying the army, and the rest was much needed by the men. Although in front of the enemy, everything was comparatively quiet, with the exception of the Ninth Corps, in front of which, constant skirmishing was going on between the pickets and the men stationed in the rifle pits, and many of the men were almost as much at their ease as if they had been in an ordinary summer camp. The country was low and rather flat, with very few springs or running streams of water. The weather was fortunately hot and dry, which prevented many of the evil results which must otherwise have followed from the nature of the ground. The water used by the troops was generally of good quality, and was chiefly obtained from wells sunk to a depth of from eight to thirty feet, the water being found in a stratum of blue clay. The number of sick during this period was large, but the cases were mild, and yielded rapidly to treatment. Nine-tenths of all the diseases were miasmatic in character, diarrhœa of this type being especially prevalent. A decided scorbutic taint also existed, not to so great an extent as to merit especial classification as a disease, but modifying the other diseases prevalent. Large and frequent issues of fresh vegetables were made during this time, but a sufficient quantity could not be procured for the first four weeks. An ample supply of desiccated and compressed mixed vegetables was available, but these have never been liked or generally used by the men, and were of little service. The personal and camp police were generally good, except in those portions of the line where the constant sharpshooting and artillery practice compelled the men to lie close in the trenches and rifle pits. The sides of the shelter-tents were elevated from the ground, and arbors over them contributed to keep off the direct rays of the sun. Good sinks were very generally constructed, and the burial of offal, etc., was well attended to. Although the days were very hot, the thermometer standing ninety-eight degrees for several hours in the middle of the day, yet the nights were cool, producing a heavy deposit of dew, and thus acting as a cause of miasmatic disease. The organization of the division field hospitals was kept up, and a large proportion of the sick of the army were treated in them. The regimental medical officers had stations between two and three hundred yards behind the troops, these stations being provided with bomb-proofs in the more exposed positions of the line, and the advance ambulance stations were near by. Regular sick-calls were held at these points, and all the slight cases treated there. The division hospitals were abundantly supplied with every requisite for the treatment of the sick and slightly wounded, and their condition and management were, as a rule, highly creditable to the medical officers in charge. The following statement will show the work performed in them during this period, viz., from June 16th: Total number of sick received, eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-one; total number of wounded received, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-six; aggregate, twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventeen; of whom there were sent to depot hospital, fifteen thousand four hundred and twenty-seven; returned to duty, three thousand five hundred and sixty-five; died, seven hundred and ninety-seven; remaining, two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight; unaccounted for, three hundred and fifty. These hospitals were fitted up with wooden bunks for the patients, kitchens for extra diet, etc., and accumulated a very considerable amount of hospital fund, which was expended for butter, eggs and other delicacies. Minute and repeated inspections were made of all the hospitals and ambulance stations by the acting medical inspectors on duty at these headquarters, and full reports of the results made to this office. The inmates of the hospitals experienced great annoyance from dust, and from the swarms of flies which seemed to spring up everywhere. For the first evil, there could be but little remedy. A large number of mosquito-bars procured and distributed served to abate the latter nuisance to a great degree. Regiments whose term of service had expired were leaving almost daily, taking with them their medical officers, and in this way a number of the most experienced and valuable surgeons were being lost to the service. As it was highly important that these officers should be retained if possible, representation of the facts was made to the Surgeon General, and the following order was

soon after issued by the War Department: "General Orders No. 222. War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 4, 1864. Medical directors of armies in the field are authorized to employ, under contract, as acting staff surgeons, regimental surgeons of two years' experience, who are specially recommended by their medical directors, and whose term of service has expired. The rate of compensation will be the same as the pay and emoluments of regimental surgeons, with use of one public horse and equipments, and forage for the same. By order of the Secretary of War. (Signed) E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General." Very few surgeons, however, were found willing to accept contracts upon the terms above given, as those whose services were really valuable could obtain a larger income by private practice, and all wished to visit their friends and families.

During the evening of the 26th, the Second Corps moved to the north side of the James river. Five hundred and thirty-eight sick belonging to the corps were sent to City Point in the morning, most of them being slight cases, but such as were thought by the medical officers to be incapable of making a forced march, and they were sent to the depot hospital, to remain until the movement of the Second Corps should have been accomplished. Twenty ambulances followed each division during the movement, and were speedily filled with exhausted men, the number of stragglers being very large. A temporary hospital was established on the north bank, near the pontoon bridge, where the few who were wounded on the morning of the 27th, at Strawberry Plains, were dressed and operated upon. The wounded during the day were removed to the south bank, where complete field hospitals were established, and, on the 28th, they were taken to City Point by the quartermaster's transport *Iolas*, the total number being sixty-four. The corps returned during the night of the 29th, and its hospitals were established around the Burchard house.

As soon as it was known that the mine in front of the Ninth Corps would be sprung, and an assault made on the morning of the 30th of July, the ambulances of the Sixth Corps, which had been left in park near City Point when the corps moved off on the 9th, were ordered up and stationed in rear of the Fifth Corps, and preparations were made to remove the wounded as rapidly as possible when the engagement should commence. For the first two hours after the assault, however, very few wounded could be brought in, as the covered ways leading to the front were blocked up by the supporting columns of troops, and only a part of the wounded were brought in from the field before the ground was abandoned to the enemy. The total number of wounded collected and brought into the field hospitals from this affair was as follows: Second Corps, twenty-seven; Fifth Corps, thirty-four; Ninth Corps, one thousand four hundred and thirty-five; total, one thousand four hundred and ninety-six. Having been absent from the army on duty from July 26th to August 4th (Surgeon J. T. Ghiselin, U. S. A., acting as medical director), I have no personal knowledge of the incidents and dispositions attending the explosion of the mine upon the 30th of July.

When the boats and barges conveying the depot hospital organization from White House arrived at City Point on the morning of the 18th of June, everything was found in confusion. The construction of wharves by the Quartermaster's Department was going on as rapidly as possible, but, at the time, none had been finished. The buildings within the line of fortifications were filled with wounded, principally from the colored troops belonging to General Butler's command, and were entirely unfit for hospital purposes, being small, ill-ventilated and very dirty. The only site available for a hospital camp was on the south bank of the Appomattox, about three-quarters of a mile from City Point. It was about thirty-five feet above the water, and the ground was level and open. The work of unloading the barges went on slowly, as but few laborers could be obtained, and the means of transportation from City Point to the hospitals were very limited. Some tents were pitched on the 18th, and on the following day, Surgeon Dalton was able to report that he was ready to receive wounded. As the amount of ground available was limited, the tents were pitched in rows and streets, each corps by itself. The wounded began to straggle to the hospital on the 18th, and, on the 19th, the first large train of wounded arrived. The worst cases were immediately placed on the transports *George Leary* and *Connecticut*, and sent to Washington; the others were made comfortable in the hospitals. The quartermaster's transport *Wenonah* was loaded with the wounded of General Butler's command, five hundred in number, during the evening.

The first opportunity for transporting the wounded from the corps before Petersburg was afforded by Surgeon McCormick, U. S. A., medical director of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, who placed at my disposal the hospital transport steamer *George Leary*, from the army of the James, whose established depot was at Bermuda Hundred. By this opportune assistance, Surgeon Dalton was enabled to send three hundred and fifty wounded from City Point to Washington on the 19th of June. Great trouble and delay occurred in loading these boats. Long trains of wagons, waiting to be loaded with supplies, occupied the single narrow road leading to the docks, and at first it seemed probable that the scenes of Belle Plain were to be repeated at City Point. On the 20th, however, a wharf was constructed of pontoon boats and barges just below the hospital, and exclusively appropriated to the use of the medical department. From this time no further trouble occurred. Until the end of June, sick and wounded continued to arrive from the front with great rapidity, and were sent north as fast as transportation could be procured. On the 21st and 23d, the steamers *Continental*, *Western Metropolis* and *De Molay*, which were regularly fitted up as hospital transports, and provided with medical officers and attendants, reported by order of the Surgeon General, and were employed, during the rest of the summer, in conveying wounded to Philadelphia, New York and other points in the north and east. The hospital transports *Connecticut* and *State of Maine* were employed on the inland waters running to Washington, Annapolis and Baltimore. The barge *New World*, containing eight hundred beds, intended to be used as a receiving ship for serious cases, and, when full, to be towed to some point in the north, arrived on the 30th, and was brought up to the wharf near the hospital. Upon examination, it was found that she was entirely unfit for the purpose for which she had been designed, as not over two hundred men could be safely placed upon her. She had three decks, one above the other, ventilation was exceedingly imperfect, and erysipelas and phagædena made their appearance in forty-eight hours after wounded were placed on board. She was used for a few days as a receiving ship for slight cases, and was then turned over to the quartermaster's department, the bedsteads, bedding and hospital stores on board being transferred to the hospital. The boats of the medical purveyor were brought to the hospital wharf, and, as no further necessity existed for the train of thirty-five wagons, the stores were placed on the purveyor's boats, and the wagons turned over to the quartermaster's department. The

hospitals at City Point were fairly organized and in good working order by the end of June. For a time, they were somewhat overcrowded, the capacity of the hospital tents, when properly filled, amounting to forty-five hundred beds, while six thousand men were present, as shown by the consolidated daily report. Supplies and stores of all kinds were abundant, and the hospital quartermaster and commissary kept everything in their departments in good order. The cooking arrangements were ample and worked well. The extra diet kitchens were under the supervision of ladies, whose services were thus made available, and who were of much more use than when employed as nurses in the wards. The want of medical officers was great at first, but as soon as it became evident that there would be a cessation of active movements of the army, six medical officers from each corps were sent to Surgeon Dalton, and from this time, June 28th, there was no further lack.

Upon application by the medical director, an order was issued by the Provost Marshal General directing that the negro women who should be brought within the lines of the army should be sent to the depot hospital to act as laundresses. The men employed as cooks and nurses in the depot hospitals were, in part, the regularly detailed attendants who came in with the trains, but by far the greater number were stragglers and malingers made useful by the surgeons as they came in. To obviate the evils arising from this practice, a detail of a sufficient number of attendants was obtained in the latter part of June. The water for the use of the hospitals was at first obtained from springs in the river bank. Wells were afterwards dug, and yielded water of excellent quality. The weather was very hot and sultry, and the dust soon became a great nuisance in the hospitals. The main road from the front to City Point, by which all the supply trains moved, passed close to the hospitals, and clouds of dust were constantly settling over the tents. To obviate this, a number of water carts were procured and the ground freely sprinkled. Screens and arbors of evergreens were also erected as fast as possible.

The wounded suffered very little in their transit from the front, but their general health had been much impaired, and secondary hæmorrhage, erysipelas, pyæmia, etc., were observed. Few or no cases of true hospital gangrene occurred, although there were a number of sloughing phagædenic wounds. Disinfectants were freely used, sulphate of iron being the article preferred for the latrines. The police of the hospitals became bad during the first week, as the number of patients to be cared for was so great that every available man was required for nursing and to load the boats. A detail of dismounted cavalry was finally obtained, and the police improved rapidly. During the first week in July, three thousand iron bedsteads were obtained and placed in the hospitals. Two fire engines, two steam pumps and a reservoir were also received and used. The supply of water was, from that time, abundant and convenient, and the plague of dust, in a great measure, abated. One hundred and sixty adult contrabands were kept employed in the hospitals as cooks, laundresses, etc. The washing of the hospital was no small item, amounting to six thousand pieces per week.

The consolidated summaries of the monthly reports of sick and wounded during the campaign are necessarily incomplete, especially for the months of May and June, inasmuch as, during active operations, the data for these reports must be obtained almost exclusively from the records of the field hospitals. These records embrace all the severely wounded who require ambulance transportation from the field, but very many of the slighter cases go directly to the depot hospital, if one is established and within a day's march. The number who thus straggle is usually between ten and twenty per centum of the entire number wounded. These consolidated reports, however, show several facts of interest, of which the following may be mentioned as among the chief: The ratio of the number of officers wounded during the month of May was twenty-two per centum of the number present, being somewhat greater than that of the enlisted men, which was twenty and nine-tenths per centum. During the months of June and July, the proportion of officers was a little less than that of the enlisted men. The probable cause of this difference has already been referred to in the account of the battle of the Wilderness. The ratio of sick increased steadily, as is shown by the following statement: The ratio of number of sick to aggregate strength for May was eleven and forty-one one-hundredths per centum; June, fourteen and eighty-nine one-hundredths per centum; July, twenty-seven and one-tenth per centum. Ratio of average number on daily sick report to aggregate strength: May, two and three one-hundredths per centum; June, two and sixty-two one-hundredths; July, four and fifty-five one-hundredths. Ratio of officers sick: May, nine and thirty-nine one-hundredths per centum; June, thirteen and three one-hundredths per centum; July, seventeen and forty-six one-hundredths per centum. Ratio of enlisted men sick: May, eleven and forty-eight one-hundredths per centum; June, fourteen and ninety-six one-hundredths; July, twenty-seven and fifty-eight one hundredths. The depot field hospitals of this army have been, I am confident, superior to any heretofore organized, accommodating, at times, seven thousand inmates. Those at City Point had a capacity for nearly ten thousand during the summer. As winter approaches, log buildings, fifty feet long and twenty wide, roofed with boards and felting, are being substituted for tents. The streets will be graded and gravelled, and sidewalks corduroyed to obviate inconvenience from mud.

The ambulance is so light a vehicle, so portable and swift, that I am persuaded more should be permitted to advance with troops and to accompany cavalry. It is probable that a few might be occasionally lost, but it is better to accept the risk, though I believe it inconsiderable, than to suffer from a deficiency. There is wisdom in the ancient institution of *Leo VI*, which declares, "If you desire that your soldiers should go willingly to battle, the greatest care must be had for attending to the wounded." In my opinion, an additional wagon should be authorized to each division ambulance train, which would transport more clothing for the contingencies of battle, and be eligible, also, for procuring forage, which is imperfectly done, during very active operations, with the present allowance. The trains of wounded and sick sent from the army have always been organized with care; one of them extended seven miles upon the road, composed of wagons, bedded, spring wagons and ambulances. It may be of interest to make an approximate statement of the proportion of transport service rendered by ambulances and wagons. The approximate numbers are three thousand five hundred and eighteen ambulances, and two thousand two hundred and thirty-three wagons, spring and army patterns. This does not include vehicles at the front collecting wounded for division hospitals, nor transport service between the front and the depot hospital at the base. The whole number of ambulances authorized, and available at any time for emergency, did not exceed eight hundred, and they were frequently required to be moving night and day. Twenty-seven new medicine wagons, of the *Autenrieth* and *Perot* patterns, have been received during the campaign. Five of them were transferred to Medical Director *McCormick*, to meet the necessities of the cooperating army of the *James*.

In the varying conditions of the army in the field, whether in camp or in action, on the march or in winter quarters, the division hospital system, I believe, may be fully accepted as a success. It accords with the unit of organization and administration of the army, furnishing prompt, adequate and convenient resources for every occasion. Emergencies do not greatly overtax the energy of officers when prompt removal of wounded inmates, who have received necessary attention, permits recuperation before further efforts; experience ensures ample provision of food, shelter, supplies and attendants; as a point of rendezvous, its locality is soon known; a proper mobility is kept in view, and discipline, efficiency and use of supplies are supervised; preservation of property has been conspicuous, considering its exposure, during military operations; the commendable care exercised, and its attendant success, illustrates the propriety of the arrangements made. On account of the magnitude of the operations which rapidly succeeded each other, it was necessary to supply the deficiency of ambulances by wagons. During the combats in the Wilderness, and at other points remote from the base of supplies, celerity was especially required. It may be remarked that circumstances will rarely tax more severely the capabilities of staff departments than those of this year have done. When necessary, I received prompt, cordial and efficient cooperation from the chief quartermaster and other chiefs of departments whose operations were connected with my own. This complete official accord was as beneficial to the service as it was personally pleasureable. The cheerful acceptance of vicissitudes, patience, fortitude and almost utter absence of complaint, have long been observed, and they show the high character of the individual soldier of the veteran army. Out of the many thousands of wounded, there have been few left to the care of the enemy, and, in such cases, supplies, camp equipage and attendants remained. Whenever there was an opportunity, the wounded of the enemy have been collected and fully cared for. The medical directors of corps have faithfully met their responsibilities. To Surgeon J. J. Milbau, U. S. A., Surgeon J. N. Dougherty, U. S. V., and Surgeon S. A. Holman, U. S. V., especial credit is due. Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. V., who received the wounded of the army for transmission north, with Surgeon A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., inspector and assistant, ably directed the labors of numerous subordinates at the base of the army. Surgeon J. F. Gliselin, U. S. A., assistant medical director, Assistant Surgeon J. B. Brinton, U. S. A., medical purveyor, Assistant Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., and Assistant Surgeon Geo. M. McGill, U. S. A., have rendered most valuable, varied and constant aid in the discharge of the general duties assigned them, and the special ones that emergencies required. The ambulance service has been well and gallantly performed, and its chief officers, Captain W. F. Drum, 2d U. S. Infantry, and Captains B. W. Baldwin and J. G. Pelton, 14th Connecticut, deserve especial commendation.

Accompanying are the reports of Medical Director Dougherty and the Medical Purveyor. Reports from other medical directors of corps and chief medical officers of independent commands have not yet been received. It is deemed advisable to terminate this report with the period ending July 31, 1864, and not farther delay its transmission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. McPARLIN, *Surgeon U. S. A.*

TO THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

CXXXVIII. *Statement of Fund accruing from Newspaper Tax, expendable by the Medical Director. From January 28, 1864, to November 21, 1864.*

AMOUNT RECEIVED.	DOLLS.	CTS.	AMOUNT DISBURSED AND REM'G ON HAND.	DOLLS.	CTS.
* Amount received	19,428	25	By checks to medical directors of corps.....	1,374	00
			To chief medical officers of independent commands, and others, for articles purchased incident to hospital comfort and administration	1,843	38
			To medical purveyor, for purchase of articles of comfort and subsistence of the wounded.	8,413	93
			For freight	9	00
			Balance on hand.....	7,787	94
	19,428	25		19,428	25

In addition to the stores issued by the medical purveyor, and furnished by the Medical Department, a large quantity of delicacies and anti-scorbutics were purchased and distributed to the depot and division hospitals. The following table will show the kind and amount of the articles thus purchased during the campaign:

Peaches, in two-pound cans	9,600 cans.
Jellies, assorted, in jars	3,600 jars.
Tomatoes, in two-pound cans	3,600 cans.
Lemons	110 boxes.
Oranges.....	50 boxes.
Crackers (Boston).....	5,366 pounds.
Pickles	13,800 gallons.
Candles.....	380 pounds.

The total cost of the above articles was \$8,413 93.

* This amount includes the sum of \$3,582 65, balance on hand at the date first named.

CXXXIX. SCHEDULE A.—*Consolidated Statement of Articles and Quantities of Medical and Hospital Property carried with the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan, May 4, 1864.*

ARTICLES CARRIED.	AMOUNT IN RESERVE SUPPLY TRAIN.	IN BRIGADE SUPPLY AND HOSPITAL WAGONS.	IN MEDICINE WAGONS.	IN AMBULANCE BOXES.	TOTAL ARMY SUPPLY.	IN WAGONS OF SANITARY COMMISSION.
MEDICINES.						
Acaciæ pulv. ....oz.			300		300	
Acidi sulph. arom. ....lbs.			25		25	
“ tannici ....oz.	50		40		90	
“ tartarici ....lbs.			20		20	
Ætheris sulph. ....oz.	720	1,440	1,605		3,765	
“ spts. comp. ....oz.		500	400		900	
“ spts. nitrosi ....oz.	396	720	790		1,906	
Alcoholis ....botts.	96	100	480		676	
Aluminis ....oz.			300		300	
Ammonia carb. ....lbs.	20		30		50	
“ aquæ ....lbs.		100	100		200	
“ spts. aromat. ....oz.		150	120		270	
Argentî nitratis ....oz.	10		40		50	
“ “ fusæ ....oz.	20		45		65	
Camphoræ ....lbs.			25		25	
Cerati cantharidis ....lbs.			22		22	
“ adipis ....lbs.	110	175	140		425	
Chloroformi ....oz.	200	800	100		1,100	20
Collodii ....oz.	50		70		120	
Copaibæ ....lbs.			80		80	
Creasoti ....oz.	10		150		160	
Extracti belladonnæ ....oz.			40		40	
“ colchici sem. fld. ....oz.			200		200	
“ colocynth. comp. ....oz.			350		350	
“ ipecac. fld. ....oz.			360		360	
Ferri chloridi tinct. ....lbs.	145	60	30		235	
“ subsulph. liq. ....oz.	200		70		270	
“ “ pulveris ....oz.	60	720	40		820	
Hydrarg. pil. ....oz.		400	200		600	
Ipecac. et pulveris opii ....oz.	1,080	2,000	400		3,480	
Lini Farinæ ....lbs.	292		340		632	
Magnesia sulph. ....lbs.	288	700	300		1,288	
Morphiæ sulph. ....oz.	215	176	26		417	45
Olei olivæ ....botts.	52		82		134	
“ ricini ....botts.	20		42		62	
“ terebinth. ....botts.	20		42		62	
Opii pulveris ....oz.	540	700	360		1,600	
“ tincturæ ....oz.	100	100	700		900	
Pilulæ camph. et opii ....doz.	1,152	360	345		1,857	
“ cathart. comp. ....doz.	1,200	1,080	400		2,680	
“ opii ....doz.	2,080	360	340		2,780	
Plumbi acetatis ....lbs.	42		41		83	
Potass. arsenit. liq. ....oz.			350		350	
“ iodidi ....oz.		1,440	300		1,740	
Quiniæ sulph. ....oz.	200	2,000	400		2,600	
“ “ pil. ....doz.	1,000	1,000	370		2,370	

SCHEDULE A.—*Consolidated Statement, etc.*—Continued.

ARTICLES CARRIED.	AMOUNT IN RESERVE SUPPLY TRAIN.	IN BRIGADE SUPPLY AND HOSPITAL WAGONS.	IN MEDICINE WAGONS.	IN AMBULANCE BOXES.	TOTAL ARMY SUPPLY.	IN WAGONS OF SANITARY COMMISSION.
Saponis.....lbs.	284	176	350	.....	810	100
Scillæ syr.....lbs.	.....	150	130	.....	280	.....
Sinapis nig. pulv.....lbs.	180	270	280	.....	730	25
Sodæ chlor. liq.....lbs.	50	250	40	.....	340	.....
“ et potass. tart.....oz.	.....	500	.....	.....	500	.....
“ bicarb.....lbs.	.....	100	20	.....	120	.....
Spts. frumenti.....botts.	2,400	1,480	1,100	.....	4,980	.....
“ vini gallici.....botts.	96	1,000	260	.....	1,356	60
Tarragona wine.....botts.	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
Jamaica rum.....botts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
St. Croix rum.....cans.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Blackberry brandy.....botts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Iodini.....oz.	20	.....	100	.....	120	.....
HOSPITAL STORES.						
Beef stock.....lbs.	400	2,160	.....	5,300	7,860	240
Candles.....lbs.	370	540	100	500	1,510	.....
Farina.....lbs.	298	460	500	.....	1,258	450
Nutmegs.....lbs.	10	.....	14	.....	24	.....
Sugar, white.....lbs.	432	400	500	.....	1,332	155
Tea, black.....lbs.	100	460	180	.....	740	85
Condensed milk.....lbs.	768	720	.....	.....	1,488	600
Canned peaches.....cans.	2,280	800	.....	.....	3,080	.....
Corn starch.....lbs.	.....	200	.....	.....	200	.....
Jellies, assorted cans.....doz.	200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Lemons.....boxes.	10	10	.....	.....	20	.....
Dried fruit.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
HOSPITAL CLOTHING.						
Drawers.....pairs.	700	800	.....	.....	1,500	360
Shirts.....no.	700	800	.....	.....	1,500	360
Socks.....pairs.	943	800	.....	.....	1,743	375
BEDDING.						
Blankets.....no.	2,200	2,800	890	.....	5,890	.....
Bed sacks.....no.	.....	200	.....	1,000	1,200	.....
Bed covers.....no.	60	400	.....	.....	460	.....
Blanket cases.....no.	.....	50	43	.....	93	.....
Sheets, linen.....no.	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
DRESSINGS.						
Adhesive plaster.....yds.	1,030	900	250	.....	2,180	120
Binders' boards.....pieces.	400	1,000	400	.....	1,800	.....
Cotton bats.....lbs.	25	100	100	.....	225	.....
“ wadding.....sheets.	60	.....	50	.....	110	.....
Flannel, red.....yds.	200	.....	200	.....	400	.....
Gutta-percha cloth.....yds.	427	.....	450	100	977	.....
Gelatine plaster.....yds.	144	910	240	.....	1,294	.....
Lint, patent.....lbs.	400	1,000	200	.....	1,600	.....
“ picked.....lbs.	187	.....	80	.....	267	.....
Muslin.....yds.	500	600	350	.....	1,450	.....

SCHEDULE A.—*Consolidated Statement, etc.*—Continued.

ARTICLES CARRIED.	AMOUNT IN RESERVE SUPPLY TRAIN.	IN BRIGADE SUPPLY AND HOSPITAL WAGONS.	IN MEDICINE WAGONS.	IN AMBULANCE BOXES.	TOTAL ARMY SUPPLY.	IN WAGONS OF SANITARY COMMISSION.
Oiled silk.....yds.	400	450	200	.....	1,050	.....
“ muslin.....yds.	.....	100	100	.....	200	.....
Pencils, hair.....doz.	60	20	30	.....	110	.....
Pins.....papers.	216	200	100	.....	516	.....
Roller bandages.....doz.	1,600	4,500	750	.....	6,850	100
Green silk.....yds.	.....	.....	40	.....	40	.....
Surgeons' silk.....oz.	20	100	50	.....	170	.....
Splints, sets.....no.	200	150	41	.....	391	.....
“ Smith's anterior.....no.	100	400	15	.....	515	.....
Sponge.....lbs.	50	710	360	.....	1,120	5
Suspensory bandages.....no.	.....	460	280	.....	740	.....
Tape.....pieces.	.....	.....	160	.....	160	.....
Thread, linen.....oz.	400	300	300	.....	1,000	.....
Tow.....lbs.	24	200	200	.....	424	.....
Towels.....doz.	320	180	44	.....	544	40
Twine.....oz.	.....	.....	350	.....	350	.....
Oakum.....lbs.	200	100	40	.....	340	.....
FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.						
Basins, tin.....no.	83	370	92	.....	545	.....
Bed pans.....no.	76	180	44	.....	300	.....
Buckets.....no.	.....	500	90	444	1,034	.....
Corks.....doz.	.....	360	350	.....	710	.....
Corkscrews.....no.	.....	130	40	.....	170	.....
Lanterns.....no.	100	100	90	525	815	.....
Knives and forks.....no.	1,350	1,200	.....	.....	2,550	150
Spoons.....no.	1,568	1,100	.....	2,700	5,368	150
Plates, tin.....doz.	410	92	200	.....	702	150
Tumblers, tin.....no.	500	260	.....	1,200	1,960	.....
Tin cups.....no.	936	.....	.....	.....	936	150
Urinals.....no.	40	150	90	.....	280	.....
Camp kettles.....no.	125	400	.....	1,300	1,825	.....
Litters, hand.....no.	102	.....	120	1,500	1,722	.....
STATIONERY.						
Blank books.....doz.	12	15	12	.....	39	.....
Envelopes.....doz.	1,000	400	85	.....	1,485	.....
Ink.....botts.	36	60	44	.....	140	.....
Paper, writing.....quires.	160	100	100	.....	360	.....
Pens and holders.....no.	.....	1,480	480	.....	1,960	.....
Medical chests.....filled per supply table.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	} Estimated.
“ panniers.....“ “ “ “	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	
Hospital knapsacks.....“ “ “ “	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	
Field companions.....“ “ “ “	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	

CXLI. SCHEDULE C.—*List of Articles and Quantities of Medical and Hospital Stores received at Belle Plain, Virginia, May 10, 1864.*

ARTICLES.	IN SUPPLY BOATS.	IN BARGES.	TOTAL.	ARTICLES.	IN SUPPLY BOATS.	IN BARGES.	TOTAL.
Blankets.....no.	7500	5550	13050	Ice.....tons.	50	.....	50
Bandages.....doz.	5000	2000	7000	Sheets.....no.	5000	.....	5000
Beef stock.....lbs.	.....	3024	3024	Basins.....no.	1000	.....	1000
Whiskey (bottles).....doz.	200	400	600	Cushions (rubber).....no.	.....	.....	.....
Brandy (bottles).....doz.	50	24	74	Liq. sodæ chlor.....bottles.	400	.....	400
Lint.....lbs.	2000	100	2100	Feeding cups.....no.	200	.....	200
Condensed milk.....lbs.	1000	144	1144	Bed pans.....no.	500	.....	500
Shirts.....no.	5000	600	5600	Spoons.....no.	3000	.....	3000
Drawers (pairs).....no.	5000	600	5600	Cups (tin).....no.	3000	.....	3000
Socks (pairs).....no.	5000	.....	5000	Oiled muslin.....yds.	1000	.....	1000
Gowns.....no.	5000	.....	5000	Saddlers' silk.....oz.	25	.....	25
Cots.....no.	.....	600	600	Lanterns.....no.	200	.....	200
Litters.....no.	.....	100	100	Buckets.....no.	500	.....	500
Cocoa.....lbs.	.....	100	100	Towels.....no.	1000	.....	1000
Tea.....lbs.	500	80	580	Porter.....doz.	400	.....	400
Chocolate.....lbs.	500	.....	500	Chloroform.....lbs.	100	.....	100
Sugar.....lbs.	500	.....	500	Sulphuric ether.....lbs.	100	.....	100
Corn starch.....lbs.	1000	.....	1000	Field cases.....no.	20	.....	20
Candles.....lbs.	200	.....	200	Pocket sets.....no.	7	.....	7
Claret.....doz.	12	.....	12	Adhesive plaster.....yds.	200	.....	200
Lemons.....boxes.	100	.....	100	Silver wire.....spools.	20	.....	20

CXLII. *Abstract from the Consolidated Reports of the Ambulance Corps for the Months of May, June and July, 1864.*

Number of ambulances on hand.—May 1st, 592; June 1st, 620; July 1st, 615; July 31st, 575.

Number of medicine wagons on hand.—May 1st, Autenrieth's pattern, 21; Perot's, 18; Dunton's, 1. June 1st, Autenrieth's, 18; Perot's, 11; Dunton's, 11. July 1st, Autenrieth's, 22; Perot's, 11; Dunton's, 12. July 31st, Autenrieth's, 29; Perot's, 11; Dunton's, 12.

Number of army wagons on hand.—May 1st, 209; June 1st, 174; July 1st, 197; July 31st, 195.

Number of forges on hand.—May 1st, 15; June 1st, 15; July 1st, 14; July 31st, 14.

Number of horses and mules on hand.—May 1st, horses, 1,871; mules, 1,146. June 1st, horses, 1,832; mules, 870. July 1st, horses, 1,935; mules, 1,019. July 31st, horses, 1,974; mules, 980.

Number of stretchers on hand.—May 1st, 1,214; June 1st, 767; July 1st, 851; July 31st, 1,069.

Present for duty.—May 1st, officers, 60; enlisted men, 2,275. June 1st, officers, 57; men, 2,092. July 1st, officers, 55; men, 2,114. July 31st, officers, 52; men, 2,045.

CXLIII. *Report of the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac from August 1 to December 31, 1864. By Surgeon THOMAS A. McPARLIN, U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, December 26, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following continuation of my report of the operations of the medical department of the army of the Potomac. Early in August, the Eighteenth Corps of the army of the James, and the Ninth and Fifth Corps of the army of the Potomac, occupied the lines of investment, breastworks and fortified positions south of Petersburg and the Appomattox, in the area northward of the low grounds and rivulets tributary to the Blackwater. The Second Corps was in camp as a reserve. The weather was generally dry. The soil contained enough clay to make the roads, after rain, almost impassable for loaded trains; attention to the enforcement of police and drainage became, therefore, the more necessary. The ground occupied was subject to malarial influences. Personal movements and labor were restricted in those portions of the line exposed to fire. Wells had been dug and good water secured both in the camps and entrenchments. The extension and use of the railroad made heavy trains, to a great degree, unnecessary after September 14th. The position occupied by the Ninth Corps at the front was exposed to the continual fire of sharpshooters and pickets, often kept up during the night. The Second Corps was encamped, in reserve, in the vicinity of the Deserted house. Its quarters and camps were superior in cleanliness and comfort to those of the previous month. Its chief hospital was near the Burchard house. The Fifth Corps occupied

somewhat elevated ground on the left. Its hospitals were situated near general headquarters and the Prince George Court-house road. They afforded their patients every comfort compatible with the mobility necessary to a field establishment. Officers were treated in them in many cases. The diet of the army has been, at all times, an object of especial attention, but, during the summer, the chief commissary, Colonel T. Wilson, secured an abundant supply of vegetables as soon as the new crop came in. Potatoes, onions, beets, cabbage, dried apples and peaches, turnips and pickles, were everywhere issued and appreciated. A malarial type, indicated by a periodic tendency, was impressed upon most of the diseases treated. In the Ninth Corps, the cases responded less favorably to treatment, and many were sent away to the depot hospital at City Point. Cases of biliary disorder were frequent. August 5th, two divisions of the Cavalry Corps left this section for duty in the Shenandoah valley. August 9th, the explosion of the ordnance barge, at City Point, occurred, and caused a number of severe injuries. From the 1st to the 12th, comparative quiet existed, but, at this last date, movements were initiated having in view the seizure and destruction of the Weldon railroad. This was accomplished before the 25th by the Fifth Corps, when our lines were permanently extended on the left to the vicinity of the Yellow Tavern. As a preliminary measure intended to facilitate this object, a diversion was made by a movement of the Second Corps to the north side of the James, commencing on the 12th. The sick and wounded of that corps were sent by an ambulance train to the depot field hospital at City Point. The corps marched in the afternoon, and camped at City Point at night, awaiting transport vessels. The ambulance train arrived at eleven o'clock P. M. It left those unable to accompany the command in hospital at City Point, and resumed the journey to Bermuda Hundred, joining the corps on the next day at Jones's Neck. The corps embarked on the 13th, and reached Deep Bottom, north of the James. On the 14th, it disembarked, advanced to the west of the New Market road and took position. The day was excessively hot; the men had been exhausted, and many fell out of the ranks, some insensible or in convulsions; in many cases, death resulted. Twenty ambulances for each division were crossed over the pontoon bridge from Jones's Neck, and were at once occupied with these cases and those wounded in skirmishing. One medicine wagon and one army wagon, loaded with tent flies and cooking utensils for each division, also crossed. A refreshing shower happily occurred in the evening. Hospitals were formed near the lower pontoon bridge, on the north bank of the river, where a landing place was constructed, by which to send the wounded on boats to hospital at City Point. They were sent by quartermaster transports on the 15th. Skirmishing continued on the 16th and 17th. On the 18th, the enemy attacked, particularly along the line of the Tenth Corps. One division of the Second Corps was transferred after this across the James, and proceeded to occupy the works just abandoned by the Fifth Corps, then massing for the movement on the Weldon railroad. The field hospitals of this division were placed near the Deserted house. The other division of the Second Corps left the north side on August 20th, and proceeded to the Weldon railroad, where the Fifth Corps was engaged. Military considerations made it proper to take only ten ambulances to each division, the residue of the Second Corps medical train went into park in the vicinity of the Burchard house. There were received at the field hospitals, from the affair on the north side, five hundred and forty-two wounded. Of these, thirty-five were officers. Twenty-three deaths occurred in the field hospital, the residue were sent to City Point. On the 19th, one division of the Ninth Corps was sent to join the Fifth Corps, near the six mile station, on the Weldon railroad, where an attack of the enemy had been received at noon the day before. The field hospitals of the Fifth and Ninth Corps were relieved of their inmates by the ambulances of the Sixth Corps, the patients being carried to City Point; and the train, increased to one hundred and ten vehicles, was afterwards used exclusively by the Fifth Corps, which needed it to remove the wounded from the front. As soon as it was safe to do so, the hospitals of the Fifth Corps were advanced towards the Williams house. Those of the Ninth Corps were brought up later. On the evening of the 19th, the enemy again attacked the Fifth Corps, maintaining the struggle until after dark, when they were finally repulsed.

August 21st, the Second Corps, taking ten ambulances to a division, advanced from Deep Bottom to the position on the Weldon railroad occupied by the Fifth Corps, and, facing southward, continued to destroy the road as they advanced until the 25th, when, reaching Reams's Station, they encountered the enemy. On the 21st, the enemy attacked the Fifth Corps very determinedly, but was repulsed with heavy loss, leaving one hundred and sixty of their wounded in our hands. The medical service was here performed under great exposure, but it was unavoidable, the position being under a converging fire. The labors of the ambulance corps were severe. Two sergeants were killed, six men were wounded, and nineteen captured. Eight stretcher bearers were killed. Shells passed through two ambulances. The Second Corps occupied a position at Reams's Station on the 25th, quite as exposed to simultaneous attack from several directions, and were more distant from the permanent base and the field hospitals. Its wounded were temporarily received in Reams's church, where the hospital staff of each division made their rendezvous. The field companions and the ambulances furnished the required dressings and appliances. The cavalry division of General Gregg had with it a medicine wagon, which was very useful. The medical director of the Second Corps sent back for one for his command, but it did not arrive; indeed, it only escaped capture by the sergeant in charge prudently returning with it again to the park, observing that the enemy occupied the road. The church was far from being a place of security; indeed, no such place was attainable. The line of defence described two-thirds of the circumference of a circle with a radius so small that bullets fired on the left coursed over the enclosed area and struck down men in position on the right. During the more vigorous assault at two o'clock P. M., the ambulances, the wounded, medical officers and attendants retired about a hundred yards to a shallow ravine affording partial shelter. The ambulances, once filled, were sent at some risk via the Geary church road to the Williams house, and empty vehicles were sent for. The fresh trains reached the corps safely, prior to the final assault made by the enemy at five o'clock P. M. This attack was so severe from all sides that the portion of the railroad which had been destroyed and the position at that point were relinquished. The ambulance officers succeeded in loading up with such of the wounded as could not retire, others were carried by stretcher-men or aided by stragglers. None of the wounded behind the breastworks were left, but those on the advanced pickets could not be removed. Four medical officers, two hospital stewards and ten stretcher men were detailed to remain and care for them. From subsequent information, it would appear that sixty six of our wounded were made prisoners, and that a hundred and forty-six dead were buried on the field. Assistant Surgeon Jewett, 14th Connecticut, received a severe shell wound.

The train of wounded from Reams's Station proceeded to the Williams house, and, aided by ambulances of the Ninth

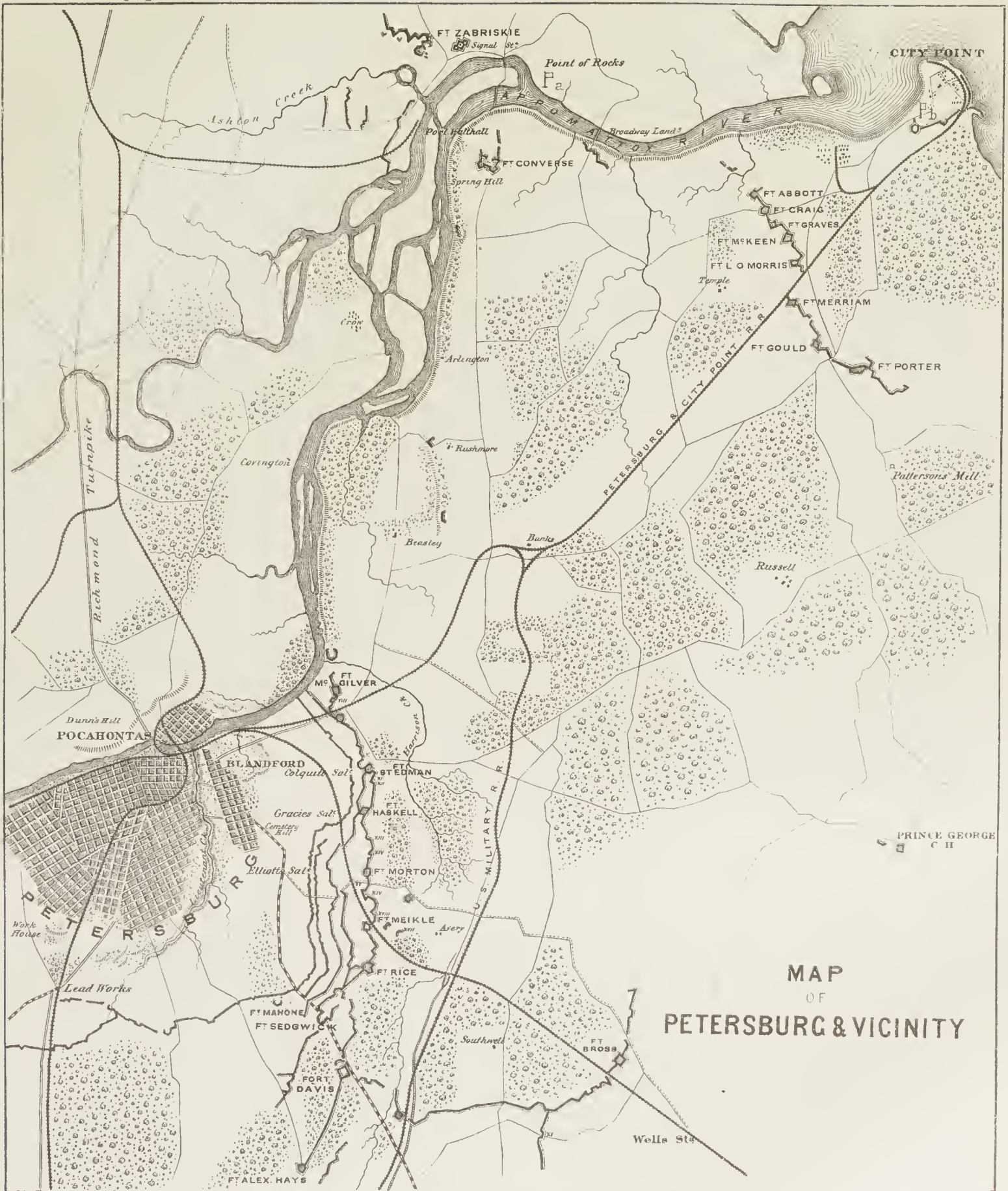
Corps, the wounded were sent to City Point, after receiving necessary surgical attention. The Second Corps subsequently retired to positions near the Jerusalem plank-road. The Second Cavalry division, on the 23d, accompanied the Second Corps on the right flank and in advance, while the railroad was being torn up towards Reams's Station. On the Dinwiddie Court-house road, it met the enemy and suffered a loss of forty wounded, who were taken to Reams's church. After the necessary operations and attention, they were sent in ambulances to City Point. Ten ambulances remained with the cavalry, as a reserve, after sending the others off. The Emmons house, near Reams's Station, was first taken for hospital purposes, but being declared unsafe by General Hancock, it was vacated, and the property and *personnel* moved towards Reams's church. During the affair at Reams's Station, the 2d division of cavalry was posted on the left of the Second Corps; Colonel Spear's brigade picketed on the right. One Autenrieth medicine wagon was attached to the cavalry in addition to the ambulances as before stated. The wounded of the cavalry division amounted to eighty-three.

The number of wounded brought to field hospital after this affair was as follows: Second Corps, officers, thirty-seven; enlisted men, three hundred and three; total, three hundred and forty; of whom, fourteen died. Fifth Corps, officers, fifty-nine; enlisted men, seven hundred and fourteen; total, seven hundred and seventy-three; of whom, fifty-eight died. Ninth Corps, officers, sixteen; enlisted men, one hundred and forty-nine; total, two hundred and sixty-five; of whom, ten died. Cavalry Corps, enlisted men, eighty-three, of whom, five died. Grand total, officers, one hundred and twelve; enlisted men, one thousand two hundred and forty-nine; total wounded, one thousand four hundred and sixty-one; total deaths, eighty-seven.

The position of the corps on the 29th was about as follows: the Fifth in advanced position on the extreme left, one division beyond the Weldon railroad, with its flanks extended across the road; one division of the Ninth Corps connecting with the right flank of the Fifth; two on left flank, in two lines of works; one division of the Second Corps extending the left flank in rear, and one division of Second Corps extending the right flank in front, and massing across the Jerusalem plank-road.

The operations of the cavalry in August, on the north side, are thus described by Assistant Surgeon Geo. M. McGill, U. S. A.: On the 15th, still moving on the right of the Second Corps, the pickets of the cavalry division were attacked while the command halted, and nine men were wounded. These were carried back three miles to the division hospital near the river, where the necessary operations were performed. On the 16th, these men, having received all necessary attentions, were transferred to the hospital of the Second Corps to await transportation to City Point, which was hourly expected. Supported by General Miles's brigade of the Second Corps, the 2d brigade of cavalry made a reconnoissance on the 16th towards Richmond, advancing on the Charles City road as far as White's tavern, and losing so many wounded in the skirmish attending this advance that it became necessary to bring up the five ambulances attached to the 1st brigade, thus using ten on the field. At White's tavern, the brigade of infantry was advanced, was sharply engaged by a heavy force, and, finally, was driven back. Our forces fell back, and all of the cavalry wounded were brought with them, many riding their horses. Such of the wounded of the infantry as there was room for were also carried. The enemy attacked again before our forces crossed what is called Deep Run, the stream from White Oak Swamp. In this attack, our cavalry was driven in some disorder, and ninety were wounded. After the enemy was checked, the cavalry wounded were collected and speedily removed in ambulances, borrowed from the Second Corps, to the hospital of the division near the Second Corps hospitals, which were situated in a pine wood near the James river. Such of the infantry wounded as had been collected were, at the same time, carried to the hospital of the 2d division of the Second Corps. They numbered about one hundred. During the nights of the 16th and 17th, all the wounded were thoroughly examined, carefully dressed and well fed. Primary operations were performed at the same time. No injuries of a very remarkable character were observed. Among the operations were several resections, and one Pirogoff's amputation. In the latter case, ten days subsequently, a secondary operation was found necessary.

It is proper to mention more in detail the operations of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, more especially those of the Fifth, which were peculiar, as the corps occupied a position which the enemy could not give up without detriment to their line of supply, and so far out on the flank that it was improper to advance much hospital property to any convenient point until it should be determined that the corps could maintain its ground against all odds. The area was so limited and so much exposed to fire that Surgeon J. J. Milhan, U. S. A., the medical director, had to adopt a plan similar to that employed by the cavalry. On the 18th, the Ninth Corps had not arrived to support the Fifth. The enemy, at one time, swung in on the right of the Fifth Corps, turned a part of their line, and took a number of prisoners, whom they carried off on their return to their own lines. At the earliest moment proper, the Fifth Corps field hospital was advanced to the Williams house. In the absence of the corps director's report, I have recourse to a memoir of that period prepared and submitted to me by Assistant Surgeon George M. McGill, U. S. A. The Fifth Corps reached the Weldon railroad at eleven o'clock A. M., August 18th, four hours before the rain of that day. The enemy attacked at noon. The hospital train had arrived, and temporary depots were organized, the patients being placed under tent flies. Orders were sent to re-establish the field division hospitals on the Prince George Court-house road. A train of wounded was sent back from the front at eleven o'clock P. M. Operators were sent back to these hospitals, as it was found impossible to render the necessary attentions to the wounded at the temporary depots without inconvenience, injury and unwarrantable risk to the wounded. The rain had made the locality of the depots a swamp; shelter was insufficient; they were situated on a flat swept by the missiles of the enemy. The available ambulances were used for the train. At eleven o'clock P. M., four hundred were sent in, and one hundred remained. The casualties had been chiefly in the 2d division, but the surgeons of the other divisions assisted those of the second. It rained all night. Two ambulances were next morning abandoned in the deep mud. The low grounds being barely passable for horses, a new and shorter road, via the Aiken house, Jerusalem plank-road and Williams house, was made on the morning of the 19th. This new route became soon as bad as the old, and proved a severe trial of ambulance discipline and perseverance. On the 19th, I ordered the Sixth Corps ambulances, then assisting to clear the Ninth Corps hospitals, to report to Inspector Winne, of the Fifth Corps, to remove the wounded to City Point, where they were sent, having previously received all proper attention. The ambulance service on this occasion was very severe. Pioneer parties preceded the trains, but the labor became such that, to avoid utter exhaustion of men and animals, it became necessary to make a detour towards the front, which was attended by considerable risk. The transfer of hospitals and patients from the position on the Prince George Court-house road was, however, successfully effected. On the



Reduced from Map of the Engineer Bureau.

J. Bien Photodupl.

a Base Hospital of the Army of the James
 p Base Hospital of the Army of the Potomac.

afternoon of the 19th, the enemy again assaulted the 2d and 4th divisions, losing heavily, and night set in before the attack was repulsed, which increased the difficulty of collecting the wounded. The darkness was extreme, and heavy showers of rain continued to fall. A train which left at nine o'clock P. M. was all night on the road. On the 20th, five hours were consumed in getting an ambulance train from the Weldon position to the Williams house. On that morning, however, all the wounded were lodged in the hospitals, and the field depots emptied.

During the 19th and 20th, the Ninth Corps was posted in support of the Fifth, its centre opposite the Aiken house, and one brigade of cavalry was placed on the left of the Fifth Corps on the evening of the 19th. It had five ambulances, and they sufficed. The primary hospital depots of the Ninth Corps were established, with canvas shelter for seventy to each division, at the following points: Those of the 1st and 3d divisions, at Gurley's; that of the 2d, at Smith's; and, finally, on the 21st, that of the 4th, at the Williams house. The wounded at the Gurley house, including the rebels wounded on the 19th, were well lodged. The 2d division primary hospital was distant, approached by a narrow road, and open to attack by the enemy's cavalry. The operators accompanied the primary hospitals. The more elaborate hospitals near army headquarters, with their wells, ice-houses, convenient kitchens, policed grounds, raised bunks, latrines and fenced areas, were not abandoned until it was evident that the corps was to occupy the new ground permanently. Surgeon Otto Schenck, 46th New York, who was wounded August 20th, died on the 23d.

On the morning of the 21st, the Fifth Corps sustained a very heavy attack while the Second Corps was making its movement in the direction of Reams's Station; but, being protected by breastworks, the loss was only about one hundred and fifty wounded. The ambulance and reserve trains on the immediate field were especially exposed. Several officers and men were wounded, and some of the ambulances were perforated by shot and shell. This exposure was unavoidable. No further attack was made upon the Fifth Corps, and it remained undisturbed in possession of the Weldon railroad, and strengthened the position daily. The Ninth Corps was also stationary. The exposure to which the wounded had been subjected induced the surgeon-in-chief of the Fifth Corps to construct medical redoubts, as they were termed, in the vicinity of each division. A deep ditch was dug, and the earth being thrown up around a stockade of logs, furnished cover from horizontal missiles, while a rude roof protected the wounded from shells. A medicine wagon could be drawn up at the entrance of the work convenient for use. After a time, ditches were dug to dry the low grounds occupied by the corps, and a very thorough system of drainage was adopted. For a limited period, whiskey and quinine were issued to the command to obviate local malarial influences.

The Second Corps had marched and countermarched so often and so rapidly, to arrive opportunely at opposite and distant positions, that it acquired the *soubriquet* of "Hancock's cavalry." Men fell out of ranks on these marches, and many were sent to City Point, unable to endure further active duty, who were not seriously sick. In no one camp, says its medical director in his report for September, did the corps remain four days at a time. The 1st division was kept moving about for military reasons, now in rear of one portion of the line, now supporting another, while the 2d division, on account of the cattle raid on our rear, September 16th, was kept in a like state of activity in the neighborhood of Prince George court-house. This continued until September 23d, when the 2d division relieved the Tenth Corps in their position in the works stretching west from the Appomattox.

During September, the hospitals of the Second Corps were at the Burchard and Deserted houses. The prevailing diseases were diarrhœa, dysentery and fevers of the intermittent and typhoid type. The average number on the daily sick report was a little over five per cent. The railroad was continued, by the 14th day of September, from Cedar Level, Seven-miles Station, on the City Point and Petersburg railroad, to Warren Station, the point on the Weldon railroad seized and held by the Fifth Corps.

About September 28th, preliminary steps were taken for a movement towards the South Side railroad. The sick in field hospitals were sent to City Point. The cavalry made a reconnoissance to the left on the 20th, accompanied by a brigade of infantry. September 30th, the troops advanced up the Squirrel Level road beyond Poplar Spring church, and position was taken by General Warren at the Pegram house, three miles from Yellow tavern. The troops engaged were portions of the Fifth and Ninth Corps and the 3d division of the Second Corps. The 3d division of the Second Corps held the left against surprise on that flank, and had about seventy wounded. The Fifth Corps bore the brunt of the attack, and its position was held, and has since been occupied by us, compelling the abandonment of the Squirrel Level road to a great extent, and the employment of a more circuitous route by the enemy between Stony Creek and Petersburg. The wounded of the Fifth Corps were soon attended to near Poplar Grove church, and those of the Ninth at Peeble's house. They were afterwards sent to City Point. Rain continued on October 1st and 2d, with cold weather, exercising an unfavorable influence upon the troops and the roads. The engagement not being general, the Second Corps advance hospital was not brought nearer than its park at Yellow tavern, the ambulances affording adequate supplies for the seventy wounded. At this time, our works before Petersburg were occupied by divisions extended so as to fill the place left vacant by troops sent to the left. The movement was complete by the 6th of October, when quiet was established, with the exception of artillery duels, sharpshooting and skirmishes of pickets at different points, until October 26th, when affairs were put in readiness for the movement to Hatcher's Run. The Fifth Corps division hospitals were established at Aiken house and Parke Station, October 1st, and the Ninth Corps hospitals were also placed there on the 9th of October.

On the night of October 24th, the 2d and 3d divisions of the Second Corps were withdrawn from their position in front and massed for movement, and, on the 26th, the Ninth Corps was prepared also. The sick of all the corps were sent to City Point on that day. The movement was commenced on the 27th, the Ninth Corps, passing along the Squirrel Level road beyond Fort Cummings, formed in line of battle two miles and a half in advance, its left being near the Clements house. The hospitals of this corps established at Peeble's were sufficiently accessible, in excellent condition, and did not require to be moved. The Fifth Corps advanced on the left of the Ninth, and soon engaged the enemy's pickets. The transportation allowed was half the ambulances, one medicine wagon and one army wagon to each brigade, which proved adequate to the small number of wounded in the Fifth and Ninth Corps. The ambulances of the Ninth Corps advanced to the vicinity of an abandoned rebel

fort, and promptly carried back to the field hospital all the wounded, some seventy-five in number. The Fifth Corps had half its ambulances at the front. Its field hospital, material and medical officers were brought up to Fort Cummings, and a primary hospital formed near the Smith house, where surgical attention was given to the wounded. On the 26th, the 2d division of the Second Corps also moved, with the medical transportation allowed, to Fort Duchesne, whence all but fifteen ambulances to each division were sent back to the Gurley house to await orders from the front. This arrangement was made by the commander at night in reference to all the transportation, that it might not interfere with the rapid advance of the troops over a country which was new to them and difficult to penetrate. The ambulances and wagons in excess of the allowance for the movement had already been sent back for security to City Point, in view of the possibility of the enemy penetrating some portion of the lines left with comparatively limited protection. The medical property of the division hospitals of the Second Corps was thus at three points, viz.: At City Point, at the Gurley house, and forty-six ambulances with advancing troops. The 2d division, which had advanced on the Halifax road before dawn on the 27th of October, met the enemy at the crossing of Hatcher's Run, and drove them from their earthworks. Application was made to send the wounded, eighty in number, to the Gurley house rendezvous, with or without an escort, in the ambulances which were then to return, but this was overruled by the corps commander, the road having become infested by the enemy's cavalry. They were, therefore, carried with the troops along the Boydtown road, where Hill's Corps and Hampton's cavalry attacked the 2d division and Gregg's cavalry. Several attacks were made by the enemy after four o'clock P. M., the casualties resulting being over four hundred in the infantry and about one hundred in the cavalry. The primary rendezvous for the wounded was first made at Rainey's house, on the Boydtown road, but as it soon came within musket range of the advancing enemy, and seemed likely to be captured, the wounded were removed. Three medical officers, Surgeon F. A. Dudley, 14th Connecticut, Assistant Surgeon W. T. Hicks, 7th Virginia, and Assistant Surgeon W. J. Darby, 59th New York, volunteered to remain and receive the wounded who might continue to be brought there under the instructions previously given to the stretcher-bearers. The ambulances were loaded and moved to a grove of pines on the east of the open space, where the exposure was materially less. The assault ceased at dark, and, after some hours, it was ascertained that the struggle would not be renewed. Preparations were then made to withdraw. The ambulances were loaded to their utmost capacity, and, escorted by a regiment of infantry, proceeded to the field hospital park near Gurley's, where preparations had been made for sending the wounded to City Point as soon as they received the necessary surgical attention. Surgeon T. R. Spencer, U. S. V., was sent by me to Warren Station to superintend their reception and transportation by railroad to City Point.

Medical Director McNulty reports that, for want of ambulances, the wounded collected at the Rainey house had to be left, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The medical officers who, during the afternoon, had gallantly volunteered to remain with them were authorized by him to do so. The number of wounded left at the house and on the field was estimated at two hundred and fifty. As no communication has since been received from these officers, they are supposed to be in the hands of the enemy. The Second Corps withdrew slowly after ten o'clock P. M., and bivouacked near Dabney's mills, resuming the march next day. It rained very hard during the night. The wounded reached Gurley's early in the morning, and by night, on the 29th, were in hospital at City Point. The hospital park at Gurley's was broken up, the property brought up from City Point, and the regular field hospitals re-established in their former sites behind the works south of Petersburg. During the movement to Hatcher's Run, part of General Miles's division of the Second Corps made a demonstration upon the rebel position in front of Petersburg.

Surgeon T. R. Spencer reports that, at Yellow tavern, October 28th, one hundred wounded were sent early in the morning, and, afterwards, the following were sent thence by railroad to City Point: From the Ninth Corps, white, fifty-seven, colored, fifty-three, of whom thirty were sick; Fifth Corps, forty-eight; 2d and 3d divisions of Second Corps, eighty-two. About twenty-five wounded officers were sent to City Point. The depot hospital at City Point reports the reception of six hundred and thirty-nine wounded men and forty sick and wounded officers on the morning report of the 29th. No further incidents of interest occurred in October.

In November, no movement of the army occurred. The aggregate number of wounded admitted to the field hospitals during the month was two hundred and ninety-three. They were sent in due time to the depot hospital at City Point, Virginia. Investigation into the cause of sickness in certain regiments of the Ninth Corps, the 179th and 186th New York and the 31st Maine, in which typho-malarial fever was reported, developed the fact that the men "burrowed" to some extent. Their camps were on low ground, near a swamp, and the issues of vegetables had been neglected. In order to secure vegetables in that corps, two pounds of coffee in each one hundred rations were dropped, and, in lieu, sixty pounds of potatoes and seventeen pounds of onions were furnished.

Fine bath houses existed in all the hospitals and in many of the regiments. Among those especially mentioned by the medical inspector for excellence were the ones established by the 35th Massachusetts, the 3d Maryland, the 9th New Hampshire and the 1st, 2d and 8th Michigan. The troops in reserve adopted, as winter approached, a nearly uniform system of huts. In the forts, shelter tents and bomb-proofs were used, and covered ways connected the forts at points exposed to sharpshooters. The bomb-proofs consisted of long trenches roofed over and covered in, on the aspect facing the enemy, by means of heavy logs, protected by a thickness of two or three feet of earth and sand bags. Generally no attempt was made to make them impenetrable to rain. Two or three fire places were built in each bomb proof along the open rear-ward side, and sleeping bunks were constructed. The huts were generally six feet by ten and not less than five feet and a half to the eaves, roofed by shelter tents, and intended for four men; but, as one or more were absent on detached duty at a time, a smaller number usually occupied them at night. The field division hospitals were well supplied with funds, but no adequate facilities existed for making purchases. The medical inspector of the Second Corps reports the hospital fund as follows: First division field hospital, on hand, November 30th, two thousand and seventy-five dollars and seventy-seven cents; expended during November, seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-five cents; 2d division field hospital, on hand, November 30th, one thousand eight hundred and five dollars and eighty-five cents; expended during November, two hundred and two dollars and sixty-one cents; 3d division field hospital, on hand, November 30th, one thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-two cents: artillery brigade field

hospital, on hand, November 30th, sixty-four dollars and fourteen cents. The hospital fund of the other corps and at City Point depot hospital amounted to some thousands of dollars. The capacity of the depot hospital at City Point, this month, was six thousand four hundred and nineteen beds. Five hundred barrels of apples, received from the patriotic merchants of New York, as per letter of Charles A. Richter, Esq., dated November 24th, were distributed to the hospitals. In December, I expended nearly two thousand dollars, from funds in my hands, in purchase of turkeys, celery and cranberry sauce, which were distributed and served throughout the army hospitals on Christmas day. The colored division of the Ninth Corps having left this army late in November, the hospital for such troops was broken up. The divisions of the Sixth Corps returned to the army of the Potomac, at different dates early in December, from duty in the Shenandoah valley. They were promptly supplied with medical, hospital and ambulance property, as their supplies could not be brought with them. December 7th, an expedition moved against the Weldon railroad to the southward. It was composed of the Fifth Corps, four batteries, three divisions of the Second Corps, and General Gregg's cavalry, and one battery with the bridge equipage of canvas boats. Men unable to march were sent to the field hospitals, and a flying hospital organized to accompany the command according to previous usage. Medical Inspector C. K. Winne, of the Fifth Corps, and Assistant Surgeon E. J. Marsh, U. S. A., chief medical officer of the cavalry, detail the operations of their respective commands in the accompanying reports.

The total number of wounded admitted to the field division hospitals of the army during December was three hundred and ninety. To collect the sick and wounded from the front line immediately before Petersburg, picket stations for ambulances had been designated. In some corps, almost one-third of the ambulances were sent out. Each ambulance, when used, returned to its park from the division hospital and was relieved by another. After a short stay in division hospital, serious cases were sent by railroad to depot hospital at City Point, and thence, if no improvement was noticed in them, they were transferred to the general hospitals north. For this service, the transports of the Surgeon General were exclusively used, except when great emergencies made it proper to send more rapidly than the regular medical steamers permitted. General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster, in such cases promptly placed the quartermaster steamers at the disposal of this department. The steamers conveying the sick and wounded from City Point were the following: Steamer State of Maine, Surgeon Janes in charge; capacity, five hundred beds. Steamer Connecticut, Surgeon Hood in charge; capacity, four hundred beds. Steamer Western Metropolis, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. M. Hudson, U. S. A., in charge; capacity, four hundred and fifty beds. Steamer De Molay, Surgeon Seaverns in charge; capacity three hundred beds. Steamer Baltic, Assistant Surgeon Thomas McMillen, U. S. A., in charge; capacity, five hundred beds. Steamer Atlantic, Surgeon D. P. Smith, U. S. V., in charge; capacity five hundred beds. The two last ocean steamers came only to Fortress Mouroe, where patients were sent for transfer to them. Steamers of more convenient draught and entirely sea worthy, such as the Ben De Ford and S. N. Spaulding, were sent to City Point, after their superiority became evident. Patients were sent direct from City Point to Washington, Point Lookout, Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

In the depot hospital at City Point, preparations were made for the winter by the erection of stockade buildings with open fire-places. Many fine wards were thus added. The tents which were kept in use were supplied with frames and heated. In order to preserve them, many tents were taken down and stored. At the same time, the division hospitals at the front were made ready for winter. The ambulance corps put up very comfortable stockades and stables for the men and animals at points convenient to their division hospitals. It is proper to remark that, since August last, the duties of nurses, attendants, cooks and orderlies at the depot hospitals have been, to a great extent, performed by detailed musicians, the services of able-bodied men being required with their regiments. An efficient officer of the line was detailed by each corps commander for the general charge of the musicians of his corps, and, on requisition of the chief medical officer, the detail for hospital guard was furnished by corps commanders. The inmates of the depot hospital were not detached from their commands, and no descriptive lists were made out for them. Difficulties and delays having been experienced, in some cases, in obtaining clothing for patients, orders were issued, in November, from army headquarters, instituting a system whereby clothing required was to be issued by the line officer in charge of the detailed men in each corps hospital, who transferred the receipt rolls to the regimental quartermaster of the regiment to which the man signing the receipt rolls belonged, taking his receipt for them in the usual form, which receipt was to be his voucher for the clothing issued. The regimental quartermaster transferred the rolls to the proper company commander, taking his receipt in the same manner. By thus obviating the necessity of descriptive lists being furnished, a great deal of labor and time was saved in administration, and the patients were cared for in a manner not elsewhere possible, except in an established general hospital. They were readily returned to their commands when convalescent, as these were in the vicinity of the hospitals. Subsequently to the period embraced in this report, orders from the Lieutenant General Commanding required paymasters paying troops to go to the depot hospitals, and there pay all mustered men belonging to the regiments they had paid at the front. Whenever, at the front, it was desirable, in anticipation of a movement, that the patients whose hasty removal would be injurious should be sent away, this could readily be done at night, using the railroad to City Point. It was thus easy to keep the hospitals clear at all times. The report of the chief medical officer at City Point from May to October accompanies this. The records of no army furnish a parallel establishment, and I regret the more that time and the incompleteness of reports render it difficult to represent fully its character and value.

The regimental reports of sick and wounded, which I have had consolidated so far as they have been received, enable me to make the following approximate statements with regard to the sick and wounded of the army during the past year. By order of the Surgeon General, reports were also furnished me from the general hospitals north, in order that the disposition of cases sent from the army might be ascertained. Certain sources of error are incident to the reports of an army in the field during active operations. Wounded are known to have passed directly to the depot hospital without being registered in their regiments, or entering the field hospitals, and sick and wounded of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps received attention from medical officers of the army of the Potomac, in regard to whom no reports have ever been forwarded by the corps medical directors to this office for consolidation. The following figures, however, are offered as a close approximate to the truth: I estimate the total number of wounded attended to by this department during the year ending December 31, 1864, at sixty thousand three hundred. The annual report shows an aggregate of wounds and injuries (Class V) of only fifty-one thousand eight hundred

and seventy-seven. There is every reason, also, to believe that the number of sick reported, viz., one hundred and seventy-three thousand and sixty-three, falls short of the actual number. Of the aggregate sick and wounded, the number who passed out of the army to general hospital are reported at seventy thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; but, including those not reported and those of other corps attached temporarily to the army, should be eighty-thousand one hundred and eighty-one. Of the total number of sick and wounded reported, the number returned to duty from field hospitals was one hundred and fifty thousand and twenty-nine; returned to duty from depot hospital, thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety; from northern general hospitals, twenty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; total returned to duty, one hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and five. The number transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps in the field was five hundred and fifty-six; in general hospitals, three hundred and eleven; total, eight hundred and sixty-seven. The number discharged the service in the field was one thousand and fifty-three; in depot field hospital, ten; in general hospitals, three thousand and eighty-two; total, four thousand one hundred and forty-five. The number of patients who deserted from field hospitals was one hundred and ten; from depot hospital, one hundred and twenty-seven; from general hospitals, one thousand and seventy-four; total, one thousand three hundred and eleven. Died, in the field, two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine; in depot hospital, one thousand three hundred and forty-seven; in northern general hospitals, six thousand seven hundred and forty-three; total, ten thousand six hundred and seventy-nine. Furloughed, in the field, five hundred and thirty-seven; in depot hospital, seven hundred and sixty-one; total, one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight. There remained on sick report, in the field, December 31, 1864, two thousand five hundred and sixty; in depot hospital, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five; in northern hospitals, seventeen thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

These reports also show that seventy-four per centum of the number of cases belong to zymotic diseases and wounds, viz.: Miasmatic fevers and diarrhœa, fifty-one per centum, chiefly in June, July, August, September, October and November; gunshot wounds, twenty-three per centum, chiefly in May, June, July and August. So large a proportion of cases being directly attributable to the climate and to the active and prolonged campaign, it is only just to remark that the conservation of the health and strength of the army has been accomplished to an extent that reflects credit upon its officers, and is duly appreciated by the men. Assistant Surgeon J. B. Brinton, U. S. A., medical purveyor, has kept the army well supplied with medical stores. The steamer Planter and several barges are in use for that purpose at the medical department landing near City Point. Articles of hospital comfort and luxury, purchased from the proceeds of a tax on newspapers, have been dispensed by the purveyor gratuitously. The amount of this fund received since last report (see page 167) has been one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty cents; amount expended, two hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-five cents; balance on hand, December 31, 1864, nine thousand and twenty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents; total amount received during the year 1864, twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents; total amount expended during the year, eleven thousand nine hundred and two dollars and six cents. The abstracts of hospital fund, as far as received at this office, indicate in the hospitals at the front a hospital fund remaining at the end of the year of six thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty-one cents, and at the depot field hospital at City Point, the reports from which are also incomplete, of five thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

The strength of the medical department for the period embraced in this report has been as follows: Medical officers, August, five hundred and seventy-seven; September, four hundred and ninety-four; October, four hundred and seventy-seven; November, four hundred and sixty-six; December, five hundred and nine. Hospital stewards (not regimental), August, forty-four; September, thirty-one; October, thirty-five; November, forty-one; December, thirty-nine. Ambulance corps, Officers, August, thirty-nine; September, thirty-three; October, thirty-nine; November, thirty-nine; December, thirty-eight. Men, August, one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven; September, one thousand four hundred; October, one thousand five hundred and six; November, one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine; December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Billings and George M. McGill, U. S. A., have lately been detached from this army for duty elsewhere. They have been on special duty at these headquarters, and I desire to express to the Commanding General my high sense of the valuable services rendered by them to me and the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. MCPARLIN,
Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

To the SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

CXLIV. *Extract from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Cavalry during Kilpatrick's Raid.* By SURGEON CHARLES E. HACKLEY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "General Kilpatrick's command, consisting of seven hundred men from the 1st division of Cavalry, four hundred from the 2d division, and about two thousand four hundred from the 3d, started from Stevensburg, February 28, 1864, at seven o'clock P. M., and crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, where a picket post, consisting of a captain, lieutenant and twelve men, were captured by Colonel Dahlgren, who led the advance. Continuing our march via Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Mount Pleasant and New Market, we reached Beaver Dam Station at three P. M., February 29th. Near Beaver Dam, we were opposed by a small force of rebels, who were quickly driven off without loss on our part. The command halted for some hours about seven miles from Beaver Dam Station. We started early on the morning of the 1st of March, and reached the outer earthworks of Richmond, on the Brook pike, about ten o'clock A. M. About noon, a demonstration was made towards the city, during which two men were wounded. They were brought off when we retired. It has since been reported that some others were shot near the inner fortifications, but I do not know of any being left behind. It being found impossible to enter the city at that point, and night coming on, the command was withdrawn. About eleven o'clock P. M., our camp was shelled, and, simultaneously, an attack was made on us by dismounted cavalry armed with carbines. A number of our men were

wounded, and, as the command was obliged to withdraw, we were unable to bring off any of them who were too badly injured to ride. We now marched towards White House, passed New Kent Court-house and Williamsburg, and arrived at Yorktown on the morning of the 4th of March. On the morning of the 2d, after leaving the vicinity of Richmond, we had some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, and two men of the 1st Maine Cavalry were shot through the thigh; there were, also, some slight sabre wounds. Six ambulances accompanied the expedition. Two of them went with Colonel Dahlgren, who, with a party of five hundred men, went by way of Frederick's Hall Station to the James river, thence, failing to cross the river, down to Richmond. These ambulances were captured, together with Assistant Surgeon S. T. Kingston, 2d New York Cavalry, who accompanied them. Colonel Dahlgren, Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, of the 2d New York Cavalry, and a party of about eighty men were separated from the main body during the night of March 1st. The main body of the detachment joined General Kilpatrick, March 2d, about noon. They report having lost a number of men killed and wounded in front of Richmond during the evening of the 1st of March; also, some were wounded, in trying to join General Kilpatrick, on the morning of the 2d. Their wounded were all left behind. Colonel Dahlgren, with his party, crossed the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers, and attempted to reach Gloucester Court-house; but the citizens of King and Queen county, together with soldiers at home on furlough, turned out in large numbers, and ambushed the party, killing its gallant leader and dispersing and capturing most of his followers. We brought to Yorktown nine seriously wounded and some sick in the ambulances. Among the wounded, one required amputation at the shoulder joint.

Owing to the rapidity of the march, it was impossible to expect much from the medical department; but, so far as I can learn, very great attention was paid, by the surgeons of the different regiments, to those of our wounded who could be found, and to the tired-out soldiers of the command. Our wounded and those who, it was supposed, would be seriously sick, were sent from Yorktown to general hospital at Fortress Monroe. The number sent was thirty-four. I might remark that, so far as I can learn, a large number of the wounded and missing were among men straggling from the command, either on account of fatigue or loss of horses. Two nights and a day, during our march, were quite rainy and cold, but there was not, apparently, as much suffering from this account as I expected there would have been. A number of cases of painfully swelled feet came under my observation. These were partly attributable to the boots not having been removed and the spur straps being tight, and partly, doubtless, to the McClellan saddles interfering with the circulation in the legs. Hæmorrhoids, also, were frequently complained of. It is very probable that the blanket projecting between the bars of the saddle, and heating the anus, produced this painful trouble, and the circumstance that the opening in the saddle leaves the perinæum without support may also have some causative effect. If all army saddles were furnished with the pad on the seat frequently used by officers, it would, in my opinion, be much more pleasant and healthy for the men." * * *

CXLV. *Extract from a Report on the Expedition of the Cavalry Corps during May, 1864.*

By Assistant Surgeon GEORGE M. MCGILL, U. S. Army.

* * * "On the 9th day of May, Surgeon Pease being too sick for mounted duty, I was made acting medical director by Major General Sheridan. The corps was, at that time, upon the march, and numbered about nine thousand mounted men. There was one ambulance at the headquarters of the corps, and the batteries of artillery had each an ambulance, in which, however, the mess things of the artillery officers and their bedding were carried; the ambulance boxes contained the usual supply of beef stock, etc. Thirty-one ammunition wagons were with the command, all heavily laden, but not the less adapted to ambulance service, for, as was afterwards shown, an engagement used up ammunition enough to make it possible to carry such of the wounded men as were cases to bring along, and yet unable to ride their horses. Each medical officer had a field companion, and each regiment was provided with the field register. During the five days in which we had no communication, the medicines and dressings on hand were used up, but a supply of dressings were obtained by a foraging party. The wounded were abundantly fed by foraging. As the corps headquarters was the most stable position in the command, it was ordered that all the wounded who were able to ride their horses should be sent thither. Acting Assistant Surgeon Rogers was placed in charge of these men, and Acting Assistant Surgeon McGuigan ordered to report to him. After a capture of three rebel wagons and three ambulances, made upon the night of the 9th of May, a corps ambulance train was organized, and the same officer put in charge. As the number of our wounded increased, the battery ambulances, with such spring wagons as could be appropriated in the corps or taken from inhabitants of the country, were added to the train, which finally assumed formidable proportions, and presented a remarkable appearance from the variety of vehicles embraced in it. The first engagement was on the telegraph road approaching Childsburg; an affair of the rear guard, in which, however, we lost heavily. Many of the wounded were captured by the enemy, but nineteen were saved and transported in ammunition wagons. On the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th, we had twenty men and officers wounded in skirmishing. During the afternoon of the 11th, the battle of Yellow Tavern was fought, an engagement in which the whole corps was concerned. Our corps hospital was established half a mile in the rear of the centre; it was under fire part of the time, but there was no situation within our lines that was not. It was thoroughly organized with a surgeon in charge, operators, dressers and recorders. The night and day following this battle were extremely trying for the wounded, as the corps moved during the night to near Meadow bridge, within the outer defences of Richmond, and fought all the day. On the 12th, the corps was engaged on three sides. On the left, facing Richmond, the 3d division was engaged with one of the rebel fortifications. On the right, the 2d division contended against a heavy force of infantry, while the 1st division built a bridge over the Chickahominy, and forced a passage in the face of the cavalry force defeated by the corps the day before. The wounded from these points were sent to the corps train after being carefully dressed. Most of the cases saved were brought off on horseback, as all our ambulances were already overloaded. Our loss was comparatively light, forty men in all being wounded in the 2d and 3d divisions. On the afternoon and evening of the same day, the corps fought at Mechanicsville, and, during the two days following, marched to Haxall's landing, which was reached on the afternoon of the 14th. During these days, surgeons were detailed night and morning to dress and attend to the

wounded. As soon as Medical Director McCormick heard of our arrival, he sent a transport well fitted up for the wounded. While lying at Haxall's, nearly three hundred men were sent to general hospital, two hundred and ten of whom were wounded. Much needed medical supplies were here obtained for the corps. From Haxall's, we moved to White House, where fifty-seven sick and wounded were sent to general hospital. On the 18th, while lying at Baltimore stores, an expedition was made by Brigadier General Custar, who cut the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad near Hanover Court-house. In this expedition, two men were wounded, one of whom was lost. Crossing the Pamunkey river, the corps next marched to Dunkirk, on the Mattaponi, thence to our wagon train, near Milford Station. In all there were about three hundred and eighty men wounded during the expedition, of whom about two hundred and eighty-five were secured." * * *

CXLVI. *Extract from a Report on the Operations of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, from June 6 to July 1, 1864.* By Surgeon R. W. PEASE, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the evening of June 6th, I was directed to make preparations for a movement of the 1st and 2d divisions of this corps, which would probably involve an absence of several weeks. Orders were given by the Major General commanding that but four ambulances to each division and two for headquarters should accompany the expedition. Instructions were immediately issued to have one ambulance loaded for each division, and an army wagon was well filled with supplies of all kinds, and taken with the headquarter train. The command marched on the morning of June 7th, crossing the Pamunkey river at New Castle Ferry, and moved towards the Virginia Central railroad, intending to strike it near Trevillian Station. Our march was uninterrupted until the morning of the 11th, when, about four miles east of Trevillian Station, we came upon the enemy in force. The engagement continued with great fury until about four o'clock P. M., the rebels being driven about five miles beyond the railroad. Our loss was about one hundred and sixty wounded. These, with about seventy wounded rebels, were brought to our field hospital, and every possible attention given them. At eleven o'clock P. M., all but thirty-six severely wounded were placed in army wagons and moved to the station. Those left were placed in charge of Assistant Surgeon R. Rae, 1st New York Dragoons, with whom five hospital attendants and rations for five days were left, with medical supplies in sufficient quantity for immediate wants. The greater part of the 12th was occupied in destroying the railroad. At five o'clock P. M., the enemy was found about three miles west of the station in a strong position, entrenched and fully prepared for an attack. A spirited engagement ensued, which continued until after dark. Our loss, in this attack, amounted to about three hundred and sixty-six wounded. Our hospital was established at the station in a large and commodious building. Orders were received at eleven o'clock P. M. to be ready to move our wounded by midnight. Thirty army and twelve ammunition wagons were assigned for the purpose. All who could not be transported in these wagons and in our ten ambulances were placed in carriages and other vehicles, which we had impressed on our route. In addition to our own wounded, we had about forty severely wounded rebels. All were brought along on our return except the rebels, the thirty-six wounded left after the first day's fight, and ninety-four severely wounded on the 12th. The latter were left at Trevillian Station in charge of Assistant Surgeon Stickler, 10th New York Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Powell, 1st New York Cavalry. One hospital steward and seven attendants were left with them, with rations for three days and nearly all the remainder of our medical supplies. Our train of wounded was at once fully organized, and six medical officers detached to attend it. On the 19th, we reached King and Queen Court-house, and from thence sent the wounded to Washington, via West Point. Seven of the wounded died before reaching Washington. On the morning of the 20th, we resumed our march for White House, Virginia, being hastened by a message stating that that place had been attacked. We made the march of twenty miles in four hours, but found the enemy had been repulsed. On the 21st, the corps moved to Jones's bridge, skirmishing nearly all day. Thirty-seven were wounded. Five or six of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry fell into the hands of the enemy; two were wounded by bushwhackers; making a total loss of forty-five men. Orders were received to send our sick and wounded to Washington the next day. Forty wounded and eleven sick were sent accordingly. On the 23d, during a skirmish near Jones's bridge, on the Chickahominy, we had four killed and nine wounded. We received into our hospital ten of the 28th U. S. Colored Troops, wounded at the same time. On the 24th, the 2d division was attacked by the rebel cavalry while on the St. Mary's church road, parallel to the Charles City Court-house road, on which a train of eight hundred wagons, left at White House for this command to guard to the James river, was moving. The division was driven back to Charles City Court-house, and lost about two hundred men. The severely wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. On the 26th, I received an order from General Sheridan to go with the wounded and sick to Washington." * * *

CXLVII. *Extract from a Report on the Operations of the Ambulance Corps of the Fifth Army Corps during the occupation of the Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864.* By Captain W. F. DRUM, Chief Ambulance Officer of the Fifth Corps.

* * * "At four o'clock A. M., August 18, 1864, the Fifth Corps commenced its movement towards the Weldon railroad, which it was to occupy and hold. Eighty ambulances, being one-half of the whole number, and one medicine wagon to each division, were ordered to accompany the command, following in its rear. The remainder of the ambulances, with the heavy portion of the ambulance and hospital train, were left at the old ambulance park, near army headquarters, under charge of a commissioned officer. Twenty-five hospital tent flies were carried in the ambulances, to be used as a shelter for the wounded. The command reached the railroad about ten o'clock A. M., after driving in and capturing a few of the enemy's cavalry pickets, and immediately commenced destroying the track. The point occupied by the corps was about five miles south of Petersburg, four north of Reams's Station, and six southwest from the Avery house. The enemy soon commenced making demonstrations from the direction of Petersburg, and, later in the day, made an attack in force. On the march to this

point, quite a number of men were so much affected by the heat as to be unfit for duty, and, before the action commenced, they were sent to the rear in ambulances. Orders were at the same time given to re-establish the hospitals on the old ground, the tents having been packed up on the night of the 17th, and for the remainder of the ambulances to come to the front. During the action of the afternoon, a few ambulances at a time were taken to a convenient point as near the line of battle as possible. To this point the wounded were carried on stretchers; they were then conveyed in ambulances a half or three-fourths of a mile to the various depots established by the surgeons. As there was not a sufficient number of ambulances to convey all the wounded, a few were left at the field depot, under tent flies, until the next morning, when they were also sent back. Owing to the great distance back to the hospital and ambulance park, the ambulances sent back with the sick, and those ordered up, did not reach the front until early on the morning of the 19th. Those sent with the wounded on the evening of the 18th also returned during the morning. The medical director of the corps now ordered the hospitals to be moved up to a point on the plank-road between the Jones house and the Williams house. At three o'clock P. M. on the 19th, the enemy made an attack in strong force. The wounded of this day were carried on stretchers to the ambulances, as the day before. Our communication with the hospitals not being safe for a time, the ambulances with the wounded were parked until it was ascertained that the road was open, when they were sent back under charge of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The wounded last brought in were started for the hospitals by midnight. Having had much rain, the roads became almost impassable, even to ambulances, so that it was with great difficulty that a train of wounded could be taken through. During the morning of the 20th, all the ambulances returned to the front, and were in readiness for action. The day, however, passed quietly. New roads were looked up to be used in case of necessity. On the morning of the 21st, the enemy again made a determined assault on our lines, but was repulsed, leaving many wounded in our hands. The wounded were carried back as usual on stretchers, and after having their wounds dressed, were placed in ambulance and sent to the hospitals. The ambulances were this day under a severe artillery fire. During the three days' fighting, the ambulances conveyed, from the field of battle to the hospitals of the corps, seven hundred and seventy-three of our wounded, thirty of the Ninth Corps and one hundred and fifty-three of the enemy, besides about three hundred sick sent to the hospital on the 18th and 19th. Owing to the condition of the roads and the distance, it was considered impracticable to send any of the Fifth Corps ambulances to City Point, our sick and wounded were therefore, by direction of the medical director of the army, taken from the Fifth Corps hospitals to City Point by the ambulance train of the Sixth Corps. The large number of casualties which occurred among them is good evidence that the men of the ambulance corps did their duty well under fire. Great credit is due the officers and men for the untiring energy with which they worked day and night in the rain and mud in order to transport the wounded to the hospitals as rapidly as possible. During the three days' engagement, two sergeants were killed, one sergeant and five stretcher-men wounded, and nineteen stretcher-men missing, making the total number of casualties in the ambulance corps twenty-seven. Eight horses were also killed, and shells passed through two of the ambulances." * * *

CXLVIII. *Extracts from the Report of the Acting Assistant Medical Purveyor of the Army of the Potomac for May and June, 1864.* By ASSISTANT SURGEON THOMAS G. MCKENZIE, U. S. Army.

* * * "In accordance with Special Order No. 92, dated headquarters army of the Potomac, April 9, 1864, I proceeded to Alexandria, Virginia, for the purpose of establishing a medical purveying depot at that place. Having obtained a suitable building, No. 43 Union street, I remained on duty there, receiving and storing medical supplies, and awaiting further orders. On the morning of May 8th, I received orders from the Acting Surgeon General to despatch at once to Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, a battle-field supply for three thousand wounded for seven days, including barrels for ice water, tin cups, buckets, etc., etc., for the use of the wounded on the train expected from the front. The supplies were sent forward immediately in charge of a responsible steward, two cars having been loaded for a number of days previous with a battle-field supply. The supply arrived safely at its destination, where it remained until the morning of the 9th of May, and was then ordered back to Alexandria. Immediately on its arrival, in accordance with instructions received in the meantime from the Surgeon General's Office, the stores were unloaded and conveyed on board the steamers State of Maine and Connecticut, then lying at the wharf. These stores were all placed under the charge of Surgeon John H. Brinton, U. S. V., who was ordered to proceed to Fredericksburg with them. The steamers started early on the morning of the 10th of May for Belle Plain. Assistant Surgeon George P. Jacquette, U. S. A., having been placed in charge of the medical supply steamers Hugh Jenkins and Farmer, was also despatched to Belle Plain, where he arrived before any other vessel was in sight, and a day in advance of the arrival of the wounded from Fredericksburg at that point. Communication was at once opened with Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. V., chief medical officer at Fredericksburg, by Assistant Surgeon Jacquette. Besides the supplies taken down by Surgeon Brinton and Assistant Surgeon Jacquette, I was ordered, May 11th, to proceed to Belle Plain with two barges loaded with medical and hospital stores, and arriving early on the morning of the 12th, I reported to Acting Medical Inspector General Cuyler. On my arrival at Belle Plain, I found it impracticable for the steamers Hugh Jenkins and Farmer to lay alongside the wharf, on account of the shallowness of the water. There was, at that time, but one wharf, at which not only all the stores of the several departments were unloaded, but the troops arriving as re-enforcements had to be disembarked. To add to the confusion, all the wounded were conveyed along this wharf to the transports, and hence it was an utter impossibility to work expeditiously or effectually. Such being the case, it was thought best for the supply steamers to remain out in the stream, sending supplies ashore on a lighter as they were needed. Accordingly one was obtained from the quartermaster, together with a gang of negroes. The two barges under my immediate charge were brought up as near the wharf as possible, and such articles as could be furnished from them, including hospital stores, bedding, clothing, etc., etc., were conveyed across other barges, and loaded on the wagons as speedily as they came up. In this way, requisitions were oftentimes filled, and arranged on the barge, occupied by Acting Medical Inspector General Cuyler as his headquarters, alongside the wharf

before the wagons were there to receive them. Moreover, a hospital tent was pitched on shore, in charge of a steward, and filled from the steamers and barges with such supplies as were most likely to meet emergencies. * * Having remained at Belle Plain until the morning of May 19th, I was ordered to turn over the remainder of my supplies to Assistant Surgeon Jacquette, and report to the Acting Surgeon General at Washington City. I left Belle Plain, May 19th, and reported to the Acting Surgeon General, May 20th. The same night, the steamer Planter was ordered to report to me, and I was instructed to load her with all the supplies then in the warehouse at Alexandria. Two barges were also sent me to load such stores as could not be transported by the steamer. In addition to the above, another barge was procured and loaded exclusively with portions of a requisition made by Assistant Surgeon J. B. Brinton, U. S. A., medical purveyor, army of the Potomac, May 27, 1864. An extract from a letter accompanying this requisition, I here quote: 'It is also desirable that he procure a barge and load it with three thousand iron bedsteads or wooden cots, three thousand mattresses, ten thousand sheets, seven thousand pillows, one hundred brooms, four hundred rubber cushions with open centre, ten thousand pillow cases, five thousand suits of hospital clothing, two thousand blankets, three thousand counterpanes, five hundred wooden buckets, twenty caldrons, twelve cooking stoves with furniture complete, ten barrels of sulphate of iron for disinfectant purposes, two hundred pounds cocoa or chocolate, two hundred pounds corn starch, one hundred dozen bottles porter, six hundred pounds oakum and one thousand bed sacks. The above supply to be on a separate boat, and not to be used unless the emergency requires, which emergency will be the establishing of hospitals.'

Having completed the loading of the steamer and barges, I was ordered, on the morning of May 26th, to proceed to Port Royal, Rappahannock river, Virginia, where I arrived on the evening of the 28th, remained during the night, and left next morning at daylight for White House, Virginia, Pamunkey river, in obedience to orders received from Acting Medical Inspector General Cuyler. Arriving at White House, May 31st, I selected an eligible position, apart from the other departments, at a point near the wagon road, made a bridge of my barges, and commenced operations. I had completed all my arrangements before any requisitions were presented. From that period until June 14th, I remained at White House, where nearly two hundred requisitions were filled. The amount issued was extremely large, but the supply on hand being ample, Assistant Surgeon Jacquette, U. S. A., having turned over to me the steamers Hugh Jenkins and Farmer, by order of the Acting Surgeon General, all the articles required for were furnished, no deficiencies occurring except in the case of such articles as it had been impossible to obtain from the purveyor at Washington, chiefly iron bedsteads or cots. * * Besides the usual supplies, issues were also made of extra articles purchased by the fund accruing from the tax on newspapers, and entrusted to the care of the medical director of the army of the Potomac for the benefit of the sick and wounded. There have been received and issued the following articles purchased from the above fund, viz.: seven hundred dozen cans of peaches, in two pound cans, three hundred dozen cans of tomatoes, in two pound cans, two hundred bottles of assorted jellies, one hundred boxes of lemons, fifty boxes of oranges, forty barrels of Boston crackers and six barrels of cucumber pickles. In addition to the above, thirty boxes of lemons and thirty of oranges were sent by the department, on requisition made by Assistant Surgeon Brinton. Ice has also been furnished in considerable quantities, not only supplying the immediate wants of the corps hospitals at the depot, but also sending it forward to the division hospitals in the field. The department has also furnished, on requisition, such articles as condensed milk, tea, extract of coffee, porter, wines of different kinds, brandy, etc. From time to time, as occasion required, telegraphic requisitions were sent to Washington to the Acting Surgeon General, and the articles were immediately forwarded. On June 14th, I left White House under orders to proceed to Jamestown island, on the James river, and there await further instructions. I arrived there on the evening of the 15th of June, remained during that night, and, on the afternoon of the 16th, proceeded as far as North Bend, at which point a pontoon bridge was laid, over which troops were passing. About midnight, I left this point for City Point, where we arrived at early dawn, and, after considerable trouble, I succeeded in obtaining a position, aside from the other departments, where I again constructed a bridge of my barges and commenced issuing. There being no further necessity for the wagon train with supplies, which had followed the army since the commencement of the campaign, under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Brinton, U. S. A., the wagons were unloaded, and their contents stored on the boats. Assistant Surgeon Brinton then took charge. A pontoon bridge having been constructed on the Appomattox river, in close proximity to the corps hospitals, for the especial purpose of affording greater facilities for issuing, as, also, of being near the hospitals, we accordingly moved up to that point." * * *

CXLIX. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical Director of the Second Corps for May, June and July, 1864.* By Surgeon A. N. DOUGHERTY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The opening of the campaign found the troops of the Second Corps in good health. They had enjoyed comfortable winter quarters, in and around which hygienic rules had been carefully regarded. They had been well fed and well clad. In my experience of more than three years constantly in the field, I do not remember seeing as neat camps and wholesome huts as those of our corps, a favorable condition due, in good part, to the frequent and rigid inspections to which they were subjected. The diet of the men had been suitably varied by the introduction of soft bread, of potatoes and other vegetables, of which there were, on an average, as many as three issues a week. Each regiment had its hospital tent, and there were, besides, division hospitals, provided each with fifteen tents, in which the worst cases of sickness and wounds were treated. The results of the treatment of the wounded after the fight at Morton's Ford abundantly prove the wisdom of the decision which was arrived at, to leave them in our hands instead of promptly transporting them to Washington. The tents were heated by open fire-places, furnished with chimneys of mud and split-wood, and the dietary of the hospital was much improved by a judicious expenditure of the hospital and other funds. Trifling ailments, calculated to put men off duty for a day or two, were treated in quarters. From the records in this office, it appears that, during the four months previous to our breaking camp, the average sickness and death rates were as follows: Average strength present for duty, twenty thousand seven hundred and thirty; average number on sick report daily, nine hundred and seventy-nine; ratio of sick constantly present, per thousand men of mean strength, forty-seven; ratio of deaths monthly, per thousand men of mean strength, two.

With regard to the preparations made for the campaign, and the operations to the close of the first epoch, which includes the passage of the Rapidan and the battles of the Wilderness, I quote as follows from a report for the month of May, by Assistant Surgeon Charles Smart, U. S. A., medical inspector of the corps:

'As the campaign was daily expected to open, preparations were actively made to provide for its probable exigencies. The brigade supplies, especially of stimulants, dressings and such articles as are essential after an engagement, were constantly kept at their maximum; of the latter, indeed, a double supply was ordered by the medical director to be drawn, and a reserve supply was required for and obtained by each surgeon in charge of a division hospital, to be transported in an army wagon turned over to him for that purpose. The ambulances were all supplied with beef stock and dressings. All the army wagons, medicine wagons and ambulances requiring repairs had them effected as thoroughly as could be done in the field.'

A full supply of stretchers was obtained, but only one division succeeded in furnishing itself with the ambulance flags and guidons required by a recent order. On account of a diminution in the amount of transportation allowed the medical department, it was found necessary to turn in for storage a large quantity of regimental hospital property; but this was considered no disadvantage, since it had already been decided that, while the campaign lasted, these hospitals should be superseded by an ambulance hospital for each division, which, when a fight was imminent, should be placed in rear of the troops, and form the nucleus of the division field hospitals, as organized by Medical Director Letterman's circular of October, 1862. To the ambulance hospital, it was arranged that three medical officers should be permanently attached, who were to do duty during a fight: a surgeon in charge, a recorder, and a provider of food and shelter for the wounded. The regimental hospital property returned by medical officers was to be packed in certain wagons, which were to be marked as containing such. Tents, tent flies, beef stock, blankets, etc., were to be loaded in the wagons that remained after the disposal of regimental property, and placed under the control of the surgeon in charge of the division hospital, with instructions, when not ordered otherwise by the military authorities, to move always in rear of the ambulance train, and to form, in fact, part of it. This arrangement was adopted, so that, in case of a fight, the wagons carrying food and shelter for the wounded might be at hand, instead of being many miles in the rear, with the supply trains of the army, as had happened during previous campaigns. Thus, when, on the evening of the 3d of May, marching orders were received, they found us as well prepared for the campaign as we could expect to make ourselves.

We marched early on the morning of the 4th, and, crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, moved through the Wilderness to Chancellorsville and beyond it. On the afternoon of the 5th, the enemy having been found, while the troops were being formed along the Brock road, a site was selected for the field hospitals, at which the army wagons containing the hospital property were ordered to report. The order which regulated the details of the march permitted us to take along but a limited number of our wagons. Having them, however, systematically packed, we were enabled to select those which contained the most necessary articles. The position selected for the hospitals was a clearing in the woods, half a mile in rear of the line of battle, on the Brock road, and three-quarters of a mile on the left of the Chancellorsville plank road. It was sheltered from musketry by a rising ground. There was free communication between this site and all parts of the front, but the road was somewhat roundabout. A stream of cold and clear water ran through the grounds; the soil was dry, and the trees in the vicinity offered shade, should the tents and flies be insufficient to cover the number of wounded. In no previous fight did the wounded of the corps, on being carried to the rear, find the preparations made for their reception so complete. The battle lasted more or less during the whole of the 5th, 6th and 7th days of May.

On the afternoon of the 7th, preparations were made for sending the wounded to Washington in army wagons and ambulances. A plentiful supply of food was cooked, and attendants and medical officers detailed to accompany them. As the army wagons had not yet reported, and as twilight was coming on, the ambulances were loaded with the worst cases and sent off, accompanied by all those who were able to make the journey to Rappahannock Station on foot. Presently a number of wagons reported for wounded, but by no means sufficient to carry all, so that it was necessary to leave behind us seven hundred and fifty patients, with medical officers, attendants and supplies. The surgeons left behind considered that, with proper economy, the food left with them would be sufficient for five days. Knowing the event, it is to be wished that more had been left with them, as some delay took place in sending supplies from Fredericksburg, and the wounded, it appears, were placed upon very small rations before they arrived. Moreover, it is reported that, on the morning after the troops marched, the wounded and stragglers belonging both to the enemy and our own forces came into the hospital from the woods, increasing the number to be fed at the hospital to twelve hundred men. * *

The train of ambulances and army wagons proceeded on its way to Rappahannock Station, and had crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, when orders were received directing them to change their destination to Fredericksburg, which they eventually reached. * * During the foregoing epoch, the losses of the corps, according to the regimental reports, were as follows: 1st division, one hundred and seventeen killed and four hundred and ninety-four wounded, out of a mean strength of seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-three; 2d division, one hundred and sixty-eight killed and one thousand and thirty-seven wounded, out of a mean strength of five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight; 3d division, three hundred and fifteen killed and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four wounded, out of a mean strength of nine thousand one hundred and sixty-two; total, six hundred killed and three thousand three hundred and twenty-five wounded, out of a mean strength of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. The reports of the field hospital show that three thousand four hundred were sent thence to general hospital, the discrepancy being chiefly due to the absence of reports from some regiments.

On Sunday, the 8th of May, the corps marched along the Brock road as far as Todd's tavern, where, in the evening, one of our brigades was engaged. On the evening of the previous day, an order had been issued requiring all wheeled vehicles to keep out of the line of march. This was regarded as referring to ambulances, so that when the engagement upon the 8th took place, three or four battery ambulances, only, were at the service of the wounded. At this juncture, the order requiring head-quarter ambulances and spring wagons to be turned over to the medical director was promulgated, and these did good service during the course of the evening and night. The hospitals here were half a mile in rear of the tavern, on the road leading to Aldrich. On the 9th, in the afternoon, we advanced towards the left of the line, carrying with us, in army wagons, the

wounded of the previous day, one hundred and five in number, as no orders relative to their being sent to the rear had been received. On the 10th, we crossed the Po, having a few men wounded in forcing the passage. These, along with those on hand, were sent to the rear in wagons in the course of the forenoon. The 1st division of the corps had to be withdrawn to the left bank of the river, leaving behind them on the field, according to the estimate of the surgeon-in-chief of that command, five hundred wounded. * * The medical director of the corps, during this engagement, received a shell wound, fortunately, however, of such a character as to permit him to superintend the operations of his department. On account of the movement of the troops towards the left, the hospitals of the corps had to be removed from the banks of the Po river to the open ground near Alsop's mills, on the Piney Branch road. Over a thousand wounded were brought in during the afternoon, who, that night and the following day, were operated upon, dressed and sent to Fredericksburg in army wagons and ambulances. On the morning of the 12th, the corps made an assault upon the rebel works, and three hours after it began, nearly two thousand wounded had been brought to the field hospitals. It was remarked, in the cases of those seriously wounded during the action of this morning, that the shock was far more severe and of longer continuance than in those previously treated during the campaign. This is to be referred to their march during the night in the mud and rain, and to the fact that the assault commenced before the men had been allowed to have their morning coffee. On the following day orders were promulgated requiring the wounded to be sent to Fredericksburg, as a move was anticipated. All the transportation we could obtain sufficed only to enable us to send away one thousand seven hundred and forty, so that when orders to move came, we had still in hospital two hundred men. These we were obliged to leave behind us on the 13th, with a sufficiency of food, tents, medicines, dressings and attendants. As all operations had been performed, it was considered necessary to leave but one medical officer with them. The same day the field hospitals of the corps were established on the bank of the Ny river, near the Armstrong house.

It is here necessary to record a most shocking and lamentable occurrence, the circumstances attending which I reported at the time. On the afternoon of the 14th, Dr. Barrington sent a messenger to the General, announcing that the enemy's cavalry had appeared and were overrunning our hospitals. The General directed Major General Gibbon to send an infantry force for protection, and I was ordered to accompany and pilot them. On arriving at the Fifth Corps hospital, the attendants announced that the enemy had just left, and that they could scarcely be out of sight. Just then one of the attendants said, pointing out a horse tied to a post, 'there is the horse of one of them who is now in the hospital.' I thought it my duty to report this statement to the officers in charge, who sent a sergeant and several men to arrest the supposed rebel. As they came towards the horse, a man advanced hastily to meet them from a neighboring hospital tent, and when within three or four yards, one of the party suddenly raised his gun and fired. The man fell, crying out that he was a surgeon, and, in fact, he proved to be Surgeon Thomas Jones of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserve. By this time it was near dark, and a uniform scarcely distinguishable. I dismounted, ran to him and helped to carry him to a tent, where I examined his wound, which had penetrated the chest, wounding the lung. I did what I could, and left him in the hands of a colleague. I learned subsequently that he survived a couple of days. * *

Forty Confederate wounded were brought in from the Landron house and attended to, but early on the 15th, we were in motion again, and left them behind in a barn belonging to Mr. Armstrong. Our hospital trains were camped near the road leading from Spottsylvania to Fredericksburg, but no hospitals were formed, as, during the day, a train of forty ambulances carried off the majority of our sick and wounded. Here the brigade supplies were filled up on requisitions made upon the medical purveyor. On the afternoon of the 16th, the 2d division marched to the hospital near Alsop's mills, which we had abandoned on the 13th. A train of ambulances and empty army wagons accompanied the troops, and all the wounded were brought away together with the hospital property left with them. On passing the Armstrong house, the Confederate wounded we had left in the barn were also picked up and carried along. On arriving at the hospital on the Spottsylvania road, all the wounded were fed, dressed, and, before daylight next morning, were sent to Fredericksburg. About this time, re-enforcements arrived for the corps, consisting of the Corcoran Legion and General Tyler's division of heavy artillery regiments. The medical officers accompanying these troops brought with them no hospital property, medicines or medical transportation. These had to be provided for them. The ambulance train of the 4th division was turned over to General Tyler's command, since that division, now consolidated with the 3d, could be attended to by its ambulances and stretcher-men. Two medicine wagons were furnished these brigades, with the necessary medical supplies. Lists of men for detail to the ambulance corps were made out; the medical officers new to the field were instructed in the workings of the department on a march and during an engagement. Nothing, in fact, was left undone that suggested itself to render the hospital staff of the new troops as complete as those of the older organizations. Leaving the Spottsylvania road, we accompanied the command still further to the left, to the neighborhood of the Anderson house, near the river Ny. While here, upon the evening of the 19th, an attack was made by the enemy upon our right flank. The division of heavy artillerymen, who chanced to be encamped in the neighborhood of the point assailed, was unexpectedly called into action, and suffered severely in the successful stand it made. In order to give the new surgeons a practical lesson in the management of field hospitals during an engagement, and, at the same time, fearing that their inexperience in these matters might prove detrimental to the interest of their wounded, one of the old divisions established a hospital beside them, and aided them very materially in treating the cases as they were brought in from the field. Before noon, the next day, all cases demanding operative interference having been attended to, the wounded, to the number of seven hundred and forty, were dispatched in army wagons and ambulances to Fredericksburg for further treatment. The number of slight gunshot wounds about the hands, in this affray, was remarkably large. The majority of these, blackened by the exploded gunpowder, were viewed as self-mutilations of an accidental or wilful origin. Perhaps, however, the carelessness of some excited comrades may have produced some of them. Those of the wounded who were able to proceed to the rear without assistance, partly from their being fresh troops, but chiefly owing to the obscurity of the night, straggled along the country, became exhausted, and laid down in out-of-the-way places. The ambulance corps had great difficulty in tracking them and bringing them to the hospital. We have guidons to mark the way to hospital during the day, why not have a lantern of colored glass, say green, to mark its site during the night, when flags cannot be discerned? * * The following are the

casualties reported during the foregoing epoch, according to the regimental reports: 1st division, four hundred and seven killed and two thousand one hundred and sixty-four wounded, out of a mean strength of eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-three men; 2d division, one hundred and fifty-nine killed and nine hundred and forty-eight wounded, out of a mean strength of six thousand and twenty-eight; 3d division, two hundred and eleven killed and one thousand two hundred and ninety-three wounded, out of a mean strength of seven thousand six hundred and seven; total, seven hundred and seventy-seven killed and four thousand four hundred and five wounded, out of a mean strength of twenty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight men. The number sent from the field hospital to the general hospital is reported as four thousand five hundred and thirty wounded and forty-eight sick.

The corps now moved by way of Bowling Green to Milford Station, where the crossing of the Mattaponi was effected. The corps entrenched itself on the right bank. The hospitals were established on the same side, but near the bridge. We moved from this position on the morning of the 23d, no fight having taken place in the meanwhile, and advanced toward the North Anna river, leaving behind us, as Milford afforded good facilities for sheltering them, one hundred and fifty sick and wounded men, with a medical officer, attendants and supplies, until empty wagons could be obtained to carry them to the depot at Fredericksburg or Port Royal. On the 24th, in crossing the North Anna, and, subsequently, in holding our position there, we met with some loss. Hospitals were established on the road leading from Carmel church to the river bridge, about three-quarters of a mile from the former point. The wounded were attended to and speedily sent to Milford, where they joined the detachment left there on the 23d, and with them proceeded to Port Royal. The hospitals advanced on the morning of the 26th, following up the progress of the troops to a house on the left bank of the river, on the left of the bridge, where they remained until early on the morning of the next day, when the move towards the Pamunkey was commenced. Before we left this position, the wounded then on hand were placed in army wagons and sent to the rendezvous at Milford, where a train was organized for Port Royal. * * During the foregoing epoch, two hundred and fifty-three sick and five hundred and eighteen wounded were sent from the field hospital. After a fatiguing march, the corps crossed the Pamunkey river near Hanover Town. During the march, ten ambulances followed in the rear of each division to pick up those who might fall out of the column from exhaustion, the remainder accompanying the supply train. The troops entrenched themselves on the heights, on the right bank of the river, and a fight being considered probable, the hospitals were established immediately behind them, and ambulance roads were cut through the woods to different parts of the front. While here, the 4th division, which had but lately joined this command, was broken up, and the troops that composed it were distributed among the other divisions. The hospital property which had been assigned to it was returned to the medical officers from whom it had been taken to supply the new troops. During the same period, full requisitions were filled by the purveyor.

On the morning of May 30th, the troops formed in line of battle across the Richmond road, in advance of the point where it was crossed by that leading from Cool Arbor to Hanover Court-house. On the 31st, a train of over a hundred ambulances was sent to Hanover Town, with instructions to transfer the wounded to empty army wagons stationed there, with which a train was organized to proceed under escort to White House. In the afternoon of the 1st of June, as the corps was expected to move, all the ambulances, with the exception of ten to each division, were ordered back to the supply train, carrying with them the few wounded and those cases of sickness judged unable to march. Medical officers and an abundance of supplies were sent with them. Next morning, we reached our destination, and the troops were placed in position on the left and in advance of Cool Arbor tavern. A place was immediately selected for the hospitals at the Tyler house, but the military authorities judged this to be unsafe. A place further to the right was therefore sought, and, in the course of the afternoon, the tents were pitched near army headquarters, on the left of the road leading to the White House. Very early in the morning of the 3d, an assault was made by the corps upon the enemy's works. The principal loss was sustained by the 1st and 2d divisions, the 3d suffering but slightly. Fighting continued until the afternoon was well advanced, when the combat resolved itself into desultory picket firing. All the ambulances present were actively engaged during the whole day bringing in the wounded. One thousand three hundred were received into hospital, but a large number could not be reached until night rendered it less dangerous for the stretcher-carriers to go beyond the lines. * * A train of eighty-five army wagons was loaded with wounded in the afternoon, and sent, with proper attendance and supplies, to the White House. About four hundred cases of slight wounds accompanied the train on foot. No ambulances were permitted to be sent away, as it was feared they might be required at the front before they would have time to return. During the day, an active picket fire was continually kept up. The ambulance corps worked assiduously, and every one who could be reached was brought off the field. Eight hundred wounded were operated upon or simply dressed, according to the necessities of the cases, and sent to the White House in a train consisting of thirty army wagons and eighty-six ambulances.

On the 5th and 6th, the pickets continued their hostilities, but no engagement of any consequence occurred. A train of one hundred and twenty-two army wagons relieved the hospital of over six hundred wounded, and enabled the medical officers to pay attention to the police of the hospital, to build bunks for the patients and to consult the comfort of those under their charge more than they had hitherto been able to do. During the afternoon of the 6th, some alterations were effected in the position of the line held by the corps, which left the hospitals on the extreme right. Surgeons in charge were therefore instructed by the medical director to move them to the Tyler house, the position chosen for a hospital site on the afternoon of the 2d, which had been relinquished on account of being at that time too exposed. The ground in the vicinity of this house was elevated, the water excellent and plentiful, and the roads to the front and rear were firm and in capital condition. An ice-house afforded an ample supply during the time spent in this neighborhood. On an average, about fifty wounded were daily brought in from the front during the remainder of the time spent here. They were wounded by sharpshooters or by random shell. At six o'clock P. M. on the 6th, a flag of truce party was sent out between the lines to bury the dead and to bring in such wounded as might still remain in front of the works. Only three wounded men were found; they were very much exhausted. The burying party from the 1st division interred thirty-eight on their line, but in front of the 2d division, where the space between the opposing lines was much greater, two hundred and six were found. While here, the brigade supplies were completely filled up, and two Autenrieth wagons obtained: one to transport a reserve supply for the use of the 2d division

hospital, the other divisions being already possessed of an extra wagon, each, for carrying a reserve stock of field necessities; the other for the new brigade, of which the Coreoran Legion formed the greater part. On the afternoon of the 12th, preparations for a move were commenced. The ambulances were divided into three commands: the first, consisting of forty-five ambulances, fifteen to a division, and four medicine wagons, was set aside to accompany the troops upon the march, in order to pick up those who became exhausted or foot-sore. Attention was particularly called to the packing of medicine wagons, to insure not only in each case a complete wagon load, but one judiciously selected for field use. A second train was formed of all the army medical supply wagons, the medicine wagons, excepting the four above mentioned, and sixty-three ambulances loaded with those of the sick who were evidently unfit to undertake a long march, yet who were not so seriously sick as to require their transfer to hospital away from the army. This train was ordered to move to Tunstall's Station, and, subsequently, along with the supply train, to follow the corps across the Chickahominy at Long bridge. The third detachment consisted of sixty-five ambulances and twenty-six army wagons, which were loaded with wounded and sent to hospital at White House, with orders to lose no time in joining the main train at Tunstall's after being relieved of their sick and wounded. The following is a statement of casualties during this epoch, according to the regimental reports: 1st division, one hundred and eighty-eight killed and one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight wounded, out of a mean strength of six thousand two hundred and forty-seven men; 2d division, two hundred and eighty-nine killed and one thousand and fifty wounded, out of a mean strength of seven thousand two hundred and forty-eight; 3d division, fifty killed and two hundred and twenty-eight wounded, out of a mean strength of seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; total, five hundred and twenty-seven killed and two thousand four hundred and six wounded, out of a mean strength of twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-one men. The number sent from the field hospitals to general hospital is reported to be two thousand seven hundred and sixteen wounded and seven hundred and eighty-eight sick.

In the evening of the 12th of June, the corps marched from Cool Arbor, crossed the railroad at Dispatch Station, the Chickahominy at Long bridge, and, on the afternoon of the 13th, reached the James river, near Wilcox's Landing. Towards the latter part of this march, such was its length, and such the heat and dust, that the men fell out of the columns in great numbers, so that the ambulances present for duty were insufficient to pick all up. All the serious cases were picked up, but those of simple fatigue were left to rest by the roadside until able to reach camp.

On the 14th, the 2d and 3d divisions crossed the James on transports, and, on the 15th, the 1st division followed them. The corps marched then in the direction of Petersburg and arrived at the fortifications in front of that place about midnight. On the following morning, as the troops had taken position in front of the enemy's works, hospital sites were selected on the road leading from the front to City Point, that of the 3d division at the Bryant house, and those of the other divisions at houses on the opposite sides of the road, about a quarter of a mile nearer the front. These sites were selected, but nothing beyond building arbors could be effected in the way of establishing hospitals, since all the wagons containing furniture, and most of those carrying supplies, were in the rear with the main supply train. Two officers belonging to the ambulance corps were sent off in search of them, in order to bring them up with the ambulances and medicine wagons accompanying them. About six o'clock P. M., before these wagons arrived, an assault was made. At nine o'clock P. M., the main train of ambulances was ascertained to be on the road about two miles off. They had been unavoidably detained in crossing both the Chickahominy and the James. They arrived at a most opportune moment. Tents were pitched and food prepared for the wounded, now numbering over one thousand seven hundred. This was the first time during the campaign that wounded men reached the rear before hospitals were completely established, and in this instance, the circumstances were entirely beyond the control of the medical officers. On the 17th and 18th, the skirmishing was actively kept up at the front, and in the hospitals the medical officers were assiduous in their labors to get the wounded ready to be removed to the rear at the earliest opportunity. On the morning of the latter day, another assault was made, and about a thousand men were wounded. On the following morning, a train of one hundred and ninety-three wagons and eighty-six ambulances, twenty of which belonged to the Fifth Corps, was sent to City Point with two thousand one hundred wounded, accompanied by six medical officers and fifty-seven attendants. Everything remained comparatively quiet on the 20th, but on the 21st, the corps moved to the left, and took position across and on the left of the Jerusalem plank-road. The patients remaining in the hospital occupied since the 16th had to be left behind, under charge of medical officers and attendants, until wagons could be sent to carry them to City Point, which was not effected until the 23d. In the afternoon of the 21st, while the corps was being placed in position, the 1st division established a temporary hospital at the Williams house on the left, but had to remove it shortly after, on account of the enemy's cavalry making a dash upon our left flank. The hospital fell back across the Jerusalem road to Smith's house, near army headquarters. The two other divisions established their hospitals at houses in the same neighborhood. On the afternoon of the 22d, an engagement took place, during and after which, about three hundred and fifty wounded were brought off the field, immediately attended to, and, on the following morning, sent to City Point. About thirty of the ambulances employed in transporting them were obtained from the Sixth Corps.

During the remainder of the month, the corps continued in the position assumed on the 21st. The hospitals were very well fitted up with arbors and bunks, and police duties were well attended to. In the camps at the front, all the men had bunks well raised from the ground, and protected themselves from exposure to the direct rays of the sun by means of ever-green boughs. Water was plentiful and good, although, in many instances, it was necessary to dig very deep to reach it; police, generally, was well performed. On the morning of the 6th of July, the 2d and 3d division hospitals were moved to the right and established at the Southall house. This was rendered necessary by a movement of the Sixth Corps, which threw their position in front of the line of battle. These two hospitals had just succeeded in establishing themselves comfortably in their new location, when the withdrawal of our troops from the left of the plank-road compelled another change of position. Late on the evening of the 11th, all the hospitals of the corps were moved to the right of the Norfolk railroad to an open space in the woods near the Deserted house, which was subsequently occupied by the headquarters of the Second Corps. In the meantime, the reconnoissance to the Weldon railroad had been made, but no enemy having been discovered, the troops were withdrawn to the rear of the Fifth Corps, where they went into what was expected to be a comparatively permanent camp.

At this time, on account of the diminished strength of the corps, its medical department possessed more than the proportion of transportation allowed, and it became necessary to turn in some of the army wagons and ambulances. At the same time, the medicine chests and other property of the regimental hospitals, which had been carried in store, were turned in to the medical purveyor, and the wagons heretofore employed in their transportation placed at the disposal of the division hospitals. This arrangement was a very satisfactory one, as it not only got rid of what had been simply an incumbrance, but at the same time, afforded the medical department a greater amount of available transportation than it had previously possessed. On the 16th, the 1st division hospital was moved from its position in the woods near the Deserted house to the Burchard house, in the open field in the rear of army headquarters. This movement, unlike those previously effected, was made for sanitary reasons. The former site was low, and the tufts of rushes which grew in great abundance around led to suspicions that, in rainy weather, it might prove anything but a desirable location for a hospital, although it had been drained, and had evidently, before the war, been under cultivation. Moreover, the weeks of dry and dusty weather that had preceded gave rise to daily expectations of heavy rain. The Burchard house was a position far preferable to that abandoned. On a large open space of high ground, it had the benefit of almost every breath of wind, and, being at a distance from any main road, it was free from the dust that generally pervaded the neighborhood of the army. The water was good, and cooking ranges and boilers were attached to the house. The hospital here was very speedily put in excellent order. Matters remained thus until the 26th, when the movement to the left bank of the James was inaugurated. A very large number of sick were, at this time, sent to hospital at City Point. These were not, however, such cases as, under ordinary circumstances, would have been sent there for treatment, and two-thirds of them marched to the Point. They were the men in the command judged by the medical officers incapable of performing a forced march, and were sent to hospital to remain only until the corps should have performed the service required of it. At four o'clock P. M., the troops marched by a somewhat circuitous route to Point of Rocks, where they crossed the Appomattox, and thence to Jones's Neck, where the crossing of the James was effected. The corps was pushed on so rapidly that the twenty ambulances following each division were very speedily filled with exhausted men, and straggling took place by the roadside to a far greater extent than is usual even in day marches, when a hot sun combines with fatigue to overcome the men. A skirmish took place at Strawberry Plains, the few wounded resulting being conveyed to a temporary hospital established on the north bank near the end of the lower pontoon. Here dressings were applied and operations performed. In the course of the day, the wounded were removed to the south bank, where complete field hospitals had been formed in anticipation of a renewal of the fight. The steamer *Iolas* reported on the 28th to carry the sick and wounded to the depot at City Point. This vessel was a quartermaster's boat, littered with hay and supplied with ice water. No other preparation had been made to render the wounded comfortable during the transit. On the evening of the 28th, the 3d division was withdrawn from the front, and, having crossed the river, marched towards Petersburg, where, on their arrival next day, they relieved the troops who were to form the assaulting party. On the 29th, after dark, the 1st and 2d divisions were likewise withdrawn towards Petersburg, which they reached just as the mine was sprung. During the whole day, the few casualties occurring amongst them arose from random shells. In the evening, they proceeded to the camping ground they had occupied previous to the Deep Bottom demonstration, and hospitals were established around the Burchard house, in the open ground in rear of army headquarters. The following casualties occurred during the foregoing period, according to the regimental reports: 1st division, two hundred and twenty-seven killed and one thousand one hundred and five wounded, out of a mean strength of five thousand one hundred and eighty-three; 2d division, two hundred and five killed and nine hundred and two wounded, out of a mean strength of four thousand nine hundred and seventy; 3d division, two hundred and ninety killed and one thousand three hundred and seventy-two wounded, out of a mean strength of six thousand nine hundred and eleven; artillery brigade, twenty-four killed and one hundred and fourteen wounded, out of a mean strength of two thousand eight hundred and nineteen; total, seven hundred and forty-six killed and three thousand four hundred and ninety-three wounded, out of a mean strength of nineteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-three men. The number sent from field hospitals during the period is reported as three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine wounded and two thousand four hundred and ninety-five sick. * *

My experience during this campaign has, more than ever, convinced me that, with a well organized ambulance system, a system of field hospitals such as were adopted by this army can be managed without any embarrassment. Each hospital with us has been the resort, almost exclusively, of the wounded of its own division, who have arrived there with marvelous expedition. Cases may occur, as, in fact, has happened since the events above recorded, in which recourse must be had, of necessity, to the old plan of brigade and regimental hospitals, but such cases are rare. The transportation of the sick and wounded by means of army wagons, in default of ambulances, was a new feature in the campaign, and deserves favorable remarks, without it we should have been obliged to abandon most of our wounded to the enemy. As it was, the wagons bedded with fine brush or other available materials were not more uncomfortable than ambulances usually are. The application of the headquarter wagons to the same use merits notice. They were of considerable utility on some occasions when ambulances were wanting." * * *

CL. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical Director of the Second Corps for August, September and October, 1864.* By Surgeon J. McNULTY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "As my connection with this corps dates back to October 18th only, I have been compelled to draw the materials for this report chiefly from the papers filed in the medical director's office at these headquarters. The report of Assistant Surgeon Smart, U. S. A., medical inspector of the corps, shows that during the early part of the month of August, the Second Corps was encamped before Petersburg in the neighborhood of the Deserted house, where the headquarters of the corps were established. The 1st division was on the right, the 2d on the left, and the 3d in rear of this house. Their quarters were superior in cleanliness and comfort to those occupied by them during the preceding month. The corps field hospital was established in the vicinity of the Burchard house, a very eligible location for a field hospital. The number of sick admitted into hospital while here was small indeed, and few were sent to City Point until the arrival of marching orders, when the

regiments had to be weeded of all unfit to commence the campaign anew. August 12th, shortly after midday, the troops marched to City Point, which they reached after dark and went into camp. About eleven o'clock P. M., the ambulances brought up the rear with the sick, who were deposited at the corps depot. After a short rest to feed the horses, the train resumed its march, leaving the troops and proceeding across the Appomattox to Bermuda Hundred, where they encamped until the following day, when they pushed on to Jones's Neck. Here they effected a junction with the troops, who had, on the 13th, embarked, and during the night been transported up the James river to Deep Bottom, opposite this neck, the scene of the demonstration referred to in the report for July. The men were much crowded while on the transports, but as the trip was so short they suffered only temporary inconvenience. At daylight disembarkation was commenced, and by nine o'clock A. M., was completed. The corps then advanced across the plain over which they had skirmished on the 25th of July, and through the woods to the west of the New Market road, where they took position. The day was oppressively hot, so much so, that although the men had only marched a couple of miles, a very large number were utterly exhausted and lay down under the shelter of trees by the roadside. Many were insensible; some in convulsions; four I saw dead. Only twenty ambulances to each division had been permitted to cross the pontoon bridge from Jones's Neck, and as these were busily engaged in bringing off the wounded from the skirmish line, about an hour and a half elapsed before all the cases of sunstroke could be carried to the rear. In the afternoon a thunder cloud passed over the country, and the short but heavy shower that then fell was of inestimable value to the men. The wounded brought in from the skirmish line were carried to the north bank of the river, about two hundred yards below the pontoon bridge where there was a landing, which was being repaired with a view to its use in embarking them. Here the hospitals were formed, one medicine wagon and one army wagon loaded with tent flies and cooking utensils having been permitted to cross from each division train. On the 15th, active skirmishing continued during the greater part of the day. In the afternoon a quartermaster's steamer, under charge of Assistant Surgeon McDonald, U. S. V., reported to carry the wounded to City Point. This vessel was littered with hay, but had received no other preparation for the reception of the wounded. Late in the evening a second boat, the City of Albany, reported for the same purpose. It was without any medical officer, and no preparation had been made to receive the wounded upon it. The vessels sent up at the same time for the wounded of the Tenth Corps, were elegantly fitted up hospital boats. * * On the afternoon of the 18th, the heaviest thunder storm of the season swept over the ground occupied by the corps, the hospitals on the high ground forming the north bank of the James river were completely exposed to the fury of the gale. Several of the tent flies were blown down, and one man, Private John Prestley, Co. B, 7th Michigan, in hospital of the 2d division, is reported killed by the lightning. On the afternoon of the 18th, the enemy made a vigorous attack upon the line of the Tenth Corps. After this attack, the 3d division of the Second Corps recrossed the James and Appomattox, and on the following day took possession of the works hitherto held by the Fifth Corps, in order to enable that command to move against the Weldon railroad. The field hospital of this division was formed in the woods in rear of the deserted house near the site of the camp occupied by the division early in the month. * * The two divisions left at Deep Bottom remained there until the evening of the 20th, when they rapidly crossed the river and marched towards Petersburg. They were followed by the hospital wagons and ambulances, the steamer Kent having carried off the inmates of the field hospitals to City Point. The troops reached their old camping ground in front of Petersburg about seven o'clock A. M., and rested for a few hours. At eleven o'clock the march was resumed in the direction of the Weldon railroad, where the Fifth Corps was at that time engaged with the enemy. Ten ambulances accompanied each division. The main part of the train and all the hospital and medical wagons went into park on the ground occupied as a hospital previous to the James river demonstration. The two divisions advanced southward along the railroad from the position held by General Warren's Corps, destroying the road as they progressed, until, on the morning of the 25th, at Reams's Station, some signs of the enemy were observed in front. Expecting that the want of a medicine wagon would be much felt, should any fighting take place, one was sent for to the Williams house, where the main train of ambulances, etc., was now established. * * The few men wounded, in the attack which the enemy made shortly after, were collected at Reams's church, a small building just within the breastwork at the station. Here the hospital staff of each division assembled, each medical officer accompanied by his orderly carrying the field companion, the supplies contained in which proved equal to the demands made during the day. The medicine wagon, etc., sent for did not succeed in reaching the church, they travelled along the railroad, and, late in the day approached the station, but finding the enemy in possession of the road, the sergeant in charge prudently went back. The wounded brought by the stretcher-bearers to the church were dressed and placed in ambulances ready to be removed at a moment's warning, for, as yet, it was uncertain where hospitals would be established, indeed the situation seemed to admit of none. The line formed two-thirds of a circle, with a radius so small that bullets fired at the left coursed over the enclosed area, and struck down men in position on the right. The Geary church road was so exposed as to render the selection of any point on it out of the question, and the road running parallel to the railroad was still more unsuitable, as it lay in front of our line of battle. No place of security could be found, so the church being a prominent object, and, although close to the breastworks, no more exposed than any other part of the field, was selected as a field depot, to which the stretcher-bearers were instructed to carry the wounded. Shortly after this, a feeble assault was made upon the part of the line in front of this church, and the ambulances, wounded and medical officers had to retire about a hundred yards to the shelter of a shallow ravine, where they remained during the more vigorous assault made about two o'clock P. M. The ambulances being now well-filled, started for the Williams house, running whatever risk they might be exposed to on the Geary church road. An operative surgeon and staff of assistants were sent along with them to perform whatever operations might be required. At the same time, an orderly was sent for fresh ambulances, which arrived in safety, before the commencement of the final assault at five o'clock P. M. A storm of shot and shell pouring in from all sides, and lasting about twenty minutes, ushered in this last assault, which was successful, so far as the possession of the destroyed railroad at that point was concerned. The ambulance officers happily succeeded in loading up with such cases as were unable, from the nature of their wounds, to find their own way to the rear, and in getting their wagons out of the way of the manœuvring troops. Stretcher-men and stragglers aided the other cases to the rear, so that none of those wounded behind the breastworks fell into the hands of the enemy. The wounded on the picket line, however, cut off by the enemy's storming column, were necessarily made prisoners. The medical director, therefore, detailed

four medical officers to remain behind and take charge of them. * * These officers, on their return to camp, reported that sixty-six of our wounded were made prisoners, and that one hundred and forty-six dead were buried on the field. The total number of our wounded was three hundred and fifty. The loaded ambulances moved off toward the Williams house, accompanied or followed by all those able to walk with assistance, and by some carried on stretchers. About a mile and a half from the field, some Ninth Corps ambulances and some belonging to our own train picked up the majority of these cases. By daybreak, all the wounded in our possession had been lodged at the Williams house, where they were treated, and, shortly afterward, dispatched to the depot at City Point. In the meantime, the two divisions engaged had returned to the neighborhood, of their old camping ground. During the month of August, according to the regimental reports, one hundred and sixty-two were killed and nine hundred and seventy-four wounded, the mean strength of the corps being seventeen thousand and sixty-three. Eight hundred and sixty-nine wounded and two thousand and forty-five sick were sent to the depot hospital at City Point.

The report of Assistant Surgeon Smart for September shows that the commencement of the month found the 1st and 2d divisions resting quietly in camp in rear of the works near the Jerusalem road; but they were not very long inactive. In fact, they had scarcely succeeded in policing the rough ground on which they had been encamped, and in building bedsteads, which the rainy weather rendered imperative, when a movement on the part of the enemy interrupted their quiet. Our two reserve divisions broke camp, and threw up a line of fortifications to defend the threatened point. After remaining some days behind the newly-formed works in expectation of an attack, they returned and encamped in rear of the front line. In no one camp, however, did they remain for more than three or four days at a time. The 1st division was also kept moving about for military reasons; now in rear of one part of the line, now supporting another point; while the 2d division, on account of the cattle raid on our rear, was kept in a like state of activity in the neighborhood of Prince George Court-house. This continual change in the position of these two divisions was brought to a close on the evening of the 23d, when they relieved the Tenth Army Corps. The 1st division took position in the works stretching from the Appomattox to the left of the Prince George road; the 2d division manned the line forming the centre of the corps' front, having the 1st division on its right and the 3d on its left. During the month, therefore, these two divisions experienced a very uncomfortable time; they were often engaged in laborious duties; they slept, for the most part, with nothing but their rubber-blankets to separate them from the ground, which was always moist, and very often wet. Moreover they were not so well provided with blankets and underclothing as the character of the weather demanded. The want of these articles was in some cases felt severely, until, at the end of the month, full supplies were drawn. After entering the fortifications, however, the men were able to render themselves far more comfortable, though some policing had to be performed before they could be considered as fairly settled in their new position. At the suggestion of Surgeon Isaac Scott, 7th Virginia, all the bomb-proofs, and certain points in the fortifications where filth had been permitted to accumulate, were sprinkled with chloride of lime, one hundred pounds of which were expended on the quarters of each brigade. The 3d division remained during the entire month in the fortifications on the right and left of the Jerusalem road. The sanitary condition of the line held by this command was by no means so satisfactory as that of the works on the right, especially in the case of the forts near the plank-road, and the breastworks and covered ways adjoining them. Pools of stagnant water existed in many places. In rainy weather, the water collected in the covered ways over ankle deep, and, in addition, the men had adopted to an alarming extent the habit of using as sinks these sheltered pathways and the few trenches that had been dug with a view to draining them. The surgeon in chief drew the attention of the division commander to this unseemly state of matters, and representations on the same subject were made to the major general commanding the corps by the medical director. In consequence of the measures adopted by them, the condition of this division was much improved by the end of the month; the stagnant pools in the forts had been drained, sinks had been dug in greater numbers, each of them well covered on the side facing the enemy, and trenches had been dug adequate to the effectual drainage of the covered ways, which had also been well corduroyed. Notwithstanding these unfavorable influences, the sickness of the 3d division was not materially increased. * *

After the fight at Reams's Station, August 25th, the field hospital of the 1st division and artillery brigade returned to the Burchard house. About the 6th of September, an attack on our left and rear being anticipated, it was considered advisable to remove them to the open space near the Southall house, where they remained for a day or two, when they were permitted to return to their old location. The hospital tents were pitched in an orchard on the right of the house. The wards, consisting of two communicating tents each, were arranged on either side of a broad street. They were thoroughly ditched, the streets and all the surrounding grounds well policed, and there was no lack of evergreen decorations. These hospitals were clean and comfortable. Each patient was furnished with a separate bedstead, a well-filled bed-sack, clean sheets and good blankets. The more serious cases were provided with mosquito nettings. At a distance of about thirty yards from the end of the street was a double line of tent flies, pitched so as to form the roofs of two long buildings, the walls of which were represented by a thick-set hedge of pine boughs; here the slighter cases were treated. The cooking arrangements of this hospital were very satisfactory. A large brick oven had been built to bake bread, and the storehouse was well provided. The hospital of the 2d division was established during the same period at the Southall house, where it remained during the month. The wards were arranged in a single line in front of the house, while the kitchens, dispensaries, stove-tents and quarters of the attendants were placed in rear, with the sinks on either flank. During the month, some inconvenience was experienced from the proximity of a quartermaster's train temporarily parked in the immediate neighborhood. The hospital of the 3d division was situated, during the month, in the strip of woods in rear of the Deserted house. Being situated in the woods, this hospital did not present the trim and regular appearance presented by the others; but it was situated on sloping ground, which made the drainage satisfactory, was kept clean, and its inmates were comfortable and well attended to. Like the hospital of the 1st division, it was furnished with a brick oven, capable of keeping the patients supplied with fresh bread. * * The regimental sick reports show that there were forty killed and two hundred and fifty-three wounded during the month of September, out of a mean strength of nineteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four men. One hundred and seventy of the wounded and one thousand five hundred and sixty-four sick were sent during the month to the depot hospital at City Point.

During the night of September 30th, the 3d division was removed from the trenches and bivouacked in the woods in rear, the 1st and 2d divisions stretching out on the left to occupy the vacated works. On the following morning, the 3d division proceeded by rail to Yellow tavern, whence it marched along Squirrel Level road, past Poplar Spring church, to the Peeble house, then General Warren's headquarters. General Warren, with portions of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, was at this time pushing towards the Southside railroad. After some little delay at the Peeble house, our 3d division was placed in position on the left of the line to prevent the enemy from executing successfully his usual flank attack. The weather was unpropitious, the rain on the 1st and 2d of October having been continuous and heavy, the nights chilly and raw, and the roads so muddy as to render marching disagreeable and laborious. Meanwhile, the hospital of the 3d division, which had followed the course of the corduroy road, was established in the strip of woods midway between Yellow tavern and the Gurley house, and not far from Warren Station, whence it was intended to send the wounded by rail to City Point. The distance between this point and the position held by the division was nearly three miles. In the skirmishes which followed, the 3d division had about seventy men wounded, who were speedily dressed and sent by rail to City Point. October 6th, the division returned to its former camp. The 1st and 2d divisions, in the meantime still occupied the works in front of the city. The former extended from the Appomattox to Fort Morton; the latter connected on the left with the colored division of the Ninth Army Corps. The hospital of the 2d division remained at the Southall house, but on the afternoon of October 1st, when the 3d division hospital was moved from the woods in rear of Deserted house, the 1st division hospital was transferred to that point, as the Burchard house, where it had been situated, was considered insecure during the pending operations. After the return of the 3d division, its hospital was re-established at this point, and that of the 2d division was moved to the house near Meade's Station, which had been its location during the assault of the 16th and 18th of June, 1864. The situation remained unaltered until the night of the 24th. The 2d and 3d divisions were then relieved from the works and massed for action under cover of the woods. The 1st division stretched out to hold the line hitherto defended by the whole corps. On the 25th, as it was necessary to put the hospitals in marching condition, the sick were sent to City Point. About four hundred and fifty were sent away, who were only slightly indisposed, but who were looked upon by regimental and brigade medical officers as unable to accompany the troops on the march. At two o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, the 2d and 3d divisions, accompanied by the usual allowances of one-half of the ambulances, and one medicine and one army wagon to each brigade, moved towards the left. That part of the train not permitted to follow the troops was sent within the defences of City Point to remain until called for. The line of march stretched through the woods by the Smith, Williams and Gurley houses to Fort Duchesne, outside of which the men bivouacked at nightfall. It was here arranged that all the trains should remain at the Gurley house in park until their presence was required at the front. No exception was made of the wagons carrying medical supplies, and when the line of march was again taken up, the ambulances only accompanied the troops. Reveille was sounded about three o'clock A. M., on the 27th, and shortly afterward the march was resumed, the 2d division being in advance. Leaving Fort Duchesne, the column moved along the Halifax road about two miles and a half, when it struck off to the right along a narrow road through the woods leading to a crossing over Hatcher's run, a short distance below Armstrong's mills. An hour after daybreak, the head of the column struck the enemy's pickets about a quarter of a mile from the crossing. These were immediately driven in, and the works defending the passage of the run were assaulted and captured. This success was achieved with a loss of about fifty wounded, sufficient to load up all the ambulances of the 2d division, fifteen in number. The medical director made application for permission to send these loaded wagons back to the Gurley house to leave the wounded and to return immediately to the front. This was disapproved on the ground that straggling parties of the enemy's cavalry were now in our rear. The wounded had therefore to be carried along with the troops towards the Boydton plank road, which was struck early in the day near the Burgess house, where the run and the road intersect. The enemy was here found in force, and disputed our further advance. In an open field, on the east side of the plank road, and about half a mile from the Burgess house, was a small frame building, with out houses attached, called Rainey's. Here the ambulances were instructed to unload, and the medical officers of the division hospitals were ordered to report. This house was out of range of the guns brought by the enemy to bear upon the right and centre of the line; but later in the day, as the medical officers were extemporizing operating tables for some cases that demanded operative interference, an attack was made by the enemy upon our left where General Gregg's cavalry was dismounted. During this attack the house was in the line of fire, and so near that musketry reached it. It became necessary therefore to remove the depot, together with such wounded as had arrived. The ambulances were accordingly loaded and moved to a grove of pine trees on the east of the open space, but the stretcher carriers, acting upon the orders received earlier in the day, continued to bring in the wounded to the house, where the medical officers therefore remained. During the night arrangements were made to retire. The ambulances started first, escorted by a regiment of infantry. They were ordered to report at the Gurley house, where the medicine wagons were parked. The surgeons accompanying them were instructed to form hospitals there, and to lose no time in performing the necessary operations, so that the wounded might be sent to City Point without delay. On account of the deficiency of ambulances, all the wounded collected at the Rainey house had to be left there, to fall, next morning, into the hands of the enemy. Several medical officers, who, during the course of the afternoon, volunteered to remain with the wounded, were, by order of the medical director, empowered to do so. As the medicine wagons had been left behind, the supplies at their disposal amounted only to the contents of two or three Chapin's field companions. The number of wounded left at the house and on the field amounted to about two hundred and fifty.

At ten o'clock P. M., the troops commenced to move off, the 3d division in advance. The night was dark and rainy, which rendered the march along the narrow road through the woods fatiguingly slow. The troops bivouacked on the banks of Hatcher's run, near the mills, and early next morning, all the stragglers having come up with the main body, the march was resumed. Fort Duchesne was reached, and after some delay the troops went into camp on the evening of the 29th, in rear of the fortifications held during their absence by the 1st division. At an early hour, the same day, the wounded reached the Gurley house, where the necessary operations were performed. About three o'clock P. M., a train of cars left Warren Station with the majority of them, the remainder were sent by a second train which started late in the evening. In all, one hundred and seventy-five were sent away. The temporary hospitals formed at the Gurley house were then broken

up and removed to the old locations. That of the 2d division, to the Southall house; that of the 3d division, to the rear of the Deserted house. No medical property or ambulances fell into the hands of the enemy, except the two or three field companions left at the Rainey house. While the 2d and 3d divisions were absent on this expedition, the 1st (Miles's), was noisily engaged with the enemy in front of Petersburg. On the morning of the 26th, its hospital, then situated near Meade's Station, was broken up. In view of the extreme caution displayed in having all the trains belonging to the army removed to the fortifications at City Point, it was thought to be too far to the rear and too much exposed. It was the intention to have moved it nearer the front to escape the danger anticipated in the rear, but the peremptory order from the major general commanding the corps, to have all the wagons and ambulances belonging to this hospital removed at once to City Point, prevented its formation anew. Five ambulances only were excepted from this order. It was now decided to establish brigade hospitals in the bomb proofs in and around the forts, if an action with the enemy should call for their existence. To this end, supplies in what the surgeon-in-chief considered to be a sufficient quantity were taken out of the wagons and transported to the front. Medical officers were ordered in case of an engagement to rendezvous at certain fixed points, and the five ambulances at their disposal were informed of the localities.

On the 27th, some unimportant assaults were made upon the enemy's line. The few wounded resulting, twenty-five in number, were very satisfactorily treated in the brigade hospitals. Next day they were sent to City Point, the division train was brought up, and the hospital re-established on its previous site. After dark, on the 31st, the 1st division was relieved from the trenches by the 2d division, and encamped in the neighborhood of the Southall house. The 2d division hospital was moved at the same time to the house near Meade's Station, and that of the 1st division to an open space about half a mile in rear of the Deserted house. * * During the month of October, according to the regimental reports, the mean strength of the corps was twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight men, of whom, one hundred and sixty-nine were killed and eight hundred and twenty-three wounded. Five hundred and seven of the wounded and nine hundred and ninety-one sick were sent to the depot hospital at City Point." * * *

CLI. *Extracts from the Report of the Depot Field Hospital of the Army of the Potomac, from May to October, 1864.* By Surgeon E. B. DALTON, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the 7th of May, 1864, it was ordered from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, that all the wounded from the battle-fields of the Wilderness should be taken across the Rapidan via Ely's Ford to Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and thence by railroad to Washington, and I was ordered to take general charge of their transportation. Owing to the constant and heavy demand for ambulances at the front, a large number of army wagons were furnished by the quartermaster's department to assist in the execution of this order. The amount of transportation, however, was still quite insufficient, and a large number of the wounded were left at the various field depots, under the care of a few medical officers and attendants, provided with such shelter, supplies and rations as the emergency allowed. The train was at once gotten ready, loaded with wounded, and furnished with the requisite rations and medical supplies. A few medical officers were detailed from each corps for the care of the wounded on the road. The train was fairly under way, when the enemy's cavalry was reported in the vicinity of Ely's Ford, and an order was received to proceed no farther in that direction, but to turn back and follow in the rear of the army. This order was at once carried into effect, and the train followed the line of march during the night. May 8th, I received an order to conduct the train to Fredericksburg, Virginia, and to place the wounded in temporary hospital accommodations there until they could be removed to Washington. A suitable escort was provided, and the train proceeded as ordered, entering Fredericksburg about one o'clock on the morning of the 9th. The churches, public buildings, warehouses, mills, and the more commodious of the private dwellings were at once taken for hospital purposes, and a large number of wounded officers and men were billeted upon such of the families as still remained in town. Over seven thousand wounded, the whole number brought in the train, were thus placed under shelter. The number of medical officers and attendants was, of necessity, disproportionately small. Some thirty medical officers only were present; these worked most faithfully and steadily, day and night. The immediate necessities of the wounded were attended to with very little delay, and the less pressing demands met with all possible despatch. The absolute impossibility of preparing accurate records under the circumstances, makes it impossible now to furnish more than a report of the general conduct of affairs. Every effort was made to systematize matters as rapidly as possible. The organization adopted was by corps, corresponding to the organization of the army. Certain buildings, with the adjacent portion of the town, were assigned to each corps, and the men belonging to the same collected, as far as practicable, within the limits of this district. From the medical officers of each corps present, one was selected as surgeon in charge, and the remainder were assigned to duty as assistants. This same organization, with some modification in the details, has been continued to the present time. The day after the occupation of the city, and for several days subsequently, trains of ambulances containing supplies, were sent with a flag of truce, under charge of a medical officer, to the Wilderness, for the purpose of completing the removal of the wounded. All, save a few taken by the enemy, were thus brought into town. Owing to the fact that the occupation of Fredericksburg as a hospital was entirely unexpected, a day or two intervened between the arrival of the wounded and the establishment of communication with Washington, during which time the supply of medical and hospital stores, surgical appliances, etc., was quite limited. Vessels laden with everything necessary, reached Belle Plain on the 10th of May, however, and wagon trains at once brought an abundance to the city. At the same time a number of surgeons from civil life arrived and reported for duty in accordance with orders from the Surgeon General's Office. Many of these rendered valuable assistance. Immediately upon the establishment of communication with Washington, measures were taken to transfer to that city all such men as seemed likely to remain disabled for more than thirty days. All the available means of transportation were used for the more serious cases, while many who were wounded in the upper extremities were sent in squads on foot to Belle Plain, under charge of a medical officer and there placed on board the transports. Meantime the battle of Spottsylvania sent daily accessions to the

number of wounded in the city. In some instances the ambulance and wagon trains containing these men were unloaded at Fredericksburg, while in others, they were halted for a sufficient length of time to allow provision for the immediate wants of those on board, and were then sent on at once to Belle Plain. On the 20th, three hundred hospital tents arrived. These were distributed to the different corps hospitals, and were at once pitched outside the town, where as many of the wounded as could be accommodated were transferred from the buildings without delay.

On the 22d, the repairs of the Falmouth and Aquia Creek railway were completed; and this road was constantly used for the removal of the wounded to Aquia landing, to which point the depots previously at Belle Plain had been transferred. Simultaneously with the opening of the railroad, light-draught steamers reached the city by the Rappahannock river. These were hastily furnished with supplies, straw, etc., and used for the transportation of wounded to Tappahannock and other points lower down the river, where hospital transports were ready to receive them and convey them to Washington. The army had now moved so far that Fredericksburg was no longer eligible as a hospital depot, and every effort was made to evacuate the town as promptly as possible. By the morning of the 28th of May, the wounded were all removed, and all public property placed on board steamers and barges in tow. These dropped down the river under convoy of a gunboat, while the ambulances and army wagons moved overland under escort of the troops which had been garrisoning the city during its occupation. By night both had reached Port Royal, which had already been occupied as a depot, but was about to be abandoned in consequence of the march of the army towards the Peninsula. Some thousand wounded had been brought here from the front by Surgeon A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., and by him sent thence to Washington. No more were expected, and White House, on the Pamunkey river, had been designated as the next base. The necessary arrangements for transportation to that point were made without delay, and the medical officers with their hospital attendants and property, sailed on the afternoon of the following day. Surgeon W. L. Faxon, 32d Massachusetts, in charge of Fifth Corps hospital, remained in charge at Port Royal until the departure of the last boat, to see that nothing appertaining to the department should be neglected. After thoroughly performing this duty, he accompanied the troops and trains overland to the new base. We reached White House on the 30th, and immediately commenced unloading, pitching the tents, and preparing for the reception of the wounded, whose arrival from the battle-field of Hanover town and Cool Arbor was now looked for every hour. The hospital tents were arranged along the river bank in double echelon, extending from the former site of the White House some three quarters of a mile down the river, and occupying a breadth of half a mile. Shelter, supplies and facilities for cooking were in readiness when the first train reached the landing on the afternoon of the 1st of June. Captain Pitkin, A. Q. M., depot quartermaster, spared no efforts to afford every facility for the prompt accommodation and comfortable transportation of these men. It being understood that this base was but temporary, every available steamer bound thence to Washington was temporarily provided with straw, rations, medical supplies, and cooking apparatus, and loaded with wounded. These were sent under charge of medical officers detailed for this duty. Thus, thousands found immediate accommodation upon the boats without even the delay of registering their names, sufficient examination being given upon the spot to prevent the escape of malingers or deserters.

From the 1st of June to the 13th, there were daily and sometimes hourly arrivals of trains from the front, the numbers thus received being sufficient to keep the hospitals full in spite of every effort to relieve them. On the 13th, however, the arrivals ceased. Information was received that the army was moving by the left flank to the James river, and twenty-four hours sufficed to send away a large proportion of the remaining wounded, to strike the tents and to repack and ship a good portion of the property. At this juncture, Captain J. E. Jones, assistant quartermaster, and Captain B. F. Talbot, commissary of subsistence, reported for duty at the hospital. The latter at once provided abundance of subsistence stores, issued a sufficient quantity for those who must remain a day or so, and shipped the remainder, to be taken with the first medical boat for the new base. Assistant Surgeon A. K. St. Clair, 5th Michigan Cavalry, was detailed to remain in charge at the landing, whence he successfully removed the remaining wounded and stores. On the morning of the 14th, a large proportion of the medical officers, the commissary and quartermaster, together with the purveying department and most of the hospital property, started down the Pamunkey, en route for Jamestown island in the James river, which had been designated as the rendezvous until further orders. A temporary delay was occasioned at Yorktown by the great reluctance of the captains of the steamers Planter, Farmer and Hugh Jenkins to proceed. Their objections were, however, overruled, and we reached Jamestown island on the afternoon of the 15th. Here orders were received to proceed to City Point, and there establish the hospital depot. On the 16th, upon reaching the pontoon bridge near Fort Powhattan, we were delayed by the crossing of cavalry and cattle. Surgeon Phelps, however, succeeded in getting above the bridge by means of a small boat, and thence by tug to City Point, where he selected a site for the hospitals. We finally reached City Point on the 18th, just as a train of ambulances arrived loaded with wounded from the assault upon Petersburg. These were at once attended to, and transportation to Washington procured for them, hospital transports being loaned for that purpose by Surgeon McCormick, U. S. A., medical director of the department of Virginia and North Carolina. The hospital property was at once unloaded and conveyed to the site selected, and there put in readiness as rapidly as possible for the reception of the wounded, who still continued to come in in large numbers. The site, which is that still occupied, is located south of the James river, one mile from City Point, towards Petersburg. It is situated upon a broad plain extending from the Petersburg pike to the high bluffs overlooking the basin of the Appomattox, just at the junction of the latter with the James river. The plan of the encampment, which still remains essentially unaltered, was mainly devised by Dr. Phelps. Some irregularities occurred in its execution in consequence of the embarrassment of laying out the camp and erecting tents at the same time that the presence of wounded called constantly for professional labors. By means of pontoons, temporary wharves were soon constructed, at a convenient point, a short distance up the Appomattox. These were for the exclusive use of the hospital, and were used for landing and issuing supplies, and for transferring wounded to the hospital transports. The services of the transports were immediately, and, for a time, constantly in demand. Two of these, the Connecticut and State of Maine, were of sufficiently light draught to be able to come alongside the wharf. The De Molay could only reach the mouth of the Appomattox, and was there loaded by means of lighters. The Atlantic, Baltic and Western Metropolis came no farther than Fortress Monroe or Newport News, and were there loaded by transfers from the Connecticut and State of Maine. All rendered most efficient service, especially the Connecticut, which has been throughout the campaign

remarkable for the promptness and energy displayed in her management. The purveying department met all necessary demands with promptness and liberality. Nothing essential to the care of the wounded was wanting. Bed sacks and blankets were supplied without stint, and arranged upon the ground beneath the tents. None were without shelter. Drugs and dressings were in abundance. Hospital stores, ice, and even delicacies, were constantly issued. Cooking stoves, cauldrons and portable ovens were on hand in sufficient quantity for any emergency. Requisitions received prompt and full attention at all times. But a short time elapsed before the arrival of an abundant supply of bedsteads, when sheets and pillow cases were at once made use of in all cases where they could essentially add to the comfort of the patient. The capacity of the hospital was rapidly increased, until it became capable of accommodating ten thousand patients. At first these were mainly wounded, but as the season advanced, and the prolonged duty in the trenches told upon the men, the proportion of sick became greater. Each successive engagement would fill the beds with wounded, but these, especially the severely injured, were sent north as rapidly as possible, while the sick, as a general rule, were removed only when the character of the case rendered a change of climate essential to recovery. The entire encampment now covers an area of some two hundred acres, and is composed of twelve hundred hospital tents. The latter were originally pitched in groups composed of two tents, with an intervening fly, and placed end to end. These groups are arranged in rows, side by side, divided by lateral interspaces of fifteen feet in width between the individual groups. The ends of the groups fronted streets sixty feet wide, running parallel with the river, and meeting at right angles a main avenue one hundred and eighty feet in width, which extends through the centre of the camp from the verge of the bluff to the Petersburg pike. Since the approach of cold weather, an entire tent has been substituted for the intervening fly in each group. Shortly after the establishment of the hospital at this point, works were constructed by the quartermaster for supplying the encampment with water. Two steam engines of four-horse power each were placed at the foot of the bluff, at the edge of the river, whence they forced water into a tank capable of containing six thousand gallons. The tank was raised thirty feet above the level of the bluff, and supported upon a strong trestle work. From this tank a conducting pipe two inches in diameter descends to the ground, and is conducted eighteen inches below the surface along the main avenue. At right angles to this main pipe, smaller ones diverge at intervals, and enter the various divisions of the hospital, where, at the extremity of each pipe, is a hydrant. These works, which were completed on the 6th of July, have proved entirely satisfactory, and an abundance of river water was thus supplied for lamdry, bathing and other purposes. Wells were dug in various parts of the hospital, and these, with numerous springs in the vicinity, afforded a plentiful supply for drinking and cooking. For several weeks subsequently to the arrival at City Point no rain fell, and the accumulation of dust became a source of the greatest discomfort. Bodies of troops and wagon trains were constantly passing along the main road, and the dust was borne in dense clouds over the camp, filling the tents and penetrating the bed-clothes. This matter was represented at the Surgeon General's Office, and sprinkling carts applied for. Eight of these were promptly sent down from Washington, and were immediately and constantly made use of. They afforded great relief, not only in subduing the dust, but also in moderating the intense heat of the atmosphere. To afford some shade, broad bowers were built continuously along the ends of the tents on each side of the streets. For purposes of drainage, each group of tents was surrounded by a trench eight inches in depth. From these trenches the water was conducted into ditches, which ran along each side of the streets, and terminated in still larger ones in the various irregular ravines with which the ground is broken up, and which descend rapidly to the river. This system of drainage has proved entirely effectual. It is impossible by merely quoting the register to convey an accurate idea of the sick and wounded who have received attention in this hospital. At Fredericksburg, at White House, and, still later, at City Point, hundreds passed through under circumstances which rendered it impracticable to register their names, or even to estimate their number accurately. This always occurred during or immediately subsequent to an engagement, when the accumulation of wounded and the constant calls for professional labor sometimes made it necessary to transfer at once from the ambulances to the hospital transports. In fact, as I have already stated, so unremitting were the professional duties of the medical officers during the first fortnight at Fredericksburg that it was impossible even to prepare morning reports, and it was not until the 16th of May that a numerical report was attempted. From that date to the present, daily reports have been forwarded, and they show that from the 16th of May to October 31st there have been received into this hospital, and retained here under treatment for at least forty-eight hours, sixty-eight thousand five hundred and forty sick and wounded officers and men. Of these, fifty-one thousand three hundred and thirteen have been transferred to the various general hospitals at the north, and eleven thousand seven hundred and six have been returned to duty with their commands. One thousand five hundred and sixteen have died. A large number of the wounded had sustained amputations, or other capital operations, at the immediate front before coming to this hospital; but in many other cases similar interference was still necessary. The experience here has given the most convincing evidence in favor of primary operations in gunshot wounds. The majority of the sick received during the summer have suffered from dysentery, diarrhoea and malarial fevers. A small proportion of cases of typhoid fever have occurred, and a very few comparatively of pneumonia and other diseases of the chest. The manifestations of malarial influences have, as a general rule, been of a mild character, and evidently owing, in a great measure, to the prolonged exposure and hard service to which the men have been subjected in the trenches. In fact, very many of them do not properly come under the head of either of the recognized classes of malarious fever, but were rather cases of a depressed condition not inaptly expressed by the term malarial-malaise. A large proportion of these recovered rapidly and entirely under the influences of rest, cleanliness and good nourishment, together with a moderate administration of quinine and iron. A number of cases of disease have occurred within the limits of the encampment, but not in sufficient number or of sufficient severity to impair the efficiency of the hospital, or to throw any doubt upon the propriety of its continuance. On the contrary, the number who have recovered and returned to duty within a few weeks after their admission, and without their removal to a distance from the seat of war, have proved this site a most eligible one." * * *

CLII. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical and Hospital Department of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, from July 19 to December 31, 1864.* By Assistant Surgeon E. J. MARSH, U. S. Army.

* * * "July 19, 1864, I reported for duty as acting surgeon-in-chief of the 2d division, Cavalry Corps, Surgeon Phillips, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, being absent on sick leave. The division consisted of the following troops: 1st brigade; 1st New Jersey Cavalry, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, 6th Ohio Cavalry, 10th New York Cavalry and Battery A 2d U. S. Artillery; 2d brigade; 1st Maine Cavalry, 2d, 4th, 8th, 13th and 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with Battery I 1st U. S. Artillery. The division was encamped between Light-house Point and City Point, on both sides of the telegraph road. With few exceptions, all the camps were in the woods, some on high ground, some on lower sites, but all quite dry in consequence of the long continued drought, and the extreme heat rendered the shelter of the woods very desirable for both men and horses. The water was generally good, and rations were abundant, with the exception of fresh vegetables, the supply of which was scanty. The sick list was large, especially in the 2d brigade, the report of which, for the week ending July 23d, showed two hundred and thirty-two men sent to general hospital, and two hundred and twenty-seven remaining sick, out of an aggregate strength of four thousand nine hundred and forty-seven men. No division or regimental hospital had been established, and all serious cases were sent at once from their regiments to the corps hospital at City Point. The full number of ambulances, medicine and transportation wagons were on hand, but many of the boxes of the ambulances were not well filled, especially in the first brigade. July 26th, we received orders to be ready to march in the afternoon; all the lighter cases of sickness were left in camp with one medical officer from each brigade. The more serious cases, thirty-six in number, were sent to City Point. But five ambulances were allowed to accompany the division, and the medical director of the corps had one army wagon with supplies. We marched just before dark, proceeding across the Appomattox to the James river opposite Deep Bottom. On the morning of July 27th, we crossed the James and proceeded to Strawberry Plains, where we remained all day. I had made preparations to organize a field hospital, placing Surgeon W. M. Weidman, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, in charge, and detailing operating surgeons, assistants, and a corps of attendants. Before starting, I had loaded one of the ambulances with medical supplies, and had placed a hospital tent fly in each ambulance.

On the morning of July 28th, we moved out the New Market road towards the Charles City road, and soon came upon the enemy in force. The ambulances had been ordered to march in the rear of the division, and they had not come up when the first wounded came in. I directed Assistant Surgeon Tuft, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, to assist Surgeon Weidman in selecting a place for the hospital. They established it at a house about half a mile back on the Malvern Hill road; many of the wounded came thither on horseback; or were carried by their comrades, before the ambulances arrived. The rebel infantry being in force, drove our dismounted men, and captured one of our guns. They were soon, however, forced back, leaving many of their wounded. We afterwards moved back by the Malvern Hill road, and, by orders of the general commanding, I had the wounded placed in the ambulances and carried to Malvern Hill. Here the wounded were placed in the shade, near a large house, where there was good water and a supply of ice. An operating room was extemporized of tent flies, and nearly all the cases were soon attended to. Meanwhile, I had gone back to the battle-field with the ambulance train and removed those of our wounded who had been left upon the field, together with several of the rebel wounded. Late in the afternoon, I was directed to take all the wounded to Allen's farm on Strawberry Plains, where the 1st division of the corps had established their hospital. They occupied the house, so the wounded under my charge were laid on the grass near by and sheltered by the tent flies. They were all soon fed, and those who had not yet received surgical aid were attended to. Assistant Surgeon DuBois, U. S. A., acting medical director of the corps, made arrangements for shipping them off that night on board a transport. For this purpose he borrowed ambulances from the medical director of the Second Corps, and by midnight they were all on board of the boat. In this affair, according to the regimental reports, our division lost fifteen killed, eighty-one wounded and twenty missing; total, one hundred and sixteen. Sixty-eight of our own wounded and twelve rebels were received and treated at the field hospital. July 29th, we remained in the same position, and there was no fighting except an attack, towards evening, on the pickets of the 1st Maine, which had three men wounded. The command recrossed the James river during the night, and the wounded last mentioned, together with a few sick, were sent in ambulances to City Point. July 30th, we marched from the Appomattox to Lee's mill, on Warwick swamp. The day was excessively hot, and the men and horses were greatly exhausted. We found the enemy at Lee's mill posted on the opposite side of the stream. In the skirmish that followed, we had eleven men wounded, who were taken to Lee's house, where a temporary hospital was established, the wounded fed, their wounds dressed and necessary operations were performed. During the night the whole division moved back towards Prince George Court-house, where the 2d brigade went into camp, while the 1st brigade encamped between that place and Lee's mill. The wounded were sent to City Point. We remained here till August 5th, when we moved back to our old camp near Light-house Point. While at this place, I established a temporary hospital, using the tent flies which I had in the ambulances, and having others, together with additional hospital stores, brought up from our train. When we moved, on the 5th of August, I had the patients, forty-five in number, sent to City Point. At this time, the 1st and 3d divisions of the Cavalry Corps were sent to the Shenandoah valley. The 2d was now the only cavalry division in the army of the Potomac. After returning to the camp near Light-house Point, I undertook to organize a division hospital. * * I found on hand eleven hospital tents and the usual field supplies for two brigades. By direction of the general commanding the division, I established the hospital near the cavalry depot, as this would be a comparatively permanent camp, and not subject to the frequent movements of the rest of the division. The cavalry depot was on the James river, at the mouth of Bailey's Creek, about two miles below City Point. It was organized to receive the dismounted men of the division, together with recruits and convalescents returning from general hospital, and to supply them with horses and arms before joining their regiments. The site selected for the hospital was an open grassy plain, surrounded by woods, and about half a mile from the river. Here I had all the hospital tents pitched, and placed Assistant Surgeon R. H. Tuft, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, in charge. A suitable number of attendants were detailed. August 9th, we again moved to Prince George Court-house, where we remained until August 13th, when we broke camp to

take part in the movement of the Second and Tenth Corps, north of the James river. I had all the sick who were unable to travel sent to the division hospital. By order, I took ten ambulances and a medicine wagon with the column, placing some hospital tent flies in the ambulances. I organized a temporary field hospital for the expedition, placing Surgeon Weidman, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, in charge and detailing an operating staff, assistants and attendants. We marched all night and reached Allen's farm on Strawberry Plains shortly before daybreak on the 14th. Here we rested some hours, and then marching along the Newmarket road had a skirmish at Gravel Hill, driving the enemy before us, with a loss of a few killed and thirteen wounded. I established the field hospital in a grove on Strawberry Plains, near the river. August 15th, we moved up the Charles City road and had a skirmish, in which nine men were wounded who were taken to the field hospital. On the morning of August 16th, the division being about to move on a reconnoissance, I transferred our wounded to the Second Corps hospital. The 2d brigade, with one section of artillery, moved out the Charles City road, and at Deep Run, a small stream running into White Oak swamp, was joined by General Miles's brigade of the Second Corps. The enemy was found posted on the other side of the run. During the operations of the day, the 2d brigade had about a hundred men wounded, and, as but five ambulances had been allowed to accompany us, I was obliged, during the morning, to send back for more. * * At first, I selected a house near the Charles City road for a hospital, but the surgeon in charge subsequently found the locality unsafe, and moved back to a dry pine wood on the Newmarket road. To this place the wounded were carried by the ambulances. We removed also several of the wounded of General Miles's brigade, which had only a few ambulances with it. As far as possible, all the wounded were dressed, fed and sheltered, and necessary operations were performed; among them several amputations and resections. In the evening, I learned from the medical director of the Second Corps, that a transport would be at the wharf next morning to carry the wounded to City Point. As we had but ten ambulances, he sent an additional train by means of which all our patients were sent off at the appointed hour. During the 17th, we held the same lines and had no fighting. On the 18th, in the afternoon, our pickets at Riddle's shop were attacked, and also the regiment at Deep Run. Nine men were wounded. The hospital had been moved back to a grove near the river, to which the wounded were carried and dressed. August 19th, the 1st brigade was ordered to the left of the army, where the Weldon railroad had just been seized. I sent some ambulances and medical stores with it. During the 19th and 20th, the 2d brigade remained in the same position. At this time, I relieved Assistant Surgeon Tuft from the charge of the division hospital, and assigned Assistant Surgeon L. E. Atkinson, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, to that duty.

During the night of the 20th, we recrossed the James and Appomattox rivers, and marched to Prince George Court-house, which we reached at an early hour in the morning. The expedition north of the James river had been very fatiguing. During many of the nights the men were without sleep, and during the whole time they were on picket duty. Skirmishing had been very frequent, and the labors of the medical officers were onerous. During the expedition, according to the regimental reports, there were thirty killed, one hundred and sixty-five wounded, and one hundred and thirty-six missing. Total, two hundred and thirty-one. One hundred and twenty-seven of the wounded were admitted into the field hospital. The total number of medical officers present for duty was eleven. August 21st, after a few hours' rest, we proceeded by way of Sturdevant's mills to the Jerusalem plank road, and during the night continued our march to within a short distance of the Weldon railroad. The condition of the roads was so bad, owing to the late rains, that it was almost impossible to bring any wheeled vehicles along. We were obliged to leave our artillery behind, and it was with great difficulty that we succeeded in bringing the ambulances. At the Weldon railroad the first brigade joined us. On the previous day, in a skirmish, six of their men had been wounded. These had been put into a house and dressed; on the 22d they were sent to City Point. August 23d, we proceeded down the railroad to Reams's Station, guarding the flank of the Second Corps which was engaged in tearing up and destroying the railroad. In the afternoon the enemy appeared in force on the road leading from Reams's to Dinwiddie Court-house. They attacked and endeavored to drive us from our position but were repulsed. They continued the attack, however, until dark, but without any success. Our men being partially protected, we had comparatively few casualties; in all about forty wounded. I established a hospital in a church at Reams's Station, nearly a mile from the field of battle. Many of the cases were severe and required operations, but all were dressed and made comfortable for the night. Next morning a few more operations were performed. The day before the fight I had sent back for the remainder of our ambulance train, and this having now arrived, the wounded were all sent to City Point. On the 24th, there was no fighting. The Second Corps meanwhile continued the destruction of the railroad, but on the morning of the 25th the enemy attacked our cavalry in the advance and flank, and soon appeared in strong force. General Hancock accordingly drew in his working parties and prepared to resist the attack, availing himself of a strong line of breastworks erected some weeks previously by the Sixth Corps. The first brigade of our division was on the right, keeping up the communication with General Warren, and the 2d brigade on the left. During the morning we had a few men wounded, and I had established my hospital at the Emmon's house, a short distance from Reams's Station, on the road leading to the Jerusalem plank road. Here there were some shade trees, grassy ground, an ice-house and a well. Some of the wounded of General Kautz's cavalry were also brought to this hospital. The medical director of the Second Army Corps was about to establish his hospital in the same place, but was instructed by General Hancock that it was unsafe. On hearing this, I moved the wounded under my charge to Reams's Station, where I occupied the church we had used a few days before. This, too, in a few hours became unsafe, and we were obliged before evening to withdraw to the plank road. The enemy had attacked the Second Corps in their works, and had been repulsed two or three times, but about four and-a-half o'clock they succeeded in dislodging them, capturing some guns and a number of prisoners. Our cavalry line on the left remained in position until dark, when the whole line was withdrawn, the 2d brigade bringing up the rear. It is believed that none of our wounded were left on the field. * *

During the operations on the Weldon railroad the loss of our division was as follows: Killed, ten; wounded, fifty-nine; missing, five; total, seventy-four. The wounded were sent to City Point. August 26th, the division encamped on the Jerusalem plank road, north of the Blackwater. The camp of the first brigade was nearly a mile west of the road, some of the regiments being in the pine woods, others on small hillocks. The soil being dry and sandy was easily drained. In some of the regimental camps wells were dug to supply drinking water. The 2d brigade was encamped along the plank road on dry sandy hillocks

where there was good spring water. The men had the usual shelter tents, which, in almost all cases, were raised from the ground, and raised bunks were built to sleep on. In a very few cases the men slept on the ground. The division remained at this camp until the end of September. During the month there was a good deal of sickness, the average number on sick report being about eight per cent., and the proportion in both brigades being about the same. The chief diseases were diarrhoea, dysentery and malarial fevers, many of the latter being of a remittent type. Only the lighter cases were treated in camp, the more severe being sent to division hospital, and as soon as this became filled, transferred to City Point. The number thus sent to City Point during the month was two hundred and forty-eight. The division hospital remained as before, near the cavalry depot, and was kept in good condition. September 1st, Surgeon G. W. Colby, 1st Maine Cavalry, was placed in charge. On the night of September 15th, the rebel cavalry made a raid in the rear of our army, and drove off a large herd of cattle from Coggins's Point, on the James river. A squadron of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was guarding them, had a number of men captured, among them Assistant Surgeon Stanton of that regiment. Early the next morning this division was sent in pursuit. It moved down the plank road and found the rebels posted on the opposite side of Jones's hole swamp, in a very strong position, from which it was found impossible to dislodge them. In this affair fifteen men were wounded. On the 17th, the division returned to camp, and the more severely wounded were sent to City Point. Early on the morning of the 29th, the division again broke camp, and leaving the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry on picket along the plank road, marched to Yellow tavern on the Weldon railroad. I was directed to take along one medicine wagon and ten ambulances. I assigned Surgeon Junkin, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to the charge of the field hospital, and made the usual details of surgeons and attendants. From the Yellow tavern we proceeded down the Halifax to the Wyatt road. In the meantime the Fifth Corps had moved out beyond Poplar Grove church. We proceeded up the Wyatt road, and, at Arthur's swamp, met the enemy's pickets. During the skirmishing which ensued several of our men were wounded two of them by the explosion of the limber chest of one of our guns. * * I established a field hospital at the site of the old Perkins house on the Halifax road. The tent flies were put up and the wounded were fed, their wounds examined, and the necessary operations performed. Next morning they were taken to Warren Station and sent by cars to City Point.

During the 30th, the division advanced beyond the Vaughan road, but the enemy having fallen back, did not molest us. October 1st, on the supposition that the division was to move to the left of the infantry line, I was directed to move the hospital within the works at Warren Station. It rained all day, but the tent flies were put up, and with the help of boards taken from an old camp, and hay procured from the quartermaster at the station, a comfortable hospital was established. The division, however, only went as far as Poplar Grove church, and then returned to its position at the Davis house, covering the Vaughan road, where it had thrown up a short line of breastworks. These were occupied by the 1st brigade, the 2d being on its left, and extending back to the Halifax road. In the morning, the enemy attacked with cavalry and artillery, but were soon repulsed. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, they again attacked in force, repeatedly charging the works. The fighting continued until dark, when they withdrew. During the day, we had about thirty wounded, who were temporarily dressed on the field, and afterwards carried to the hospital at Warren Station, where they were all fed, operated on, and, next day, sent by rail to City Point. October 2d, the division went into camp on the Vaughan road, and remained there until the 3d, when it returned to the old camp on the Jerusalem plank road. During the expedition, our entire loss was eighteen killed, seventy-three wounded, eighty-three missing; total, one hundred and seventy-four. The number received into hospital was fifty-seven. After our arrival in camp, I ordered the division hospital to be removed from its position near the cavalry depot to a retired field a short distance from the division encampment. The site selected was dry, the soil sandy, and the tents being on the brow of the hill, could easily be drained in wet weather. A well was dug, an oven built, and every provision was made for the comfort of the patients. The division remained in this camp during the greater part of the month. The camps were generally in good condition. There was less sickness than during September, but diarrhoeas and dysenteries still prevailed, and there were a few cases of scurvy. About the middle of the month a new brigade was formed. It consisted of the 1st Maine from the 2d brigade, the 6th Ohio from the 1st brigade, and the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, a regiment just attached to the division, which during the summer had been dismounted and served as infantry in the Fifth Corps. The 24th New York, a regiment which had been serving under similar circumstances with the Ninth Corps, was assigned to the 1st brigade. On October 25th, I received orders to send the sick to City Point, and break up the hospital preparatory to a general move. This was done on the 26th, and one hundred and eighty-one men were sent to hospital. The hospital tents were loaded in wagons and sent with the general train to City Point. I was directed to take along one army wagon, one medicine wagon and half the ambulances. In the wagon I loaded a hospital tent and all the tent-flies, with blankets, clothing and rations. Surgeon Le Moyne, of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was placed in charge of the field hospital, and medical officers and attendants were detailed as usual.

On October 26th, at three o'clock P. M., we broke camp, and marched to the Perkins house on the Weldon railroad, where we bivouacked for the night. Early next morning, we marched to the Boydtown plank road. The Second Corps went by the Wyatt road and Armstrong's mill, while we kept farther to the left, by the Halifax, Dinwiddie and Quaker roads. We encountered the enemy about daybreak, and skirmished all morning, having several men killed and wounded, who were dressed temporarily, and moved on in the ambulances with the command. About noon, we struck the Boydtown plank road, and joined the Second Corps, which had moved by a shorter route. * * During the afternoon, the rebels made a vigorous attack on General Hancock's right flank, at the same time their cavalry came up the plank road and engaged our 3d brigade. The ambulances had been parked in an open field, but the enemy's artillery rendered their position unsafe, and, after the cavalry attack on the plank road, I was directed to have them move back about a mile on the road by which we came to the point where General Davies's brigade was stationed. After the fighting had ceased, the ambulances were again brought to the front to collect the wounded. During the afternoon it began to rain, and continued raining steadily until late at night. The ambulance corps, however, brought in the wounded, including a number who had collected around the house occupied by the Second Corps as a hospital. They were all fed, and we were ordered to be ready to move at eleven o'clock P. M. The ambulances not sufficing to carry all the wounded, I took some wagons which had been captured in the morning, with two

empty ammunition wagons, and thus succeeded in carrying off all the wounded who had been collected, about one hundred in number. It is possible that, during the day, a few of the wounded may have fallen into the hands of the enemy. At eleven o'clock P. M., we moved back on the road by which we had advanced, but having considerable difficulty in crossing the wagons over the bridge at Gravelly Run, it was daylight before we reached the Halifax road. We went into camp at the Perkins house, and Surgeon Le Moyne at once made preparations for feeding the wounded and establishing a hospital. The tents and tent flies were soon put up, the wounded removed from the ambulances, their wounds were dressed, necessary operations were performed, and, by dark, they were all placed on the cars at Warren Station, and sent to City Point. The hospital was then broken up, and the division returned to its old camp. According to the regimental reports, the casualties on the 27th were twenty-seven killed, one hundred and forty-seven wounded and sixty-five missing; total, two hundred and thirty-nine. The number of wounded admitted into the field hospital was ninety-nine. October 29th, the 1st brigade moved out and encamped at McCann's Station, on the Norfolk railroad. * * October 28th, I directed Acting Staff Surgeon G. W. Lovejoy to re-establish the division hospital at the point occupied by it before our last movement. This was done on the 29th and 30th, and preparations for winter were commenced; chimneys were built, a log dining house and cook house erected, etc. * * During the month of November the division remained in camp, and as the weather became cold, the men began to build huts; but as there was no assurance of remaining long in camp, they were often put up without much regularity or uniformity. November 17th, the 1st brigade moved to the open field about the Westbrook house, and as it was thought probable that they might remain there during the winter, an order was issued from brigade headquarters directing the plan of huts, and ordering all to be erected according to the same model. The plan was a good one, and although it assigned too many men to each hut, in practice it was found that they were almost never occupied by the entire number. Each hut was intended to accommodate six men, and was to be twelve feet long, seven feet wide and from five to six feet high from the ground to the eaves. Digging down into the ground was strictly prohibited; fire-places were allowed, but no stoves. About the middle of December, several of the regiments of the 2d brigade were moved to new and better ground, and an order published regulating the formation of camps, size of huts, etc. 'The houses for the men will be built of logs or poles, six feet long, set upon end, or, if sunk into the ground, seven feet long; gable ends facing the picket lines; chimneys on left side, or facing the front of the camp; houses to be covered with shelter-tents, and four men will occupy one house.' In the 3d brigade no general orders were given respecting the size of huts, which was regulated by the several regimental commanders. * * During November, we had a number of men killed and wounded while on picket and scout. Some of these cases were wounded by buckshot, others by musket and pistol balls. Twenty of the wounded were received at the division hospital during the month. This hospital constantly improved in convenience, comfort and neatness. During the month, a new ward was established, chimneys were completed, wards were partially floored and drainage was provided for. Two hundred and three patients were admitted during November, of whom ninety were sent to City Point. These cases were chiefly fevers of severe type and chronic diarrhœa; there were also a few cases of pneumonia. The regimental monthly reports for November exhibit a marked diminution in the number of cases of acute diarrhœa, dysentery and malarial fevers, and an increase in chronic diarrhœa, bronchitis, catarrh, pneumonia and tonsillitis.

On December 1st, at an early hour in the morning, the whole division, except a few detachments left on picket, moved out on an expedition to Stony Creek Station. Fifteen ambulances accompanied the command, but no supply wagons, as we expected to return the same evening. We started from camp at four o'clock A. M., and proceeded by Lee's mill to the plank road, down which we moved about three miles; then turning to the right, crossed Jones's Hole swamp, and came to the Rowanty, where we found a party of the enemy, who were driven across before they had time to destroy the bridge. The 3d brigade was left here to hold the bridge, while the other two pushed on to the railroad at Duval's Station. The 1st brigade remained here to hold the Halifax road, while the 2d brigade pushed on, and soon came in view of Stony Creek Station. * * The rebel work at this point was captured, with one hundred and seventy prisoners and two guns. The depot and storehouses were burned. In this affair, we had a few men killed and several wounded. The wounded were brought off in ambulances, with temporary dressings merely, as we at once started on our return. Just as we reached Duval's Station, some rebel cavalry attacked the brigade which had been left there, and several of our men were wounded in the skirmish that ensued. * * We returned on the road by which we came, and reached camp about nine o'clock, completely tired out. The wounded were taken to the division hospital, and were found to be thirty-four in number. The total number of casualties during the expedition was as follows: Killed, four; wounded, thirty-eight; missing, sixteen. Next morning, they were all carefully examined, and all necessary operations performed. After this, we remained quietly in camp until the morning of December 7th, when we again set out on an expedition. Rations and forage for six days were issued, and I was directed to take along twenty ambulances and one medicine wagon. I made the usual detail of surgeons and attendants for a field hospital. We took in the ambulances two hundred and fifty rations of coffee, sugar and hard bread, together with some blankets and tent flies. The division hospital also was not disturbed, but a number of patients were ordered to be sent next day to City Point. The 13th Pennsylvania, 6th Ohio, and Battery I of the 1st U. S. Artillery, remained in camp. A few days previously, the Fifth Corps had broken camp and moved to the Jerusalem plank road, and it was understood that we were to cooperate with them. We marched by Lee's mill and Jerusalem plank road to Freeman's bridge on the Nottoway river, and thence to Sussex Court-house, where we camped for the night alongside of Crawford's division of the Fifth Corps. December 8th, we marched at five o'clock A. M. by way of Cormann's well to the Halifax road, where we came in sight of the railroad bridge over the Nottoway. * * A skirmish occurred near this place, in which we had fifteen men wounded, several of them seriously. They received surgical assistance at a temporary hospital which I established at the Chambliss house, and were afterward carried in the ambulances to Jarratt's Station, where we encamped for the night. The infantry meanwhile had torn up the railroad as far as the latter place. * * As we were to march at an early hour next morning, the wounded were not taken out of the ambulances. * * December 9th, we marched at five o'clock A. M., and proceeded along the railroad, guarding the roads while the infantry tore up the track. At Three Creeks we found a small force of the enemy, who retired as we advanced, until we reached an open plain near Bellefield, where the enemy had three strong works with ten or twelve guns in position, which they used with

effect, several of our men being killed and about ten wounded. * * When General Warren arrived he determined not to attack, but merely to hold our line and destroy the railroad up to this point. This was accomplished during the evening, and we subsequently went into camp near Three Creeks. The wounded had been sent back to this point, where a temporary hospital was established in a neighboring house. Here they were fed and their wounds dressed. After dark, the rain which had been falling during the afternoon turned to sleet, and the weather became very cold. December 10th, we were up before daylight to get everything across the river at an early hour, the expedition having been ordered to return. The rain had now ceased, but it was still cold and cloudy. * * The ambulance train moved between the two last brigades. * * The enemy followed us in rear and on the left with cavalry and artillery as far as Jarratt's Station, and during the day we had a number of men taken prisoners and fifteen wounded. * * At night the 2d brigade, which was in advance of the infantry, went into camp at Sussex Court-house. Thither I ordered the ambulance train, and the surgeon in charge established a temporary hospital at a convenient house, where fires were built, supper cooked and the wounded dressed. * * December 11th, we left Sussex Court-house at ten o'clock A. M. * * We reached our camp about ten o'clock P. M. The wounded were taken to the division hospital and provided for. December 13th, they were sent to City Point.

This expedition was extremely severe, especially upon the medical officers. The weather at times had been very wet and cold. We seldom went into camp until after dark, sometimes not until very late. The wounded then had to be dressed, and we generally marched before daylight in the morning. * * Notwithstanding the bad weather, but few cases of sickness occurred during the expedition, and, on our return, only ten men were carried in ambulances on this account. During this last night's march, however, several men had their feet frozen. The casualties during the expedition were as follows: Killed, twelve; wounded, fifty-one; missing, fifty-one; total, one hundred and fourteen. The total number of wounded received into ambulances was thirty-seven.

During our absence, the 13th Pennsylvania and the 6th Ohio went on a reconnoissance, during which their loss was two killed, eighteen wounded and one missing. * * During the rest of the month the division remained in camp, and the winter quarters were completed, so that by December 31st almost every regiment had an excellent camp." * * *

CLIII. *Extract from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department during the Expedition against the Weldon Railroad, December 7 to 12, 1864.* By Assistant Surgeon CHARLES K. WINNE, U. S. Army.

* * * "An expedition, composed of the Fifth Corps, the 3d division of the Second Corps, four batteries, General Gregg's Cavalry and a bridge train of canvas boats, having been ordered to move at daylight on December 7th, the flying hospital, composed of one medicine wagon and one hospital wagon for each brigade, with one half of the ambulances, accompanied the command. All the field companions and hospital knapsacks were directed to be filled. One hospital tent fly to be carried in each ambulance, and the boxes to be supplied with hard bread, sugar and coffee, while the hospital wagons carried stimulants, anodynes, dressings, blankets, hospital clothing, rations and hospital tents. The field hospitals of the troops about to move were left intact in charge of assistant surgeons, and all who were unable to march were sent thither. December 7th, the troops moved, the ambulances following their respective divisions, the flying hospital with the train in rear. The command moved south of Yellow Tavern, Gurley and Temple houses to Jerusalem plank road, and down this road to Hawkinsville, nineteen miles from Petersburg, where it halted until the pontoon bridge was thrown across the Nottoway river, at Freeman's Ford. A wagon having been overturned on the bridge, the crossing was so much retarded, that it was dark before all were over, and the troops bivouacked on the south side of the river. A battalion of cavalry was detailed to collect all stragglers on the road north of the river and take them to army headquarters. Eight hundred and fifty were found, four hundred and fifty belonging to 3d division, Second Corps, four hundred to the Fifth Corps. It had rained steadily the whole morning, but the soil being sandy, the march was but little retarded. December 8th, we broke camp at three o'clock A. M., marched through Sussex Court-house and Corman's well, to the North Cross house, on Halifax road, thirty miles from Petersburg, where the pontoon and other trains were parked. The weather, clear at starting, changed and became colder, with high wind at night, and heavy frost. The ambulances had been comparatively free during the day, many men requiring only a short rest to enable them to resume the march, and the remainder being returned to their respective commands on going into camp. During the night the troops were engaged in tearing up the railroad and destroying the road as far as practicable. December 9th, the troops were engaged all day destroying the railroad, the cavalry going as far as Bellefield, opposite Hicksford, on Meherrin river, found the bridge at that point protected by seven or eight guns, supported by infantry in field works, and it was not deemed advisable to attempt to force a passage. Here a short engagement occurred with some loss in the cavalry. It was very cold all day, with rain and sleet at night. Many of the men became intoxicated on apple whiskey, found in nearly all the houses on the road. December 10th, the return march commenced, with the wagon train in advance, guarded by the 1st division, and the ambulances in advance of their respective divisions, two only following in the rear of each. The cavalry, with the exception of one brigade, returned to Sussex Court-house by the road we marched out, the infantry marched by another road. It was thawing, and the roads were very heavy during the day. We bivouacked a mile south of Sussex Court-house. The 3d division bringing up the rear, was attacked twice by rebel cavalry, and formed in line; two men received flesh wounds. I visited the cavalry hospital at Sussex Court-house on the 11th and learned that forty men had been wounded since the expedition started. We reached Nottoway river about noon, the troops all crossed before dark and camped along the Jerusalem plank road from Hawkinsville to the Belcher house. December 12th, the march was resumed and troops went into camp between Halifax and Jerusalem plank road by five o'clock P. M. During the expedition, the troops were exposed to great vicissitudes of weather and endured great fatigue and hardship. Two fractures were treated at the flying hospital, one received in tearing up the road, the other in felling timber." * * *

CLIV. *Report on the Treatment of Diseases and Injuries in the Army of the Potomac during 1864.* By Assistant Surgeon J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. Army.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of my observations upon the treatment adopted by the medical officers of the army of the Potomac for the various diseases and injuries occurring among the troops during the spring and summer of 1864. In the majority of instances, and especially in the case of the wounded, the patients have been sent to depot hospitals in the rear, within forty-eight hours after their entrance into the field hospitals. The primary treatment of the sick and wounded has been furnished almost exclusively in the division hospitals, the regimental medical officers having been able to do but little for the serious cases. The organization of the medical staff of these hospitals has been essentially that prescribed by Dr. Letterman, viz.: One surgeon in charge of the hospital, three operating surgeons, each with two or three assistants, one medical officer to provide food and shelter, and one to act as recorder, the last-named officer being usually assisted by the chaplains and by one or two hospital stewards. The surgeons-in-chief of divisions have usually made their headquarters at their field hospitals, and have thus, in part, performed the duty of the surgeon-in-chief of the hospital. The corps of the army have almost always acted as units in the several battles, and the division hospitals of each corps have therefore been placed together, forming a sort of corps hospital, the location of which has usually been selected by the corps medical director and chief ambulance officer; thus removing one of the principal motives which formerly impelled the surgeon-in-chief of division to remain at headquarters and ascertain the position of the line of battle of the division, in order that he might place his hospital properly. Owing to the rapid and extensive movements of the army, necessitating prompt action in the disposal of the wounded, it was necessary that the corps medical directors should be able to find the surgeons-in-chief of divisions at any moment, which was best effected by having them all stationed at the point where the work was to be done, viz., the hospital. The presence of the surgeons-in-chief of divisions at their hospitals has undoubtedly been of great benefit to these institutions; but, on the other hand, there has been too little supervision of the medical officers at the advance depots near the line of battle, and complaints that no medical officer could be found near the front when an engagement was going on have been frequent, and in some cases well founded. The operating surgeons have been in most cases the surgeons-in-chief of brigades, which is equivalent to saying that they have been the medical officers who have been longest in the service, and, as a general rule, have had the most practical experience. The habitual absence of the surgeons-in-chief of brigades from the front has probably had more to do with the want of system complained of and has been of greater detriment than the absence of surgeons-in-chief of divisions. During an engagement each division hospital is a general hospital, receiving wounded from all divisions and corps if necessary. The medical officers sent to the front with their regiments formed brigade depots in the Fifth and Sixth Corps, in the Second Corps they usually followed their regiments. In the Ninth Corps they were ordered by the corps medical director to remain within three hundred yards of the line of battle at all times, each being behind his own regiment, a position in which they were about as useless as they well could be. The best and most complete system in all its parts was that adopted by Surgeon J. J. Milhau, U. S. A., medical director of the Fifth Corps. He proceeded on the principle that a medical officer is a general staff officer and a regimental officer only in name. The medical officers were collected in groups behind each division, as near the front as an ambulance could be brought, and two or three ambulances stood close by ready to move. This was called the ambulance picket. Each medical officer had a pocket case and a hospital knapsack, or field companion. The position was protected from musketry fire, either by the nature of the ground, or by a small breastwork of logs and earth, thick enough to stop a rifle ball, and a small hospital flag was planted on the top. Further to the rear, in a position as secure as possible from shell and musketry, was the ambulance picket reserve, where eight or ten ambulances were kept in readiness. A medicine wagon was also on the spot when no engagement was going on or imminent. When one ambulance came in loaded, another passed out from the picket reserve to take its place. During a battle all the ambulances of the corps were at the reserve, with the exception of those on picket, or moving to the hospitals with wounded. In this way but few ambulances were under fire at any one time, and yet they were always ready. The labor of receiving, collecting and transporting wounded from the front to the ambulance picket was performed by the stretcher-bearers, under the direction of the officers of the ambulance corps. When no active operations were going on, a regular sick call was held daily at the advance depots, and all wounded and seriously sick were sent back at once to the division hospitals, temporary dressings having first been applied to their wounds. Very little prescribing was done. If the case required any treatment beyond a cathartic, or an opium or quinine pill, it was usually sent at once to hospital. During a march many cases of sunstroke come under the hands of the regimental surgeons. I have seen about forty cases of different grades of severity, from slight dizziness, with inability to walk straight, to violent epileptiform convulsions and almost immediate death. The treatment usually adopted has been to carry the patient into the shade, loosen the clothing about the upper part of the body, saturate the head with cold water, and administer a small drink of whisky. In some cases a piece of lint, saturated with chloroform, was placed on the epigastrium, producing rapid and severe counter irritation. I have seen excellent results in three cases from the administration of a drachm of aromatic spirits of ammonia. Cases of heat apoplexy have also occurred during marches made on hot sultry summer nights; for example, that made by the Second Corps to Deep Bottom on the 27th of July. The principal diseases have been miasmatic in character, bowel affections being especially prevalent, which presented a marked remittent type, and yielded readily to anti-periodics. A scorbutic element, complicating other diseases, was first noticed at Cool Arbor. The first decided case of scurvy I saw, was on the 14th of June. The sufferer was a captain in the Ninth Corps. His gums were spongy and bleeding slightly; he had been sick one week. After the army crossed the James, a number of well marked cases occurred, and many other patients showed more or less decided symptoms. The medical officers have been prompt to recognize this trouble, and have treated it with as good diet as was obtainable, whisky, iron and quinine, and the chlorate of potash have also been favorite remedies. I recommended the use of small doses of permanganate of potash in two or three cases, but do not know the results. Typhoid and typho-malarial fevers have been constantly present since the 1st of June. Well marked cases of typho-malarial fever were first observed at Cool Arbor, at the same time as the scorbutic taint mentioned above. In these fevers, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the malarial element is always predominant at the commencement, the

typhoid element making its appearance on the fifth or sixth day, and gradually becoming more prominent. Much uncertainty and difference of opinion exists among the medical officers as to the diagnosis between typhoid and typho-malarial fevers, and the statistics of these two diseases, as shown by the monthly reports of sick and wounded, will be of little or no value in determining the relative frequency or mortality of each. The treatment adopted is nearly alike for the two diseases, and has been usually expectant, nutritious diet and stimulants being given freely. Typho-malarial fever is very often diagnosed as remittent fever in its commencement, and is treated as such with ten-grain doses of quinine, early in the morning, the usual time of remission.

The character of the surgery performed in the field hospitals during the campaign has been unprecedentedly good. The majority of cases have been properly dressed, and operated on, before being sent to the rear, and, for this reason, the number of primary operations has been very great. The great majority of wounds have been caused by the conoidal ball; but few wounds from grape or canister having been observed. The treatment of flesh wounds has been simple and uniform, consisting of a small piece of wet lint placed on the wound, or wounds, and retained in position by a turn of bandage, or slip of plaster. The common adhesive plaster has been less frequently used than in former campaigns, partly because means of heat are necessary to apply it properly, and partly because it is thought to be somewhat irritating to the skin, and liable to produce erythematous inflammation. Gelatine plaster has been more largely used, and, in many cases, where formerly a bandage would have been applied, its cleanliness, ease of application, and the facilities it affords for examining or redressing the part being the principal arguments in its favor.

The anæsthetic commonly used has been a mixture of ether and chloroform, in the proportion of one part of the latter to two of the former. Pure chloroform has been much used however, and several deaths have occurred from its effects. * *

In gunshot fractures of the cranial bones, the general practice has been to remove the fragments of bone which are depressed, the bone gouge forceps being used to cut away enough of the sound bone, when necessary, to permit of the introduction of an elevator. I know of but four cases in which the trephine has been applied, and in none of them was its use necessary. I have observed thirty-one cases in which the frontal bone was penetrated, seven of whom died within forty-eight hours. In two of them the ball was removed from the frontal sinus, the posterior wall of which did not appear to have been penetrated. But five cases of penetration of the occipital bone have come under my notice, two of which proved fatal within forty-eight hours. Medical officers generally agree that wounds of the posterior part of the cranium are more immediately fatal than those of the anterior part, and my own experience at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg is to the same effect. Stupor, delirium and convulsions appear earlier in the former class of cases. May this not be due in part to the fact that the great sinuses, by which the blood is conveyed from the brain, are more likely to be interfered with in a fracture of the occipital bone? Of four hundred and thirty-four cases of penetrating wounds of the cranium, there were one hundred and fifty-nine deaths in field hospitals, as shown by the classified returns, being thirty-nine per centum of deaths. This includes, however, the moribund cases, who died on the way to, or immediately after entering the hospital, and did not become subjects of treatment. Of eighty-six cases taken consecutively from the nominal lists, twenty-eight died in the field hospitals, being thirty-three per centum, six of the remainder died in the depot hospitals, and ten in northern hospitals, making the total known percentage of deaths to be fifty-one.

In gunshot injuries of the facial bones, it has appeared to me that the majority of surgeons were too much disposed to remove all fragments, forgetting the superior vitality of these bones. * * I have seen three cases in which the whole of one side of the lower jaw has been disarticulated and removed, an operation which, as a primary one at least, can hardly ever be required in my opinion.

Penetrating wounds of the thorax have been, in most cases, treated like simple flesh wounds, with the exception that the lint is often applied dry to close the wound. A small number of cases have been hermetically sealed with collodion, by the process of Assistant Surgeon Howard, U. S. A. This mode of treatment is regarded with disfavor by the majority of the medical officers of this army. Those belonging to the 3d division, Second Corps, however, have adopted the method, and have practiced it in a number of cases. I have seen two cases thus treated, and I consider it valuable when there is profuse hæmorrhage and great dyspnœa, as a primary and temporary mode of treatment. In such cases the immediate relief it affords is marked; quiet, tranquil respiration follows, and the grave symptoms are rapidly ameliorated. The benefit gained, however, ceases entirely when the process of suppuration has set in, a process which this mode of treatment does not at all prevent.

After the battle of Gettysburg, six cases, in which the hermetically sealing process had been practiced by Dr. Howard, were left in the hospital of the 2d division of the Fifth Corps, of which I was at that time surgeon-in-charge. An assistant surgeon was left by Dr. Howard to take charge of these cases, and carry out his peculiar mode of treatment, and a written order was given by Dr. Letterman, that these cases should not be interfered with. All of these men died within eighteen days. On two of them I had autopsies made, which revealed empyema and pleuro pneumonia. In neither case had the sealed wounds healed. In one case a fragment of woollen shirt lay in the cavity of the chest. The results of this mode of treatment cannot be obtained in the field hospitals; and when the cases get to the rear, I think most surgeons remove the hermetical dressings, when suppuration sets in, and allow the pus to escape by its natural outlet. Of the operation of tapping for empyema, proposed by Dr. Howard in these cases, I know of but one instance, and that proved fatal. While the hermetical closure of the wound has good effects at first, as I have before stated, yet that part of the process which consists in paring the edges of the wound, merely inflicts useless pain on the patient. Practically, a little dry lint applied to the wound soon forms a hermetical closure, and answers every purpose, especially, if, as in most cases, the hæmorrhage is but slight. * * Of eight hundred and fifty-eight cases of penetrating wounds of the thorax, as reported by the classified returns, two hundred and ninety-five died in the field hospitals, being a mortality of thirty-four per centum. This percentage, like that of wounds of the cranium, is erroneous, and for the same reason. Of two hundred and seventeen cases taken consecutively from the nominal lists, fifty-four died in field hospitals, making the mortality twenty-five per centum. Eight of the remaining cases died at the depot hospitals, and ten in northern hospitals, making the total known mortality to be thirty-three per centum.

Of six hundred and fifty-four cases of penetrating wounds of the abdomen, reported by classified returns, three hundred

and twenty-six died in field hospitals, making a mortality of fifty-five per centum. The number of deaths from this form of injury has been thirty-four per centum of the whole number of deaths in field hospitals. The treatment has consisted in returning the viscera, if protruded, and applying simple dressings. In these cases, I have seen the wound hermetically sealed with collodion, and I would recommend the practice. When the protrusion consists of a small knuckle of omentum only, some medical officers prefer to leave it in situ to act as a natural plug for the wound.

The mode of treatment adopted in gunshot fractures of the long bones has varied somewhat with different surgeons, but the general practice has been either to amputate at once, or to remain content with removing such fragments as were completely separated, and then to apply splints. Formal resections of portions of the shafts of long bones have seldom been performed, and the larger number of operating surgeons condemn such operations as dangerous and useless. The tendency to operative interference in such cases has, however, in my opinion, been too great. I do not mean that amputation has been too much resorted to. Indeed the error in this respect has certainly been in the opposite direction, viz.: attempting to preserve limbs which should properly have been removed; but when it has been decided to preserve the limb, too much stress has, in many cases, been laid on the necessity of the careful removal of every splinter or fragment of bone, even if not displaced and still firmly attached to the periosteum. This has often required long incisions and much disturbance of the soft parts. I have seen number of these operations performed. The instruments used were generally the bone gouge and sequestrum forceps; and strength, instead of skill, seemed to be the chief requisite.

When a conoidal ball passes through a long bone, the tibia for instance, in its middle third, there will usually be from two to four large fragments, and from three to six smaller ones. Two of the large fragments will, generally, be but slightly displaced; they will, in fact, rather be fissured than broken off, and one extremity will be held in close apposition to the unfractured bone by periosteum, and ligamentous expansions of the origin of muscular fibres or attachment of intermuscular fascia. These large fragments should not be disturbed. They will not usually lose their vitality, and they will act as centres for the effusion of new bony material. The smaller fragments, which are usually derived from that part of the bone receiving the impact of the ball, will be entirely separated and much displaced, often lying across the axis of the limb, and these are the fragments which should be removed. An incision of two inches in length will be sufficient for this purpose, and a pair of dressing forceps will afford sufficient power. The argument usually used by those surgeons who remove all the fragments is, that they leave the periosteum, and that this will produce new bone. But why force the periosteum to reproduce that which, if left, it could much more easily nourish? It is proper to mention in this place a method of treating these fractures, introduced by Assistant Surgeon Howard, U. S. A., of which I have seen two or three cases. This consists in fastening the broken ends together by means of silver wire passed through holes made in the bone with a drill, all fragments having first been removed. In the majority of cases the rough ends are to be sawed off in such a manner that the plane of the section may be at an angle of forty-five degrees to the axis of the bone. Two or three wires are then passed through, perpendicular to the axis of the bone, and made fast. The possible good to be derived from this operation is twofold, according to Dr. Howard's views: First, the securing immobility of the fractured bone; second, the irritation of the wires causing bone material to be thrown out. The immobility obtained may, in most instances, be nearly perfect, if the operation be properly performed. The disadvantages are simply the dangers arising from a formal resection in continuity of the shaft of a long bone.

* * I have seen two cases treated in this manner: one of fracture of the humerus, the other of the femur; death occurred in the latter case. I do not consider the operation as one to be recommended, nor is it generally approved of by medical officers.

Three forms of splints for fracture of the femur have been used: First, the long straight splint, made from a piece of board or fence paling; second, Smith's anterior splint, the suspension being effected from the top of the ambulance, when the patient was sent to depot hospital; third, the double inclined plane, made of pieces of a hard-board box, or of Smith's anterior splint, placed posteriorly. The method mostly preferred is the long straight splint, the uninjured limb being used as a secondary splint on the opposite side. I have seen two cases in which straw splints, and two in which splints made of small pine boughs bound into a kind of fascine by a roll of bandage, were used. These were easily adapted to the limb, and were very comfortable. I have also seen some exceedingly ingenious splints, for fractures of the upper extremity, made from small boughs.

Of six hundred and sixty-eight fractures of the femur reported by the classified returns, one hundred and ninety-two were of the upper, two hundred and forty-two of the middle, and two hundred and twenty-four of the lower third; seventy-seven of these died in field hospitals, being a mortality of twelve per centum. Amputation was performed in three hundred and thirty-seven cases, or rather more than half of the whole number. This proportion of amputations is, however, incorrect, because many amputations of the lower third of the thigh, for wounds of the knee joint, are included in it. Of one hundred and eighty-four cases taken consecutively from the nominal lists, eighty-one were of the right femur, seventy-nine of the left, and twenty-four not specified. Amputation was performed in eighty-one cases, or forty-four per centum, which is about the correct proportion. The number of deaths in field hospital was twenty-one, or twelve per centum, the same as that given above. Five of the remainder are known to have died in depot hospital and nineteen in northern hospitals, making the total known mortality to be twenty-four per centum.

In cases of penetrating wounds of the joints, the practice has varied greatly with different surgeons. For instance, in penetrating wounds of the knee joint, amputation is performed in every case in some hospitals; in others, it is only performed where there is fracture of the bony structures. The figures given by the classified returns are valueless as regards this form of injury. Thus, of five hundred and thirty-two cases reported by them, amputation is mentioned as performed in seventy cases only, with five deaths in field hospital. Of one hundred and six cases taken consecutively from the nominal lists, forty-one were amputated. The cause of these errors in the classified returns is given in part in the remarks on amputation of the thigh. It is probable that primary amputation has been performed in about one-half of the cases of injury of the knee joint. The operation is usually performed at the junction of the middle and lower thirds of the thigh, through the medullary cavity, a method which is, in my opinion, faulty. The section can almost always be made below the termination of the medullary canal. The advantages gained by this method need hardly be specified. Amputation through the knee joint has very seldom been practiced. I know of but four cases, in two of which it was performed by Assistant Surgeon George M. McGill, U. S. A.

Even in cases of wounds of the upper portion of the tibia, amputation is usually performed through the lower third of the femur. The mode of operation used by Dr. McGill was as follows: The anterior flap contained the patella; the posterior flap was long, and made by cutting from without inward. The cartilage and synovial membrane were not disturbed. In one case, the ball was found slightly imbedded in the external condyle, having entered from the joint aspect. It was removed by an elevator, and its bed scooped out. In this case union took place very rapidly, and when the man was sent away from the army he was apparently well. After reaching a northern hospital, sloughing phagedæna attacked the stump. A second amputation was performed at the lower third of femur, and death soon followed.

A number of cases of excision of the shoulder and elbow joints have come under my observation. The cases have almost all been well selected, and the operations skilfully performed. The straight incision over the anterior portion of the joint has been the method generally used for the shoulder. * *

I know of but three cases in which excision of the hip joint was performed. Two of the patients died within four days. The third case, I have been unable to trace. * * The method of amputation almost universally preferred is either the circular, or very short skin flaps, with a circular cut through the muscles.

A very large number of wounds of the palm of the hand and of the fingers have been observed. In many of them the skin was blackened with powder, and the injury was probably self inflicted. The usual cause alleged is the accidental discharge of their own or a comrade's musket. Amputation of the injured fingers, in such cases, has been usually performed without the use of an anæsthetic.

Of wounds of large arteries, there have been between ten and twenty cases. Two cases of ligation of the femoral have been seen by me, both were doing well when sent to the rear.

The Nclaton probe has been used freely by many surgeons, and I have seen several cases in which it proved of the greatest service in detecting the presence of a ball embedded in bone. I have also seen two cases in which a lead pencil, having an ivory head, was used for the same purpose, and with perfect success. I consider the probe as a valuable addition to the surgical armamentarium, and would respectfully recommend that one be added to every pocket case. The instruments furnished to surgeons have usually been of excellent quality, and have been kept in good order. In the bustle and confusion around an operating table, it often happens that surgical needles get mislaid and lost, and I would respectfully suggest that an extra supply of needles should be among the stores kept for issue by the medical purveyor. All these needles should be triangular, and the greater number of them straight.

The nominal lists of wounded contain undoubtedly many errors of diagnosis, and are often very incomplete; but when the circumstances under which they are made out are taken into consideration, the wonder will be that they are as perfect as they are. From five hundred to one thousand wounded men are often brought into a division hospital, within four or six hours. They come in from all sides and select, often, their own places if they are slightly wounded, preferring to pitch their own shelter tents on the outskirts of the hospital. Had the recorder all the data before him, he could not make out nominal lists for more than six hundred per day; but he is expected to examine each case, and often to wait until dressings are removed. Of course, he must usually take the statements of the patients themselves; the chaplains and hospital stewards who assist always do this. In some hospitals each patient, as soon as recorded, is marked with a small strip of bandage tied into his button hole, that none may be counted twice. The column in the blank nominal lists marked "Nature of Injury," is differently filled out by different surgeons, some simply use the terms "slight" and "severe" to describe all wounds, whether flesh or fractures, penetrating or parietal; and thus, when the classified return is made up, a severe flesh wound of the thigh will often be set down as a fracture. The most complete nominal lists furnished have been from the 4th division hospital, Fifth Corps; the most incomplete from the 1st division, Fifth Corps, and from the Cavalry Corps. The greatest amount of suffering to the wounded has occurred, necessarily, during their transit from the field to the depot hospital. Army wagons have, necessarily, been much used, and the distance travelled has usually been ten and twenty miles, the patients on several occasions remaining from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in the wagons. The field hospitals have, at all times, had ample supplies, with the exception, in some instances, of bedding and hospital clothing. After the army crossed the James river these hospitals became much more permanent, and their comfort was, of course, largely increased. My personal observations among the field hospitals ceased after the 1st of July, after which time I was confined to my tent by illness. I have notes, more or less complete, of about one hundred cases of fractures, etc., but they present no points of very special interest; the general result of the whole I have embodied in my report. Want of time during the active part of the campaign, to make any extended professional observations must be my excuse for the incompleteness of this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. BILLINGS, *Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.*

Surgeon THOS. A. MCPARLIN, U. S. A., *Medical Director.*

CLV. *Report of the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, from January 1, 1865, to the Close of the War.* By SURGEON THOMAS A. MCPARLIN, U. S. ARMY.

209, G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1865.*

GENERAL: In January this army was composed of the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Corps, the Second Cavalry Division, the Artillery Reserve, the Provost Marshal General's Brigade, the Engineer Brigade and the Signal Corps. The troops were comfortably quartered for the season, so far as compatible with their duties and position in the line of works investing Petersburg and confronting the army of Northern Virginia. No important movement occurred during the month of January. During December, 1864, the supply of fresh vegetables ceased. This deprivation continued so long that, in March, the subject was brought to the attention of the commanding general. On April 29th, the medical inspector of the Second Corps officially reported the supply of vegetables to be inadequate to preserve a proper standard of health in the command, citing the prevalence of diarrhœa of an obstinate and exhausting character as attributable to this circumstance. It should be remarked that the

deficiency of fresh vegetables was attributed by the subsistence department to want of transportation. On the 13th of January, it was recommended that cooking by companies be enforced and attention re-invited to existing orders requiring it (General Orders No. 52, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 15, 1863). On the 24th of January the rebel fleet came down from Richmond to the lower end of Dutch Gap Canal, but after suffering the loss of one of its vessels, exploded by a shell from our batteries on the right bank of the James river, the fleet steamed back. I had taken measures from the original occupancy of the depot to have the supplies of the medical purveyor kept afloat and ready for movement should any contingency require it. Preparations for a military operation were made early in February, and it became necessary to clear the field hospitals and commands of all who were unable to participate in it. Over two thousand were sent down to the depot hospital in thirty-six hours, chiefly at night, the railroad conducting its ordinary business in the meantime. On the 5th of February, the movement to Dabney's mills and Hatcher's Run began. The 2d cavalry division moving by Reams's Station and Rowanty Creek, made a demonstration toward Dinwiddie Court-house, returning by Rowanty and the Boydtown and Vaughan roads, to guard the extreme left of our line, which had been advanced by the Second Corps and extended by the Fifth Corps, which coöperated on the left of the Second. Two divisions of the Sixth Corps were in reserve and ready to support when required. I have no data by which to detail the operations which followed, and will briefly state that the Second and Fifth Corps were attacked by the enemy; that the Fifth lost some of the ground over which it had advanced, but that a permanent position in advance was maintained and the lines extended two or three miles to the left. Roads were corduroyed and the railroad extended correspondingly to the left. The wounded were not very far from their established division hospitals, and after receiving necessary surgical attention were sent from Patrick Station, very promptly, by rail to City Point. The following number of wounded were admitted to field hospital, and afterward sent to depot hospital from this movement, between February 5th and 9th: Admitted to corps hospitals: Second Corps, eighty; Fifth Corps, six hundred and eighty-one; Sixth Corps, ten; 2d division of cavalry, seventy-seven; total, eight hundred and forty-eight. Admitted to depot hospital at City Point, eight hundred and twenty-eight. In March orders were issued requiring the division hospitals to be kept clear of sick and wounded who would be in the way in case of any sudden movement. On my application hospital cars were placed on the military railroad, greatly improving the mode of transporting sick and wounded to City Point. In view of the importance and magnitude of the approaching operations, and of possible coöperative movements by other armies, the attention of the commanding general was invited in February to the propriety of having a reserve train of ambulances kept by the quartermaster's department from which deficiencies in the corps trains might be promptly filled, and subject to my order whenever emergency might demand. The application did not receive favorable action. A material reduction was unexpectedly announced, at this time, in the number of army wagons authorized for the medical and hospital department. Much property was therefore turned in before the campaign commenced, but it became necessary afterward to throw out and abandon many articles, as the rains of March 29th and 30th made the roads for a time impassable for heavily laden wagons. The proper subsistence of officers and their servants in field hospitals and the best mode of avoiding possible abuses, had attracted my attention, and some diversity of management was tolerated for a few months in order to arrive at a correct system. I became convinced, finally, that no charges should be made against wounded officers, and that their admission and continuance in field hospitals should be encouraged. At the same time they should be required to furnish a ration, which recent legislation and orders had authorized and facilitated. The circular of March 24th was therefore issued. In March I caused the regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons, on duty in the depot hospitals at City Point, to be returned to their regiments in the field, replacing them by contract physicians who were sent to me by the Surgeon General. Although all able-bodied soldiers, detailed as attendants at the depot hospital, had been replaced by musicians, their commanders still made frequent applications for the relief of their detailed bandsmen, drummers, buglers, etc. It became therefore desirable to have the services of hired nurses or of numbers of the veteran reserve corps for duty in the hospital. After consultation with the assistant adjutant general, the subject was brought to the attention of the Surgeon General, but reliable contract nurses were difficult to obtain and the great demand upon the veteran reserve corps for nurses, cooks, etc., for general hospitals, precluded any detail for the depot hospitals at City Point. Had a hospital corps been properly organized during the war, I am persuaded that good material would have been attracted to it and the public service would have been greatly benefitted thereby. The sick and wounded need seldom have passed out of the hands of the medical department until they reached the depot of the army again, and many thousands who entered the convalescent camps and rendezvouses to be detained, and in many cases lost to the fighting force, could have been, to a great extent, directly returned to their commands for duty. March 25th, at half past four A. M., the enemy assaulted the front of the Ninth Corps in force, moving in three columns, one sweeping to the left toward battery 9, and one to the right on Fort Haskell, while the Third moved forward directly toward Fort Steadman. Assistant Surgeon S. Adams, in the appended report, describes the operation of the medical department during this affair. At the same time the enemy attacked the front of the Second Corps, but was repulsed. The Second Corps had four hundred and forty-four wounded who were attended to and forwarded to depot hospital at City Point by noon of the following day. After the disaster sustained by the enemy in the Fort Steadman affair, comparative quiet was obtained for a brief period. But after three days of preparation, during which three divisions from the army of the James were brought over to coöperate and the 2d division of cavalry was detached to report to General Sheridan, the grand campaign of 1865 was inaugurated.

The operations of the medical department of the cavalry from January 1st to the 28th of March, are described in the accompanying report of the surgeon-in-chief, Assistant Surgeon E. J. Marsh, U. S. A. The positions of the several corps on the 29th of March were as follows extending westward from the Appomattox: The Ninth Corps; the Sixth Corps; the two newly joined divisions of the Eighteenth Corps, and the 1st division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, from the army of the James; the Second Corps and the Fifth Corps. The cavalry under General Sheridan was operating near Dinwiddie Court-house on the extreme left. The depot hospital at City Point was accessible by railroad from as far westward as Humphrey's Station, near the Second and Fifth Corps camps and field hospitals, and convenient, by intermediate stations, with all the other corps. The medical purveying depot maintained a constant battle-field supply in thirty-six wagons at the front, which parked and advanced with the general headquarter train. The subjoined memorandum of dates and occurrences, as an outline of the campaign, may

be referred to in connection with the accompanying detailed descriptions and reports. March 29th, Fifth Corps engaged on the Quaker road. March 30th, Fifth Corps engaged on the White Oak road. Second Corps advancing, shortens and straightens its line. General Sheridan's cavalry engage the enemy near Dinwiddie Court-house. March 31st, Fifth Corps and Miles's division of the Second Corps engaged the enemy in the afternoon. In the morning it rained very heavily. April 1st, the cavalry of General Sheridan and Fifth Corps detached from the army of the Potomac, defeat the enemy at Five Forks. April 2d, general assault before daylight on the enemy's lines and works defending Petersburg. The Sixth and Ninth Corps break the lines, driving the enemy and making Petersburg untenable. Petersburg and Richmond evacuated April 3d. Pursuit of the army of Northern Virginia retreating toward Danville. April 4th, pursuit of army of Northern Virginia continued. April 5th, pursuit continued. At Jetersville, the cavalry had a slight affair, holding the enemy. The Second Corps come up and take position for attack. The enemy withdraw in the night. April 6th, battle of Sailors' Creek, in which the cavalry and the Sixth Corps were engaged, resulting in the surrender of Ewell and other Confederate generals with several thousand prisoners. April 7th, pursuit and skirmishes with the enemy toward High Bridge, Farmville and beyond. April 8th, the enemy retreating toward Lynchburg on the road from Farmville toward Appomattox Court-house, is checked in front on the 9th of April by the divisions of the army of the James, under General Ord, the Fifth Corps under General Griffin, and the cavalry; the whole under command of General Sheridan. General Meade having the Second and Sixth Corps massed, and pressing against the enemy's rear for attack, received a request for cessation of hostilities with a view to surrender. Terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia to General Grant were arranged and announced in the afternoon.

The reports of the medical directors of the Second and Fifth Corps, and of the medical inspectors of the Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps, of the ambulance officer of the Second Corps, and of the inspector at army headquarters, describe in so full and interesting a manner the operations of the medical department during the campaign that it is unnecessary for me to do more than to refer to these papers which are appended. After the capture of Petersburg the chief medical officer of the depot hospital was ordered to push forward to the most advanced depot of the army, to which railroad facilities were extended, a sub-depot field hospital to receive and care for wounded until they could be transported to City Point. For this purpose a train was ordered on the 3d, and started on the 7th of April with twenty-five medical officers, two hundred hospital tent flies, together with dressings and food for four days for twenty-five hundred wounded. Three hospital stewards and one hundred detailed men accompanied the train, taking axes, spades, cooking utensils and necessary articles for organizing a movable depot hospital, designed more especially to afford temporary food, shelter, medical supplies and attendance for the wounded. It was my design to have this advance hospital move along the railroad with the general depot at the front, but the brevity and decisive character of the campaign made it unnecessary to carry it beyond Burke's Station, where it was discontinued April 30th, after an existence of eighteen days. The chief medical officer at City Point had been instructed, March 28th, to be prepared to expand his hospitals to the utmost capacity at short notice, to send off in hospital transports as many of the cases as were proper for general hospital, and, upon the contingency of a great battle, to telegraph to the Surgeon General for additional facilities for transportation. The wounded of the Second and Fifth Corps during the extension of our lines to the left, March 29th, 30th and 31st, numbered fifteen hundred and fifty-five; they were received on the field at Spain's house, Quaker church, the "Chimneys" and the division hospitals near the Cumming's house. The regular division hospitals of the Sixth and Ninth Corps were not moved until after the army had captured Petersburg and started west in pursuit of the army of Northern Virginia. In the actions around Dinwiddie and Five Forks the wounded of the cavalry and Fifth Corps, three hundred and eighty-two in number, were sent to the Methodist church field hospital April 1st, and thence by ambulances and wagons in great part to Humphrey's Station, on the railroad; the remainder accompanied the Fifth Corps and were sent to Sutherland Station, on the South-side railroad, ten miles from Petersburg. On the request of the medical director of the cavalry, I directed that the wounded of General Sheridan's command should be received in the cavalry corps hospital, under the direction of the chief medical officer of the depot hospital at City Point, and subsequently I gave authority for the admission of wounded from the cavalry into any of the corps hospitals at the front. I believe that in this way the cavalry was disencumbered and its movements facilitated under the arrangements already made. While the system in use enabled me readily to accord the facilities desired, it could have been expanded even beyond these requirements. The number of wounded during the general assault upon the forts and works before Petersburg, April 2d, was nineteen hundred and seventy-two; they were received in the regular division hospitals of the Sixth and Ninth Corps. The wounded of General Miles's division of the Second Corps, on the same day, numbered two hundred and seventy-two. They were received at Moody's house, near Five Forks. The rebel wounded found in Petersburg April 3d, were allowed to remain in the confederate general hospital under charge of their own surgeons, and generally throughout the campaign they were moved as little as possible until they were able to be paroled and sent home. I desired for many reasons to have our own wounded kept out of Petersburg, and as ample accommodations and comforts were prepared at City Point, they were ordered to be sent there without delay, to be transferred northward as soon as possible. Several days elapsed before the railroad from City Point was available beyond Petersburg, and it was necessary to repair and change the gauge of the railroad from Petersburg toward Danville, April 7th. When it was completed as far as Wilson's Station, the sub-depot hospital was moved to that point and received several hundred wounded, chiefly from the cavalry of General Sheridan. The wounded from the operations around Jetersville, Amelia Springs, Sailors' Creek, High Bridge, Farmville and beyond were sent from those places, and from the Brooks and Vaughan houses and Appomattox Court-house to Burke's Station, after April 6th. The presence of the Ninth Corps at that place made it convenient and proper to receive the wounded in the division hospitals of that corps, established as a depot for wounded, until the sub-depot hospital could be brought up. This was then at Wilson's Station. The medical purveyor's train was at Burke's Station and ready to supply whatever was required at the depot or at the front. For this last purpose it passed on to Farmville on the 9th of April. About two thousand wounded and five hundred sick were received at Burke's Station from the different corps. The sub-depot hospital established by Surgeon Bendell received, from April 9th to 30th, six hundred and sixty sick, and one hundred and ninety-two wounded. Of these, five died, and eight hundred and thirty-eight were sent by railroad to the hospital at City Point. The ambulance train of the Ninth Corps and the captured ambulances and empty wagons were used in addition to the other ambulance trains in the collection and transfer of wounded from the battle-

fields, of which Burke's Station was the depot. After the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, several hundred Confederate wounded, and those of our own men whom it was improper to move, at Farnville, were cared for in a most comfortable hospital there. Surgeon Blackwood, Surgeon Evans and Surgeon Wolf, U. S. V., acted as chief medical officers. The latter remained after the army of the Potomac marched towards Alexandria. The wounded of all corps and services were received and thoroughly cared for. The last of our wounded were sent down from Burke's Station April 13th, to City Point, but scattering cases continued to be received in depot hospitals at City Point, until April 20th. April 30th, I ordered the assistant medical purveyor to discontinue the sub-depot at Burke's Station, and proceed with train and supplies to City Point and report to Medical Purveyor Brinton. The Sixth Corps was then at Danville, where it remained some time. Other corps of the army marched for Alexandria early in May. The depot hospital, army of the Potomac, at City Point, was ordered to be reduced twenty-five hundred beds, April 30th, to be moved to Alexandria, May 4th, and to be finally discontinued May 25th. After the cases had been disposed of by transfer to general hospital in Washington and Alexandria for discharge from service, the establishment ceased to exist. The purveying depot, which was reduced in May, was discontinued and the property turned in at Washington in June. The contracts of acting assistant and acting staff surgeons were cancelled upon the breaking up of the army. On the 30th of June, 1865, the army of the Potomac ceased to exist as an organization.

Of the fund in my hand accruing from tax on the sales of newspapers in the army of the Potomac, I have applied to the purchase of luxuries for the hospitals and necessary articles for the transaction of the business of the medical department since last report, five thousand and seventy dollars and thirty-five cents. The amount received since January 1, 1865, has been six thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars. On hand December 31, 1864, per last report, nine thousand and twenty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents. The balance remaining in my hands upon the breaking up of the army of the Potomac, June 29, 1865, was, therefore, ten thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents. This balance, pursuant to proceedings and recommendation of the board appointed by Special Order No. 163, headquarters army of the Potomac, and approved by the commanding general, was turned over by me, July 1, 1865, to the Surgeon General in trust, to be made a donation from the army of the Potomac to the National Asylum created by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865.

The strength of the medical department and ambulance corps for the period embraced in this report has been as follows: Medical officers—January, five hundred and four; February, five hundred and twenty-two; March, five hundred and ten; April, four hundred and twenty-one; May, four hundred and nine; June, two hundred and thirty-eight. Hospital stewards (not including regimental stewards)—January, thirty-nine; February, forty; March, forty-two; April, thirty-six; May, thirty-six; June, thirty-two. Ambulance corps (present)—January, forty-three officers and one thousand nine hundred and seven men; February, forty-four officers and one thousand six hundred and eighty-one men; March, forty-four officers and one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine men; April, thirty-three officers and one thousand four hundred and fifteen men; May, thirty-four officers and one thousand three hundred and thirty men.

The following statement, showing the number of sick and wounded during the half year ending June 30, 1865, is obtained by the consolidation of the monthly reports of sick and wounded: Remaining, December 31, 1864, in field hospitals, two thousand five hundred and sixty, in depot hospital, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in northern general hospitals, (approximate number,) seventeen thousand eight hundred and sixteen; taken sick and wounded, from January 1 to June 30, 1865, seventy-five thousand four hundred and eighteen; returned to the army from furlough and desertion, two hundred and fifteen; aggregate to be accounted for, ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and four. Of this number there were returned to duty, from field hospitals, fifty-seven thousand and thirty-seven, from depot hospital, twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-two, from northern hospitals, four thousand nine hundred and forty-nine; transferred to the veteran reserve corps, eight hundred and sixty; discharged the service, from field hospitals, six hundred and eighty-three, from depot hospital, ninety-three, from northern hospitals, five thousand one hundred and twenty-two; deserted, five hundred and twelve; died in the field, six hundred and fifty-five, in depot hospital, five hundred and seventy-two, in northern hospitals, one thousand five hundred and eighteen; furloughed from depot and field hospitals, six hundred and one; remaining, June 30th, in regimental hospitals, one thousand six hundred and fifty-two, in northern hospitals, (approximate number,) twenty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight.

In accordance with general orders, those remaining in general hospital whose physical condition will permit are to be discharged the service at as early a period as practicable. The reports show that twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty-four patients were received at the depot hospital at City Point during the six months, while the regimental reports of the army of the Potomac only show seventeen thousand six hundred and seventy-three sent to the general hospital. This apparent discrepancy is attributable to the fact that the depot hospital at City Point admitted the sick and wounded of the other coöperative armies, from which I received no regimental reports. The number is moreover larger than it would otherwise have been, because many men who were unable to accompany their commands upon the return march to the Potomac, who under other circumstances would not have been detached from their regiments, were sent to City Point to be transported by water. The number sent north from City Point was fifteen thousand six hundred and six. The difference between the number reported as sent to general hospital on the regimental reports and the actual number received at City Point during the month of January, was ninety-four; February, nine hundred and three; March, one thousand three hundred and sixty-five; April, five thousand six hundred and eleven; May, nine hundred and twenty-eight. These figures show that the principal discrepancies occurred during the period of most active operations, and from the cause above stated. In this connection it may be remarked that the number of gunshot wounds in the army of the Potomac from January to June 30, 1865, according to the monthly reports, was six thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, whereas the number of gunshot wounds actually admitted at City Point, was nine thousand one hundred and thirty-seven. The number of wounds and injuries (Class V) reported as admitted to the field hospitals of the army during the same period, was nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine. The number of wounds and injuries (Class V) admitted at City Point from January 1st to May 31st, according to inspector's reports from this and other armies, was eleven thousand three hundred and ninety-five. With an army in campaign, errors and omissions are to be expected in the reports. The present, however, are more complete and correct than I anticipated, inasmuch as many

regiments and officers were mustered out of service, and changes of organization rapidly made, especially during the period intervening between the return of the army to the Potomac and its dissolution. * *

The operations of the ambulance corps have been such as to reflect credit upon the officers charged with its command, and to demonstrate how essential such an establishment is to the efficiency of the medical department and of the line of the army. An army that has witnessed its beneficial provisions is prepared to appreciate the justice and wisdom of committing to the medical department trusts and powers in some degree commensurate with the duties imposed.

I desire to invite the special attention of the commanding general to the successful management of the affairs entrusted to them by the following officers, viz.: Lieutenant Colonel Charles Page, medical director Second Corps, formerly the assistant, and, at times, acting medical director of this army; Lieutenant Colonel S. A. Holman, medical director Sixth Corps; Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Spencer, medical director Fifth Corps; Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Dalton, medical director Ninth Corps; Surgeon G. B. Parker, successor of Surgeon Dalton as chief medical officer of the depot hospital at City Point, and Assistant Surgeon J. B. Brinton, medical purveyor of the army. To my immediate assistants, Surgeon J. A. Lidell, U. S. V., inspector of the medical and hospital department of this army, and Assistant Surgeon J. Sim Swift, U. S. A., attending surgeon at headquarters, I am indebted for valuable assistance in the discharge of the special duties committed to them. Assistant Surgeon E. J. Marsh, U. S. A., Second Cavalry Division, was transferred to the command of General Sheridan the day preceding the commencement of the campaign. He has performed all his duties, while under my direction, with signal ability.

In closing this report of the last campaign of the army of the Potomac, I desire to acknowledge the cordial coöperation which has been extended to me by the chiefs of the staff departments of this army, and the agreeable relations which have been continued throughout eighteen months of duty as its medical director. The medical officers, generally, animated by high personal, professional and patriotic motives, have manifested a practical skill and great devotion to duty. My anxieties and responsibilities, lightened by their labors, have now ceased with the success of our military operations, and I experience the pride of past membership with them in the veteran army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. McPARLIN,

Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. A., late Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

TO THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

CLVI. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac for March and April, 1865.* By Surgeon J. A. LIDELL, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the 26th of March, the depot field hospital at City Point, which already had a capacity of five thousand nine hundred and thirty-five beds, was ordered to be enlarged one thousand beds, making it capable of accommodating, in round numbers, seven thousand patients. On the 28th, a medical purveyor's train of thirty-six wagons, loaded with extra battle-field supplies, such as stimulants, nutrients, dressings for wounded, anodynes, hæmostatics, etc., in charge of Assistant Surgeon D. R. Beaver, 191st Pennsylvania, was brought up from City Point to the headquarters of the army for the purpose of accompanying the reserve train, and thus being at hand to supply any unexpected drain upon the resources of the division and brigade supplies during the progress of the campaign about to commence. Moreover, the medical purveyor at City Point, Assistant Surgeon J. B. Brinton, U. S. A., was directed to keep constantly on hand, at that place, all the medical and hospital supplies which would be needed by ten or twelve thousand wounded thrown unexpectedly on our hands. * * Due attention had also been paid to the subject of transportation, as the following abstract from the consolidated return of the ambulance corps will serve to show: Number of ambulances on hand, five hundred and twenty-five; army wagons, one hundred and fifty-four; medicine wagons, fifty-five; forges, sixteen; horses, one thousand six hundred and sixty-six; mules, nine hundred and ninety-four; stretchers, nine hundred and seventy-nine. The ambulance corps, at this time, consisted of forty-four officers and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight men. It may be added, that the condition and discipline of the ambulance service was efficient and satisfactory in every respect.

On the 23th of March, all the sick and wounded of the division hospitals, and all men unable to march were sent to the depot hospital at City Point. In the evening the evacuation of the field hospitals was complete, and those of the Second and Fifth Corps were loaded up and ready for the march. Those of the Sixth and Ninth Corps remained as before, as no material change in the position of these corps had yet been ordered. On Wednesday the 29th, the campaign begun. At an early hour, the Fifth Corps moved to Rowanty Creek, near the Perkins house, laid bridges and crossed the creek. The head of the column crossed over at eight o'clock A. M., passed up the old stage road to its junction with the Vaughan road, and thence along the Vaughan road to its intersection with the Quaker road. Griffin's division followed the Vaughan road a mile and a half farther, while Ayres's division, which had been in the advance all the morning, proceeded up the Quaker road a short distance to the neighborhood of the Vaughan house. The Second Corps moved at a later hour than the Fifth, as its projected line of movement was much shorter. It crossed Hatcher's Run by the Vaughan road bridge, passed down the Vaughan road, and established a connection with the Fifth Corps, a little before noon. Both of these corps were in light marching order. They were accompanied by one half their ambulances, with one medicine wagon, and one army wagon for each division. The rest of their ambulances and wagons were parked with the reserve train of the army, by General Meade's orders. Each division of the Second Corps was directed to be followed closely by six, and each division of the Fifth Corps by ten ambulances. The remainder of the ambulances moving with each corps, accompanied the artillery and ammunition trains in the rear. Shortly after noon, Griffin's division moved up the Quaker road, passed the old Quaker burying ground, and met the enemy in force near a farm house, where a sharp combat ensued. The firing began at thirty-five minutes after four o'clock P. M., and lasted about twenty minutes. The action was maintained principally by the infantry, and at close quarters. The enemy used no

artillery, and were driven back. The ambulances were quickly brought to the front. The division hospital was established at the Spring house, near the Quaker road, about half a mile in rear of the place of combat, and two hundred and eighty-seven wounded, including fourteen rebels, were promptly brought to it. I noticed that many of the wounds were severe, involving bones or some of the larger articulations, and that a larger proportion than usual required capital operations. After the combat, Griffin's division, supported by Ayres's and Crawford's, pushed forward to the Boydton plank road, which it held that night. During the afternoon, the Second Corps also advanced toward the Boydton road. At night, the position of our troops was as follows: the Fifth Corps on the left, holding the Boydton road, the Second Corps connecting with it on the right, and stretching across the intervening space to Hatcher's Run; then extending from the opposite bank of Hatcher's Run, a part of the army of the James, under General Ord, the 2d division of the Twenty-fourth Corps and 1st division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, (colored,) held the old line of the Second Corps, having been brought up for that purpose the day before. Proceeding still further to the right, the Sixth Corps remained in its old position, having on its right the Ninth Corps, also in its old position, and stretching round to the Appomattox river, below Petersburg. It was understood that the cavalry, under General Sheridan, were operating in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-house. The wounded were promptly cared for that night, food and restoratives were administered, their wounds were dressed, the necessary operations performed, and all were under way for Humphrey's railroad station, in ambulances, before half past seven o'clock next morning. From Humphrey's Station they were sent to the depot hospital at City Point, without delay, as the chief quartermaster had advised with the medical director, and made ample arrangements for that purpose. The distance from the division hospital to Humphrey's Station was about six miles, over practicable, but by no means good roads. The Second Corps was not engaged with the enemy that day. The reserve train of the army, including the medical purveyor's train already mentioned, now moved to the neighborhood of W. Perkins's house, near Rowanty Creek, General Meade's headquarters, being established that night on the Vaughan road, near Gravelly Run, and General Grant's headquarters on the same road, but on the opposite side of the run. The weather had been pleasant all day, but about midnight it began to rain. Thursday, March 30th, was dark and rainy, making the roads muddy and almost impassable for wagons in many places. The dead of the previous day's combat were buried. The number reported was fifty of our own men, and one hundred and fifty of the enemy. During the day the Fifth Corps advanced some distance beyond the Boydton plank road. No serious opposition was offered by the enemy, but forty-six wounded, including one rebel, were brought to the field hospital. All the hospitals of the Fifth Corps were established together at the Spain house on this day. During the day, the Second Corps also advanced its line, maintaining its connection with the Fifth Corps on the left, with its right resting on Hatcher's Run. This movement was effected without bringing on an engagement. Our line now extended from Hatcher's Run to the left, in front of Dabney's mills, obliquely across the Boydton road, to a considerable distance beyond it. The position of the army of the James and of the Sixth and Ninth Corps, on the other bank of Hatcher's Run, was understood to be materially as before. It was also reported that General Sheridan, with the Cavalry Corps, was operating in the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-house, in such a way as to cover effectually the left flank of the combined army. In the evening, the weather became clear. Friday, March 31st, it began to rain at daylight. The roads were now in a terrible condition from the mud. Toward noon, the rain ceased and the weather became fair. About this time, the Fifth Corps became warmly engaged with the enemy. The 1st division of the Second Corps also participated actively before the affair was over. The loss was considerable. Seven hundred and seventy-eight wounded, including nine rebels, were brought to the division hospital of the Fifth Corps at the Spain house. I had, on this occasion, an excellent opportunity to see the practical working of the ambulance system, including the operations of the stretcher bearers on the field, the ambulances at the most advanced posts, and the ambulances in motion between these and the division hospital, about two miles in the rear. The removal of the wounded from the field to these hospitals was accomplished with great expedition, so much so, indeed, that they were all brought in and refreshed with food and other restoratives, had their wounds dressed, and the necessary operations performed at an early hour in the evening, without the appearance of hurry or confusion, although most of the loss had occurred during the afternoon. This fact speaks very well for the efficiency of the officers of the ambulance corps, and for the conduct of the medical officers, both on the field and at the division hospitals; and I must be permitted here to record my unqualified admiration of the manner in which the ambulance and hospital service of the Fifth Corps was managed by all concerned. In this affair, the Second Corps lost three hundred and eighty-seven wounded, of whom two hundred and ninety-four belonged to the 1st division, seventeen to the 2d division, seventy-four to the 3d division, and two to the artillery brigade. The 2d division hospital remained near the Chimneys, on the Vaughan road, but the 1st and 3d division hospitals were now moved up and located on the Gravelly Run road, in a position convenient to their divisions. The wounded of that corps were brought in promptly and were well cared for in every respect. Our line was advanced, during the day, to the White Oak road, and General Grant moved his headquarters to Dabney's mills. Late in the afternoon, General Sheridan was heavily engaged with the enemy near Dinwiddie Court-house. In the evening, it was reported that he had several hundred wounded for whom he had no transportation. General Meade, therefore, ordered the Sixth Corps ambulance train to proceed to Dinwiddie Court-house and bring them in to Humphrey's Station. At the time, these ambulances were much needed to remove the wounded of the Fifth Corps from the Spain house to Humphrey's Station, since nearly all the ambulances of that corps had been ordered to proceed at once to the assistance of General Sheridan's cavalry. * * In consequence, a considerable number of the wounded of the Fifth Corps had to be transported in army wagons, about six miles, over very rough roads, to Humphrey's Station. Saturday, April 1st, the weather was clear and pleasant. During the night of March 31st, and the morning of April 1st, the Fifth Corps, with the exception of one brigade, was detached from the army of the Potomac and sent to report to General Sheridan.

The arrangement of our line west of Hatcher's Run was now as follows: On the extreme left, one brigade of the 3d division of the Fifth Corps; next to it, the 1st division of the Second Corps; then the 3d division of the Second Corps, and, lastly, the 2d division of the same corps, with its right resting on Hatcher's Run. Throughout the day nothing transpired along the line but a small amount of picket firing. At the field hospitals of the Second and Fifth Corps, the medical officers were busily occupied during the day in getting off the wounded to Humphrey's Station, *en route* to the depot hospital at City Point. In the morning the roads were still so muddy that the transportation of the wounded over them was slow and difficult.

but during the day they dried rapidly. During the morning thirty cars loaded chiefly with wounded, but carrying also a few sick, left Humphrey's Station for City Point. At four o'clock P. M., a train of fifteen cars loaded in the same manner was sent to the same destination. About six o'clock P. M., the ambulance train of the Sixth Corps, which had been sent to Dinwiddie Court-house to bring in the wounded of the cavalry, arrived at Humphrey's Station. In the meantime, at the instance of the medical director, the chief quartermaster had ordered forty additional cars to come up to Humphrey's Station. Before night all the wounded had been conveyed in ambulances or army wagons from our division hospitals to the station. The distances from these hospitals to the station were estimated as follows: From the hospital of the 2d division, Second Corps, two miles and a half; from those of the 1st and 3d divisions of the same corps, four miles and a half; from the division hospitals of the Fifth Corps, all located at the Spain house on the Quaker road, six miles.

The headquarters of the army of the Potomac were moved during the day to the neighborhood of General Grant's, at Dabney's mills. In the evening it was reported that General Sheridan's operations had been eminently successful; that, aided by the Fifth Corps, he had driven the enemy, capturing two brigade trains, several pieces of artillery and three or four thousand prisoners. But twenty-five wounded were reported as admitted to the Fifth Corps hospital during the day. Throughout the following night the sullen roar of artillery was heard at intervals along the whole of our line extending from the Appomattox river below Petersburg, across the Boydton plank road, and well out toward the Southside railroad, a distance of about twenty-five miles; but the fire was much the heaviest and the most continuous in front of the Ninth Corps, which, as already stated, held the right of the line.

Sunday, April 2d, at four o'clock A. M., the Sixth and Ninth Corps assaulted the enemy's works in front of their respective positions. The Sixth Corps quickly carried the strongly fortified line of the enemy near Fort Fisher, and rapidly pushed its way across the intervening space to the Appomattox river, a short distance above Petersburg. * * In the course of the day eight hundred and fifty eight wounded, including fifty-four rebels, were brought to the Sixth Corps hospitals, which still occupied their old position. Nearly all were injured during the assault on the works. The medical director of the corps reported that the ratio of killed, in comparison to the number wounded, was decidedly below the average. The wounded were sent to City Point by railroad the next day. At four o'clock A. M., the Ninth Corps also assaulted the enemy's works in front of Fort Hell, or Sedgwick, captured the main line, which was very strongly fortified, and successfully maintained its lodgement against several desperate attempts of the enemy to regain the works. The loss of this corps was materially increased by the difficult character of the enterprize assigned to it. There were brought to the division hospitals of the corps one thousand one hundred and fourteen wounded, including twenty-one rebels. They were promptly conveyed to City Point by railroad. During the day General Sheridan's command was operating far out on the left. The Fifth Corps sustained considerable loss, and three hundred and eighty-two wounded, including seventy-two rebels, were admitted to its division hospitals. Soon after the successful assaults of the defenses of Petersburg by the Sixth and Ninth Corps, the enemy abandoned all the works west of the Sixth Corps. Two divisions of the Second Corps were now moved up the Boydton road to the vicinity of the Sixth Corps. Two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps, army of the James, were also sent forward to a position on the right of the Sixth Corps. The 1st division of the Second Corps was sent to cooperate with General Sheridan. They came across two divisions of the enemy trying to escape across the Appomattox river, and had a sharp fight with them. Two hundred and seventy-two wounded were cared for at the division hospitals of the Second Corps. Of these, two hundred and twelve belonged to the 1st division alone. Its hospital was established at the Moody house, near Five Forks. General Meade's headquarters, were established that night at the Robinson house, just in the rear of the Sixth Corps. Monday, April 3d, the weather was warm and pleasant. During the previous night the enemy had evacuated the town of Petersburg, and it was occupied by our troops at dawn. The enemy left one hundred and forty-nine of his badly wounded with two medical officers in a well appointed hospital located in the suburbs, and known as the Confederate States hospital. The surgeon in charge was directed to report to the provost marshal of Petersburg, in order to obtain rations and any other supplies that might be needed. The medical director ordered that no houses in Petersburg should be used for hospital purposes, or even for the temporary accommodation of the wounded belonging to the army of the Potomac, and that in all cases they should be sent to the depot hospital at City Point without delay. The same order was reiterated in the evening by General Meade. Thus all the hospital accommodations at Petersburg were available for the sick and wounded rebels. A large number of men were put to work on the old line of railroad from Petersburg to City Point, in order to reopen it as soon as possible. During the day the wounded of the Second Corps, from the combats of the day before, were brought to Petersburg in ambulances for transportation to City Point by railroad. A portion of the wounded belonging to the Fifth Corps were also brought into Petersburg for the same purpose, and the remainder, numbering about one hundred and fifty, were sent to Sutherland Station in the evening, and there supplied with shelter, three days' rations and medical attendance, while awaiting the reopening of railroad communication with Petersburg, a distance of ten miles. The headquarters of General Meade were established at night near Sutherland Station, a short distance from General Grant's. It was reported in the evening that the cars had commenced running to Petersburg from City Point. The reported evacuation of Richmond was also confirmed. Tuesday, April 4th, the weather continued pleasant. The Second and Sixth Corps moved at dawn, marching up the river road in a westerly direction. The Ninth Corps was left behind at Petersburg, and the Fifth was still with General Sheridan. The medical director of the Sixth Corps reported that the ambulance horses of that corps were much jaded from overwork, and that ten of them were completely used up. It will be remembered that this ambulance train had been sent on the previous Saturday to Dinwiddie Court-house to bring in the wounded of General Sheridan's command. The day's march was long, and over almost impassable roads. At night General Meade's headquarters were established at the house of M. W. Jones, near Deep Creek, about twenty-five miles from the place of starting. The headquarters of the Second Corps was at the same place. * * Wednesday, April 5th, the weather still continued pleasant. We moved at an early hour, in the direction of Jetersville, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, distant about fifteen miles. We struck the railroad at that place in the afternoon, and found General Sheridan there with the cavalry and Fifth Corps. Late in the day the enemy made a demonstration on our front. He appeared on his way from Richmond to Burke's Station. During the night he maneuvered to gain an opportunity to pass round our left in the direction of Farmville.

At night General Meade's headquarters were established at a house used by the cavalry for hospital purposes, about half a mile from General Sheridan's headquarters. Thursday, April 6th, the morning was dark and rainy; the rain, however, ceased at noon. The pursuit of General Lee's army was resumed with great activity. The Second Corps moved on the road to Amelia Springs as the leading column. The Fifth advanced on the right flank and the Sixth on the left, within supporting distance. The Second Corps struck the enemy near Amelia Springs, and pushed him forward along the Deatonsville road. The pursuit was not relaxed, and as the enemy offered resistance at every fitting opportunity, this corps was more or less engaged the rest of the day. The loss, however, was not large, viz.: 1st division, forty-one wounded; 3d division, one hundred and fifty wounded; total, one hundred and ninety-one wounded. Early in the day the 1st division hospital was established at the Vaughan house, two miles and a half west of the springs, in the direction of Deatonsville. The wounded of the 3d division were conveyed from the Vaughan house to Burke's Station by the ambulances of the Ninth Corps. Those of the 1st division were carried to Burke's Station on the 7th, by way of Rice Station. The Sixth Corps, advancing on the left of the Second, became heavily engaged with the enemy toward evening at Sailors' Creek, in conjunction with the cavalry of General Sheridan. The enemy were routed, and many prisoners were captured. Four hundred and eighty-one wounded, including one hundred and sixty-one rebels, were admitted to the division hospitals of the corps. It is understood that they were established at Harper's farm. These wounded were sent to Burke's Station next day in the Sixth Corps ambulances. The Fifth Corps was not engaged during the day. The headquarters of the army of the Potomac were established on the road from Deatonsville to Farmville, about two miles from the former place. Friday, April 7th, the Second Corps continuing the pursuit of the enemy, crossed the Appomattox at High Bridge, where a slight skirmish occurred, and advanced to the heights northeast of Farmville, where the enemy were found entrenched. All the division hospitals of this corps were established at the Brooks house late in the afternoon, and received two hundred and twelve wounded during the day and night. They were sent to Burke's Station on the morning of the 8th, and the hospitals ordered forward to join the corps, which had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, who had fallen back during the night. After this the army of the Potomac did not again engage the enemy. General Lee surrendered his army at Appomattox Court-house on Sunday, April 9th.

On the morning of April 7th, in accordance with orders, I proceeded to Burke's Station for the purpose of assisting in the arrangements for the reception and care of the sick and wounded at that place until the railroad to Petersburg could be put in running order. The general commanding having, on the evening of the 6th, designated Burke's Station as the prospective depot of the army of the Potomac, the medical director ordered arrangements to be made for the suitable reception of two thousand five hundred wounded at that place. It was expected that we would be compelled to provide for all the wounded in the operations west of the Richmond and Danville railroad, including those of General Sheridan's cavalry command, and of the Twenty-fourth Corps, army of the James, as well as for those of the army of the Potomac. The estimates were based upon this expectation, and the sequel showed it to be well founded. Having reached Burke's Station about noon, I found Lieutenant Colonel Dalton, medical director of the Ninth Corps, who had come up from Nottoway Court-house that morning on the same business. He stated that the hospitals of the 2d and 3d divisions of the Ninth Corps were on their way, and would arrive in the afternoon, together with the ambulance trains of those divisions. I also learned that the railroad was only open as far as Wilson's Station, twenty-seven miles distant, and that several days must elapse before the cars could get up to Burke's Station. In the meantime, shelter, food and medical attendance must be provided for a large number of wounded at that place. It was also known that several hundred wounded were already on their way in the ambulance trains of the Second and Sixth Corps, and that they would arrive by evening. The hotel buildings at Burke's Station had been in use for a considerable time as a rebel hospital, and were already filled to overflowing with rebels who were unable to be moved when their forces retreated, and with sick and wounded belonging to the Twenty-fourth Corps, and the Cavalry Corps, who had recently been brought there. In the afternoon the hospitals of the 2d and 3d divisions of the Ninth Corps were established on good ground, convenient to the railroad and made ready for the reception of wounded. All the vacant warehouse rooms at the railroad depot were also taken possession of, and made ready for the same purpose without delay. In the evening about seven hundred and fifty wounded from the Second and Sixth Corps arrived, and were promptly cared for. The ambulance trains of the 2d and 3d divisions of the Ninth Corps came up in the afternoon, and were at once sent forward to the front, with orders to report to the medical director of the army of the Potomac. Saturday, April 8th, the warehouses at the depot, and the hospitals of the Ninth Corps, including that of the 1st division now on the way to Burke's Station, were capable of sheltering sixteen hundred wounded, and this entirely independent of the rebel hospital above-mentioned, and of the dwelling houses in the neighborhood used by the cavalry for their wounded. Captain J. H. Alley, hospital commissary of the Ninth Corps, sent out a foraging train to-day, under suitable escort, to obtain subsistence for the sick and wounded. It brought in three wagon loads of provisions, consisting of flour, meal, potatoes, hams and bacon. Captain Alley also sent to City Point for enough sugar, coffee and candles to last four thousand men eight days, in order to be ready for possible contingencies. He also began to repair the large oven of the hotel, with a view to issue soft bread without delay, and, placing a safeguard upon a neighboring grist mill, he set it to grinding flour and meal. The medical purveyor's train being at Burke's Station, enough medical and hospital supplies were drawn from it to last two thousand wounded eight days. These were drawn by the surgeons in charge of 2d and 3d division hospitals of the Ninth Corps in addition to the supplies they had already on hand. Afterward the medical purveyor's train started for Farmville, seventeen miles distant. Foraging wagons were also sent out for straw. During the day and evening, about five hundred and fifty wounded and sick arrived. Sunday, April 9th, Captain Alley again foraged successfully for provisions and straw. About two hundred and sixty wounded and sick were brought in. Monday April 10th, the bakery began to turn out soft bread of first rate quality, working at the rate of two thousand rations per diem. Provisions and straw were again obtained by foraging. If subsistence could not have been obtained by foraging, the sick and wounded must have suffered very much with hunger for a few days. In the evening, the Ninth Corps ambulances returned from the front, bringing about two hundred sick and wounded. One hundred and fifty hospital tent-flies had arrived in wagons from Wilson's Station, so that we now felt easy on the subject of shelter. Tuesday, April 11th, there were about two thousand two hundred sick and wounded at Burke's Station, of whom about one thousand six hundred belonged to the army of the Potomac, about

two hundred and twenty to the army of the James, about one hundred and eighty to the Cavalry Corps, and about two hundred were prisoners of war. All of them were well taken care of. * *

The railroad cars came up to Burke's Station, April 11th, for the first time, and preparations were immediately made to load them with wounded on their return to City Point. In this way about one thousand four hundred and fifty sick and wounded were sent to City Point. The last train started at five o'clock P. M. The cars for the wounded were well bedded with straw. Two days' rations were provided for the patients, with two attendants to each car, and medical officers to accompany them to City Point. The Ninth Corps ambulance train was sent out to Harper's farm for some wounded cavalymen who were reported to be there without supplies. The train was accompanied by a wagon loaded with provisions. Wednesday, April 12th, sent to City Point at noon, by railroad, about six hundred sick and wounded, the trains being provided in the same manner as those sent on the 11th. This evacuated Burke's Station of all the sick and wounded, except about one hundred and fifty rebels, who would also have been sent if there had been enough transportation. During the latter part of the day the ambulances of Cavalry Corps arrived and the Ninth Corps ambulances returned. They brought together about two hundred and fifty sick and wounded, most of whom were rebels. A number of sick and wounded were also received from other sources. The headquarters of the army of the Potomac came down to Burke's Station at three o'clock P. M., and were established in its vicinity. Thursday, April 13th, four hundred and fifty sick and wounded were sent to City Point. A majority of them were rebels. This relieved us of all sick and wounded then on hand who could safely be transported. Surgeon H. Bendell, 86th New York, in charge of the sub-depot field hospital, organized pursuant to the orders of the medical director, dated April 3, 1865, arrived at Burke's Station April 13th, accompanied by twenty-four assistant surgeons and attendants, shelter and ample supplies. In the course of the day he established his hospital. * *

Up to this time about twenty-five hundred sick and wounded had been sent to City Point by railroad. Of this number it was estimated that about two thousand were wounded. These men had all been promptly received and provided for at Burke's Station. In this connection, Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Dalton, Surgeon U. S. V., chief medical officer, and Captain J. H. Alley, hospital commissary, of the Ninth Corps, deserve special mention. During the brief campaign commencing March 29th, the total number of wounded in the various engagements was as follows: Second Corps, one thousand one hundred; Fifth Corps, one thousand four hundred and thirty-six; Sixth Corps, one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven; Ninth Corps, one thousand one hundred and sixty; total, four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three wounded in action. The estimate does not embrace those wounded by accident or by picket firing. It also appears that about three hundred and thirty-five wounded rebels were brought to our division hospitals." * * *

CLVII. *Extract from the Report of the Depot Field Hospital of the Army of the Potomac from March 27 to June 30, 1865.* By Surgeon G. B. PARKER, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "In obedience to General Order No. 77, paragraph 4, dated headquarters, army of the Potomac, March 25, 1865, I assumed, on the 27th of March, the duties of acting chief medical officer of the depot field hospital, City Point, Virginia. The hospital consisted of ninety stockade pavilions and four hundred and fifty-two tents, and was divided into sections belonging to the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Corps, and to the Cavalry Corps. Its capacity was five thousand four hundred and fourteen beds. Its railroad communications extended to Burkesville, and afterward to Danville, and patients were received direct from those points. On the 28th of March, the medical director of the army of the Potomac ordered the hospital to be increased to its utmost capacity, and additional tents were pitched accordingly, and the capacity of the hospital increased to eight thousand eight hundred beds. Pursuant to telegraphic orders from the medical director, supplies for two thousand five hundred patients for ten days, and twenty-five medical officers were forwarded to Burksville, Virginia, and a sub-depot established there, intended to receive patients unable to travel, and for whom immediate transportation could not be furnished. The sub-depot was ready for the treatment of patients, April 7th. During its continuance, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three patients were received and transferred to City Point.

In consequence of the Ninth Corps being detached from the army of the Potomac, after the campaign terminated, the portion of the depot hospital belonging to that corps was closed on the 24th of April. On the 4th of May, the commanding general of the army of the Potomac, ordered the removal of the depot hospital to Alexandria, Virginia. Medical officers and requisite supplies were, accordingly sent forward, and a hospital, with a capacity of two thousand beds, was established at that place in advance of the arrival of the returning armies. The depot hospital was finally broken up on the 30th of June, 1865. From the 27th of March to the 30th of June, twenty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-one patients were admitted to the depot hospital, of whom seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one were returned to duty, eleven thousand nine hundred and twenty transferred to general hospitals, one thousand and seventy-three turned over to the provost marshal, three hundred and seventy-one were furloughed or deserted, and three hundred and sixteen died.

In addition to the above, many men, who did not belong to the army of the Potomac, were received at the depot hospital. These were sent forward immediately to Point of Rocks, Virginia, by transports; but, in consequence of their great number and the rapidity of their arrival and departure, the surgeons in charge of the corps hospitals failed to register their names. The number of patients treated in the hospital, after its removal to Alexandria, Virginia, amounted to one thousand four hundred and forty-six. The supply of water, for the depot hospital at City Point, was obtained from flowing springs found under the bluffs of the Appomattox. The water was raised to a reservoir, at a proper elevation, by two stationary steam engines, and conveyed by pipes to the respective corps hospitals, some of which were half a mile distant. An abundant supply was constantly kept on hand.

The general sanitary condition of the hospital was invariably good; neither gangrene nor any epidemic appeared; good order, discipline, and cleanliness were constantly maintained; there was always an ample supply of medical and hospital stores, and every luxury and comfort required by the sick and wounded was furnished by the medical department with the

least possible delay. In concluding, it is proper to refer to the efficiency of the following named surgeons in charge of the portions of the hospital belonging to the several corps: Acting Staff Surgeon John Aiken, Second Corps; W. L. Faxon, Surgeon 32d Massachusetts, Fifth Corps; Assistant Surgeon J. Sykes Ely, U. S. V., Sixth Corps; W. O. McDonald, Surgeon, U. S. V., Ninth Corps; C. A. McCall, U. S. A., Cavalry Corps; H. Bendell, Surgeon, 106th N. Y. V., in charge of sub-depot at Burksville, Virginia." * * *

CLVIII. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical Director of the Fifth Corps from November 1, 1864, to April 30, 1865.* By SURGEON T. RUSH SPENCER, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The corps had remained encamped in the vicinity of the Yellow house, upon the line of the Weldon railroad, some six or seven miles south of Petersburg, from the time of the battles by which this line had been secured on the 18th, 19th and 21st of August. The hospitals of the corps, established at the same time near Parke's Station, two miles in the rear, remained in the same position on November 1st. The ambulance train had its park near the hospitals. The sites occupied for camps were such as were dictated by military necessity. They were upon a thin, sandy soil, underlaid by clay, holding moisture and giving it forth readily under the rays of the sun. The general surface was flat and but poorly drained. The water was obtained from springs, or very shallow wells, and was necessarily bad. Wood, of a second growth, was sufficiently abundant. The troops had, to a great extent, recovered from the fatigues of the campaign from the Rapidan to the Weldon railroad, but constant labor in the trenches, on forts, and in building roads, together with exposure in rifle-pits, and the sleepless vigilance of picket duty, kept up a constant strain upon the *physique* and the *morale* of the men. The absence of anything like an abundance of fresh vegetables, the scarcity of soft bread, the noxious emanations from a soil saturated with decaying vegetable and animal matter, in a region noted for its malarious character, had its natural effect upon the health of the command, as seen in numerous cases of camp diarrhoea, malarial and typho-malarial fevers. The hospitals of the corps were placed upon slightly elevated sites, and enjoyed the advantage of fair drainage, and passably good well water. One hospital was established for each division, and one for the artillery brigade. Regimental hospitals were entirely dispensed with. Each hospital remained with its division, or all were aggregated together as appeared expedient from time to time. The hospitals were all well organized, with surgeons in charge, recorders, ward surgeons, commissaries, stewards, attendants, police parties, etc. The capacity of each hospital varied with the necessities of the case, though the average number of sick to be retained was expected to be limited to about one hundred. When exceeding that number, or when cases of a protracted nature presented themselves, they were promptly sent to the depot hospital at City Point. Whenever active operations were about to take place, all sick were sent to the rear. So perfect were the arrangements, that a few hours sufficed to clear the wards, and have everything on wheels ready for a move. Medical and hospital supplies were always promptly supplied, upon requisition, by the medical purveyor of the army of the Potomac. The ambulance department was thoroughly organized and in excellent condition. During the winter the animals of the train were protected by excellent stables, which they continued to occupy until the movement began in March, 1865. The building of huts for the men commenced early in the fall, and before cold weather set in they were well sheltered. The command continued stationary until December 6th, when, leaving its comfortable quarters, the corps started upon the expedition to the Weldon railroad. Half the quota of ambulances, with the usual battle supplies, hospital stores, etc., and a hospital tent fly in each, accompanied the troops. The weather during this march varied from a warm rain on the first day, to cold rain with sleet and high wind, ending in bitter, biting cold. The first day's march was long, and over muddy roads, but so mild was the weather that many threw away blankets and overcoats, and many men were left behind. The marches were long, and the labor of tearing up the road severe, and after the change of the weather, the troops suffered extremely for want of shelter, blankets and overcoats. The ambulances on the return were all filled with the sick and footsore. There were, however, no wounded. Returning on the 12th, the corps went into camp in reserve between the Jerusalem plank road and the Halifax road. Considerable increase of sickness, especially of diseases involving the chest, followed the exposures of this movement, and the delay in building huts after the return. Two of the divisions, moreover, were, after their return, encamped on low, marshy, wooded ground, where every effort at drainage, seemed only to increase the number of cases of disease of a malarious type, by disturbing the decaying vegetable mould. The medical department made every effort to correct these evils. They were only remedied, however, by the complete change of camp, which followed the battle of Hatcher's Run, the first week in February. During this period, from December 12th till February, several cases occurred, which, in their rapidly fatal course, as well as in the post mortem appearances of the nerve centres, presented the usual phenomena of cerebro-spinal meningitis. These cases, however, were so few as only to attract attention by their novelty. They were observed, as a rule, in recent recruits. In other respects there was little to note during this period. On the 5th of February we were again ordered to move with our flying hospital, leaving the balance of the hospital train, etc., behind. On reaching Rowanty Creek, the enemy made a sharp resistance to our crossing. We had some fifteen wounded, who were immediately sent back to our hospital left at Parke's Station. Effecting a crossing, building bridges, etc., consumed some hours. Evening found us at the Quaker road, down which we marched during the night to reach Hatcher's Run, early in the morning, after a day and a night without rest for either officers or men. The cold was the most intense encountered in any movement during the winter. The men had hardly time to prepare a hasty dish of coffee, when they were ordered forward to attack the enemy. At night, much of the field of battle was in the possession of the enemy, but so promptly, and so thoroughly had the wounded been removed from the field, that next morning very few were found to have been left unsuccored, or in the enemy's hands. The hospitals of the corps were established at the Cummings house, a mile to the rear of the run. Here every attention was rendered, the medical officers never resting until every man was fed, dressed or operated on as the case required, and placed in the ambulances. They were at once conveyed to the railroad at Patrick's Station. The number was five hundred and two. The battle of the 7th was brief and resulted favorably to our arms. The wounded numbered one hundred and eighty-four. * * * They were promptly cared for and sent to the depot hospital. The corps went into camp in the immediate vicinity on a high, dry and rolling surface, with good water and plenty of wood. The benefit of the improved site was immediately visible in the prompt disappearance of intermittents

and kindred diseases. The hospitals were now brought up from Parke's Station, and each placed in the more immediate vicinity of its own division. They soon vied with each other in the increased comforts for their sick, and in external ornamentation. Again a period of rest under favorable sanitary conditions, prepared the troops for the final campaign. During this period of rest all reports were brought up, property unfit for further use, or in excess, turned in, and all deficiencies supplied. The ambulance and hospital train was also put in complete order for the spring campaign. After the maximum of supplies had been procured, an order reducing the transportation left no alternative during our hurried marches, but to abandon more or less of the supplies deemed necessary to the emergencies of a campaign. Fortunately the reserve supplies of the medical department came so promptly forward to supply all deficiencies that never for a day was there any lack.

The field hospitals were once more cleared, the flying hospital detached, the ambulance boxes filled with their battle-field supplies. On the morning of March 29th, we once more took up our line of march, half the ambulances and the flying hospital accompanying the troops, the rest remaining with the heavy train. Crossing Rowanty Creek, we moved along the stage road to the Quaker road, up which we marched nearly to the Boydton plank road, and, about four o'clock, found the enemy in position. A very sharp engagement ensued, the enemy being driven back into his works. A hospital was established at the Spain house, near the Quaker church on Quaker road. For the first and only time the battle-field supplies of the ambulance boxes came into requisition. Soon the wounded began to reach the hospitals, where all were promptly dressed and comfortably provided for. By seven o'clock next morning, they were on their way to the railroad at Humphrey's Station, over roads rendered almost impassable by rain and travel. The following day was occupied in advancing our lines and constructing defences, slight skirmishing only, taking place. On the 31st, the corps again advanced and met the enemy. The 2d and 3d divisions were, at first, driven back, but, being supported by the 1st division, soon forced the enemy to retreat with considerable loss. During the night, the corps was massed near the Boydton plank road, and the 2d division sent toward Dinwiddie Court-house to the support of General Sheridan. The other divisions marching by another converging road, all three participated in the engagement of Five Forks, where, in conjunction with General Sheridan's cavalry, a most decisive battle was won, resulting in the capture of many guns and several thousand prisoners. Our wounded, however, were less numerous than in the fight on the Quaker road.

A hospital was promptly established at the Methodist church, on the White Oak road. From this point some patients were sent to Humphrey's Station, and some to the Quaker church hospital. Both hospitals were promptly broken up, and all the wounded who had not been sent off, when the pursuit of Lee began, on the 2d of April, were brought forward to Sutherland Station on the Southside railroad. Here they were left in fourteen hospital tents, with a surgeon and all necessary supplies; the balance of the hospital train and the ambulances hastening after the troops. Owing to the rapidity of the march, the condition of the roads, and the cutting of trains by moving troops, much anxiety was felt lest the delays should prove detrimental, but on the 5th, our trains all reached us at Jetersville, and subsequently remained with us. By marches varying from twenty to thirty miles daily, between the 2d and 9th, we reached the vicinity of Appomattox Court-house, to find the enemy engaged with General Sheridan's cavalry, with the intention, we afterward learned, of breaking through and continuing their retreat. * * * On the 9th, General Lee surrendered. From the 9th to the 15th, we remained at Appomattox Court-house. On the 15th, we started for Nottoway Court-house, which we reached on the 20th, relieving the Ninth Corps, then guarding the railroad from Burkesville to Sutherland Station. During the remainder of the month, the corps continued at this point. The usual amount of sickness, presenting no peculiar feature, attended our stay." * * *

CLIX. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical Inspector of the Fifth Army Corps for March and April, 1865.* By Assistant Surgeon CHARLES K. WINNE, U. S. ARMY.

* * * "March 26th, 27th and 28th, all the sick in the Fifth Corps hospitals, together with all who were judged to be unable to endure the fatigue of the ensuing campaign, were sent by rail from Humphrey's Station to the depot hospital at City Point. All necessary preparations for the campaign had been made. The regimental field companions had been filled, the ambulance boxes furnished with supplies of hard bread, sugar and coffee; in addition to the articles required to be carried in them, surplus medical property had been turned in at City Point, and as large an amount of supplies had been obtained for the different field hospitals as could be carried with the transportation allowed.

March 29th, the corps broke camp before daybreak. The flying field hospital accompanying the command consisted of half the number of ambulances, carrying hospital tent flies; one medicine wagon, carrying two extra operating tables, and five hospital wagons for each division. The wagons were filled with the hospital tents, blankets, rations, clothing, etc. The remaining ambulances, brigade supply wagons and medicine wagons accompanied the general train of the corps. The corps crossed Rowanty Creek at Perkins's house, near which the trains were parked. From this position, after halting for some time, it moved up the Quaker road to Lewis's farm. Near the junction of the Boydton and Quaker roads, the 1st division encountered the enemy. The hospitals were established at a house near the old Quaker church, on Quaker road, and supplies brought up in ambulances and wagons. It commenced raining about dark, and continued to do so all night and next day, rendering the roads so bad that the movements of the ambulances were extremely difficult. It being necessary to remove the wounded to Humphrey's Station with as much rapidity as possible, the surgeons of other divisions aided those of the 1st in performing the necessary operations, and the ambulance train of the corps, aided by twenty ambulances belonging to the Second Corps, were started for Humphrey's Station at seven o'clock A. M., March 30th, accompanied by the pioneers of the 1st brigade of the 2d division to assist in clearing the road. During the afternoon a portion of our line was attacked, the losses in our corps falling almost entirely upon the 1st division. March 31st, the entire corps was engaged upon the White Oak road, and one-half the number of ambulances present were constantly occupied in transporting the wounded, after they had received the necessary attention, from the hospital at Quaker church to Humphrey's Station. Each train was placed in charge of a medical officer, assisted by attendants, and provided with stimulants, dressings, etc. The wounded were all fed before leaving hospital.

and such cases as needed blankets were supplied. During the night of the 31st, the 2d division moved down the Boydton plank road toward Dinwiddie, followed, next morning, by the 1st and 3d divisions, which marched by another road leading in the same direction. In the afternoon of April 1st, the battle of Five Forks was fought. The hospital was established at the Methodist church, but owing to the terrible condition of the roads, rendered almost impassable by the long rain and the passage of infantry and cavalry, it was not fully organized before midnight. Owing to the same reason, the evacuation of the hospital at Quaker church had not been completed. * * April 2d, six rebel wagons, captured the previous day, were sent with slightly wounded to Quaker church, and at eleven o'clock A. M., sixty-six ambulances, loaded with wounded, were sent from Methodist church hospital to Humphrey's Station, orders having been received to send no more wounded to Quaker church hospital. Only a sufficient number of medical officers had been left at this hospital to provide for the daily wants of the wounded until they could be shipped to City Point, as all the operations had been performed, and thirty-five ambulances had been left to convey them to the station. This was so far accomplished during the afternoon that the remaining wounded were all sheltered in the house, in charge of one medical officer, with three days' rations and supplies, and the tents that had been left were brought up to Methodist church, where the rest of the train had been parked. During the 2d, the troops occupied Sutherland Station, on the Southside railroad. The wounded continued to be shipped from the Methodist church to the railroad until the morning of the 3d, when those still remaining were removed, together with the whole hospital train, by the White Oak, Claiborne and Nemozine roads to Sutherland's Station, where a hospital of fourteen tents was established. Here medical officers, attendants and three days' rations and supplies were left with the wounded, and the train followed the command, keeping up as well as circumstances would permit. * * April 4th, the corps reached Jetersville, having marched twenty miles. April 5th, entrenchments were thrown up, an attack from the enemy being expected. In the afternoon the hospital train arrived, and went into park. April 6th, marched nearly to Amelia Court-house, thence via Farmville and Deatonsville to within five miles of High Bridge, on the Appomattox river, being a total distance of twenty-nine miles. April 7th, marched to Prince Edward's Court-house, eighteen miles. April 8th, marched through Prospect Station, along the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad to within seven miles of Appomattox Court-house. April 9th, the corps moved at daybreak toward Appomattox Court-house, and meeting the enemy, the Abbott house was selected for a field hospital. But few cases, however, were received, as overtures were made on the part of the enemy for the surrender of his entire force. The corps remained in camp at Appomattox Court-house until the 15th of April, when the troops commenced marching back, encamping at night at Pamplin's Station. April 16th, march resumed to Farmville, over exceedingly bad roads. April 17th, marched to Sandy river, eight miles from Burkesville. April 20th, the corps was moved to Nottoway Court-house, and distributed along the line of the Southside railroad, from a point between Burkesville and Nottoway to beyond Sutherland's Station. The division hospitals were here established on exceedingly eligible sites; that of the 1st division at Wilson's Station, those of the 2d division and artillery brigade near Nottoway Court-house, and that of the 3d division hospital at Black and White, each being as near the centre of its respective division as practicable." * * *

CLX. *Extract from the Report of the Surgeon-in-chief of the First Division, Fifth Corps.*
By Surgeon W. R. DEWITT, jr., U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "About the 1st of May, 1864, the hospital of the 1st division of the Fifth Corps was established, and a surgeon-in-charge was detailed from one of the regiments. Two assistant medical officers, two hospital stewards, together with cooks and attendants, were also detailed, the organization being adequate for the care of the sick and wounded, when no fighting was going on. During engagements an operating staff, from each brigade, reported to the hospital for duty, and remained until the fighting was over and the wounded had been disposed of. On the 1st of November, 1864, the hospital was at Parke's Station, in front of Petersburg, Virginia, and the troops of the division were encamped along the front line near Peeble's house. The locations of the hospital and camp were very healthy. The water was of good quality, the drainage favorable. During November, three hundred and seventy patients were admitted and treated. Of these, eight died; three of typhoid fever, four of remittent fever, and one of inflammation of the brain. Twenty cases of typhoid fever were treated; one hundred and two of remittent fever, forty of intermittent fever, and fifty of diarrhœa. It will be seen from this that miasmatic complaints were the prevailing diseases. The average number on sick report was one hundred and thirteen. On the 6th of December, a portion of the hospital establishment, called the flying hospital, accompanied the troops on the expedition to the battle-field on the Weldon railroad, and returned on the 11th of the same month. During this expedition there was considerable exposure, and, in consequence of the inclement weather, the men suffered greatly. This circumstance, together with the bad nature of the camping ground previously occupied by the troops, occasioned much sickness, chiefly low forms of fevers and inflammations, such as typhoid fever, chronic diarrhœa, typhoid pneumonia, etc. After their return from the expedition the troops encamped in a new position in the rear of the main line, where they had to use surface water, or that held in a clay stratum a few inches below the surface of the ground. In the treatment of their diseases we had to rely mainly on stimulants and tonics, with a supporting dietetic treatment. During the month of December, four hundred and eighty-seven patients were admitted, including ninety cases of typhoid fever, ten of remittent, ten of pneumonia, and three hundred and five of diarrhœa. There were seven deaths, four of them from typhoid fever. In the month of January, two hundred and fifty-seven patients were admitted. The number of deaths was twenty-one; of which, sixteen were from typhoid fever. The number of cases of typhoid fever treated was one hundred and sixty-five; of diarrhœa, seventy-one. February 5th, the flying hospital accompanied the troops to Hatcher's Run, and was established at the Cummings house. A few days after the whole hospital was removed from Parke's Station, and took the place of the flying hospital, being located on or near the same site. Here, one hundred and fifty wounded from the battle-field were brought in and received surgical attention, until forwarded to City Point a short time after. I may mention that when, at any time, the hospital became too crowded, authority was given to send the more severe cases to the depot hospital at City Point, and when a movement of the troops

was anticipated the hospital was cleared, by all patients being sent to City Point. Seven hundred and twenty-nine patients were admitted during February; of these, five died; two of gunshot wounds, and three of typhoid fever. One hundred and sixty cases of typhoid fever, and two hundred and eight of diarrhœa, were treated. The location of the camp at this point was very little better than that just left. The men were very much exposed to the weather, in consequence of being several days without huts, and many of them being without blankets, which they had lost during the action, or left in their old camp. The site of the hospital was very good, and there was an ample supply of excellent water. We continued at this place until the 29th of March, having an average of one hundred and twenty-one sick and wounded constantly under treatment. During the month of March, one thousand and twenty-six patients were admitted; of these, three hundred and eighty were wounded on the 29th and 30th at Lewis's farm, Virginia. The prevailing diseases during the month were typhoid fever and diarrhœa. There were eleven deaths; four from gunshot wounds and four from typhoid fever. On the 29th, the hospital was removed to the Spain house, and the wounded from the engagement at Lewis's farm were here received, dressed, and sent to the depot hospital. The hospital was again broken up on the 2d of April, and remained packed in wagons, following the troops during the retreat of General Lee's army from Petersburg to Appomattox Court-house, Virginia. The sick were retained and carried in the ambulances, receiving medical attention as if they had been in division hospital. On the 10th of April, enough tents were pitched near Appomattox Court-house to accommodate all the sick and wounded on hand in the division. From this place they were shipped in a day or two to Farmville. The hospital was broken up and we moved again on the 15th, and, on the 22d, established the hospital near Wilson's Station, Southside railroad; it remained in operation until the 29th. There were admitted, during the month of April, three hundred and twenty-four patients, of whom, one hundred and fifty-eight were wounded. Deaths during the month, three; one of diphtheria, one of diarrhœa, and one of typhoid fever. The prevailing disease during this month was diarrhœa, attributable, to a great extent, to the imperfect food, and defective cooking." * * *

CLXI. *Extract from the Report of the Surgeon-in-chief of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, from November 1, 1864, to April 30, 1865.* By T. M. FLANDRAU, Surgeon 146th New York Volunteers.

* * * "On the 1st of November, 1864, the hospital of this division was at Parke's Station, where it had been established in August, after the battle of the Weldon railroad. While on the Weldon raid, from December 5 to December 11, 1864, the division was accompanied by part of the ambulance train and medicine wagons, the hospital remaining at Parke's Station. At the battle of Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865, the hospital was advanced from Parke's Station to the Cummings house, near Humphrey's Station, where one hundred and seventy-six wounded were admitted. It was then removed to the vicinity of the Chapel house, where it remained until the commencement of the spring campaign. On the 29th of March, the hospital accompanied the troops on the advance, and was pitched near Gravelly Run, on the Quaker or Military Telegraph road. April 1st, it was moved to the Methodist church near the Five Forks. Three hundred and fifty wounded were admitted and treated during the engagement in this neighborhood. On the 3d of April, we followed the corps in pursuit of the defeated and retreating enemy, the hospital being established on the 9th of April near Appomattox Court-house, where it remained until April 15th, and then was moved to Nottoway Court-house, where it was on the 30th. During the heavy marches made this month, a large number of sick and wounded were transported and treated in the ambulances. From November 1, 1864, to April 30, 1865, inclusive, one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight sick, and six hundred and seventy-one wounded were admitted to the hospital of this division. Of these, one thousand four hundred and ninety-four were sent to general hospital, and forty-nine died." * * *

CLXII. *Extract from the Report of the Surgeon-in-chief of the Third Division, Fifth Corps, from November 1, 1864, to April 30, 1865.* By W. O. McDONALD, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The division was encamped during the month of November near the Aikin house, where it remained until about December 6th, when, after being relieved by the Sixth Corps, the command started on the expedition to Bellefield, returning to camp near the McCamm house on or about the 12th. During this period no action occurred. The total number of men requiring medical treatment was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, of whom eighty cases belonged to Class V. Three hundred and eighty-one were sent to general hospital, and seven died. The command remained encamped on the Jerusalem plank road from the middle of December, 1864, to the first week in February, 1865, when the battle of Hatcher's Run was fought, after which the division encamped near the Wyatt house. During this period the total number under medical treatment was five thousand one hundred and four, of whom six hundred and eighty-one belonged to Class V. Seven hundred and thirty-nine were sent to general hospital, and fifty-five died. At Hatcher's Run some five hundred and twenty-one men were wounded, and the following operations were reported as having been performed: Twenty amputations, major and minor; four exsections, and eight operations of lesser importance. The division remained in camp near the Wyatt house until the end of March, when it participated in the battles of Gravelly Run and at Five Forks; then in the pursuit, ending on April 9th, at Appomattox Court-house, where it remained three or four days; then moving back to Burkesville, and from thence to Black and White Station on April 30th. During this final epoch, the total number of men receiving medical treatment was five thousand two hundred and sixty-three, of whom six hundred and eighty-five belonged to Class V. Eight hundred and seventy-six were sent to general hospital, and forty-one died. Of the above total, six hundred and two were wounded in the battles at Gravelly Run, March 31st, and at Five Forks on April 1st, 2d and 3d. Operations were reported as follows: Forty amputations, major and minor; two exsections, and ten of lesser importance." * * *

CLXIII. *Extracts from the Report of the Surgeon of the Artillery Brigade, Fifth Corps.*

By C. F. HAYNES, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "From the 1st of November, 1864, to the 23th of March, 1865, this brigade was engaged in the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, occupying a camp site near the Weldon railroad, which was the best obtainable in the vicinity of the line of operations. The place was elevated, but too flat to permit proper drainage, and the soil, which was thin and sandy, reposed on a substratum of clay, so that it was generally damp. Log huts were erected in sufficient number to accommodate the men. They were covered with shelter tents, and, with two exceptions, were heated by open fires. These exceptions occurred in Battery "B," 4th U. S. Artillery, and in Battery "E," 1st New York Artillery, in both of which the men used Sibley stoves. * * * During the active movements of the Fifth Corps a part of the brigade only participated, rarely ever more than three batteries at a time, until the grand movement on the 23th of March, 1865. In all movements prior to that date the batteries were assigned to divisions, from which they obtained medical attendance, so that the hospital of the brigade remained before Petersburg, Virginia, with the greater portion of the command. This hospital was located at Parke's Station, near to the Aikin house, at a point quite central to batteries. It consisted of three hospital tents and tent flies, pitched upon ground favorable for drainage and ventilation, where pure water was obtained by sinking a deep well. It was heated by a brick fireplace on the north side of the middle tent, the three tents being arranged end to end, forming a continuous ward. This ward contained twenty beds, raised upon bunks two feet wide and one foot apart. A passage two feet in width ran through the centre. The ground being hard, it was not thought necessary to construct a floor. Ventilation was effected by separating the flaps at each end by a cross stick. The dispensary was built of logs and covered by a tent fly. Ample supplies were drawn monthly from the medical purveyor at City Point. The kitchen was built like the dispensary, and divided into two apartments, one used as a cook room and the other as a dining room. * * * The attendants, eight in number, occupied four log huts. The hospital grounds were neatly enclosed by a fence and evergreens, and were at all times thoroughly policed. The burial ground adjoining the hospital was neatly enclosed. At the head of each grave a board was placed, upon which was legibly engraved the full name, rank, regiment and battery of the deceased. The hospital made its first movement with the division hospitals of the Fifth Corps on the 29th of March, 1865, to the Spain house, on the Quaker road, where it bivouacked and assisted in the care of the wounded of the 1st division. * * * April 9th, the hospital was established at Appomattox Court-house, where it remained until April 15th. * * * The brigade had a mean aggregate strength of one thousand six hundred men, until it was separated on the 23th of March. After this it numbered about seven hundred men, six batteries having been transferred to the artillery reserve before Petersburg. It has usually had a surgeon-in-chief, a surgeon attending sick in hospital, a surgeon attending sick in quarters, and one hospital steward. Five hundred and fifty-seven sick and seventy-six wounded were received into hospital during the period embraced in this report. Of these, three hundred and twenty-one were returned to duty, one hundred and two sent to general hospital, one furloughed, one deserted, two discharged and six died." * * *

CLXIV. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical Director of the Second Corps for March and April, 1865.* By Surgeon CHARLES PAGE, U. S. Army.

* * * "On the 29th of March, 1865, the Second Corps broke camp from its entrenched position, and moved to the left, by the Vaughan road, across Hatcher's Run, taking position with its right resting on Hatcher's Run and its left extending to the Quaker road, near its junction with the Boydton plank road. No casualties from battle occurred on the day of the movement. The hospitals were moved to the left bank of Hatcher's Run, at the crossing of the Vaughan road, and parked. The ambulance trains were parked at the same place, with the exception of six ambulances to each division, which were to accompany the troops as closely as the nature of the roads and country would permit. On the 30th, the line being advanced, the hospital and ambulance trains were brought over the stream, and the 2d and 3d division hospitals were established at a point on the Vaughan road known as the Chimneys. The site chosen for the 1st division hospital was at a house about two miles from the junction of the Boydton plank road and the Quaker road, nearly in rear of the centre of the 1st division; but owing to bad roads, it was not established until the morning of the 31st. No casualties occurred on this day. The morning of the 31st of March found the position of troops somewhat changed; the 1st division had extended to the left, and the 3d division occupied the lines held by it the day before. It was necessary to move the 3d division hospital to the immediate vicinity of that of the 1st division; the latter was not disturbed, as it was yet quite convenient to the line of battle. The 3d division hospital was late in getting its position owing to bad roads. The wounded during the day numbered as follows: 1st division, two hundred and ninety-four; 2d division, seventeen; 3d division, seventy-four; artillery brigade, two; total, three hundred and eighty-eight. All were in hospital and attended to during the night. April 1st, the troops of this corps were not engaged, and no wounded were brought to the rear. The wounded already in hospital were sent to Humphrey's Station, to be transferred to the depot hospital at City Point. On the 2d of April, the corps being expected to advance, the hospitals were made ready to move at daylight. The 1st division hospital moved to the Moody house, near the Five Forks, and received two hundred and twelve wounded. The 2d division hospital moved by the Squirrel Level road to the Boydton plank road, and across the country to the Cox road, encamping in the neighborhood of its division, and receiving during the day three wounded. The 3d division hospital moved up the Boydton plank road toward Petersburg, and camped with its division, receiving during the day fifty-seven wounded. The artillery brigade hospital accompanied the 3d division hospital, but had no wounded to care for. The total number of wounded during the day was two hundred and seventy-two. April 3d, the wounded were all sent to Petersburg for transportation to City Point, and the hospital followed the corps on its march after the enemy. The march continued on the Namozine road to Jetersville without any occurrence of importance until the morning of the 6th of April, when the corps struck the rear of the enemy near Amelia Springs. A running fight occurred during the day, resulting in forty-one wounded from the 1st division and one hundred and fifty from the 3d; total, one hundred and ninety-one. A hospital

for the 1st division was temporarily established at Amelia Springs, and moved forward late in the afternoon to a position near the corps. The 3d division hospital was established at the Vaughan house, two miles west of Amelia Springs. The corps moved during the day over ten miles, the advance skirmish lines fighting the enemy's rear guard at every hill on the road for the greater part of the way. The wounded from the 1st division had necessarily to be conveyed far to the rear, before it could be arranged to move the hospital nearer the advancing line. The 3d division hospital soon became so full as to make it impossible to transport the wounded when the hospital was moved, and arrangements were made to keep them at the Vaughan house, until they could be removed. On the 7th of April, the corps crossed the Appomattox at High Bridge, where there was a slight skirmish, to the heights northeast of Farmville, where the enemy was found entrenched. The wounded of the 1st division from the engagement of the 6th, together with a few wounded at High Bridge, were sent by Rice's Station to Burkesville. After crossing the Appomattox, and late in the afternoon, the hospitals of all the divisions were established at the Brooks house, and received during the day and night the following numbers of wounded: 1st division, one hundred and forty-seven; 2d division, twenty-four; 3d division, forty-one; total, two hundred and twelve. April 8th, the enemy was found to have abandoned his entrenched position, and the corps advanced on his line of retreat without coming up to him till midnight. The wounded of the previous day were sent to Burkesville in the morning, and the hospitals ordered forward to join the corps. The supply train of the corps arrived in the night, and the empty wagons were sent to take up the wounded at the Vaughan house and convey them to Burkesville. I have since learned that they had been removed by ambulances of the Ninth Corps before the wagons reached them. On the 9th, the corps advanced a few miles, and was halted before reaching the enemy's lines to await the result of the negotiations between the generals, which resulted in the surrender of the army of northern Virginia. * * The rapidity of our movement, and the extent of country travelled over, rendered it necessary during this campaign to send the wounded from the field hospitals as speedily as possible, and the distance of the army depot made it difficult to dispose of them, and retain, at the same time, a sufficient number of ambulances for duty with the corps. All the wounded sent to the rear were accompanied with the necessary surgical attendance and supplies, and I believe that no suffering was experienced that could possibly have been avoided." * * *

CLXV. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical Inspector of the Second Corps for March and April, 1865.* By Assistant Surgeon C. SMART, U. S. Army.

* * * "During the greater part of the month of March this corps lay in camp in rear of the line of works stretching from Fort Cummings to Hatcher's Run, at the Vaughan crossing. * * The division hospitals were situated at Patrick's Station. Early in the month, in expectation of the commencement of the spring campaign, the medicine wagons, and the boxes of the ambulances, were well stocked with field supplies drawn from the purveyor at City Point. With the view of avoiding the recurrence of what happened at Reams's Station and on the Boydton road, where, while the engagement was in progress, all the medicine wagons were, by order, lying in park many miles in rear, the surgeons-in-chief of the 2d and 3d divisions had recourse to a plan which they hoped would enable them to provide for the wounded even during the temporary absence of their Antenrieth and Perot wagons. They caused the boxes of several of the ambulances to be filled with battle-field supplies: chloroform, morphine, lint, plaster, rollers, and whisky, instead of the beef stock and hard bread directed by the supply table. The ambulances so loaded were marked, and the ambulance officer directed to take them along in all movements in which a portion of the hospital train, only, was permitted to accompany the troops. About this time, also, the medical transportation of the corps was ordered to be reduced from forty-four wagons to thirty-seven. But thirty of these were available for carrying medical supplies, seven being used as forage wagons for the ambulance train. In consequence of this reduction of transportation, it became necessary to turn over a portion of the medical supplies to the purveyor, and care was taken to retain those articles which would be most serviceable during active operations. As a further preparation for active operations, an application was made, by the acting medical director, to have the drummers and musicians of the command report to the surgeon in charge of the field hospital at the commencement of the campaign. This application was approved and the surgeon in charge was directed to place them under command of the line officer attached to his hospital, who, with the assistance of two or three non-commissioned officers, was expected to maintain discipline, and when work of any description was to be performed, to superintend its performance. During the campaign of 1864, although it had been ordered that during engagements the drummer boys and musicians should report to the hospital for duty, but few of them did so in the 2d and 3d divisions, the majority straggling over the country and doing as they pleased, there being none to exercise any authority over them. The services of those that did report were of little value, since no one was specially charged with the duty of directing them; in fact they were looked upon rather as an incumbrance than as a help. In the 1st division, however, they had been better organized and disciplined, and were, consequently, found more useful both in doing guard duty and in acting as stretcher bearers when necessary. It was this experience which suggested the arrangement now ordered. On the 14th of March, a telegram from the medical director of the army ordered the immediate removal of all those unable to accompany the command on a march, to the depot hospital at City Point, and it was further ordered that in future the hospitals should be kept in as mobile a condition as possible. In accordance with these orders on the 15th, 16th and 17th of March, there were sent to the rear seven hundred and seventy-nine sick and seventy-one wounded. A large proportion of the sick were trivial cases, and many of them were returned to their regiments for duty in the course of a few days. Very early on the morning of the 25th, the enemy assaulted Fort Steadman on the right of the Petersburg front. They captured it, but were subsequently driven out of the work. * * At nine o'clock A. M., the Second Corps moved out of the fortifications and advanced westward, in line of battle, for about a mile, when the works of the enemy were discovered, and a brigade of the 3d division was sent forward to charge the first line of rifle-pits. These they carried, losing but very few men in the assault. The wounded were speedily conveyed to Patrick's Station, where a couple of tents were pitched to accommodate them. An active picket firing was kept up till about midday, but the casualties were very few. At noon a second successful attack was made by the 3d division upon another line of rifle-pits. After this, the picket

firing became particularly sharp, and continued so during the afternoon, until quarter after four o'clock, when the enemy, having massed in front of Miles's division, assaulted his line with great vigor. The fighting was sharp, and at first chiefly along that portion of the line held by the Irish brigade, but it gradually extended toward the left, implicating the whole of the 3d division and one or two regiments on the right of the 2d. A brisk musketry fire was kept up for about two hours, and it was past eight o'clock in the evening when the enemy ceased to renew his attempts to break the line. During the course of the afternoon, the Sixth Corps on our right assaulted the enemy's entrenched picket line. As usual during an engagement, all the medical officers but those attached to the division field hospital reported at the points where the stretcher bearers of each brigade transferred the wounded to the ambulances, and rendered such aid to the wounded as was necessary before sending them to the rear. The ambulance corps worked zealously; and very shortly after the termination of the engagement, had all the wounded lodged at Patrick's Station, where the hospitals had been established. The surgeons in charge were instructed that their patients must be ready to be moved to City Point by ten o'clock next morning, and that immediately after their departure the establishments were to be made ready for a sudden movement. In this affair the Second Corps had sixty-four men killed, and four hundred and forty-four wounded were admitted into the field hospitals, viz.: 1st division, thirty-five killed, two hundred and eighty-six wounded; 2d division, four killed, twenty-nine wounded; 3d division, twenty-four killed, one hundred and twenty-nine wounded; artillery brigade, one killed. No casualties occurred in the medical or ambulance department. Cars reported at Patrick's Station at noon next day, and by one o'clock P. M., all the wounded were on their way to City Point. All had been attended to, every operation deemed necessary performed, and every wound dressed before the departure of the train. On the 26th, the troops retired from the line of captured rifle-pits to within the fortifications, where they lay quietly until the morning of the 29th. On the 28th, the command was again placed under marching orders. The sick and wounded, one hundred and forty-two in number, were sent to City Point, and the hospitals at Patrick's Station were in readiness to move after the troops. Special requisitions, filled by the medical purveyor, had replaced the supplies expended during the fight on the 25th. At six o'clock on the morning of the 29th, the 2d division moved across Hatcher's Run on the Vaughan road, and was followed by the 3d and 1st. The forenoon was spent in arranging the line of battle, and in making connections with the Fifth Corps on the left and the Twenty-fourth on the right. The line extended east and west, from the Quaker road to Hatcher's Run, north of the Vaughan crossing. The 1st division was on the left and the 2d on the right. In the afternoon, while the Fifth Corps engaged the enemy, our line was pushed forward some distance, but without meeting any opposition. On the following morning, notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell without intermission during the day, the advance in line of battle was continued through dense undergrowth and swamps until a position was reached stretching from the Twenty-fourth Corps, on Hatcher's Run, westward by Crow's house, north of the Dabney Mill road, crossing that road about a quarter of a mile from its termination in the Boydton plank road, and connecting with the right of the Fifth Corps at Mrs. Rainey's, in the angle formed by the junction of the Quaker and Boydton roads. * * In the order of march, published for the morning of the 29th, it was directed that one medicine wagon and one army wagon to each brigade, and one-half of the ambulances should accompany the troops, and that each train should follow in rear of its division, but as the road was narrow and a rapid movement into line of battle expected, this order was modified, the trains being directed to remain on the left bank of Hatcher's Run until all the troops and artillery had crossed. After the troops had formed into line of battle, half a dozen ambulances were sent forward to the immediate rear of each division, while the hospital organization remained at the Cummings house, where it was intended the hospital should be established if a fight took place. On the morning of the 30th, however, the advance of the troops rendered a corresponding advance, on the part of the trains, necessary. They were accordingly moved over to the west side of the run and parked to await events. The 2d and 3d divisions at the Chimneys, the remains of a house in an open space, where the road leading to Dabney's mills leaves the Vaughan road, and the 1st at a wooden building on the main road, between the Chimneys and the crossing over Gravelly Run. Late in the evening of the 29th, twenty of our ambulances were sent to the field hospital of the Fifth Corps to aid in conveying the wounded of that command to Humphreys's Station. On the succeeding day about a hundred wounded cavalymen, belonging to General Sheridan's command, were admitted to the 2d division hospital, dressed, and then conveyed across the run for railroad transportation to City Point. Very early on the morning of the 31st, as the enemy was discovered in heavy force in front of the Fifth Corps, the 1st division of the Second Corps was moved to the left to support them, the 2d and 3d divisions extending to the left to occupy the vacated part of the line. The hospital of the 1st division was directed to move forward from the Vaughan road to a clearing about half a mile distant from the Dabney Mill road on the north, and the Quaker road on the west. At noon, immediately after the hospital train had reached this point, the 1st division became heavily engaged, and at two o'clock P. M., the 3d division participated to some extent. The wounded were brought off the field with great promptness. The hospital train of the 3d division was ordered, at midday, to move to some spot near the position occupied by the 1st, but it was nearly midnight before it succeeded in reaching this point. The Vaughan road and the wood roads were in a miserable condition, on account of the heavy rains of the previous day, and, moreover, they were blocked up by ammunition and other heavy wagons, which had found them impassable, until roughly corduroyed. The wounded of the 3d division, however, did not suffer from the absence of these wagons. They were treated at the 1st division hospital by the medical officers of their own division until the arrival of the train permitted an establishment of their own to be formed. The 2d division hospital remained at the Chimneys, as this position was still near enough to the part of the line held by the troops of that division. The number of killed, and of wounded received into field hospital, was reported as follows: 1st division, forty-three killed, two hundred and ninety-four wounded; 2d division, eighteen wounded; 3d division, four killed, seventy-four wounded; artillery brigade, two wounded; total, forty-seven killed, three hundred and eighty-eight wounded. No casualties occurred in the medical or ambulance department. In the afternoon, arrangements were made for the transportation of the wounded to City Point. The medical officers were instructed to have all operations performed and every case attended to and ready to be sent to the rear by the following daybreak. The reserve train of ambulances were sent for to carry the wounded to Warren's Station where a train of cars was expected to be ready at nine o'clock in the morning of the 1st of April, to convey them to City Point. * * It was not, however, until about ten o'clock on the morning of the 1st, that the ambulances succeeded in reaching the field hospitals. They had experienced much delay on account of the condition of the roads. By the

time they arrived the wounded had all been properly cared for. They were immediately loaded up and sent to the railroad station. In the meantime some changes were taking place in the position of the troops. The Fifth corps moved off to the left toward the Five Forks, while the Second extended toward the left to hold the portion of the line thus left unguarded. No fighting took place during the day, but toward evening and during the succeeding night, heavy cannonading and occasional musketry fire was heard before Petersburg and near Five Forks, and, at times, the right and left of the Second Corps line was engaged.

At eight o'clock A. M., April 2d, an advance of part of the 3d division line was ordered, with the effect of driving the enemy from his advanced works in the neighborhood of Burgess's mills. This was followed, as was subsequently discovered, by the evacuation of his main line of works. No sooner was this discovered than the Second Corps was started in pursuit. The 1st division on the left moved toward the Cox road, skirmishing very heavily. The 3d division advanced along the Boydton road toward Petersburg, near which it formed a line connecting the left of the Sixth Corps with the Appomattox river; the hospital of this division followed in the rear of the troops, and was established at a suitable point on the road in rear of the line. The 2d division, accompanied by its field hospital, moved from the position in front of Dabney's mills to the Boydton road, and thence along the Cox road to Wells's church, where it settled for the night near the bivouac of the 1st division. The ambulances and hospital train of the 1st division had followed the troops, carrying the wounded along as they picked them up, until the train being loaded, they were compelled to halt at Moody's house, where a field hospital was formed. During the afternoon and evening, all the wounded of the 1st division, two hundred and sixteen in number, were carried to this place. Fifty-nine were received into the hospital of the 3d division, and eight into that of the 2d division, making a total of two hundred and eighty-three wounded on the 2d of April. Early on the morning of the 3d, part of the reserve ambulances having returned from Warren's Station, a train was formed to carry the wounded to Petersburg for railroad transportation to City Point. About the same time, the 3d division joined the main body of the corps at Wells's church, and the whole command, followed by the hospital wagons and the few ambulances which could be spared, moved westward along the Namozine road. The corps camped for the night near Namozine church. On the following morning the march was resumed, but before proceeding far the cavalry divisions, with their trains, blocked up the road in front and impeded our progress. The corps encamped on Deep Run. At midnight, we were again on the move, and again the cavalry and trains interfered with the advance. By eight o'clock A. M., the road was clear and the corps pushed on to Jetersville, which was reached early in the afternoon. A position was here assumed on the left of the Fifth Corps, and temporary works were thrown up. On the morning of the 6th, these works were abandoned, and an advance toward Amelia Court-house was commenced, in progress of which, near the Sulphur Springs, the rear of the enemy's column was found. This changed the direction and manner of the march. A line of battle was formed, and the enemy was pursued through Deatonsville, toward High Bridge on the Appomattox. Skirmishing with their rear was kept up till eight o'clock P. M., when the corps bivouacked on Sailor's Creek, where a large portion of the rebel wagon and ambulance train had been captured. The hospital of the 1st division was established early in the day at Amelia Springs, those of the 2d and 3d divisions at the Vaughan house, about a mile from this. Sixty wounded were collected at the hospital of the 1st division, and one hundred and seventy at that of the 3d division, making a total of two hundred and thirty. Of these, a dozen belonged to the cavalry, and twenty-five were rebels. The 2d division had no wounded. In the evening, all the ambulances that could be spared from the advance reported at the hospitals, to carry as many of the wounded as possible to Burke's Station, where a depot hospital had been formed. Medical officers, with supplies and attendants, were left with the remainder. On the following morning, the rear of the enemy was again struck at High Bridge, and skirmishing recommenced, continuing, with more or less activity, until about nine o'clock P. M., when the corps bivouacked near Farmville, on the right of the army, the 2d division on the right of the corps front, the 1st division in the centre, and the 3d division connecting with the right of the Sixth Corps. During the early part of this day's running fight no hospitals were established, but the wounded were carried along after the advance until near Farmville, where the enemy made a determined stand. On this the field hospitals were established, about a mile and a half in rear of the line of battle, at the Brooks house. The cases received numbered as follows: 1st division, one hundred and fifty; 2d division, twenty-four; 3d division, thirty-five; total, two hundred and nine. These were operated on during the night, and, in the morning, dispatched to the depot at Burkesville, in a train consisting of ambulances belonging to the Ninth Corps, some of which had been captured from the rebels, and a few of those belonging to this command. In the meantime, the enemy having evacuated his Farmville defences, the troops were advancing in pursuit through Buckingham County, but they did not overtake the enemy so as to engage him. At midnight they bivouacked about a mile west of New Store. After settling in camp for the night, commissary stores were issued, and in the morning, the empty wagons were started for the Vaughan house to carry the wounded left there on the afternoon of the 6th by the 3d division, to Burke's Station. But, as was afterward ascertained, these wagons were not required, some ambulances belonging to the Ninth Corps having already transported the wounded from that point to the depot. On the 9th, no fighting took place on account of the negotiations then in progress between the commanders of the two armies, which terminated on the afternoon of that day in the surrender of the enemy. According to the regimental reports, the casualties during the month were as follows: Killed; 1st division, eighty-six; 2d division, seven; 3d division, forty-nine; total, one hundred and forty-two. Wounded; 1st division, four hundred and eighty-one; 2d division, thirty-four; 3d division, two hundred and seventy-six; artillery brigade, seven; total, seven hundred and ninety-eight. If to these are added the casualties of March 31st, the losses of the corps, during the campaign, will amount to one hundred and eighty-nine killed, and one thousand one hundred and eighty-six wounded. On the 11th, as the troops were under orders to move to Burkesville, the few severe cases of sickness in the command were placed in ambulances and sent on ahead, that they might avoid the fatigues and delays incident to transportation in the rear of their commands. On the morning of the 12th, the march was commenced, and on the afternoon of the 14th, the corps went into camp in the angle formed by the Lynchburg road and that leading to Danville. The 3d division formed camp near the former road, the 1st division near the latter, while the 2d division occupied the centre. The march to this place was very fatiguing. The delays experienced on account of the bad character of the roads, the labor required to improve them, and the exposure to the rain which fell almost unremittingly during the march, had considerable influence in inducing the increased

sickness in the command, which showed itself immediately after settling in camp. The men encamped under shelter tents which they raised from the ground on uprights about a foot and a half high. The bunk or bed place in each was likewise raised. Those regiments which encamped in the open ground where there was no shade, built arbors over their quarters for protection from the heat. The 1st division had an excellent location on an irregular site, with good natural drainage, and an abundant supply of good water. The soil of the camp site of the 2d division was more retentive of moisture and good water was scarce. The different regimental commands dug wells, but the water, which was obtained at no great distance from the surface, was not clear, and, except when freshly drawn, had a surface water taste. The 3d division was encamped in a belt of woods; water was plentiful and good in the ravines. The division field hospitals were established on good sites in the vicinity of their commands. During the remainder of the month there was an increase of sickness in the corps, not so much in the number taken sick as in the gravity of the cases. The cases of diarrhœa, which was the prevailing disease, became very obstinate, and were accompanied with very great and rapidly increasing prostration, resembling the disease as seen during the Peninsular campaign of 1862. The fatigue of recent active service, and the bad water in the second division had, no doubt, their influence in producing this condition, but I attribute it chiefly to the lack of a proper supply of vegetables. Since the camps near Hatcher's Run were broken up there had been issued but one or two rations of potatoes and a small quantity of beans to a portion of the command. Nevertheless, no well marked cases of scurvy are recorded by the medical officers, except in one or two instances of men recently returned from southern prisons. Next to the diarrhœa, in order of importance, was pneumonia, and in the 2d division hospital a number of cases of measles were treated, the disease having been brought to camp by some recruits. * * On the 20th, a train of twelve ambulances was dispatched to Amelia Court-house with supplies for some wounded rebels quartered there, with orders to transport such of them, as were in proper condition to endure it, to the Farmville hospital. On the 29th, the Confederate hospital at Farmville, now under charge of Surgeon O. Evans, 40th New York, having been placed under the control of the medical director of the Second Corps, a train of ambulances was sent to carry to their homes, in the vicinity of Petersburg, a hundred of the inmates, who were so far recovered from their wounds as to be able to travel. They were brought to Burkesville and placed in the cars for Petersburg. On the same night, three thousand rations were sent out to supply the necessities of those still remaining in this hospital, six hundred and fifty in number, among whom were twenty-seven of our own men, who were unable to be removed on account of the character of their wounds." * * *

CLXVI. *Extracts from the Report of the Operations of the Ambulance Corps of the Second Corps during March and April, 1865.* By Captain J. G. PELTON, Chief of Ambulances.

* * * "On the evening of March 27th, orders were received to be ready to move at six o'clock on the following morning with one-half of the ambulances of each division, one medicine wagon and one army wagon to each brigade, and one additional wagon to each division for the transportation of forage. They were ordered to follow in the rear of their respective divisions, the balance of the corps trains being ordered to be parked near the Cummings house, in charge of Lieutenant McCarthy of the 1st division train. His instructions were to report to the chief quartermaster of the corps and accompany the general trains. On the morning of the 28th, the trains moved out on the Vaughan road in accordance with orders received, but upon arriving at Humphreys's Station it was found that the corps had not as yet moved out, consequently the trains were parked in the open field near the station until the troops moved. At the crossing of Hatcher's Run it was found that it would be impracticable for the trains to follow in the rear of their division, as the roads were narrow, and it was not exactly known how soon the enemy would be found. At the request of Major General Humphreys, the trains were therefore halted and parked in an open field on the north bank of the stream until the corps had crossed; the stretcher-men, however, crossed with their commands. On the 29th, the trains were ordered to cross, and, in accordance with orders, parked at a place known as the Three Chimneys, where a hospital was established. During its stay at this place all the drivers were engaged in building roads to the front. On the evening of the 30th, orders were received to send twenty ambulances to assist the Fifth Corps in removing their wounded. Twenty-one were sent, and Lieutenant Lillebridge of the 2d division train was detailed to take command, assisted by a sergeant from each division train. He reached the Fifth Corps hospital a little before daylight on the morning of the 31st, loaded his ambulances, and proceeded to Humphreys's Station. After unloading the wounded, he rejoined his command on the evening of the 31st. During the afternoon of the 31st, Lieutenant Callanen of the 2d division train received orders from Medical Director McParlin to remove the wounded of the cavalry which were at that time in the 2d division hospital. For this purpose seventeen ambulances were sent to Humphreys's Station. In the meantime orders were given him, in case he needed more ambulances, to send for his reserve train, which he did. During this day the 1st division was engaged with the enemy. Ambulances were sent to the front, and the wounded were conveyed to the hospitals established near the Vaughan road. Twenty-four ambulances of the 1st division were subsequently sent to Warren's Station with wounded, under the charge of Lieutenant Clark of the 1st division ambulance corps. Lieutenant Paxton of the 1st division train also took ten ambulances of the 1st division, nine of the 2d division, and sixteen of the third division, loaded with wounded to Warren's Station. April 1st, Lieutenant Clark returned with his train, and followed the division with nine ambulances. On the same day, Lieutenant Chase of the 1st division joined the command with twenty-four ambulances, four medicine wagons and five army wagons. Lieutenant Paxton also joined the command with the train he had taken to Warren's Station. April 2d, the 1st division was heavily engaged, and the train employed in removing the wounded to the hospital which had been established at the Moody house. Lieutenant Paxton followed the division with nine ambulances to the Sullivan house, near the Southside railroad, and the whole night was employed in carrying wounded of the 1st division from the Moody and Sullivan houses to the Boydton plank road. April 3d, Lieutenant Chase, with eight ambulances and the hospital train, joined the division at the Sullivan house, and followed the troops. Lieutenant Clark, with the remaining thirty-five ambulances and ten of the 3d division, loaded with wounded, left the hospital for Warren's Station. The roads being very heavy, several animals died on

the march from exhaustion. April 4th, the remaining train followed in the rear of the corps heavily laden with sick. April 5th, the trains followed the corps with sick. April 6th, broke camp at daylight, and followed the troops to near Amelia Springs, where they became engaged with the enemy. The trains were immediately ordered to the Springs. The wounded of the 1st and 3d divisions were brought to the Springs house by the stretcher-bearers until the ambulances arrived, and then it was not deemed proper to send many ambulances to the front on account of the road being narrow, with a dense woods on each side, and in case of a retrograde movement of the troops, the train would of course be in the way. They therefore remained at the Springs house until the troops had advanced some miles, when the 1st and 3d divisions were engaged with the enemy. The 2d division being on the extreme right, and finding no enemy, the train of the 2d division was ordered to assist the 1st and 3d divisions in removing their wounded. The corps having advanced several miles, it was found that the number of ambulances present was not adequate to the demand. A hospital was therefore established for the 2d and 3d divisions at the Vaughan house, which relieved the ambulances and stretcher-men very materially. The corps still advanced, and at night encamped near Sailor's Creek, the trains bringing up the wounded from Amelia Springs, and parking near the corps headquarters. On the 7th, Lieutenant Clark of the 1st division train was ordered to proceed with twenty-seven ambulances, loaded with wounded, to Burkesville Junction. Fifteen ambulances of the 2d division, and all but seven of the ambulances of the 3d division, were also sent to Burkesville with the wounded of the 3d division. Upon arriving at High Bridge, quite a number of wounded were found belonging to the 2d division. These were loaded in nine ambulances, which were ordered to join the train which had started for Burkesville half an hour before. The remainder of the train followed the corps. Upon advancing about a mile beyond the Brooks house, the 1st division became engaged with the enemy, as did also the 3d division. During the day a hospital was established at the Brooks house, and the wounded were removed to it as speedily as could be done with the number of ambulances we had to work with. * * April 8th, having left quite a number of wounded at the Vaughan house, we were informed that the Ninth Corps ambulances had been ordered to assist us in removing them, whereupon Lieutenant Crawley of the 2d division train was ordered to High Bridge to meet them and conduct them to the above mentioned house. In the meantime all the ambulances of the corps, except eleven, were loaded with wounded at the Brooks house and sent to Burkesville in charge of Lieutenant Clark of the 1st division. On the 9th, the hospital train, with eleven ambulances, was ordered to follow in the rear of the corps. The trains, however, had scarcely moved out of park before a halt was ordered, it being announced that the army of northern Virginia had surrendered." * * *

CLXVII. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical Inspector of the Ninth Corps for March, 1865.* By Assistant Surgeon SAMUEL ADAMS, U. S. Army.

* * * "At half-past four o'clock on the morning of March 25th, the enemy made an assault on the lines at Fort Steadman. They moved in three columns: one swept down to the left, toward Battery No. 9, one to the right, toward Fort Haskel; while a third moved forward directly toward Fort Steadman. Deserters had been coming in for several nights previously, bringing their guns and equipments with them. On this occasion the enemy advanced in squads toward Fort Steadman, as the deserters had been doing, and by this ruse the picket line at this point was enveloped and captured before the alarm could be given. * * The main line, however, was alarmed, and the troops were ready to meet the assault promptly, but the enemy swept over the parapet and overpowered the garrison of Battery No. 10, killing and capturing the caanoniers at their guns. They then pushed forward to Fort Steadman, capturing its guns and the garrison, composed of one battalion of the 14th New York Heavy Artillery. After thus breaking through the lines, they came upon the camps of the 57th and 29th Massachusetts, and of the 100th Pennsylvania, driving them from their quarters, and pushing forward their line of skirmishers to the road and hills in rear of Fort Steadman, nearly as far as Meade's Station. The 57th Massachusetts fell back and reformed, acting as skirmishers. General Wilcox sent the 17th Michigan and the 200th and 209th Pennsylvania to oppose the enemy's advance toward Meade's Station, and the 1st brigade of the 3d division was ordered down from the left of the line at a double quick. General Hartranft, with three regiments, now made an attack to check the further advance of the enemy, but was obliged to fall back and act on the defensive, the enemy being in too great numbers. The 200th Pennsylvania lost one hundred men in this attack. The enemy now moved up along the works and captured Battery No. 11, and turned its guns, with those of the other forts, upon our troops. The attention of our artillery was mainly directed to Fort Steadman, on which the guns from Forts Haskel and McGilverey poured a very destructive fire. Batteries were also posted on the hills near Meade's Station, and Fort Friend and the Dunn house battery opened upon the advancing rebels and the captured forts. The 1st brigade, 3d division, now came up, and General Parke sent a dispatch to General Hartranft to retake the forts. The division formed in line of battle, with the 17th Michigan and 57th Massachusetts. * * The enemy was driven from the forts with heavy loss. His force had consisted of three divisions of infantry, under the command of Major General Gordon. They lost about two hundred killed and nineteen hundred and forty-nine prisoners. In the 2d brigade, 1st division of the Ninth Corps, thirty-six men were killed and six hundred and forty-eight wounded or captured; in the 3d division, two hundred and fifty-eight were killed, wounded and missing. The wounded were promptly brought in, the stretcher-bearers and ambulances being constantly with the advancing troops. The great majority of the rebel wounded fell into our hands. The wounds were all very severe in character, and an unusually large number of shell wounds of the thigh and legs demanding amputation, were observed. As the 2d division of the corps was not engaged, the rebel wounded were all sent to the field hospitals of this division, and were as promptly and as kindly cared for as our own men. Unusual facilities were afforded in caring for the wounded, as the scene of action was so near the field hospitals of the corps, which were in most efficient and thorough working order. All the severe cases, about eighty-three in number, including those in which capital operations had been necessary, were retained at the hospital, and when the corps moved on the 3d of April, were transferred to the hospital of the 1st division, which remained behind to garrison Petersburg, its field hospital remaining in its old location. In this way, I am satisfied, many lives were saved." * * *

CLXVIII. *Extracts from the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, from January 1 to March 28, 1865.* By Assistant Surgeon E. J. MARSH, U. S. Army.

* * * "January 1, 1865, the 2d cavalry division, under command of Brevet Major General D. McM. Gregg, was composed of the following troops: 1st brigade, Brigadier General H. E. Davies, 1st Pennsylvania, 1st New Jersey, 1st Massachusetts, 10th New York, 24th New York Cavalry, and Horse Battery A, 2d U. S. Artillery; aggregate strength, two thousand six hundred and fifty-eight men; 2d brigade, Brevet Brigadier General J. I. Gregg, 2d, 4th, 8th, 13th, and 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Horse Battery I, 1st U. S. Artillery; aggregate strength, two thousand eight hundred and two men; 3d brigade, Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Smith, 1st Maine, 21st Pennsylvania, 2d New York Mounted Rifles, 6th and 13th Ohio Cavalry; aggregate strength, two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two men. There was also a cavalry depot and dismounted camp for recruits, convalescents from northern hospitals, and for the dismounted men of the command. They remained here till they could be mounted and equipped. There were several vacancies of regimental medical officers, but more than one present to each regiment. The total number of medical officers present for duty on the 1st of January was twenty-six. * * The division hospital was situated near the camp of the division in a central and convenient position. It was formed of hospital tents, and had beds for one hundred and twenty patients. There was a surgeon in charge, three assistant medical officers, two hospital stewards, and twenty-seven attendants. The ambulance corps was in charge of Lieutenant John R. West, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry. There were but two brigade ambulance officers, a vacancy existing in the 2d brigade. There was a full complement of men, wagons and ambulances, the number of ambulances being twenty-six, with three medicine wagons and fifteen army wagons. The ambulances were mostly old, but in good repair and serviceable. January 24th, by permission of the acting medical director of the army, I issued a circular directing surgeons-in-chief of brigades to turn over the medical property in the ambulances to the surgeon in charge of the division hospital, and placing upon him the responsibility of keeping the boxes filled. I did this because the ambulance property is used exclusively in the field hospital, over which the surgeon-in-chief of brigades have no control, and confusion of accounts often arise from the fact of several officers being responsible for property in the same hospital. The division was encamped on the Jerusalem plank road, beyond the rear line of earthworks, and near the crossing of the Blackwater. The situation of all the camps was good, they were well laid out, with excellent huts, and proper sanitary regulations were generally observed. During the month, the division remained in camp, having merely the ordinary picket duty to perform. The issue of fresh vegetables during the month was scanty, but still no signs of a scorbutic condition were observed. The health of the command was good. There were some obstinate and serious cases of chronic diarrhoea and a few severe cases of fever, but not as many of diseases of the respiratory organs as might have been anticipated from the frequent rain storms, and the extreme and rapid variations of the temperature. * *

February 1st, I received orders from the medical director to send off all the sick and wounded who would be unable to accompany the command in case of a move. At three o'clock P. M., I sent one hundred and eighty-one patients to City Point. A few, however, arrived from one of the regiments too late to be sent, and were placed in hospital. February 4th, we received orders to move at three o'clock A. M., next morning. I was directed to take fourteen ambulances, but no wagons were allowed on account of the condition of the roads. Surgeon Lovejoy was to take charge of the field hospital, with half the attendants of the division hospital. He was directed to take such shelter, food and dressings as could be carried in one of the ambulances. As the division hospital was to remain standing, I left Assistant Surgeon Durgin, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry in charge, with forty-seven patients who had been admitted since February 1st. February 5th, at three o'clock A. M., the division moved by the Jerusalem plank road and Geary's church to Reams's Station; and after a short halt, proceeded by the Halifax and Malone roads to Malone's bridge, over the Rowanty. Here we found a small force of the enemy on the opposite bank of the creek, and after a short skirmish drove them from their line of breastworks, and captured several prisoners. We lost one man killed and two wounded. We then proceeded by some country by-roads to Dinwiddie Court-house. We met no force of the enemy at that place. We sent parties up and down the Boydton plank road, capturing a number of wagons and prisoners. We remained there some time, and attempted to communicate with General Warren on the Vaughan road, but unsuccessfully, as a force of the enemy was found between the two forces. We then returned by the same road by which we had advanced to Malone's bridge. In the afternoon we communicated with General Warren by a cross road. During the day the weather was mild and pleasant but the roads were very muddy, especially the wood and field road by which we had advanced. In returning they were almost impassable. We reached the Rowanty about dark. One brigade, only, crossed, and the others camped on the south side. At half-past twelve A. M., we again started on the road to join General Warren at the crossing of the Vaughan and Quaker roads. The weather had grown cold after dark, and when we started, the roads were completely frozen and we suffered greatly from the cold. On joining General Warren, we found his command marching to Hatcher's Run, and followed in his rear. We were ordered to mass in some open fields before crossing the run, and put out skirmishers expecting the enemy. The Fifth Corps was posted on both sides of the run awaiting the enemy's approach. I sent surgeon Abbott, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, back to the Cummings house, on the Vaughan road to select a place for the hospital in case it should become necessary to establish one. After some time the enemy appeared in our rear and some skirmishing occurred. There was not much fighting, however, until afternoon, when they attacked in some force. They were, however, easily repulsed, but we had several officers and men killed and wounded. The wounded were temporarily dressed on the field, and sent back in the ambulances to the hospital at the Cummings house. A brigade of the 2d division of the Fifth Corps was sent up in the morning as a support to the cavalry; they formed line in rear of our division. The 1st and 3d brigades were dismounted and had their horses sent across Hatcher's Run. About two o'clock, the Fifth Corps was ordered to advance, and proceeded by the Dabney's mill road. At the same time the 2d brigade of the cavalry division was ordered to drive the enemy down the Vaughan road and across Gravelly Run if possible. * * This brought on a general engagement along our line; with the help of the infantry, which had been ordered up, we drove the enemy from their rifle-pits and some distance into the woods. The firing was quite heavy,

and we had a number killed and wounded. At the same time the Fifth Corps became engaged on the Dabney's mill road on our right. The wounded were, as far as possible, dressed temporarily and removed rapidly to the hospital. The ambulance corps did remarkably well. All the officers were active and energetic, and the men worked hard in bringing the wounded off the field. The ambulances were brought as far to the front as possible, and two ambulance horses were wounded by bullets. After driving the enemy from the field, we held our position till dark. As soon as the fighting was over and all the wounded removed from the field, I went back to the hospital. Here I found about fifty-five wounded. Surgeon Lovejoy had taken some out-houses for hospital use and had also put up tent-flies; had procured straw for bedding, and had fed all the patients. The wounds were mostly dressed and some of the necessary operations had been performed. Others continued to occupy the surgeons till midnight. In the evening I received orders from Surgeon Page, U. S. A., acting medical director of the army, to send as many as were dressed and could be carried in the ambulances to Patrick's Station, where cars would be ready to receive them. About thirty were sent off and the rest made comfortable for the night. The next morning some more operations were performed, and all the remainder of the wounded, but four or five, were then sent to the railroad. February 7th, the 1st and 3d brigades were ordered to the junction of the Halifax and Wyatt roads. They arrived in the afternoon and went into camp. The 2d brigade remained at Hatcher's Run, and as there was some little skirmishing, some ambulances and dressings were left with them. The weather had been cloudy and chilly on the 6th, and during the night some snow fell. On the morning of the 7th, it rained hard and continued raining nearly all day. On the 8th it was clear, and the 1st and 3d brigades were ordered back to their old camps at the Jerusalem plank road. The 2d brigade was ordered to the Halifax and Wyatt roads, and on Wednesday also returned to camp. I broke up the hospital at the Cummings house and took the few remaining wounded to the division hospital. During the expedition the number admitted into division hospital was sixty-four. The total number of casualties, according to regimental reports, was thirteen killed, ninety-one wounded, nine missing; total, one hundred and thirteen. * *

February 13th, Acting Staff Surgeon G. W. Colby, late surgeon of the 1st Maine Cavalry, reported for duty, and was assigned to the charge of the hospital, relieving Acting Staff Surgeon Lovejoy. * * During the remainder of the month, the division remained in camp; the picket duty was increased by the recent lengthening of the lines toward the left. The health of the command was, however, good, and there were but few admissions into hospital. Unfortunately, but very few vegetables could be issued, and, in the latter part of the month, the patients admitted showed spongy gums, and a few cases of scurvy appeared. * * The number of sick admitted into the division hospital between February 7th and 28th was but fifty-seven. The character of the diseases was the same as in last month. Zymotic diseases furnishing the greater number, acute rheumatism showing an increase, while diseases of the respiratory organs remained about the same. About the middle of January, a case of varioloid occurred in the 13th Ohio Cavalry. The patient had just returned from furlough. He was at once isolated, and the regiment was vaccinated. Vaccination was also ordered throughout the whole division, but was not entirely accomplished till the end of February. In the first week of February, two other cases occurred, one in the 8th Pennsylvania, and one in the 1st New Jersey, both in men recently returned from furlough. By this time a small pox hospital had been established, to which the men were at once removed. No other cases occurred. * * During the greater part of the month of March the division remained encamped in its winter quarters. The health of the troops continued good. The rations were abundant, but there continued to be a great deficiency of fresh vegetables. In consequence, many of the cases admitted to hospital exhibited a scorbutic tendency, and a few marked cases of scurvy appeared. March 14th, orders were received to send all sick to City Point, which was done, and nearly all the hospital tents were taken down and packed, preparatory to a move. Two wards were left standing, to admit cases until the command actually moved. March 28th, the remainder of the sick were sent off, and everything completely packed ready to move. On this day, the division was detached from the army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Major General Sheridan." * * *

CLXIX. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical Director of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the James, from March 27 to April 30, 1865.* By Surgeon J. B. MORRISON, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the evening of the 27th of March, the 1st division, commanded by Brigadier General R. S. Foster, and the independent division, commanded by Brevet Major General J. W. Turner, left their winter camps on the north side of the James river, accompanied by Brigadier General Birney's division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, and crossed the James and Appomattox rivers during the night. The march was continued until the evening of the 28th, when we bivouacked in the rear of the Second Corps, south of Petersburg. The 3d division of this corps, commanded by Brigadier General Charles Devens, was left for the purpose of holding the position occupied by the corps during the winter. We started with twenty-five ambulances to each division. On the morning of the 29th, we relieved the Second Corps, and established our headquarters at the point occupied by its headquarters. On the mornings of the 30th and 31st, the sick of the command were sent by railroad from Humphreys's Station to City Point, there to take the boat for the Point of Rocks hospital. On the 30th, we had some fighting near Hatcher's Run. I established the field hospital of the corps on the Vaughan road, about a mile in rear of the troops. The wounded were received and cared for with promptness. They numbered one hundred and nine. Next morning they were sent on the cars to City Point. On the morning of the 2d of April, we attacked the enemy's lines and carried them, continuing our march until we reached Fort Gregg, near Petersburg, which we captured with a loss of five hundred and ninety killed and wounded. Early the same morning, I had ordered the hospital on the Vaughan road to follow the troops, and the ambulances left on the north side of the James river, when we commenced our march, had arrived, making, in all, seventy-six ambulances with our two divisions. I established the hospital about half a mile from Fort Gregg. All the wounded were well cared for, and sent to Warren's Station in ambulances, to take the cars for City Point, and from thence by boat to Point of Rocks. About one hundred and fifty were sent on the night of the 2d, and all the others on the following day. The

wounded were well cared for, and the dead properly interred. On the morning of the 3d, the troops moved for Sutherland Station, where they arrived in the evening, and bivouacked for the night. Here I found eight wounded rebels in a car. I had them cared for, and sent to Petersburg in ambulances next morning. We moved at half past eight o'clock A. M., on the 4th, and advanced on the Cox road toward Wilson's Station, where we halted for the night. On the march I found nearly forty wounded rebels and four of our own wounded, who had been left by the rebels in buildings on the roadside. There were two rebel medical officers with them. I left with them several days' supplies of food, medicines, dressings, etc. At Wilson's Station, on the morning of the 5th, we left some sick under the care of Surgeon Ainsworth, U. S. V. Two ambulances and supplies were left with them. At Burkesville Junction we found a rebel hospital containing some thirty or forty sick and wounded rebels, under the care of two rebel medical officers. Here we established our corps field hospital. On the 6th, the corps moved toward Farmville to meet the retreating rebel army and check its progress, which was successfully done in the afternoon, about seven miles from Burkesville Junction, near Rice's Station. Part of the hospital was left at Burkesville, with several medical officers and a good quantity of supplies, while the other portion accompanied the troops, and was established at a farm-house near the battle-ground on the 6th, receiving and caring for fifty wounded, who were properly attended to and sent back to Burkesville in ambulances during the night. On the 7th, we moved for Farmville. At the Watson farm-house, about three miles east of Farmville, we found about thirty of our own wounded and twenty-five rebels, who had been wounded the day before in the fight near High Bridge. I left medical officers and supplies with them. They were soon afterward sent to Burkesville. We arrived at Farmville on the afternoon of the 7th. Here we found a large rebel hospital containing about one thousand patients, with plenty of medical officers and a fair supply of provisions and medicines. On the 8th, we marched thirty-three miles. On the morning of the 9th, we encountered the retreating enemy on the Lynchburg road, about one mile west of the Appomattox Court-house. On the same day the rebel army surrendered. The field hospitals of the corps were then established at Appomattox Station. When the cavalry of General Sheridan were ordered away, their wounded, eighty or ninety in number, were left in my charge. I furnished medical care, food, etc., and had them sent in ambulances to the railroad station, and placed on the cars with our own wounded and a number of wounded rebels. At Farmville wagons met them and conveyed them to Burkesville. Those who could not endure wagon transportation were left at the rebel hospital at Farmville * * I also furnished ambulances to convey the rebel wounded to our hospital at Appomattox Station, where they were well attended to. On Thursday, April 13th, I sent a large train of ambulances to Burkesville, conveying the rebel wounded and some sixty of our own wounded. Many of the ambulances in this train had been turned over to us by the rebels. * * We left Appomattox Court-house on the 17th, and marched eighteen miles toward Burkesville, encamping for the night at Prospect Station. Next morning we started for Farmville, where we arrived early in the afternoon. We bivouacked for the night about three miles east of Farmville. At Farmville I found in the rebel hospital about one hundred and forty wounded belonging to the different corps of our army. * * I had all who could bear transportation in ambulances started on the morning of the 19th for Burkesville, where they arrived that afternoon. I was obliged, however, to leave about forty of them, whose condition was such that they could not have endured transportation. In view of this, I consulted with General Curtin, then in command of the post, who informed me that he intended to leave a medical officer and an abundance of supplies with them when he left the place. We arrived at Burkesville on the 19th, and remained until the morning of the 22d, when we started for Richmond. Meantime I had all the sick and wounded sent by cars to Petersburg, under the care of efficient medical officers. The troops arrived at Manchester on the 24th, crossed the James river, and passed through Richmond on the 25th. We are now encamped about three miles from the city. In regard to the medical and hospital property turned over by the rebels, I have to say that there is but little. It was sent over in parcels, and at different times, and before it could be collected some of it was lost or destroyed by our own men, there being no guard on the wagon park. However, Surgeon Guild, General Lee's medical director, informed me that there was but little to transfer. In the midst of the general bustle and confusion, I did the best I could to collect it." * * *

CLXX. *Report of the Medical Director of the Army of the Middle Military Division from August 27 to December 31, 1864.* By Surgeon J. T. GHISELIN, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, *January 26, 1865.*

GENERAL: On the 27th of August, 1864, I reported as medical director of the Middle Military Division, from which date to December 31, 1864, inclusive, I have the honor to report, in brief detail, the operations of the medical department. This report will refer only to the army, as nearly the whole effective force of this division, composed of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, army of West Virginia and cavalry, has been in the field, operating under the name of army of the Middle Military Division, to which my duties have been almost exclusively confined. My first effort, on arrival, was to ascertain, if possible, the exact condition of the medical department, but the difficulties in the way of obtaining information appeared insurmountable, as no staff department had even an incipient organization; in fact, the confusion was all that might be anticipated in a command so new and composed in part of small commands accustomed to act independently. The veteran Sixth Corps was the only one prepared for a campaign, and its creditable condition was due mainly to the energy and ability of its medical director, Surgeon S. A. Holman, U. S. V. The first steps toward organization consisted in the adoption of a system regulating the formation and management of field hospitals, in prescribing a uniform plan of drawing and issuing medical supplies, and in strictly enforcing the ambulance law. Our base being Harper's Ferry, a depot for medical supplies was opened at once, and a large quantity of the most important field supplies were ordered by telegraph. These were distributed among the corps so as to supply their immediate wants. After a careful review of all the important medicines and supplies furnished, and guided by the experience of a previous campaign, a selection was made, which, it was intended, should contain a sufficient number of medicines

and all essential dressings and appliances, while it should not be too cumbrous, so that it might always be readily taken with the troops in the field. This selection was embodied, together with a plan of drawing and issuing supplies, in a circular issued from this office, September 10th. The acting medical purveyor was furnished with a copy of this circular, and was ordered to require for, and issue supplies in accordance with it. In this system, the division, and not the brigade, was made the unit of organization for the medical department, both as regards supplies, transportation and field hospitals. The division system has afforded me the means of caring, with the utmost celerity, for large numbers of wounded thrown suddenly upon the medical department, as after the battles of Winchester and Middletown or Cedar Creek, and it has met the approval of all the medical officers of the army. Previous to the adoption of this plan, in all the troops except the Sixth Corps, hospitals were established without system, after a battle, and much confusion consequently resulted. This, I endeavored to obviate by an order prescribing a uniform mode of organizing field hospitals. The general plan was the same as that introduced in the army of the Potomac, by Surgeon J. Letterman, U. S. A., and of which, I had frequently witnessed the good effects, while serving in that army. An operating staff is appointed, as well as a medical officer in charge of food and shelter, a second officer in charge of records, and these report, before an engagement, to a surgeon who has the general charge of the hospital, and who receives orders from the surgeon-in-chief of division. Previous to my arrival, supplies had been issued to the troops in the field, by acting medical purveyors stationed with the commands, which they had supplied indiscriminately, there being no order to guide them, regulating the issues or the amount of supplies to be kept on hand. It was soon found that these purveyors were unnecessary, as every brigade kept on hand the authorized supply, and could draw upon the division hospital when requisite. Having thus systematized, to some extent, the manner of furnishing this army with medical supplies, prescribed the kind and quantity of each to be kept on hand, concentrated a large store of all the essentials at the base, ready for emergencies, as well as organized a system of field hospitals, in which wounded could be cared for after an engagement, and the sick during marches and while in camp, I had but to make suitable provision for relieving the army of its wounded as rapidly as they might accumulate. For this purpose, I increased a small hospital of about three hundred beds, at Sandy Hook, to a capacity of thirteen hundred, and stationed a medical officer at the base as medical director of transportation, with instructions to receive all sick and wounded, and to forward the moderately severe cases to Baltimore, retaining the very severe as well as the very slight cases for treatment at Sandy Hook, or at Frederick. This officer received a daily report of the number of vacant beds in the general hospital at Frederick, and was thus guided in the shipment of cases. He also had charge of feeding and dressing the wounded, and kept me informed of the arrival and condition of every train; and, in addition, telegraphed to the medical directors of the Middle Department and Department of West Virginia, the time trains started for Baltimore or Frederick. Before all of these arrangements had been completed, the army commenced a forward movement.

At daylight, on the morning of September 19th, one division of cavalry, which had the advance, engaged the enemy near Opequan Creek, five miles from Winchester, and drove him from his position, which it held until relieved by the infantry. The battle, during the morning was fought with great obstinacy; and with the exception of occasional slight checks to some of our corps, success was always in our favor. About half-past three o'clock P. M. a combined advance of infantry and cavalry was ordered, the cavalry operating on both flanks. This resulted in the complete triumph of our arms, and the enemy fled from the field routed and demoralized. That night we occupied Winchester. The field hospitals were established during the day, on or near the Opequan Creek, and their locations were well protected from the shot of the enemy by wooded hills. They were all in the immediate vicinity of good roads. The wounded, as a general thing, received good care, and had nourishing food promptly administered to them. During the latter part of the day, however, it was impossible to collect all the wounded, as the army pushed on so rapidly, thereby increasing the distance for the ambulances. Quite a large number, therefore, remained on the field that night, many being concealed in the thick woods where they had fallen. At nine o'clock P. M., the same night, the general commanding ordered me to have all the wounded taken to Winchester, and the field hospitals broken up as rapidly as possible. For this purpose, a detail of medical officers to remain was made from each corps, a certain proportion of ambulances was ordered to be left, and the chief quartermaster placed at my disposal all the empty army wagons. Assistant Surgeon H. A. Du Bois, U. S. A., assistant medical director, was ordered to remain and take general direction of the removal of the wounded, and of the establishment and organization of hospitals in Winchester. That night I informed you by telegraph of the result of the battle, gave the approximate number of wounded, and requested you to send forward to Winchester twenty medical officers, hospital supplies for five thousand wounded, and an experienced surgeon to take charge of the hospitals. Several weeks previously, the chief quartermaster had, at my request, ordered the post quartermaster at Harper's Ferry to keep on hand three hundred hospital tents for such an emergency. Doctor Du Bois reported to me on the 21st that he had seized a portion of the army train, unloaded it, and with the ambulances left him, had transported all the wounded from the field to hospitals which he established at Winchester in the churches, public buildings and such private dwellings as were suitable. These hospitals he organized by corps. Being almost destitute of food for the wounded, the commanding officer of Winchester took, at his request, eight thousand rations from an army train which was going to the front. This embarrassment arose from the fact that no subsistence train accompanied the army. Things were soon systematized, and over four thousand wounded were safely transferred to the hospitals of their respective corps, competent surgeons placed in charge, and the most experienced and expert operators designated to perform the operations. On the evening of the 22d, Surgeon J. H. Brinton, U. S. V., arrived with five medical officers, and relieved Doctor Du Bois, who returned to headquarters on the following day. Four hundred hospital tents, ample supplies, and ten additional surgeons arrived on the 23d. About three hundred hospital tents were pitched on a well selected site near the town, and a camp hospital organized under the designation of Sheridan field hospital. Surgeon F. V. Hayden, U. S. V., was assigned to its charge.

The morning following the battle of Winchester, our troops moved forward, and that afternoon reached Strasburg, two miles beyond which the enemy was found in position at Fisher's Hill. Some skirmishing occurred on the 21st, and, during the afternoon of the 22d, an assault was made, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy, and his broken army was pursued to Woodstock, a distance of twelve miles. The pursuit occupied the entire night, and the troops did not bivouac until about four o'clock the following morning. Fortunately the casualties on the march were few, while those wounded in the

assault were collected in the field hospitals. Anticipating a battle on the 21st, each infantry corps was directed to establish a field hospital in the vicinity of Strasburg. Aware that the troops had then been one day without rations, and being informed that no forward movement would be made until rations could be issued, the hospitals were allowed to remain, and orders were given to the chief medical officers of divisions to be prepared to send their wounded to the rear. By the afternoon of the 23d, all were comfortably loaded in an empty supply train and sent to Winchester. At Strasburg and Woodstock a few Confederate wounded were found, destitute of all supplies, and unable to bear transportation. These men were attended to by their own surgeons, who were furnished with all the necessary medical and subsistence stores. We arrived at Harrisonburg on the 25th, where there were several Confederate hospitals, containing three hundred and thirty-five sick and wounded, attended by five Confederate medical officers. The surgeon in charge reported that he was in need of subsistence and a few essential medicines, all of which he was at once furnished with. One hundred and thirty-five sick and wounded were selected, who could bear transportation without injury, and sent to Winchester by a returning subsistence train. The medical officers here seemed to have some regard for hygienic principles in and about the hospitals, and their patients were probably as comfortable as they could make them with their restricted means; but at every other place, from Woodstock on, where Confederate wounded were collected by their own surgeons, the most extreme filth and positive indications of neglect were seen.

After the battle of Winchester, the cavalry acted, to a great degree, independently, and their wounded in the several skirmishes, were retained in ambulances, and sent to Winchester when opportunity offered. The army made no important movement up to October 6th, when a retrograde march was commenced. The enemy's cavalry followed us. On the 9th, near Woodstock, our cavalry attacked and routed that of the enemy, driving him a distance of twelve miles. Our loss was very slight, and all the wounded were sent to Winchester the following day. We moved to Cedar Creek on the 10th, and took up a strong line of battle, with the apparent object of remaining there to wait for the developments of the enemy. Immediately after the battle of Fisher's Hill, our base being changed to Martinsburg, Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Ohlenschlager, U. S. A., acting medical inspector, was ordered there to take charge of the transportation of the wounded, who were sent to that place, as fast as they could bear transportation, and, for this purpose, advantage was taken of every returning train. The wounded were loaded in wagons, bedded with hay or straw, without crowding, and a large number of blankets were sent with them, as well as stretchers, for some of the most severe cases. The wounded in these trains were fed and dressed on their arrival at Martinsburg, and were then placed in cars which were sent to Frederick or Baltimore.

At dawn, on the 19th of October, the enemy attacked and turned the left flank of our army. Their attack was so sudden and unexpected that our troops were thrown into confusion, and it was not until we had fallen back four miles, that another line of battle was established and confidence restored. In the early part of the action, the Nineteenth Corps lost all its medicine and army wagons, loaded with medical supplies and hospital tents, and thirty ambulances, but the latter were recaptured by the cavalry in the afternoon. The other ambulances and wagons had been ordered to the rear and were out of reach. Before the second line of battle was formed, but few of the wounded got off the field; those who did so were such as were able to walk, and a few who were carried in the ambulances of the cavalry, or in blankets slung on muskets. Division field hospitals were now established in and near Newtown, six miles from the original line of battle, and two from the second. The wagons and medical supplies arriving from the rear, the medical officers of the Sixth Corps promptly pitched their tents; before this, however, each division formed a temporary hospital in rear of the line of battle, and, up to this time, had performed a few capital and a large number of minor operations. The medical officers of the Nineteenth Corps took possession of the churches and several houses in Newtown, and prepared them for the reception of the wounded, as all their tents had been captured. The cavalry had only a comparatively small number of casualties, and, for this reason, were enabled to care for their wounded in ambulances until a favorable opportunity offered to send them to the rear.

On the morning of the 20th, there being no immediate prospect of hostilities, but a military necessity for removing the wounded further to the rear, all the ambulances of the army, and a large train of army wagons, properly bedded with straw, were loaded with wounded. The ambulances were used for the most severe cases, and the army wagons for those of a less grave nature. Knowing that the hospitals at Winchester were unable to accommodate the large number of wounded to be disposed of, the chief medical officer of that place was instructed to retain only those who would be injured by further transportation, and to feed, dress and furnish the remainder with all things needed, and send them on to Martinsburg. By the afternoon of the 21st, the whole number of wounded, with the exception of fifteen mortal cases, had been removed from Newtown. All the corps were amply supplied for this emergency, with the exception of the Nineteenth, but its urgent wants were relieved by the others, until several wagons, loaded with medical stores, which had been kept at army headquarters to meet accidents of this kind, could be brought from Winchester, whither they had gone in the morning to prevent capture. Too much praise cannot be awarded the medical officers for their energetic efforts to care for and protect the wounded on this trying occasion, the result of a temporary reverse to our arms.

The general commanding not wishing that even a temporary hospital should be established at Martinsburg, the wounded had to be placed in the cars immediately on their arrival. Owing to a deficiency of transportation, as well as to the difficulties of loading a number of cars in the confined depot at that place, a portion of the wounded of each train were placed in the churches, which were fitted up as field hospitals. Doctor DuBois, who had been sent with orders to take such means as might be necessary to prevent any accumulation of wounded, reported that the trains generally arrived in excellent condition, few cases of neglect being observed, and most of these owing to the excessive fatigue of medical officers. With each train was sent a surgeon in charge, a proper proportion of medical officers, stewards and attendants; also, cooked rations, anodynes, stimulants, dressings, etc., more than sufficient to last the usual number of days in making a trip. On arriving at Winchester these trains were divided among the different hospitals, and every man was dressed and fed during the night by a large detail of surgeons and attendants, and the same was repeated at Martinsburg before transfer to cars. A responsible medical officer provided with supplies, together with a proper number of attendants, accompanied each train. As the army was liable to move suddenly I did not consider it advisable to let sick and wounded accumulate, but sent them to Winchester, which had been made the receiving depot, using ambulances when the distance was not great and it was expedient to do so. Notwithstanding the

distance, wounded were transported in army wagons, in some instances as far as a hundred miles, very few died on the road, which, fortunately, was a fine turnpike. In November fifty ambulances were placed at my disposal, which I turned over to the chief medical officer at Winchester, to be used for carrying wounded to Martinsburg. No army wagons were either used or required subsequent to this date.

After the completion of the railroad to Stevenson depot, five miles from Winchester, early in December, the medical director of transportation was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and the medical purveyor to change his depot to that place. I also arranged with the chief quartermaster to have four hospital and two passenger cars kept at the above depot, subject to my orders. These made two, sometimes three trips per week, until the number of sick and wounded was reduced to less than two hundred, when the hospital cars alone were retained. The first week in January the Sheridan field hospital was closed, leaving in Winchester, only the cavalry and Nineteenth Corps hospitals, which I designed keeping as long as the army retained its present position. Having thus described the campaign as far as it related to my department, as briefly as was consistent with the subject, I subjoin the following list of casualties:

Battle of Winchester, number killed.....	659
Battle of Fisher's Hill, number killed.....	46
Battle of Middletown or Cedar Creek, number killed.....	585
Total killed.....	<u>1,290</u>
Wounded in the various skirmishes occurring between August 20th to September 18th, inclusive.....	1,026
Wounded in battle of Winchester, September 19th.....	4,032
Wounded in battle of Fisher's Hill, September 21st and 22d.....	455
Wounded in skirmishes from September 23d to October 18th.....	402
Wounded in battle of Middletown or Cedar Creek, October 19th.....	3,491
Wounded in skirmishes from October 20th to December 31st.....	600
Total wounded.....	<u>10,006</u>

Confederate wounded who fell into our hands.

Battle of Winchester.....	846
Battle of Middletown or Cedar Creek.....	451
Sent from hospitals at Harrisonburg.....	135
Total.....	<u>1,432</u>

The consolidated classified returns of wounds and injuries already forwarded for the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Middletown or Cedar Creek, account for six thousand three hundred and eleven, while the actual number was seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight. This discrepancy will always occur after a battle if the army soon after moves and the wounded are sent to the rear, because to obtain full and accurate lists is the work of many hours and they require a greater number of medical officers than can be spared from more urgent duties. The total number of amputations after these battles was three hundred and eighty-eight. All these were primary and were generally skilfully performed. The surgery, in all these battles, was as good as witnessed elsewhere in the field, and usually reflected credit on the operators. As the wounded were sent to the rear very soon after each battle, many operations could not be performed until they arrived in Winchester. The total number of deaths from disease from August 27th to the 31st of December, was fifty-three.* The highest rates of sick present during that period was five per cent. out of a mean strength of forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-four men, and the lowest rates two and a half per cent. out of a mean strength of thirty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-four. This low rate of sickness, at a time when the troops were harassed and over fatigued by repeated battles and skirmishes, can be attributed to the healthfulness of the climate and the quantity of good vegetable food procured solely from the country. It is due to the medical officers in charge of the hospitals at Winchester, and to Surgeon F. V. Hayden, U. S. V., the chief medical officer, to say that these hospitals were never surpassed by any depot hospitals, in neatness and comfort, and the very moderate number of deaths. * * *

To Assistant Surgeon H. A. DuBois, U. S. A., assistant medical director, I am indebted for the energy and executive skill shown in so well providing for the many thousand wounded, after the battle of Winchester, which was a task of no ordinary magnitude.

The medical corps has contributed more than its share to the list of killed and wounded during the campaign. Assistant Surgeon Isaac Smith, jr., 26th Massachusetts, Nineteenth Corps, was wounded at the battle of Winchester, and Assistant Surgeon John T. Searce, 11th Indiana, Nineteenth Corps, was wounded at the battle of Middletown, or Cedar Creek. Surgeon W. H. Rulison, Ninth New York Cavalry, medical director of the cavalry, was killed in a skirmish near Smithfield, Virginia, August 29, 1864. Surgeon J. B. Coover, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Ohlenschlager, U. S. A., acting medical inspector, died of wounds received from guerrillas; and Surgeon Thomas J. Shannon, 116th Ohio, army of West Virginia, was mortally wounded at the battle of Middletown or Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and died the following day. By the death of these officers, the profession has lost experienced and valuable members, and the country earnest and faithful soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. GHISELIN,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

TO THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

* This does not include the deaths of men belonging to the command in general hospitals.

CLXXI. *Extract from a Report on the Wounded at the Engagements at Cloyd's Mountain and New River Bridge.* By Surgeon G. M. KELLOGG, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "In the engagement of Brigadier General Crook's division, at Cloyd's Mountain, West Virginia, May 9, 1864, and at New River Bridge, on the 10th, the enemy fought behind breastworks; and, in assaulting their strong position at Cloyd's Mountain, our force suffered severely. Having been engaged for several hours in collecting our wounded from the field and in attending to their wounds, I was ordered to follow the command with all the wounded I could transport. After three or four hours, I was able to follow with over two hundred of the wounded. I left others of our wounded at the field hospital, and still some on the field, with four of our best medical officers, and more than half of my medical and hospital supplies. A number of those left were mortally wounded, and very many required amputation. The distance between Cloyd's Mountain and New River Bridge, which it was necessary to reach at once, was eleven miles, General Averell's command being hotly pursued by the rebel General Morgan, who followed up toward New River, it was not thought possible to remove any more of our wounded, and our transportation was too limited to bring away more than we brought. As it was, our means of transportation were sorely tried in crossing two rivers, and over rough mountain roads, for the distance of two hundred miles. We had but thirty-eight ambulances in all, only twelve of which were in good condition. Of the wounded brought through, one died from erysipelas supervening upon a wound of the arm. We arrived at Meadow Bluff on the 21st. I was ordered to remove the wounded at once to hospital at Charleston, West Virginia, and to Gallipolis, Ohio, which I accordingly did. No report has yet reached us of our wounded left behind, but I have every reason to believe them better off than is usual within the enemy's lines. A fuller and more perfect report will be given as soon as possible. Our medical officers have, most of them, worked nobly and with self sacrifice. The report of the character of wounds is incomplete and imperfect. When the order was sent to remove with all the wounded for whom we had transportation, our wagon train could carry but few men. No amputations had been performed before leaving the field. There were fifty-three cases left which imperatively demanded amputation. Many of those reported wounded were slightly injured, a large number of them are now doing duty. I took one hundred and ninety-two wounded to hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio, and to Charleston, Virginia, all of which were cases of wounds of the arm, fore-arm, hand, and feet, or flesh wounds of more or less grave character." * * *

CLXXII. *Letter of Transmittal of Lists of Casualties at New Market.* By Surgeon J. V. Z. BLANEY, U. S. V., Medical Director of the Department of West Virginia.

"COLONEL: I have the honor to forward by same mail, herewith, full lists of killed, wounded and missing in the engagement at New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864. Those missing are presumed, if wounded, to be at New Market; but the medical officer left at Mount Jackson in charge of the wounded not having been permitted to communicate with them, the number and names have not been received. I also transmit a separate list of the wounded remaining in the hands of the enemy, and under charge of Assistant Surgeon Charles G. Allen, 34th Massachusetts Volunteers, at Mount Jackson, and have the pleasure to inclose a communication from him of the 20th instant, acknowledging the receipt of medical and subsistence supplies forwarded under a flag of truce by order of Major General Sigel. Four nurses were detailed, and left with Assistant Surgeon Allen. But five seriously wounded were left at Mount Jackson during the retreat, and then only because too seriously wounded to bear transportation. The remainder straggled in from the field after our forces had retired. Upon the receipt of this intelligence, Assistant Surgeon Gray, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was ordered to proceed, under flag of truce, in an ambulance, taking with him such instruments, dressings, beef stock and other supplies as might be urgently required, and to endeavor to reach Mount Jackson, and remain with Assistant Surgeon Allen, in attendance upon the wounded, should he not be permitted to bring the seriously wounded back with him, as was requested of General Imboden by General Sigel. The request for return of wounded was courteously refused, and Dr. Gray was not permitted to go further than Woodstock. The ambulance and contents were receipted for and forwarded to Dr. Allen. As soon as possible thereafter, a wagon loaded with stimulants and all needful supplies, followed, and was also allowed to proceed. Dr. Gray, with the empty ambulance and wagon was permitted to return with as little detention as possible. I beg leave to notice, with much commendation, the promptness, discretion, and forethought of Surgeon W. Hayes, U. S. V., chief medical officer on the field, to whom is due the credit of the measures for the relief of our wounded, which I have had the pleasure to narrate. I also request that the course of Dr. Allen in transferring a portion of his supplies to the surgeons of the enemy be approved. Any further information I may receive relating to our wounded who remain in the hands of the enemy will be promptly reported.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. V. Z. BLANEY,

Surgeon U. S. V., Medical Director Department of West Virginia.

TO THE ACTING SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY."

CLXXIII. *Extract from a Letter relative to the Wounded at New Market.* By Assistant Surgeon CHARLES G. ALLEN, 34th Massachusetts Volunteers.

* * * "The supplies forwarded were, in the main, ample for all our wants. * * * I have several cases which must require amputation, and feel absolutely obliged to deprive Dr. Gray of his instruments. * * * I sent a request to General Imboden to be permitted to visit New Market to-day, to look after our wounded there who, I learn, need help, which request was not granted. Three of the enemy's surgeons called on me this afternoon, and will again make the request for me, and I think, I can see them. I am assured that our wounded receive the same attention as theirs, by the general and the surgeons. I have already loaned them one-half a pound of chloroform and some stores which I could spare, to be used at New Market. I feel confident all our wounded will be placed under my charge here soon. My men have all been removed to the large brick house in well aired rooms. * * * I have looked to cleanliness and to other hygienic measures rather than to drugs." * * *

CLXXIV. *Extracts from a Report of the Casualties in the Engagement at Saltville, Virginia, October 2, 1864.* By Surgeon J. G. HATCHITT, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The battle commenced at nine o'clock and continued till dark, when our forces retired, leaving the wounded on the field. * * We lost fifty-four killed, and one hundred and ninety wounded. * * The medical staff performed their duties well, considering the trying surrounding circumstances. There were no ambulances to move the wounded, and no place to collect them that was not frequently exposed to a fierce fire of artillery and musketry. I would respectfully mention, for favorable consideration, Surgeons W. H. Gardner, 30th Kentucky, and S. C. Woodman, 11th Michigan Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeons R. W. Hazlewood, 37th Kentucky, and J. T. Harper, 13th Kentucky Cavalry, on account of the extraordinary interest they exhibited in behalf of the wounded. Doctors Gardner, Woodman, and Harper, and also Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hunt, 12th Ohio Cavalry, remained on the field to attend to the wounded." * * *

CLXXV. *Report of the Post Hospital at Winchester, Virginia, in May and June, 1862.* By Surgeon J. B. PEALE, U. S. Volunteers.

"SIR: I was ordered on the 4th of May, by General Rosecrans, to take charge of the Union Hotel, and organize it as a post hospital. * * On the 20th, I had but twelve patients remaining, all others having been sent to New Creek Station. On May 23d, some wounded were brought from Front Royal. On the evening of the 24th, two hundred and thirty patients were brought in from Strasburg, but nearly all started off early next morning, alarmed by the near approach of the enemy. At eight o'clock A. M., on the 25th, the retreat of General Banks's forces commenced. The quartermaster's store-house, opposite the hospital, was fired, and the danger to the hospital was imminent. I had the patients placed in the yard. The rebels, taking possession of the town, placed a guard over the hospital. Great praise is due the nurses for their determination to remain with the sick. Surgeon Black, acting medical director of the Confederate force, called on me to say that I should continue unmolested in the care of the sick. On the 25th, thirty-three wounded were admitted to the hospital, and thirty-eight more on the 26th. On the 27th, Surgeon Black instructed me that I should remain in charge of the hospital as surgeon-in-chief, with Surgeon E. L. Bissell, 5th Connecticut Volunteers, as assistant. Patients continued to come in all day, and the aggregate, at last, numbered three hundred and thirty. Surgeon Black permitted me to detail sixty-four attendants from the prisoners, and the Confederate commissary issued provisions on my requisitions, so that all went on well to May 31st, except that I had no means to procure milk, eggs, or other delicacies for the wounded. On the 31st, the rebel provost marshal sent an officer to parole all the patients in the hospital, who, with the attendants, signed a paper, a copy of which is forwarded. The rebels then evacuated the town, removing the guard from the hospital, and leaving no provisions. On June 1st, a small guerilla party made us all prisoners again, and placed us in close confinement. There were nine deaths among the patients in hospital. The medical officers present were Surgeon F. Leland, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, Surgeon T. E. Mitchell, 1st Maryland Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon P. Adolphus, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon L. R. Stone, Assistant Surgeon J. F. Day, Assistant Surgeon E. L. Bissell, all of whom lent all the aid in their power.

J. B. PEALE, *Surgeon U. S. V.*

GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL, *U. S. V.*"

CLXXVI. *Extracts from a Report on the Wounded at the Battle of Piedmont, treated at a Confederate Hospital at Staunton.* By Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM GRUMBIEN, 20th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

* * * "I have the honor to make the following report concerning the men left under my charge after the battle of Piedmont, June 5, 1864, at Staunton, Virginia, and also of those I received afterward from the valley, who fell into the hands of the enemy, and were subsequently brought to my hospital: * * I was detailed on June 7th, and left Staunton on the — of September for Richmond, and was sent from thence through the lines on September 23d. The convalescent men that I sent off at first were taken to Charlottesville and Lynchburg, but the rest to Richmond. I think they were nearly all exchanged, except those that were again fit for field service. I had four hundred and twenty-seven wounded and sick men under my charge. Forty-five died, and eight I left in the hospital, not being able to be removed. I left with them three nurses. Of every man that died, I preserved some relic, which I sent to his friends on coming to our lines, and wrote a letter informing his friends of his death. Some left a little money, which I placed in the packages; but on coming to Libby they searched them all, taking the money, promising to give it back when I left, which promise, however, they did not fulfil. I reported this to Captain Hatch, Confederate commissioner of exchange, and he asserted that he would get it and send it to me by Major Mulford. If he does, I will send it to the friends of the deceased. I had my own cooks, stove and cooking utensils, and feel a great satisfaction in certifying that my cooks, Charles Anderson and Daniel Pray of the 18th Connecticut, spared no pains in preparing palatable dishes for the men. My nurses were, as a general thing, efficient, especially L. T. Spencer of the 18th Connecticut, who did everything in his power to lighten my labors. The mortality, ten and a half per centum, may, at first sight, appear large, but it must be taken into consideration that about one hundred and twenty of the slightly wounded were sent to Martinsburg soon after the battle, so that none but the worst cases were left in my hands. Also, that the men brought from the valley, by the Confederates, on heavy lumber wagons, often being conveyed for four or five days without any care, were in such a condition that recovery in some was impossible, not from the severity of their wounds, but from neglect. That the number of sloughing wounds was extraordinary, I attributed to the impure air, and heat, and drought prevailing in June and July, and to the lack of vegetable food. The proper medicines were generally wanting. Nitric acid and chloride of zinc, which I regard as the best caustic agents in sloughing wounds could not be had. Sulphate of copper was the only available escharotic, and I had no tincture of iron, the best of all tonics. The want of proper stimulants and tonics was

severely felt. The apple brandy we used, I thought did more harm than good; it is unfit as a stimulant for a sick man. The regular rations of bread and meat were sufficient, and, generally, of good quality; but such articles as are most desired by the sick, I could not obtain in adequate quantities. The Confederate wards were furnished first, and what remained was turned over to us. In spite of their assurances that my men should fare the same as theirs, and all their assertions to that effect, I know that there was a desire to deceive me, perhaps not as much by those in authority as by the subordinates. To Doctor Merrill, the surgeon in charge for the first few months of my stay, I cannot express my regard too much. He has been kind and aided me whenever he could, and has shown a great deal of sympathy for my men. The other surgeons, as a general thing, were clever. * * The men that were sent to me from the valley were stripped of their clothing, and many were barefoot and hatless. I made a requisition for shoes, shirts, and socks, but it was never filled. This difficulty I overcame by making shoes out of overcoats and blankets, and was thus enabled to send my convalescent men off fully clothed. I also made a haversack for each man that was not already supplied; but these were taken from them on entering Libby prison. The clothing of the men that died I had washed and given to those who stood in need." * * *

CLXXVII. *General Summary of Casualties at the Battle of Piedmont.* By Surgeon THOMAS B. REED, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "In the cavalry division, there was one commissioned officer killed, and five wounded, and thirteen enlisted men killed, and forty-four wounded. The first brigade of the infantry division had sixty-nine killed, and three hundred and thirty-six wounded. The second brigade had thirty-eight killed, and two hundred and seven wounded. The artillery brigade had one killed, and three wounded, a total loss of seven hundred and seventeen, of whom twenty-four were officers." * * *

CLXXVIII. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department at the Action near Winchester, on March 23, 1862.* By Surgeon W. S. KING, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

"SIR: The battle near Winchester, on the 23d instant, was fought by the troops of General Shields's division, which had but recently returned by a forced march from Strasburg. As this division joined us lamentably deficient in medical supplies, and with very limited transportation, and has been employed ever since in marching and countermarching or engaging the enemy, no opportunity has been afforded to supply its wants. When the battle terminated, therefore, we found the supplies inadequate for the occasion, and the medical force not so large as desirable in consequence of the number of officers being, from necessity, on duty with their regiments in pursuit of the enemy. As soon as the action became severe, which was not till half-past four in the afternoon, the ambulances were sent to the front and commenced the work of removing the wounded to a place of shelter. As Winchester was near by, and the night fast approaching, it was thought best to remove them to that place without delay. Camp-fires were made on the field, the wounded collected around and directed to remain near them until the wagons should pick them up. After making these arrangements, about eight o'clock P. M., I returned to Winchester and spent most of the night in providing for their accommodation and attending such cases as required immediate attention. As the medical officers were mostly inexperienced, and some confusion, inseparable to such an occasion, existed, I remained a day in Winchester after the command had advanced until things appeared to be working well, when I left to join headquarters, it being reported that an action was going on near Strasburg.

Complaints of inattention to the wounded having reached me, I again proceeded to Winchester, and found the arrangements not as satisfactory as I could wish, which was owing chiefly to a want of coöperation on the part of the quartermaster and commissary departments, arising from a want of knowledge or a want of disposition to perform their duties. From a consideration of all the circumstances I believe that much of the discomfort of the wounded has been owing to circumstances beyond the control of the medical officers. I mention these details in explanation of the difficulties known to exist in providing immediately for four hundred wounded soldiers suddenly thrown upon us without the means and appliances sufficient to accommodate them, and which cannot be done without some delay. After writing the above I received a note from Surgeon C. C. Keeney, U. S. A., to meet him in Winchester, and to him I will refer for further details. I have requested him to send at least three hundred bedsteads for the hospitals in Winchester and a supply of stores of all kinds. * * I have to request that medical supplies for twenty thousand men for three months be forwarded to Winchester for this corps, as many of the medical officers are very deficient in medicines and stores of all kinds, and we find that, owing to our frequent change of position, it is impracticable to obtain the supplies called for from the purveyor at Baltimore. A supply of medicines and stores on hand, according to my experience, is as necessary to an army in the field as it is to have a supply of subsistence, so far as availability is concerned. The supplies necessary to establish hospitals we must expect to receive from Washington, as we have no transportation to carry them along with us.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. KING,
Surgeon and Medical Director.

TO THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY."

CLXXIX. *Report of the Killed and Wounded at the Action near Winchester, March 23, 1862.* By Surgeon W. S. KING, U. S. Army.

* * * "The 1st brigade, under Colonel N. Kimball, lost thirty-seven killed and one hundred and eighty-six wounded; the 2d brigade, under Colonel Sullivan, lost fifteen killed and fifty-nine wounded; the 3d brigade, under Colonel E. B. Tyler, lost thirty-five killed and one hundred and seventy-two wounded; the artillery, under Colonel Daum, had four killed and two wounded, and the cavalry had five wounded; a total of ninety-one killed and four hundred and twenty-four wounded." * * *

CLXXX. *Report of the Killed and Wounded in the Action near Winchester, May 25, 1862.*

By Surgeon THOMAS ANTISELL, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director of the Department of Shenandoah.

* * * "The 1st brigade had seven killed and fifty-one wounded; the 2d brigade had twenty-five killed and seventy-one wounded. Surgeon T. E. Mitchell was wounded and captured. Assistant Surgeon Bissell and his hospital steward were taken prisoners. Assistant Surgeon P. Adolphus, U. S. A., was captured. Surgeon Leland, 2d Massachusetts, Assistant Surgeon Stone, and Surgeon J. J. Johnson were also captured." * * *

CLXXXI. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff from April, 1861, to April, 1862.* By Surgeon GEORGE E. COOPER, U. S. Army.

"SIR: In compliance with instructions received in circular from the Surgeon General's Office, dated Washington, D. C., May 1, 1863, I transmit a short narrative of the duties to which I have been assigned since the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. At the time of the attack on Fort Sumpter, the command with which I was doing duty was stationed at Fort Mackinac, Michigan. The condition of the lakes, closed with ice, kept the command at that post until April 28, 1861, when navigation having opened, the troops left, and reported with all possible dispatch at Washington, D. C. Having reported to the Surgeon General, I was detailed to organize and take charge of the Union Hotel hospital in Georgetown. Having organized this establishment, and having remained in charge of it until it was filled with patients, I was ordered to report to Major General Robert Patterson, as medical director. * * At the request of General Patterson, Surgeon Tripler was retained, and I was ordered to report again to the Surgeon General. On reporting to the Surgeon General, I was directed to report to Surgeon Tripler, for duty with the army of the Shenandoah. On returning to the army at Chambersburg, where I had left it, I found that the greater part had left for Hagerstown, Maryland. The sick had been left in a temporary hospital at Chambersburg, and on my reporting to Surgeon Tripler at Hagerstown, I was directed to return to Chambersburg, break up the hospital, and bring all the sick who could be moved, and the material of the hospital, to Hagerstown. Having performed this duty, I was detailed as medical purveyor of the army under General Patterson, and continued as such when the command was transferred to General N. P. Banks, and, during the time, transported the purveying depot from Hagerstown to Frederick, and from Frederick to Baltimore. At Baltimore I remained until October 5, 1861, when I was directed to turn over my property to Assistant Surgeon R. H. Alexander, U. S. A., and to report in person at Washington, D. C., to General T. W. Sherman, for duty with the expedition against the southern coast. So peremptory were the orders, that I was directed to leave my property unreceipted for, and to report in person at Washington, and orders were sent to Drs. Page and W. A. Hammond, who, at the time, were on duty in Baltimore, to take an inventory of the stock on hand in the purveying depot, and to invoice the same to Assistant Surgeon Alexander, U. S. A. In accordance with these orders, I reported to Brigadier General T. W. Sherman in Washington, and accompanied him to Annapolis, where the troops for the expedition were assembling. The troops for the expeditionary corps consisted of the following regiments: 8th and 9th Maine Volunteers; 3d and 4th New Hampshire Volunteers; the 46th, 47th and 48th New York Volunteers; the 50th and 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers; the 8th Michigan Volunteers, together with Company E, 3d U. S. Light Artillery. These troops remained at Annapolis from ten days to two weeks, and were, a day prior to sailing, joined by the 79th New York Volunteers. All these regiments were full, with the exception of the 46th New York. This regiment did not number five hundred men. The 47th and 48th New York regiments were not composed of as good material as the other regiments. The men were weakly, and many were mere boys taken to fill the ranks; many, too, were old and decrepit, and habitual drunkards. During the sojourn of the troops at Annapolis, the men were encamped in the grounds of the Naval Academy, on the banks of the Severn, to the rear of the college grounds, and on a farm to the west of the city. The weather, while the troops were in Annapolis, was, for the greater part of the time, rainy, and, in consequence, the troops were most uncomfortable. Being all, with the exception of the battery, new levies, they knew nothing of camp life, and, consequently, paid but little regard to their own comfort. The result was the advent of catarrhs, fevers, and derangements of the digestive system. The men were entirely regardless of all hygienic rules, and paid no attention to the advice of their medical officers. It was a common subject of remark, that men, who but a few weeks before, occupied positions in society demanding cleanliness and a care for personal appearance, now disregarded it, and either from apathy or laziness, neither washed their persons nor the clothing they carried upon them. The fevers attacking the men were mostly of a malarious type, and particularly so among those regiments which had been encamped for a time, prior to coming to Annapolis, in the vicinity of Washington. Some of the fevers, too, were of the type denominated typhoid. Many, too, which at first were of the malarious type, in a short time presented typhoid symptoms; but, as no autopsies were made, I am not able to say whether or not they assumed the character, in the intestines, of mesenteric fever.

Some three days previous to the embarkation of the troops, variola made its appearance among the 8th Maine Volunteers. Orders were immediately issued to remove not only the sufferers, but all who had been in contact with them. In consequence of these precautions, the disease did not spread. Vaccine virus too, was procured from the Surgeon General's Office, and all the men of the regiment were vaccinated, as well as those who were encamped in the vicinity. The whole command would have been vaccinated had it been possible to procure a sufficiency of virus, but a sufficiency could not be procured. When in Washington, every endeavor had been made to procure the necessary supplies of medicines, bedding, etc., for the expedition. Requisitions for all these articles, to fill up the supplies of the regiments for three months, was made upon the purveyor at Washington; and from the fact that requisitions for supplies had been sent from regiments just organized, and without any supplies whatever, it was found impossible to procure the articles in Washington in time to carry them with the expedition. On Sunday evening, October 20th, 1861, the troops were embarked on the steam transports, and on Monday morning, they sailed for Fort Monroe, where the naval forces were to join them, and where, too, the 3d Rhode Island regiment and some six companies of the New York Volunteer Engineer troops were awaiting their arrival. The troops remained at Fort Monroe from

the 22d of October until the 29th of the same month, and were kept on ship board during that time, with the exception of one brigade, which was put on shore in a drill, which was for the purpose of instructing them in disembarking in surf boats. When at Fort Monroe, endeavors were made to procure bedding, etc., from the purveyor at that place, but, in consequence of the paucity of supplies there, they could not be furnished. Supplies of medicines and hospital stores for three months had been put up at the purveyor's depot in New York, in quantities sufficient for ten regiments, but they had been stored away in the hold of one of the transports and could not be come at. Some boxes of Kidwell's disinfectant had been turned over to the quartermaster for the use of the transports, when at Annapolis, with the request that it would be divided among the ships; but instead of making this use of it, it was placed on board the steamship Winfield Scott, and, in the storm of November 1, 1861, the greater part was thrown overboard. On Tuesday, October 29th, the expedition sailed from Hampton Roads. On the morning of the 31st, the signal officer on board the steanship Vanderbilt, notified the general commanding, that a case of variola had made its appearance in the 8th Michigan regiment. Instructions were sent, to isolate the patient as much as possible. This was done, and the disease did not spread during the time the men remained on board, though, some three weeks later, it broke out in the crew of the vessel, and several were attacked by variola and varioloid. About the same time, too, it showed itself in the 8th Michigan, who were ashore. The storm, to which the expedition was exposed on the afternoon and night of November 1st, caused the destruction of the medical supplies belonging to the 48th New York and 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers, which, with other articles, were thrown overboard to assist in lightening the vessels. The men on board the transport Winfield Scott, were, for two days and nights, without cooked provisions, and were wet, worn out, and prostrated by fatigue consequent upon bailing to keep the water from encroaching on the fires. The result of this fatigue and exposure was fever of a low grade, in several of the men belonging to the 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, at the time, were on board the vessel. On the morning of November 7, 1861, after the capture of the fort on Hilton Head, a portion of the troops, some four regiments, were landed on the island, and in the course of five or six days the whole command was disembarked. The men landed in surf boats, and were wet from the waist down; no inconvenience seemed to follow this, though the men having no changes, retained their wet clothes during the night. But two wounded men were found in the vicinity of the fort, and these were found in an out house, where they had been left by the retreating rebels. One of these had a wound in the back part of the head, caused by a piece of shell; the other had the thigh wounded, and the femur shattered at the neck by a piece of shell. The first case recovered after a tedious convalescence. The later case was operated on at the hip joint, as I afterwards learned, and the patient soon died. Two men were found in the hospital building, who were prostrated by typhoid fever, and could not be moved; both of these recovered.

The labor of the troops from the time of landing was severe. Heavy fortifications to protect the land side of the island had to be erected, and all the supplies for the troops had to be brought on shore in lighters, and each and all of them had to be brought from the lighters on the shoulders of the men, or be placed by them in wagons from the boats. To do this, fatigue parties were compelled to be wet from the waist, and, at the same time, had an almost tropical sun beating upon their heads, and much sickness resulted from this necessary fatigue duty, which, oftentimes, was continued far into the night. A bivouac building, which had been much injured by the shells from the fleet, was made use of for a temporary hospital, and the sick were carried there for treatment, until the proper regimental hospitals were put in operation. Some of the New England regiments had brought hospital tents along with them, but the greater number of the regiments were entirely without hospital accommodations. Some sixteen or twenty hospital tents had been brought by the quartermaster's department for the use of the expedition, but they could not be got at, as they had been placed in one of the ships, the exact one not known, and covered with other articles, and it was necessary to await the unloading in order to get at the articles required. Shortly after the troops were disembarked, the malarious fevers of the southern coast began to show themselves, principally among those encamped back on the island, at a distance from the sea beach, and who, at the same time, were on fatigue duty during the day in discharging the vessels. The island of Hilton Head is low and sandy, and, where not under cultivation, covered with heavy pine forests, with thick undergrowth; on the side of the ocean are heavy ridges of sand, and back of these are, for some distance, fresh water swamps. Creeks are numerous through the island, and on the Port Royal harbor side is a large salt marsh. Water, soft and pleasant to the taste, can be procured in any part of the island, by sinking wells twelve or fifteen feet deep. Much of the island is under cultivation, and fine Sea Island cotton is produced in great quantities. The island is looked upon by the inhabitants of South Carolina as one of the most unhealthy on the coast, and there are some portions of it particularly so. The negroes stated that it was looked upon as almost certain death for a white man to travel certain roads after nightfall, in the months of July, August, September, and October. From what I can learn our troops did not find this to be the case, as it was necessary to station our pickets on all portions of the island, and the cavalry patrols traveled over every portion of the island, as well by night as day. True it is that some were attacked with fevers, but not more than would have been attacked in any malarious region of the southwest. In many portions of the island, spots of live oak are found and palmettoes are numerous. The fevers by which the men were attacked shortly after their arrival, were, in many cases, of the most malignant type, and in some cases the patients never reacted perfectly, but sank on the first chill. Men were brought into the hospital with what would be regarded as epileptic fits, but what, in reality, was the coast fever. These would froth at the mouth, have some convulsions, and, for the time, be perfectly demented. The chief complaints made by them were of severe headache, and of a burning skin, when in reality the surface was cold and covered with a clammy sweat. When reaction took place, the skin became excessively hot, the eyes bloodshot, the pulse bounding and corded. When the fever broke up the heavy sweat was of a most disagreeable odor. The only hope for the patient was in the exhibition of free doses of quinine, thus avoiding the recurrence of the paroxysms; for few, if any, cases recovered if the disease was not broken up after the second or third attack. Shortly after the landing of the troops, measles broke out in the regiments from New England, and small pox in that from Michigan. A variola hospital was established at a distance from the camps, and all attacked were transferred thither. The results of rubeola in the New Hampshire regiments were lamentable; many recovering from the disease, were attacked with severe bronchitis, and tuberculous phthisis was rapidly developed in men of robust frames and apparently healthy bodies. This tendency to pulmonary disease was far more observable in the New Englanders than in the New Yorkers or Pennsylvanians.

Some four weeks after the occupation of Hilton Head, the brigade of General Stevens, composed of the 79th New York, the 50th and 100th Pennsylvania, and the 8th Michigan Volunteers, were directed to take post at Beaufort, South Carolina. The health of the troops composing the brigade was much improved by this change. The camping grounds and hospital accommodations were much better than at Hilton Head, and they were enabled to procure many comforts and conveniences unattainable at any other place in the department. In fact, the troops were as if in garrison, and, with the exception of the regiment on picket duty at Port Royal ferry, which was regularly relieved, in truth were so. About the time that Beaufort was occupied, the 46th New York and a part of the 7th Connecticut were ordered to take post at Tybec Island, to hold the same, and commence operations for the siege of Fort Pulaski. The work performed by this command was almost incredible. In order to transport artillery and material of war to the points required, it was necessary to make roads through morasses, which would bear up the heaviest classes of modern artillery. Sand hills had to be cut down, and hollows to be filled up. Everything, provisions, guns, ammunition, and all the numerous articles required for a siege, had to be brought ashore in boats, and that too in a dangerous roadstead, where the surf ran higher than in any place occupied by our forces on the southern coast. The earthworks were erected, the guns and ammunition carried by hand power to the places designated for them, by these troops. The greater part of this work was done at night, as it was necessary to allow those in Fort Pulaski to know nothing of the position of the batteries being erected. The heavy columbiads, rifled siege guns, and thirteen-inch mortars, were hauled to their positions, and there placed during the night, by men of the 46th New York, 7th Connecticut, and a detachment of the New York Volunteer Engineers. Notwithstanding the fatigue and labor these troops were compelled to undergo their sick list was proportionately as small as in any regiments in the department, and in the 46th New York, smaller.

On the 1st of January, 1862, the troops under General Stevens, in conjunction with the gunboats, made a demonstration against Port Royal ferry, where the rebels were erecting a battery which commanded the ferry. Our troops crossed over and had a skirmish which resulted in the destruction of the works, the capture of the guns, and the retreat of the confederates. Our loss was slight, some six or eight wounded; all flesh wounds, with one exception, a fractured thigh by a conical ball. The patient was reported as having died from the effects of the wound, in some seventy-two hours after the skirmish. At, or a short time previous to, the skirmish, the brigade commanded by Brigadier General E. L. Viele, was ordered to Daufuskie Island, which is at the mouth of the Savannah River. This movement was for the purpose of facilitating the closing of the Savannah River, and in cutting off Fort Pulaski from the source of its supplies, and to support the batteries about to be erected on the islands commanding the river, as well as to place the troops in as healthy positions as the country would afford. The latter indication was well fulfilled, as in no place in the department was the health of the troops better than on Daufuskie Island. The troops sent to Daufuskie were the 47th and 48th New York, and 7th Connecticut Volunteers. Brigade Surgeon J. R. Dalton, U. S. V., had charge of the sanitary condition of this command, and to his care and skill, may be attributed the fine health of the command. In the early part of January, an expedition was organized to act on the coast south of Hilton Head. These were embarked and proceeded to Warsaw Sound, where they awaited the movement of the gunboats. For some reason or other these were delayed much longer than was anticipated, and sickness broke out among the troops of the 6th Connecticut Volunteers, and several cases of spotted fever showed themselves on the transport where they were crowded. In consequence of this, these troops were ordered to return to Hilton Head and disembark. The rest of the expedition proceeded south and took possession of Fernandina, Jacksonville and Saint Augustine.

It had been regarded as an axiom that white men could not live on the low and marshy lands bordering the rivers of the southeastern coast, and it was with a feeling of great hesitation and anxiety that troops were ordered to erect batteries on the river, and to live in the same, on the low lands which at every spring tide are flooded. Had not a military necessity demanded the holding these points, the experiment would never have been made. The people of the country had no idea that the men of the north were sufficiently foolhardy to place their troops where disease would, in a short time, in all probability, destroy at least half, if not more, of all sent there. Fortunately the season of the year was one in which the fevers of the country assumed their mildest character, and, though frequent, were not malignant in their type. The character of the islands on which the batteries were placed, was such as would seem to preclude the idea of placing anything like permanent works upon them. These islands are formed by a deposit of thick and tenacious blue mud, are overgrown with reeds, and at high tides are flooded. They are surrounded by bayous, which are navigable by boats of light draught. Previous to taking possession of the islands, it was necessary to bring all the artillery and material of war in boats from Daufuskie Island, a distance of four miles. From the side of the island where our scows and light draught boats were brought to the Savannah River side, was a distance of one-half a mile. Over this distance and through the thick and tenacious mud the men, sinking almost to the knees at every step, dragged the heavy guns. To do this, thick pieces of timber were placed in front of the gun wheels, and as soon as passed over the pieces behind were carried to the front, thus furnishing a temporary tramway. The sand bags, filled, were packed on the men's shoulders to the banks of the Savannah, and then piled up to form the temporary battery. The hardships and fatigues of this night's work can be better imagined than described. The night on which this work was done was one of the most inclement of the whole winter. A heavy storm was raging, a cold rain was falling, and it was so dark as to render objects at a short distance imperceptible. Success, however, crowned the labors of the men, and, on the following morning, three large guns bore upon the inner channel, and in a short time, formidable batteries closed the river and cut off Fort Pulaski from the main land. Much interest was shown to find out if northern men could live among the rice fields of Georgia, as had so often been denied. The result, as far as I could learn, was, that the sickness among the soldiers garrisoning the batteries was not greater than among the rest of the command. Everything that could assist in forwarding the construction of the batteries was done, and much labor was put upon them in order to make them tenable. Causeways across the island were built, and the earth raised as fast as possible in the batteries, so that the troops might have dry footing. Large dykes were creted and ditches dug. In short, everything was done that art, aided by a sufficiency of hands, could effect. When the river was effectually closed by our guns, and the men could move about with impunity, sand and gravel were brought in scows, and this afforded not only a dry but a pleasant footing. Some comfortable tents were pitched, and huts were erected, and the men were as comfortable as in more eligible positions. The troops garrisoning the batteries were furnished

with the best supplies at the command of the commissary department. Vegetables and fresh meats were issued to them more frequently than to any other troops in the department of the south. Indeed everything was done that possibly could be, in order to place the troops in a fine sanitary condition. The medical officers on duty in the batteries were instructed to issue to the men quinine and whiskey as a prophylactic, and with beneficial effect it was used, as the statements of the medical officers informed me. While referring to the prophylactic use of quinine, I would state that in such cases as came under my own observation, I saw much good resulting from it. Many men who seemed to be imperceptibly almost succumbing to the malarious poison, were, in a short time, giving indications of perfect health. I would strongly recommend its use in all malarious districts, for though the expense is considerable, the benefit following will, I think, more than compensate for the outlay. As there was no hospital building at Hilton Head for the sick who might be brought there, it was thought proper to have a building erected with the capacity of three hundred and fifty beds, but which, in an emergency could be increased to four hundred and more. At first it was intended to have erected it in the pavilion style, but in consequence of the severe storms, which, at times occur in the region, it was decided that the hollow square was stronger and less liable to be blown down; and this form, too, could have porticos placed around it, which, in the southern country, is an absolute requisite. In order that ventilation might not be interfered with, the building was placed on piers, from one and a half to three feet in height, according to the inequalities of the ground, so that a free circulation of air might be afforded from beneath the building, to the hollow square which it enclosed. The building outside and inside is surrounded by nine feet porticos. Windows of large size are placed as close to each other as the strength of the structure would permit of. Large folding doors, too, aid in ventilating. The wards are covered with a ceiling of boards, above which is an air chamber formed by the roof, which is rather flat, but over three feet from the ceiling at the apex. In this ceiling are large doors which open and shut by means of ropes running through pulleys. The air in this air-chamber escapes when heated by the sun's rays beating on the roof, through ventilators placed at convenient distances on the roof. These ventilators are furnished with blinds to prevent the ingress of the rain, but afford no obstacle to the egress of the heated air. In the plan of the hospital it was intended to have iron registers placed in the floor, which could be opened at will, to allow the air from beneath the hospital to enter. These registers had not been placed in position before I left Hilton Head, as they had not arrived from New York. I cannot say if they have been furnished or not. The kitchens, bath-rooms, wash and store-rooms, are in a series of buildings placed in the centre of the square, equidistant from all parts of the hospital. From these buildings an underground drain has been opened, by means of which all the slops are carried off to the sea beach. The water for the use of the hospital is procured from wells in the square, of which some ten have been sunk. The water is soft and palatable. The sinks for the hospital are on the beach. Piles have been driven below high water mark and the privies are placed thereon. A covered way, built on piles, leads to the sinks. The advantage of this position is the absence of all disagreeable effluvia, inasmuch as the rising of the tide, twice in every twenty-four hours, washes away all the excrement that may have collected. All the timber used in the erection of the building was brought from New York, and much had to be considered in order to avoid all unnecessary expense, while adaptability was sought for. The climate and position, too, had to be regarded. The hospital is built near to the sea beach and is exposed to all the winds from the north, east and south, and partially to those from the west. It is removed as far from the fresh water swamps as possible, and is in as eligible a position as could be found on the Island. I am informed by Assistant Surgeon Semple, U. S. A., who has charge of the hospital, that, during the epidemic of yellow fever, in the summer of 1852, no case was contracted in the hospital or in its immediate vicinity. The square inclosed by the hospital buildings is one of three hundred and twenty-five feet. The building is one story high, with an open space beneath ranging from one and-a-half to three feet. From this style of building a perfect ventilation is afforded, no matter from what point the wind may blow. The floors, too, of the hospital raised from the ground as they are, with a free circulation of air beneath them are always dry. I hold that the hospital at Hilton Head is as well ventilated, and as well laid out as the circumstances and inconvenience under which it was built would permit of. I am more urgent on this point, in consequence of seeing certain strictures cast upon it in a work on hygiene, published by Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and edited by W. A. Hammond, Surgeon General of the Army of the United States. I see that the Surgeon General labors under a misconception of the plan of the building, as he is under the impression that all the ventilation comes through the openings in the sides of the building, which are only gates for the entrance and exit of the ambulances and wagons. The ventilation of the square comes from beneath the buildings, not through these sallyports. The hospital is represented to me by all the medical officers who have been on duty in it, and whom I have had an opportunity of conversing with, as cool, pleasant, convenient and well ventilated. At the siege of Fort Pulaski, which lasted thirty-six hours, the casualties on the part of the federal troops consisted of one man killed by a shell thrown into our batteries from the fort. The casualties inside of the fort were three men wounded, two of whom required amputations, which operations were performed prior to the surrender of the fort. I know not what the results of these operations were, as I left Hilton Head on the 18th of April, a few days subsequent to the surrender. I left Hilton Head on a leave of absence for twenty days, granted me by General Hunter. On reporting my presence in Philadelphia, I was directed to report in person to the Surgeon General in Washington. On reporting, I was detailed for duty as medical purveyor in Philadelphia, where I remained until I was relieved by Surgeon Robert Murray, U. S. A. Since then I have been awaiting orders by direction of the Honorable Secretary of War.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. COOPER,
Surgeon U. S. A.

SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*"

CLXXXII. *Extracts from Report of the Casualties in a Skirmish at Coosaw River, January 1, 1862.* By Surgeon G. E. COOPER, U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of the South.

* * * "A private of the 8th Michigan was killed, and an officer and six men of the same regiment were wounded, and two men of the 50th Pennsylvania were wounded. The wounds were all uncomplicated flesh injuries, and the wounded did well at the hospital at Hilton Head." * * *

CLXXXIII.—*Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon D. C. PETERS, U. S. Army.

* * * "In April, 1861, and for many months previously, I was stationed at Fort Davis, Texas. This post is on the southern overland mail route to California, and is about four hundred and fifty miles northwest of San Antonio, Texas. The circumstances of the troops in Texas, and the base surrender of United States property in the State by the then commanding general, have become historical, and need not be recapitulated by me on this occasion. My orders were to join the command under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel I. V. D. Reeve, composed of companies of the 8th United States Infantry, as it moved down the country from New Mexico and Arizona, and to act in the capacity of surgeon. In the month of April, 1861, Colonel Reeve's forces, numbering over three hundred men arrived, and I immediately reported to that officer. We proceeded on our route, and were not molested until we reached Fort Clark, Texas, where we found the road barricaded, and the fort in readiness to resist our approach. Two of our officers had been dispatched ahead, to obtain supplies of which we stood in need, and which we were to receive at the different military stations on the route; but they were here detained as prisoners until our command came up. A conference was held between our commanding officer and the person in charge of the fort. The latter informed us that war had been declared, and had already commenced, between the northern and southern states; that Fort Sumter had been captured, and other feats had been performed by the rebels. He, however, released our officers, furnished us provisions, and gave as an excuse for his hostile conduct, that they had heard we were advancing with our troops and several thousand Indian allies, to recapture Fort Clark. Acting under our instructions, and placing but little faith in this man's statements, we advanced down the country, and were not again seriously molested until within ten miles of San Antonio, where we were surrounded by several thousand Texan soldiers and a demand was made for an unconditional surrender. Our commander having already suspected treachery, had selected for his position a hill on which was a stone house, and every preparation was made to give the enemy battle. A flag of truce came in from General Van Dorn, stating that the force surrounding us were Confederate soldiers, and we must yield to his superior numbers or suffer the consequences. He allowed Colonel Reeve to send an experienced officer to ride through his lines and estimate his strength. On returning, this officer reported the enemy in great force and well supplied with artillery. Our own troops were but poorly furnished with ammunition, had but a scanty amount of provisions, and were without artillery. At least seventy of the men were completely broken down by scurvy and chronic diarrhœa, and all were more or less worn by continuous marches over several hundred miles of desert country. At a council of war, it was decided that it would be a useless sacrifice of life to resist, as even should we be victorious, which appeared improbable, there was no chance of our ultimate success in escaping from the country, for we were informed that all others of our soldiers had either vacated the State or had been surrendered, and the transport intended for our use had been captured, and was then in the hands of the enemy. It was reluctantly decided to yield to the demands of those who had but recently, while we were in strength and could have defied them, given false assurances of being our friends. Deeper infamy never defaced the pages of American history than was, in this instance, practiced against a handful of officers and soldiers who had been exposing their lives and undergoing hardships in defence of a State, whose people now proved themselves incapable of even carrying out a solemn compact. After the surrender, the command was detained in San Antonio. I was allowed quarters for a hospital, and, with the means at my disposal, made the sick as comfortable as possible. On giving up our arms, it was understood that the soldiers were to be paroled and allowed the limits of the county of Bexar, and the officers the limits of the so-called southern confederacy. These paroles were not afterward fully recognized, as the surrender took place on the 9th of May, 1861, and in the following month of June, the soldiers were marched off to a camp, where they were kept under guard, and all intercourse between them and their officers was, by order of the authorities, suspended. After twenty-two months of confinement these men were exchanged. Finding myself of no further use to our men, I applied for, and obtained, permission to proceed to Richmond, Virginia, where I was in hopes of being released, on the ground, that as a surgeon, I might not be considered as an actual combatant. I was aware that, in European countries, the custom had long since been established of allowing army surgeons to practice their humane calling, with certain restrictions, without molestation, during the time, and at the theatre of war, and in our own country the same custom prevailed during the Mexican war. My application met with approval, and I was furnished with the necessary papers, to protect me while travelling. I started on my journey June 22, 1861, in company with two other officers. We travelled to Galveston, Texas, and found the port blockaded by United States cruisers, with which we were not allowed to communicate. From Galveston we travelled several hundred miles overland by a circuitous route to New Orleans, Louisiana. During this part of our journey we were subjected to innumerable hardships and privations, and ran no small risk of losing our lives, as we found the people excited against the general government, and under very little civil restraint. On arriving in Richmond, Virginia, I reported myself, according to promise, as a prisoner of war. My effort to obtain an unconditional release was fruitless, but instead, after some delay, I was granted a very rigid parole, and was informed that my only alternative was to accept it or remain a prisoner. After duly considering the subject, I signed the paper, and was ordered to proceed north by Nashville, Tennessee. * * *

I was next ordered to Fort Pickens, Florida, and started for that place April 2, 1862. I went by Havana and Key West, in the first conveyance that offered, and reached Fort Pickens, without delay, about the 15th of the same month. By Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. A., senior medical officer at Santa Rosa Island, I was assigned to duty in the post hospital, and had charge of the sick and wounded of the regular artillery battalion, the numerical strength of which was in the neighborhood of eight hundred men, with fifteen officers. The other troops stationed on the island were the 6th and 75th New York Volunteers, both of which regiments were composed of most excellent material, and were under good discipline and drill. The regulars were model soldiers, and, by their officers, were considered perfect in all that pertained to their special branch of the service. The health of all these soldiers was far above the usual standard in garrisons more favorably located. The men suffered from scurvy, intermittent fever and diarrhœa, which sickness was caused, in a great measure, by the sameness of their diet, the impossibility of obtaining fresh vegetables, and the inferior quality of the fresh meat, which unavoidably became damaged in transit. Each volunteer regiment had its own hospital, and was well supplied with the substantials necessary for field service.

Besides these three hospitals, there was, at a distance of one and three-quarter miles above the fort, a general hospital for the use of our worst cases. On account of its eligible locality, it was constantly in use, and with beneficial results. The supplies of medicines at the fort were liberal, embraced a great variety, and were a credit to the department. During the long and faithful service at this isolated fort by Surgeon John Campbell, he justly won the esteem of both officers and men. In the early part of May, the enemy fired forts McRae and Barrancas, and also the marine hospital, the town of Warrenton, their barracks, and the United States navy yard. The conflagration was a fearfully grand spectacle. Our heavy artillery immediately opened with the object of driving away the incendiaries, and, in a measure, succeeded. The firing commenced early in the evening and continued all night, and was heard many miles at sea. It attracted the attention of Commodore Porter, on the United States frigate Harriet Lane. He hastened to ascertain its cause. The commander of the forces at Fort Pickens, General L. G. Arnold, U. S. V., had matured a plan to make an assault on the Pensacola forts, but he had not facilities to cross to make the attack. Commodore Porter gave General Arnold the use of his vessel, and in her, on the following day, six hundred regular soldiers crossed to the mainland to drive away the enemy and to arrest the conflagration. I was ordered to accompany this expedition. We landed without opposition, and at Fort Barrancas arrested the fire, and took several cannon and other trophies. The Harriet Lane brought us reinforcements, and, when all was ready, we marched on to the town of Pensacola, which the enemy vacated as we entered it. Our force not being sufficiently strong for a further advance, our men, for several days afterward, were employed in fortifying the place, and saving as much property as could be gathered from the ruins. The citizens remaining at Pensacola were found to be in a destitute condition. The city itself was filthy, and most of the wealthy people had deserted it. Our lines had become extensive, and we required more troops to make the place tenable. In close proximity to us, the enemy had a large force, easy to be reinforced from Mobile. A request was sent to Key West for reinforcements, and the 91st New York volunteer regiment was dispatched to our aid. On the remains of the old Spanish fort, San Miguel, the site commanding the city and its environs, our men were employed in erecting fortifications, which, when completed, mounted ten guns. The medical officers were given suitable houses, and soon had four capacious hospitals. The town was thoroughly policed, and the quarters of the men were thoroughly purified before they were occupied. The health of the 91st New York Volunteers was miserable on its arrival, but it was gradually improved by attending to the ordinary laws of hygiene and thorough discipline. * * Pensacola is nearly encircled by a swamp, and as the hot weather advances, this marsh, if neglected, dries up, and then commences a bad miasm from decayed animal and vegetable matter. That this might be prevented, measures were taken to dam up the outlets, and only let the water escape gradually. In this manner the health of the city was in a great measure preserved. The principal diseases we had to contend against were intermittent, remittent and continued fevers, also diarrhoea and dysentery; yet, but few cases terminated unfavorably. In June, 1862, the Dengue or break-bone fever made its appearance, and was a troublesome complaint during the remainder of the season. As it is considered a precursor of the yellow fever, every precaution was now taken to prevent that terrible scourge from making its appearance. The medical director issued stringent quarantine laws, which were faithfully carried out; and thus our garrison escaped to a certain extent, although, accidentally, the fever came near being forced upon us. At Mobile, the disease was reported to be raging at a fearful rate, having been introduced there, it was said, by a rebel steamer called the Oreto, afterward the Florida, which ran the blockade, and brought the disease from Havana. At Key West, yellow fever was causing sad havoc, and a naval officer, on his way to join Admiral Farragut's fleet, touched there, contracted the seeds of the disease, and on reporting on board the flag ship Hartford, at the Pensacola navy yard, was taken down with it, and soon died. Others were soon affected, and several of these cases, I understood, terminated fatally. The close proximity of the navy-yard to our forces rendered our danger extreme, yet we escaped with the loss of only one man. He was a regular soldier, and was seized with symptoms of the fever early in the morning, and died in the hospital under my charge the same day. I made a post mortem, and found pathological conditions which satisfied me of the man's true complaint. For reasons of policy, knowing that the fear of disease predisposes men to it, I kept my own counsel, destroyed the man's clothing, used antiseptics freely, and, in fine, employed every means in my power to prevent the fever spreading. Very fortunately I met with success, as no other case occurred. At Pensacola a complaint was quite common among the men last season which was new to me, and proved interesting. It was called 'ground itch' by the lower classes, and is no doubt akin to scabies. It is vesicular in character, and is confined to the feet and ankles. Owing to the heat, the men were in the habit of going about in the sand with shoes on, but no stockings, and thus the parasite was first received and then spread. Under the use of sulphur ointments and cleanliness the disease was easily eradicated. Before closing the subject of yellow fever, I would here state that the island of Santa Rosa could be rendered available to troops serving in the Department of the Gulf, as a place of safe refuge, in case they either have or are threatened with this terrible epidemic. There is no spot on the western coast of Florida more favorable for establishing a large general hospital, either for the army or navy, during the time of war, and experience has taught us its immense value in a sanitary point of view.

In addition to the regular duties devolving upon me, in attending to the regular battalion at Pensacola, I was directed by the commanding general to give my professional services to the citizens of the city, and supply them with all necessary medicines. The physicians belonging to the city had taken their departure, and some were serving with the rebel army. In giving my services to these poor people, mostly women and children, I found them ever grateful, and it was a source of satisfaction to me to aid in alleviating their sufferings. The number of cases treated by me, among these citizens, far exceeded the same among the soldiery, and my time, especially at night, was fully occupied. I found intermittent, bilious, and remittent fevers were more common in this locality than I had supposed, as my opinions had been formed on this subject from medical works. While stationed here, I accompanied two expeditions up the Black Water River, in which much valuable property belonging to the Navy Department was recaptured without the loss of a man on our side. Early in September, the companies of regulars stationed at Pensacola were ordered to New Orleans, and I was directed to accompany them. On arriving in New Orleans, we were encamped first in Annunciation square, and afterward were moved to the Metarie race course, where our command used the visitors' stand for quarters. A portion of the stand was appropriated for a hospital; I remained in charge of this hospital, and, by order of the medical director, Surgeon Charles McCormick, U. S. A., was detailed as acting medical

inspector of the department. In this capacity, I was employed in visiting hospitals, examining men who had been recommended for discharge by their regimental surgeons, and in rendering such other assistance as lay in my power. All officers applying for furloughs, or who contemplated resigning on the plea of ill health, had to be examined and have their certificates made out by me, before they were presented to the medical director. The buildings used for hospitals in the city and its environs were generally judiciously selected, and were the most suitable buildings that could be obtained; the extensive experience of our worthy medical director, in treating diseases in this locality, enabled him to make some very important and beneficial improvements in them. The two largest general hospitals were styled the St. James, formerly a hotel, and the Marine, a government building, which, being erected upon *made* ground, was unhealthy. There were, besides these, regimental and other hospitals, scattered about the city, and at Carelton, six miles distant, Surgeon McCormick caused another general hospital to be established. In proportion to the number of troops in the department, the amount of sickness was very large, and the care of them severely taxed the energies of the medical officers. The rebel army had used up, destroyed, or carried away most of the articles essential to the sick, on evacuating the city. The supplies shipped from New York were not equal to the demand for them, and, until Surgeon McCormick could establish manufactories and regulate the means of promptly supplying them, there were some just grounds of complaint. From the day of his first assuming charge of the department, there was a marvelous and steady improvement in the arrangements made for the care of the sick, and, under his able management, the sanitary condition of the city was never heretofore equaled. The greater part of the soldiers under Major General B. F. Butler were from the Eastern States, and were unused to the malaria and the heat of this section of the country. Prior to occupying New Orleans, their health had been much undermined by service on Ship Island, in the Gulf. The expedition under the late General Williams against Vicksburg, and the commencement of the canal opposite that city, greatly augmented the sickness in this department, otherwise the men remained in an average state of health, compared with the natives. The quarantine laws instituted by General Butler, as after experience verified, had the effect of keeping the yellow fever from the city; although cases of the disease were quite numerous at the quarantine station, which was located at a safe distance below the city, and on the Mississippi River. At the race course, the regular battalion, both officers and men, suffered severely from intermittent fever, and it finally became necessary to change their position to a more eligible locality, where the disease abated toward the latter part of November, 1862. I was relieved from duty in this department, and received orders to take charge of Brigadier General L. G. Arnold, U. S. V., who was laboring under general paralysis, the result of a *coup de soleil*, received while reviewing the brigade under General Weitzel, in the streets of New Orleans, and to accompany him to his home in Boston, Massachusetts. Our voyage was made without accident, and was of great benefit to the general, whom I left among his relatives, and then reported myself at Washington." * * *

CLXXXIV. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Department at the Occupation of Roanoke Island.* By Brigade Surgeon W. H. CHURCH, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director.

"GENERAL I have the honor to submit the following report of the killed and wounded of your command, consequent upon the attack on Roanoke Island, February 7, 1862. A small boat having been ordered on shore to reconnoitre, was attacked by the enemy, when Charles Viall, a private of Company E, of the 5th Rhode Island battalion, received a wound in the lower jaw, causing a compound comminuted fracture, from which he will probably recover. February 8th, upon the advance of General J. G. Foster, the few houses and outhouses at Ashby's Landing were at once prepared for the reception of the wounded, and placed in charge of Surgeon M. Storrs, 8th Connecticut Volunteers, his regiment having been ordered there to protect the landing of our forces and to hold the position. Brigade Surgeon J. H. Thompson now advanced with the troops, to take charge of the wounded on the field of battle, where he remained until the battery was taken, assisting in the care of the wounded, and sending them, with the least possible delay, to the field hospital. Through the energy of Dr. Thompson, much suffering has been avoided. Finding that there was not sufficient room in these buildings to receive the wounded, we immediately took possession of Ashby's house, a short distance from the first, and quite as convenient to the field of action. The 5th Rhode Island battalion having been ordered to guard this point, Assistant Surgeon A. Potter, Rhode Island Volunteers, took charge of it, until further assistance could be procured. Surgeon David Minis, jr., 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, after the death of Surgeon F. S. Weller, 9th New Jersey Volunteers, by drowning at Hatteras Inlet, was detailed to serve with the 9th New Jersey, was soon placed in charge of this temporary hospital, where there was sufficient room to receive all the wounded not provided for. During the action of this day, Colonel Charles L. Russell, of the 10th Connecticut Volunteers, was shot through the lung, and died almost immediately. Lieutenant Colonel Vigiuer de Monteuil, of the 53d New York Volunteers, was also killed, by a ball passing through his brain. Accompanying this, you will find a list of the killed and wounded of each regiment that participated in the engagement. The surgical portion of your command has performed its duties faithfully and fearlessly. Surgeon J. Marcus Rice, of the 25th Massachusetts Volunteers, was wounded in the midst of his very arduous duties. The ball grazed his side, fortunately without inflicting a severe wound. We have found three large, commodious, and well ventilated buildings erected upon the island for hospital purposes, which will afford ample accommodation for our sick and wounded. The largest hospital, at the north end of the island, I have placed in charge of Surgeon S. A. Green, of the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, and Surgeon George A. Otis, of the 27th Massachusetts Volunteers, has the management of the two hospitals near the fort, at the centre of the island. I would respectfully ask your attention to the fact that the wounded of the enemy have received the same care and attention from the surgeons as our own wounded. Permit me to take advantage of this opportunity to express our gratitude to the officers of the U. S. gunboat Delaware, the surgeon having dressed a large number of our wounded.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY CHURCH,

Brigade Surgeon U. S. V.

To General A. E. BURNSIDE."

CLXXXV. *Extracts from a Report on the Battle of Roanoke Island.* By Surgeon J. H. THOMPSON, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The 1st brigade, General J. G. Foster's, of General Burnside's division, landed on Roanoke Island on April 7, 1862. On the morning of the 8th, our troops engaged the enemy soon after dawn. I selected the best spot I could find out of range of the enemy's battery to have the wounded brought to, but the island being flat and marshy, there was no perfect protection from the rifle balls. During the time the action lasted the men fell very fast, and I found it impossible to separate regiments or brigades, and instructed the surgeons on the ground to attend to any case which was first brought in without regard to regiments. The spot which was originally selected soon became filled, and one on the opposite side of the road was cleared for the same purpose. This I could not visit during the engagement, but all who were taken there were well attended to by the surgeons in charge. One hundred and twenty-two passed under my direction, but very few of which were slight wounds. The following cases I considered it best to amputate on the field: One man with both lower extremities shattered by a cannon ball, one man with his arm shattered above the elbow, two with compound comminuted fractures of the lower third of the femur by grape-shot. Two others, with similar injuries, I directed the attending surgeons to amputate. With the exception of one case, all who were amputated on the field are doing well, and the exceptional case was complicated by a wound in the abdomen, not discovered at the time. * * There were seventeen killed and one hundred and fourteen wounded in the brigade." * * *

CLXXXVI. *Extracts from Report of the Casualties at the Battle of New Berne.* By Brigade Surgeon W. H. CHURCH, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director.

* * * "I arrived at the rear of the field of action about eight o'clock A. M., and had just located the hospitals, when the wounded made their appearance. Brigade Surgeon J. H. Thompson located his hospital in the woods at the rear of the first brigade. Surgeon C. Cutter, 21st Massachusetts Volunteers, of the second, located his on the left of our line, and Surgeon H. W. Rivers, 4th Rhode Island Volunteers, of the third brigade, established his in an open, well-sheltered wood, just to the right of the first brigade. From the list of casualties it will be well understood that the labor of the medical corps has been very severe, especially after the long march and comfortless night before the day of action. The conduct of Surgeon George Derby and Assistant Surgeon S. E. Stone, both of the 23d Massachusetts Volunteers, is deserving of special mention. Before the action opened, I located them at a point which proved to be in the immediate range of the enemy's fire. They must have remained there two hours before I thought of their position, when I found them quietly performing their operations, with the balls falling thick and fast. I immediately ordered Dr. Derby to remove his wounded to a house in a more protected position, where he remained in charge of his own, and of many other wounded. * * Drs. Upham, Kneeland, Batchelder, and Clarke joined us at Hatteras Inlet, and were of great assistance, both in the field and in hospital." * * *

CLXXXVII. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services during the War.* By Surgeon B. B. BREED, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "My first commission in the service dates April 16, 1861, when, as Surgeon of the 8th Massachusetts Militia, I proceeded to Annapolis, and afterward to Washington. * * The regiment was not under fire during its term of service, and the only medical fact worthy of note, is its comparative immunity from disease. Of the eight hundred men composing it, none had undergone a physical examination; but, though subject to much exposure, none died. * * After six months, occupied principally in the examination of recruits, I was assigned to the Circle hospital in Washington, afterward to Armory Square and Finley hospitals, and on November 1, 1862, as medical purveyor at New Berne. * * The routine of duty in the department of North Carolina was monotonous; but one movement of importance taking place after my arrival, namely, an expedition to Goldsboro', January, 1863. This movement was marked by three engagements—at Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro'. I accompanied the expedition with additional medical stores, and my duties were principally confined to the supplying of field hospitals with articles needed. * * The column was composed of eighteen infantry regiments, four batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. They were all well equipped. Each regiment was furnished with a hospital wagon, panniers, and a hospital knapsack, and a proper allowance of hospital stores. No hospital tents were carried. The ambulances were of the two-wheeled Coolidge pattern. They were insufficient in number, and nearly worn out. In all these engagements the wounded were attended in houses on or near the battlefield. Good water was generally accessible, and sufficient supplies of soups, bread, and farinaceous food and stimulants were provided from the stores in my possession. The wounded were removed from the fields of action to the field hospitals by detachments of men selected by the regimental surgeons. The ambulances for each brigade were under the charge of the senior surgeons of brigade. * * The wounded at Kinston and Whitehall were left at the field hospitals, under charge of surgeons detailed for the purpose, until the return of the column from Goldsboro'. Nearly one half of the wounded, numbering in all, five hundred, were carried to New Berne in ambulances or army wagons. The others were taken below Kinston, on the Neuse River, on board of a stern-wheel flat-bottomed steamer, and on a scow towed by the steamer. The wounded were much crowded on these boats. The facilities for cooking were very limited. Only by constant exertion were we able to furnish the necessary supplies. In the narrow and crooked river, the steamer, cumbered by the scow, was nearly unmanageable, and we were twenty-nine hours in accomplishing the voyage of sixty miles. The nights were excessively cold, but the men were well provided with extra blankets. * * The wounded were all placed in hospital at New Berne. Almost all the operations were primary, and were performed at the field hospitals. Chloroform was almost invariably employed as an anæsthetic, and without bad effects in any case. * * On this expedition the following articles were taken by me on two large army wagons: eighty bed sacks, two hundred blankets, forty pounds of

tea, fifty pounds of caudles, forty-eight pounds of ether, ten ounces of sulphate of morphia, ten pounds of simple cerate, one hundred dozen bandages, twelve dozen bottles of whiskey, twelve dozen of wine, two pounds of tow, forty strips of pasteboard, forty-eight ounces of tincture of opium, ten pounds of Dover's powder, one hundred dozen opium pills, fifty yards of adhesive plaster, two sets of assorted splints, ten ounces of sulphate of iron, one pound of liquor of ammonia, ten pounds of lint, twenty-five gutta percha bed covers, one hundred dozen quinine pills, twenty ounces sulphate of quinia, one hundred dozen compound cathartic pills, fifteen pounds of flax-seed meal, one set of horse panniers, one hospital knapsack, six basins, two bed pans, one hospital mess chest, two lanterns.

At the commencement of an engagement, these wagons, which, on the march, were placed in rear of the ambulance train, and in front of the supply train, were brought to the houses selected for the field hospitals, and such articles as were of immediate use issued to the surgeons in charge. The bed sacks were filled with corn shucks, and, with the army blankets, furnished clean and comfortable beds for the wounded, as they were brought in from the field. There was a deficiency of cooking utensils, which will be obviated as soon as the new medicine wagons, already ordered, shall be furnished to the department. I am convinced that extra stores thus provided, can be of great benefit in case of an engagement; they should be assigned in definite quantities to each division, under charge of an officer whose duty it should be, on the eve of an engagement, to bring these wagons to the places selected for field hospitals, to prepare a kitchen and food for immediate use. Such an arrangement would obviate the necessity, on the part of the regimental surgeons, of burdening themselves with extra stores. The ordinary knapsack and panniers contain supplies sufficient for the ordinary wants of a regiment on the march. The officers detailed with each division, could discharge the duties of acting assistant medical purveyors, accounting for their issues with invoices and receipts, as vouchers to the medical purveyor of the corps." * * *

CLXXXVIII. *Extracts from Reports relative to the Operations of the Medical Staff in the Department of North Carolina, from August, 1863, to the Close of the War.* By Surgeon D. W. HEND, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director in North Carolina.

* * * "On August 14, 1863, I relieved Surgeon F. G. Snelling, U. S. V., as medical director of North Carolina. * * * On assuming charge of the medical department, I found fourteen thousand troops in the district. Seven thousand of them were in and about New Berne. Most of them were encamped on the outskirts of the town, and between it and the extensive swamps everywhere surrounding New Berne. They were in either stockade tents or temporary barracks, and for the most part were in a good state of discipline. One regiment, the 27th Massachusetts Volunteers, was doing provost guard duty, and was quartered in large dwelling houses in the town. Extensive entrenchments had recently been thrown up around the city, ditches had been dug, and a belt of brush and timber about one mile wide had been cleared in front of the breastworks. During September and October, it was found that the intermittent and remittent fevers prevailed extensively. The number of men daily off duty on account of sickness being from forty to one hundred and sixty-eight in each regiment. A number of cases of congestive fever occurred, producing death within from six to thirty hours after the attack. I have reason to believe that some of these cases were mistaken for cerebro-spinal meningitis by the medical officers in attendance. Considering the amount of sickness, however, at this time, the mortality was not great. Each regiment had a hospital of its own, with a liberal supply of medicine and stores, and most of the medical officers were active and intelligent. There were also in New Berne two general hospitals for the reception of such cases as the regimental surgeons saw fit to send to them. In October, these hospitals were united under the charge of Surgeon J. Delamater, U. S. V., and thereafter formed the Foster general hospital, with a capacity of five hundred beds. To this hospital were brought chronic and tedious cases from all parts of the district. The regiment quartered in the city suffered very little from malarial fevers, and all through the fall was remarkably healthy. It was also noticed that the 92d New York Volunteers, stationed at Fort Anderson, on the east bank of the Neuse River, and where the prevailing southwest wind reached it only after passing over a two mile stretch of water, was remarkably free from intermittent fever, and its sick list was very small. A number of fatal cases of congestive fever, however, occurred among these men. * * *

In November and December, 1863, six regiments, numbering about thirty-five hundred men, were ordered to Fort Monroe. No active operations whatever were undertaken in North Carolina by the remaining troops, and through the winter they did merely garrison and light picket duty. During the winter of 1863 and 1864, small pox prevailed extensively among the refugees and negroes congregated in and about New Berne. Every effort was made to protect the soldiers by vaccination; but twenty-seven of them had variola or varioloid, and six died. *Sarracenia purpurea* was at this time extensively used in the treatment of small pox; but without any beneficial result. The hospital accommodations for small pox patients at New Berne are excellent. Around Beaufort harbor, doing garrison duty at Beaufort, Fort Macon, Morehead city, and Newport, were stationed about two thousand two hundred men, who, during the fall of 1863, escaped the malarial fevers and were in excellent health. On the line of the railroad from New Berne to Morehead city were two stations, Croatan and Havelock, where, from fifty to one hundred men, were constantly kept. These posts were in the midst of swamps, and the men suffered so much from intermittent fever, that they had to be relieved every ten days. Farther down on the railroad, at Newport, Caroline city, and Morehead city, the prevailing winds came directly from the sea, and the troops at these points were free from malarial fever. Several regiments much broken down by sickness, near New Berne, were removed, on my recommendation, to these places with marked benefit. At Morehead city, the Mansfield general hospital was opened in September, 1863, with a capacity of three hundred beds. A general hospital, with a capacity of two hundred beds was already in operation at Beaufort, on the opposite side of the sound. To these hospitals, the convalescents and slight fever cases were removed from the post and regimental hospitals at New Berne, Washington, and Plymouth, and the patients rapidly recovered. It was noticed, however, that very many men coming to the sea shore from the interior would have chills developed at once, and others would have slight attacks, much aggravated at first. It was found to be the same with persons going north who had long been exposed to the malarial poison. Washington, North Carolina, was garrisoned by a force of eighteen hundred men. This town is on the

Tau River, and is nearly surrounded by swamps and low marshes. The pickets were close in. The entrenchments about the town were early thrown up and very circumscribed. Much slashing had been done in front of the breastworks, and a fine grove of cedar trees on the river bank, southwest of the town, had been foolishly cut down. In consequence, the malarial fevers this fall were very violent, and prevailed to an alarming extent. Few men there escaped an attack of chills, and in October, cases of congestive fever were very frequent. Most of these at first proved fatal; but through the energy and promptness of the medical officers on duty there, these cases soon became manageable, and nearly all recovered. It was noticed that the men were generally seized at night, and often while on guard, and finding that only the most vigorous and prompt treatment promised success, the medical officers arranged to have bath tubs and hot water constantly on hand at their hospitals, and skilled attendants on duty there night and day. A hot bath, with internal stimulation and free doses of quinine was found to be the successful treatment. Assistant Surgeon P. J. Nichols, 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was particularly efficient at this time. I repeatedly noticed that the men recovering from this congestive form of fever had a peculiar appearance of the eyes for several weeks after, looking as though there had been some effusion on the brain. In December, the health of the command was much improved, and nothing serious occurred there afterward. In April, 1864, Washington was evacuated by order of Major General Butler, and most of the troops were transferred to Bermuda Hundred. Plymouth, North Carolina, had a garrison of three thousand men, five regiments, and the commanding officer kept the troops in good spirits by occasional expeditions to points on the different rivers emptying into Albemarle Sound. As at Washington, the troops and the newly erected breastworks were close upon the town. Much slashing had been done. The Roanoke River is here very deep, and its current swift; but the shores are low, and opposite the town the water spreads out for miles among the cypress roots and tall rank grass. In September, October, and November, 1863, this command suffered severely from malarial fever. At times, full one half the men would be off duty on account of sickness, and all suffered more or less from intermittent fever. Few cases of congestive fever, however, occurred, and the mortality was not great. As cold weather came on, the health of the men improved; but no active operations were undertaken, and, on April 20, 1864, Plymouth, with its garrison was captured by the enemy. A stout defence was made, and our loss before the surrender was twenty-two killed, and eighty-two wounded. The wounded fell into the hands of the enemy, and it is believed that most of them died while prisoners. * * Since the capture of Roanoke Island, about five hundred men have usually been kept there. The western part of the island which is swampy, proved to be unhealthy, while the eastern and northern portions being near the sea, were found to be nearly free from malarial fever. At Hatteras Inlet, one hundred and fifty men have done garrison duty since the capture of the forts there. They have always been free from epidemic or endemic disease. * *

On February 1, 1864, a rebel force under command of Major General Pickett attempted to capture New Berne. The troops on outpost duty were driven in, and the reinforcements sent to them were met by the enemy and badly beaten. Our loss was twenty killed and about eighty wounded. Three hundred men were taken prisoners. The wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Ample preparations were made at the Foster hospital for the reception of the wounded at this time; but, after besieging the town two days, and making one unsuccessful assault, General Pickett withdrew his troops. Another expedition against New Berne was undertaken the following May by General Hoke, but his forces were called to the relief of Petersburg, Virginia, before he had accomplished anything. On June 4, 1864, two large torpedoes were accidentally exploded at Bachelor's Creek, an outpost of New Berne, instantly killing thirty-six soldiers and eight negroes, and seriously wounding twenty-nine men attached to the 132d New York Volunteers. Many of the latter casualties involved compound fractures and extensive lacerations of the soft parts. Almost without exception these cases did well, and from the most terrible injuries the men recovered with useful limbs. They were treated at the Foster hospital, Surgeon C. A. Cowgill, U. S. V., being in charge. The command in North Carolina was reduced by order of Major General Butler in May, 1864, to five thousand men, and these were kept closely in garrison. During the summer the general health was good, but early in September an epidemic of yellow fever appeared at New Berne, and seized on nearly every soldier who was exposed to it. The regiment doing provost guard duty, the 15th Connecticut Volunteers, was immediately moved outside the town, and all the patients in hospital able to bear transportation were, as fast as possible, removed to Morehead City and Beaufort. About six hundred soldiers had the fever, of whom two hundred and eighty died. A special report on this subject was made in April, 1865.

No operations of any special importance were undertaken by this command during the winter of 1864-'65; but in January, Major General Terry, with a portion of the army of the James, stormed and captured Fort Fisher, North Carolina. Two hundred and ten of the wounded from this battle were brought to Mansfield general hospital, at Morehead City, where the necessary operations were performed by Assistant Surgeon J. M. Palmer, 85th New York Volunteers. The wounds of these men healed with remarkable rapidity, and the men nearly all recovered much sooner than was expected. I have thought that the stimulating effects of the victory they had won had much to do with it. On February 12, 1865, I received an order from the War Department requiring me to report directly to the Surgeon General's Office as medical director of the troops in North Carolina; but being directed by Major General Schofield, who soon after assumed command of the department of North Carolina, to remain in New Berne, I did not superintend the medical department of the army in the field during the operations against Wilmington, or on its march from that place to Kinston, North Carolina. Surgeon Edward Shippen, U. S. V., medical director of the Twenty-third Corps, was with the commanding general at this time, and acted as medical director of the active forces. His reports were not forwarded through my office. This closes my report for the district of North Carolina, and is complete for all operations in which I was concerned there until March 1, 1865. * *

"I have the honor to make the following report concerning the operations of the medical department in North Carolina from March 1, 1865, until the close of the war: The State of North Carolina having been made a distinct department, under command of Major General Schofield, active operations were at once begun with a view to aiding General Sherman in his movement against General Johnston's army. During the latter part of February, all the available troops in the former district of North Carolina were concentrated at New Berne under command of Brevet Major General Palmer. The 1st division of the Twenty-third Corps, under command of Brevet Major General Ruger, arrived there from the west, and also a provisional division, composed of recruits and stragglers from General Sherman's army at the time it left Atlanta, Georgia. The whole

of this force, about thirteen thousand strong, was commanded by Major General Cox, and was moved out from New Berne on March 3d, following the line of railroad to Kinston and Goldsboro', North Carolina. The transportation of the Twenty-third Corps not having arrived, all the ambulances that could be spared from the post of New Berne were sent with this force under charge of an officer who was temporarily attached to the staff of General Cox. Not more than one ambulance to each thousand men was thus provided; but as the troops were ordered to proceed only by the line of railroad, and little faster than the track could be relaid behind them, this amount of transportation for the wounded was found sufficient. Surgeon P. B. Riee, 132d New York Volunteers, accompanied General Palmer's division as surgeon-in-chief; Surgeon J. H. Spurnier, 123d Indiana Volunteers, that of General Ruger, and Surgeon S. S. Mumford, U. S. V., the provisional division under command of Brigadier General Carter. These officers were directed to send their sick to New Berne by railroad, and, in case of battle, to keep their temporary hospitals as near the line of railroad as possible, and to forward all the wounded to New Berne as fast as the temporary dressings were applied. In New Berne, preparations were made for a large increase of patients, and by extending the hospital accommodations mainly near the railroad, we were enabled, notwithstanding our deficient ambulance force, to transfer the sick and wounded rapidly from the front to our wards. The Foster general hospital, under charge of Surgeon C. A. Cowgill, U. S. V., had its accommodations at this time increased to fifteen hundred beds, and a few weeks later its capacity was extended to three thousand beds. On the 8th, 9th and 10th of March, the enemy, under General Hoke, attacked our forces near Kinston, North Carolina, but was driven back each day. They captured, however, seven hundred of our men, and killed and wounded about three hundred. The wounded were promptly removed from the field, and all of them conveyed to New Berne within from twelve to thirty-six hours after the action. The more serious cases were, as fast as they became able to travel, transferred by hospital steamer to the north. The enemy retreated from before Kinston on March 10th, and, on March 14th, that town was occupied by General Cox. He was joined, on March 11th, by the 2d and 3d divisions of the Twenty-third Corps from Wilmington, under command of Major General Couch; and General Schofield, who arrived at the front on March 8th, assumed command of the whole force. After resting the troops at Kinston six days, waiting for the rebuilding of the railroad bridge over the Neuse River, they were, on March 20th, put in motion for Goldsboro', which place was reached without opposition the next day. Major General Terry, with a portion of the Tenth Corps from Wilmington, now joined General Schofield, and, on March 23d, General Sherman arrived with his whole army. The troops belonging to General Schofield's department of North Carolina, comprising the Tenth and Twenty-third Corps, were now united as the army of the Ohio, and hereafter formed the centre of General Sherman's army. Surgeon Edward Shippen, U. S. V., was at this time announced as medical director of the army of the Ohio. Temporary hospitals were prepared by Surgeon Shippen at Goldsboro', but all serious cases were transferred to New Berne; so, also, were the sixteen hundred wounded brought by General Sherman from the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, North Carolina, and all the sick of his army. On March 8th, the Mansfield general hospital at Morehead City was broken up by General Sherman's chief quartermaster, and the buildings were used for storage. Anticipating the demand for increased hospital accommodations as soon as General Sherman should reach Goldsboro', I immediately reopened this hospital at Beaufort, and increased its capacity to six hundred beds. By this hospital and the Foster at New Berne, with a capacity of three thousand beds, we were now enabled to receive all the sick and wounded from Goldsboro' until they could be shipped north by the three hospital steamers at that time ordered to Beaufort Harbor. On April 10th, General Sherman's whole army marched against General Johnston, of course sending to New Berne all the accumulated sick of the two weeks of rest. No opposition was offered by the enemy, and our forces occupied Raleigh on April 13th. Soon after, an armistice was granted by General Sherman, and it being followed by the surrender of General Johnston's army, no more fighting took place in North Carolina.

On April 29th, the right and left wings of General Sherman's army marched from Raleigh for Washington and home, leaving in the department of North Carolina the Twenty-third and Tenth Corps, and a division of cavalry under Major General Kilpatrick. The sick were, at this time, gradually brought down to the hospitals at New Berne and Beaufort, and transferred to the hospital steamers whenever they came in. This process was continued through the months of May and June, and until a large proportion of troops in the department were mustered out of service. I was officially announced as medical director of the department of North Carolina on March 15th, but owing to the difficulty of communicating with Wilmington, no report from there reached my office during that month. I therefore hastened, immediately after the occupation of Goldsboro' and the proper disposition of the sick and wounded brought in by General Sherman, to visit that place. I arrived there on April 2d, and found Surgeon George C. Jarvis, 7th Connecticut Volunteers, acting as chief medical officer. Surgeon Jarvis was working hard, and, with the medical officers under him, doing all he could for the sick; but there was a sad want of system, and owing to the death of several prominent medical officers, and the sickness of most of the others, the records of the hospitals were in a very confused and unsatisfactory condition. At that time there were in Wilmington fourteen district hospitals, with an aggregate of twenty-three hundred patients. Some of these patients were exchanged prisoners, but most of them were recruits and other soldiers taken sick on their way to join General Sherman's army, and colored soldiers sent to the rear by General Terry while on his march to Goldsboro'. The sick were in dwelling-houses, railroad depots, and other unsuitable places, and the mortality among them had been very great, although at this time greatly reduced. Of eighty-six hundred exchanged prisoners received at northeast North Carolina on February 25th and 26th, thirty-six hundred were so ill as to require immediate hospital treatment, and to be unable to travel on common transports. These men were first placed in the temporary hospitals to which I referred, where an epidemic fever broke out, carrying off many of them, and extending not only to the troops stationed there, but to the citizens in all parts of the town. A special report on that fever will be forwarded by me. At the time of my visit, April 2d, that fever still prevailed in Wilmington, and the city being very filthy, it was thought best to remove all the men in hospital from this place as soon as possible. The two regiments doing duty there had already been encamped outside the town. With that view, arrangements were at once made to open a general hospital of a thousand beds at Smithville, on the Cape Fear River, twenty-three miles below Wilmington. The hospital steamer General Barnes arrived at that time, and took on board the remainder of the exchanged prisoners. Most of the small hospitals were closed, and two large churches were seized and prepared for use as hospitals until such time as the balance of the white

sick could be removed. The colored soldiers were all removed to a hospital just outside the town. Surgeon George C. Jarvis, 7th Connecticut Volunteers, was placed in charge of all the hospitals thus arranged. The Smithville general hospital was placed in charge of Surgeon J. M. Palmer, 3d New York Volunteers, and, at my request, Surgeon S. S. Mumford, U. S. V., was relieved from duty in the field, and ordered to report to the commanding general of the district of Wilmington. Not many patients were after this sent to Wilmington, and by May 1st the hospitals were nearly empty, and the city quite healthy. Early in May, the purveying depot at Wilmington was broken up, and the stores removed to New Berne. It had generally provided well for the wants of the sick in and about Wilmington. The medical purveying depot at New Berne, under charge of Surgeon N. Mayer, 16th Connecticut Volunteers, was kept constantly well supplied with medicines and stores, and issued rapidly on all proper requisitions from General Sherman's army, as well as for the department of North Carolina. Most of the patients in general hospitals were mustered out of service, and in compliance with instructions from the Surgeon General's Office, the expenses of the medical department were rapidly reduced in May and June. Nearly all the contract surgeons and nurses were discharged. The Mansfield general hospital at Beaufort, and the Wilmington general hospital, were closed on June 25th. The Foster general hospital was removed from New Berne to the hospital buildings at Morehead City, and its capacity reduced to four hundred beds. The Smithville general hospital was also reduced to two hundred beds, and all surplus property turned in to the quartermaster and medical purveyor. During the summer months, the number of troops in the department was constantly reduced by muster out, the medical staff being reduced in the same proportion. On September 17th, the Smithville hospital was finally closed, and on October 30th, the Foster general hospital at Morehead City was broken up. On November 18, 1865, I was relieved from duty as medical director of the department of North Carolina.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. HAND, *Surgeon U. S. V.*

TO THE SURGEON GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY."

CLXXXIX. *Extract from a Letter to the Surgeon General relative to Skirmishes near Kinston, North Carolina.* By Surgeon D. W. HAND, U. S. V., Medical Director.

* * * "A series of skirmishes took place during March 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, and most of the wounds were from musketry at short range. Two division hospitals were established in the rear. The wounded were carried to them on stretchers, which were well supplied and managed. From the hospital they were taken over a very bad road in ambulances six miles to the railroad terminus. The railroad was not in condition to transport the wounded speedily or well, and they were from one to three days in reaching New Berne. Most of them, however, arrived at the Foster general hospital in New Berne in good condition. The force present during the fighting was about fifteen thousand; engaged, eight thousand." * * *

CXC. *Extract from a Report on the Casualties at Morris Island in August and September, 1863.* By Surgeon HORACE R. WIRTZ, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Department of the South.

* * * "After the assault of July 10th, a regular approach by parallels was commenced, and batteries were erected in the rear to fire at Forts Sumter and Wagner. On August 17th, the formal attack opened on Fort Wagner, Gregg and Sumter, and by the 24th, Sumter was a mass of ruins. The siege of Fort Wagner was vigorously pressed, and on the morning of September 7th, it was found that the enemy had evacuated the work. Since that date Forts Wagner and Gregg have been strengthened under a continuous fire from the rebel batteries on James's Island and Fort Moultrie. A fire of musketry has also been occasionally noticed from Fort Sumter, and some wounds of this nature have occurred among our working parties. On the evacuation of Fort Wagner several accidents happened to our men from the explosion of torpedoes, some of the injuries being of the most frightful character. It will be seen that by far the largest number of wounds are the result of shell; over two hundred and fifty out of about three hundred. The remainder are from bullets, the conoidal ball principally. From round shot only two cases are reported. There are also four cases of injury from torpedoes. The head and upper and lower extremities appeared to have suffered most. Out of about three hundred cases, the head was injured in about fifty cases, the upper extremities the same, and the lower extremities in about seventy-five cases. There were eight cases of fracture of the femur, all of the middle third, and fourteen cases of wounds of joints. The great cavities were injured in twenty-two cases. The number of killed was thirty-five, or about ten per cent. of the whole number." * * *

CXCI. *Extracts from a Report on Wounded after the Assault on Fort Wagner, in July, 1863.* By Surgeon J. J. CRAVEN, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "In accordance with instructions received from Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. A., then medical director of the department of the South, I proceeded to Folly Island, on July 8, 1863. After making a survey of the field, I established a hospital by erecting several hospital tents upon the beach, or ocean shore, about half a mile from the point batteries. I chose the position for the purpose of securing good air, and a good road for the transportation of wounded from the front; the beach being as hard as a Macadamized road. This hospital being prepared and completely furnished, on the evening of the 9th, was placed in charge of Surgeon W. W. Brown, 7th New Hampshire Volunteers, Surgeon C. M. Clark, 39th Illinois Volunteers, and Surgeon M. S. Kittenger, 100th New York Volunteers. Surgeon G. S. Burton, 3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Assistant Surgeons W. D. Murray, 100th New York Volunteers, T. C. Brainerd, U. S. A., and S. Buntou, 7th New Hampshire

Volunteers, I placed in the batteries, well protected by splinter proofs, and furnished with litters, dressings, and restoratives. At sunrise on the morning of the 10th, our batteries opened, ceasing fire at eight o'clock, when the ambulance train proceeded to the front, finding two men wounded, and one killed. * * I had placed upon the beach, at a safe distance from the batteries, an ambulance loaded with all the necessary supplies for a field hospital. As soon as our forces had established a footing upon Morris Island, I hurried to Light-house Inlet, and placing my stores and ambulance upon a boat, I immediately embarked for Morris Island. * * Upon reaching the island, I reloaded my ambulances, and advanced to a secure place and established a field hospital, where I gathered the wounded, making them comfortable, and sending them to the inlet, thence by boat to Folly Island, where they were conveyed to the beach hospital. By midnight of the 10th, I had five ambulances on Morris Island, a ferry established to connect with the ambulance train on Folly Island, making the beach hospital on Folly Island but half an hour to the rear; and by four o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the field was clear, except of a few rebel wounded remaining in a hospital occupied by Surgeons Hapwood and Hannehan, of the Confederate army. Flying the yellow flag, they were left with the hospital for the purpose of keeping the place, the point being within range of Fort Sumter and the ground occupied by our troops. On the morning of the 11th, an unsuccessful assault being made upon Fort Wagner, I commenced removing the wounded to the boats, and forwarding them to Folly Island. Learning that the hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan* had reached Stono Inlet, and anchored at Pawnee Landing, on the opposite side of the island, less than one half of a mile from the beach hospital, I dispatched a communication directing Surgeon Bontecou, U. S. V., in charge of the *Cosmopolitan*, to commence the removal of the wounded from the beach to the *Cosmopolitan*. * * In the charge, on the morning of the 11th, there were eleven killed, ninety-nine wounded, and one hundred missing. * * I learned that Surgeon Elliot, U. S. V., of General Strong's brigade, had, contrary to my orders, established a hospital some half a mile still in the advance, where he was conveying the wounded. I reported this to Surgeon Crane, who was then present upon the island. Surgeon Crane called Surgeon Elliot, and, in my presence, charged him with insubordination, and informed him that I was chief medical officer, and that he must respect and obey me accordingly. Surgeon Elliot continued, however, to ignore my authority, and persisted in establishing independent hospitals upon different parts of the field. Finding the position occupied by the field hospital untenable on account of the fire from Fort Sumter, I sent to Folly Island for the tents at the beach hospital, and selected a position upon the extreme point and ocean shore of Morris Island, where I caused to be erected a field hospital, and bringing over the remaining ambulances from Folly Island, I established a line of transportation along the outer beach, and under cover of the sand hills, to within half a mile of Fort Wagner. Surgeon M. S. Kittenger, 100th New York Volunteers, Surgeon S. F. Forbes, 67th Ohio Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon W. D. Murray, of the 100th New York Volunteers, were placed in charge of the Morris Island hospital. On the night of the 18th, at dark, an attack was made upon Fort Wagner. At nine o'clock, the firing ceased, and the ambulance train advanced to the front, near the enemy's lines, and commenced the transportation of the wounded. The killed, wounded, and missing in this attack, amounted to one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight. * * The island being exposed, and not knowing what advantage the enemy might take, while we were in a crippled condition, I thought it best to remove all the wounded from the island. I communicated my plan to General Gillmore, and he gave me authority to take any vessel or vessels in the harbor. I had the steamer *Alice Price* moored to the shore, at the inlet opposite my hospital, and sent a courier to the steamer *Cosmopolitan*, with an order directing Surgeon R. B. Bontecou, U. S. V., to proceed with his hospital ship to the mouth of Stono, and in smooth water, just inside of the bar, anchor, and await the coming of the *Alice Price*, upon which steamer I immediately placed two hundred and forty wounded men, and she proceeded to Stono, where her load was transferred to the *Cosmopolitan* in two hours. The *Alice Price* was under charge of Surgeon A. C. Barlow, 62d Ohio Volunteers, and Surgeon Stone, 54th Massachusetts Volunteers. Knowing that the *Cosmopolitan* had as many as she could accommodate, I directed Surgeon Bontecou to proceed to Hilton Head immediately. The steamer *Mary Benton* was placed at my disposal, and I commenced loading her. I placed upon this ship two hundred and fifty-six wounded officers and men, making in all shipped during the night, four hundred and ninety-six men. I directed that each man, as he passed up on the boat, should be examined, and it was found necessary, upon search, occasionally to remove tourniquets and ligatures from limbs, placing a person in charge of each of these cases to watch for hæmorrhage; and of twenty-three cases, not one single instance was there hæmorrhage of any extent. In most of the cases above mentioned the circulation was entirely controlled, and before morning would have jeopardized the safety of the limbs. At sunrise on the 20th, the wounded, with the exception of six, were all removed from the island, and by eight o'clock were on their way to the general hospitals at Hilton Head and Beaufort. At daylight, through the kindness of Fleet Surgeon Clymer, U. S. N., a number of naval surgeons reported to me, and offered their services. As I had no wounded upon the island, I accepted of the services of but three: Assistant Surgeons Hazelton, Mann and McComber, U. S. N. These gentlemen took charge of the steamer *Mary Benton*, and proceeded to Beaufort. They were untiring in their labors, and I take pleasure in recommending them, and also to call attention to the very efficient services rendered by Surgeon Dibble, 6th Connecticut Volunteers, and to the valuable services rendered by Dr. Marsh of the Sanitary Commission, both professionally and by clothing, stores, etc. On the evening of the 20th, in company with Lieutenant Colonel Hall of the New York Volunteer Engineers, provost marshal general, and by direction of General Gillmore, I proceeded to the front, and, under a flag of truce, communicated with General Hagood of the Confederate army, commandant of Fort Wagner, with whom we negotiated for the exchange of wounded, naming the following Friday morning, at ten o'clock, as the time when I would meet a Confederate steamer in Charleston harbor. I returned to Hilton Head, and placed all the rebel wounded upon the *Cosmopolitan*, whence I returned to Charleston harbor, meeting at the appointed time the Confederate steamer *Alice*, and delivered to the officers in charge of the flag, thirty-nine wounded Confederates. * * We received on board the *Cosmopolitan*, from the officers in charge of the *Alice*, one hundred and five wounded officers and men. The officers in charge of the *Alice* reported still remaining in hospitals at Charleston one hundred and eight officers and men, and dead in their hands fifty-one. * * As soon as the transfer was made, the *Cosmopolitan* conveyed our wounded to Hilton Head, connected with the purveying department, I placed Surgeon S. A. Green, 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, in temporary charge as chief medical officer of the forces on Folly and Morris islands." * * *

CXCII. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon JOHN BELL, U. S. Army.

* * * "While I was on duty at the general hospital at Hilton Head, the battles of James's Island, June 16, 1862, and of Pocotaligo, October 20, 1862, took place. The wounded from both of these engagements were nearly all sent to the general hospital in which I was. Those from James's Island arrived on the third day after the engagement, and those from Pocotaligo on the second day, having been brought by water conveyance. * * * Sulphuric ether was usually employed as an anæsthetic. In a few cases in which this agent did not readily produce anæsthesia, chloroform was mixed with it in a small proportion. There were no deaths which could be fairly attributed to its use. I have assisted in its administration, I should suppose, sixty or seventy times since I have been in the army. I have, probably, had under my personal care, from two hundred to two hundred and fifty cases of gunshot wounds received in battle, but have had no case of bayonet or sword wound. * * * The proportion of deaths among the wounded at Pocotaligo was about three times as great as among those from James's Island. This fact, in my opinion, is only to be accounted for by the circumstance that the latter battle took place early in the season before the men had begun to suffer from malarious poisoning, while the case was very decidedly different at the battle of Pocotaligo." * * *

CXCIII. *Extracts from a Report on the Operations of the Medical Staff in the Expedition ending in the Engagement at Olustee, Florida.* By Surgeon E. SWIFT, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Department of the South.

* * * "For nearly a month the command on this island had been gradually augmenting by increments from Morris and Folly islands, in regiments, detachments, and companies. A cavalry command was hastily organized, not a little to the embarrassment of the hospitals. The horses, all attached to these establishments, being required for remounts, or for the quartermasters, to furnish the necessary transportation for subsistence supplies, wood, etc. During the evening of February 4th, I was asked, by the general commanding, if I could procure ten ambulances for the use of an expedition to Florida, to embark on the following day, and, at the same time, I was directed to furnish at least ten days' supply of medicines, dressings, etc., and to forward the supplies subsequently as required. I immediately issued an order, and communicated it to all the medical officers on Hilton Head island where the main body of the command was assembled, and to the officers at the adjacent posts copies were sent on the following day. This circular order, dated February 4, 1864, ran as follows: 'SIR: You are hereby directed to send your sick to the general hospital at this place, and to turn in for storage, in the medical purveyor's storehouse, such supplies as may not be absolutely necessary in the field for the sick and wounded of your regiment for twenty days. You will provide yourself with instruments, dressings, anæsthetics, etc., and report to me in person your action, without delay, to-morrow morning.' At the same time, I telegraphed to the assistant quartermaster at Beaufort, Captain Moore, to send to Hilton Head, by the first boat, ten ambulances. In reply to this, Surgeon M. Clymer, U. S. V., telegraphed that Captain Moore refused to let the ambulances be sent, unless an order from General Gillmore was given through the chief quartermaster. This difficulty was finally overcome by personal representations to General Turner, chief of staff, who issued a positive order to the quartermaster, and, on the following day, six ambulances were forwarded, and sent to Florida. I also shipped in the steamer Maple Leaf, eight ambulances, as many as could be procured; in fact, as many as the space allotted on shipboard would allow. Besides this, one regiment and one detachment had each an ambulance wagon. To supply the deficiency of transportation for sick and wounded thus occasioned, I suggested the propriety of repairing, at once, several ambulances at Hilton Head that were unfit for use. Hourly expecting a hospital steamer from New York, I delayed embarking till her arrival, in order that I might make any additions which might be found necessary in her supply and equipment. The commanding general, meeting the steamer at the bar, embarked on her with his staff, for Florida. The boat on which he originally started having put back because of the heavy wind and sea. I received the following communication from the general: 'STEAMER FULTON, February 8, (7,) 1864, Off Hilton Head, S. C. I met the Cosmopolitan coming in and must take her, so that the Fulton can go back to the Head and discharge. You will have to do the best you can, and send forward the extra medical supplies on the first transport going to Jacksonville, Florida. The regiments have plenty for present use. This will be your order on the quartermaster's department for such transportation as you may require. Very respectfully, yours, etc., Q. A. GILLMORE, Major General.' Procuring the steamer Peconic the same day, the 7th, I put on board of her the supplies of seven regiments. The 47th, 48th, and 115th New York, the 40th and 54th Massachusetts, and the 2d and 4th South Carolina Volunteers, in all about eighteen tons weight, and all that was found stored by the regiments in compliance with my order. On the following day, I joined the major general commanding on the St. John's River, and arrived at Jacksonville that night. On my arrival, I learned there had been that day, the 8th, some skirmishing, by which we had drawn the enemy from his position, and seized his camp, his supplies, and much valuable property, with but small loss on our side, three killed and twelve wounded. * * * On the following day, I procured permission from the major general commanding to occupy, and fit up for a hospital, a block of brick buildings, known as the Hoag block, for the accommodation of three hundred sick; this, he informed me, would be more than sufficient for the number of troops that would be sent to this district. The corner store-room in this block, I designed to reserve for the use of the assistant purveyor, and at once transferred to it, from the steamboat Peconic, my medical supplies, and a quantity of Sanitary Commission stores brought from New York on our hospital boat. These were subsequently removed, without my knowledge, by the personal order of M. M. Marsh, the agent of the commission, after I had notified General Seymour, by telegram, that these articles were available for issue. They consisted chiefly of potatoes, onions, and apples, and were supposed, at that time, to be needed by troops at the front. On the 10th, I made a reconnoissance up the St. John's, for oranges and vegetables for the hospitals, and to examine the condition of the hotel buildings at Magnolia and Green Cove Springs, with a view to the establishment of a sanitarium, or convalescent hospital at this delightful invalids' home, a detailed account of which has been furnished the Surgeon General's office. One of these, a newly finished building, was admirably adapted to my

purpose, and would accommodate more than three hundred men. I reported this to the general commanding, but was informed by him he could not afford the necessary guard to protect a hospital in such an exposed situation. The buildings have since been destroyed by the enemy. The wounded not arriving from the scene of the recent engagement, thirty-five miles from Jacksonville, I ordered Surgeon Majer, U. S. V., by telegraph, to send them on at once, and to use his ambulances for that purpose. On the 13th, he arrived, and reported the wounded would come in on the train as soon as the railroad was repaired. Having already waited here nearly a week, with the hospital boat for the wounded, and impatient to return to Hilton Head for the furniture, medicines, etc., for hospitals I was about to establish at that place, I left, with the major general commanding, on the following day, fully impressed with the conviction that there would be no forward movement at present.

Arriving at Hilton Head, I gave directions to Surgeon Craven, medical purveyor, to pack for shipment to Jacksonville hospital furniture, dressings, medicines, etc., for five hundred beds. These articles were all shipped on the *Maple Leaf* on the 22d, and left for the St. John's River. The evening of the same day, I embarked on the *Charles Houton*, and on the 23d, arrived at Jacksonville. I found the wounded comfortable; in fact, generally able to walk about. More than two hundred of the worst cases had been sent to Beaufort the day before on the *Cosmopolitan*. These are they who were reported as having been obliged to remain on board the steamer all night at Beaufort, by the intelligent reporter of the *Tribune*, implying neglect on the part of the medical officers at that place. I need not say the *Cosmopolitan* is as complete, and, in organization, as perfect as can be found in any general hospital; that her patients were comfortable in bed, and as the nights were damp and chilly, inhumanity would seem to be on the side of removal under the circumstances. This, and many similar attacks, remind me of the well known fable of the wolf and the lamb. Medical officers have not the time, if they have the inclination, to resist these attacks, and they go to the world unanswered, inducing insubordination and discontent in the army, and dissatisfaction and heart-burnings throughout the land. I therefore sincerely hope the noble, intelligent, and self-sacrificing members of the medical staff of the army, who share so liberally in all the privations, dangers, and exposures of the line, and in none of their rewards, and though poorly paid, hold, uncomplainingly, their subordinate positions to men often inferior to them in everything that makes a man, working all day, and sometimes throughout the long hours of the night, ministering to the care and comfort of their sick and wounded comrades, hoping for reward only in Heaven, may be afforded some protection, at least, from that class of people, and it is a large one, who have no records in deeds, and only show their philanthropy, loyalty, and patriotism in loud complaining words. Soon after arriving at Jacksonville, I procured the steamer *Dictator* from the quartermaster's department, and put on board of her more than two hundred wounded; and though the medical officers were instructed to send to the boat only their worst wounded, these were not to exceed a dozen patients who were not able to walk about and help themselves. From a suspicion of malingering, and to prevent persons who should not from entering the boat, officers were stationed at each gangway, to examine all those who seemed to be not much injured. Many of them should have never been permitted to leave their regiments. On the third day after the engagement, all the seriously, and many of the slightly, wounded had already been sent to general hospital at Beaufort or Hilton Head. Though there was now abundant accommodations, I deemed it expedient to have the hospitals at this place well emptied until I should have more permanent arrangements, in order to have room for the wounded should we have another engagement. I therefore sent to the rear all sick and wounded who would not probably be fit for duty in two weeks. Besides the twenty days' supply of medicines, etc., ordered to be taken by the medical officers, lint, bandages, anaesthetics, etc., in excess, I had stored the three months' supply of seven regiments and a liberal amount of these articles on the steamer *Cosmopolitan*, which I directed to be issued freely to the hospitals when wanted. Notwithstanding the unexpected battle, and some regiments being obliged to abandon their supplies, to burn or destroy them, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, yet, I believe, in all necessary articles there was enough and to spare when I arrived on the evening of the 23d with an abundance of everything. A barrel of whiskey was turned over by the chief commissary, and more would have been given, if desired, to the hospitals. But it was seemingly used in excess and without judgment. Dr. Smith asked only for five gallons. None of the wounds had yet begun to suppurate, and there were but few cases of seriously wounded, requiring stimulants on account of vital exhaustion or from loss of blood.

I found, on my return, nothing had been done toward carrying out my suggestions in regard to converting the before-mentioned brick block into a general hospital. The propeller *Burnside*, bearing the mechanics and their tools, had been wrecked at the mouth of the St. John's River. A large portion of the building was already occupied as offices, and as stores for small traders, smaller and less adapted buildings were occupied by the wounded. Some of these even, which I had selected, had been given up to officers and citizens for quarters. My medical storeroom was also wanted, and another recommended to me in another block, answering every purpose, however. So long as the medical department must depend upon abandoned buildings, or dwellings, for shelter for their sick and wounded, an antagonism must exist, and a constant struggle with the post commanders to retain the necessary hospital accommodations. I sent a communication to General Seymour, commanding the district of Florida, a copy of which has been furnished the Surgeon General's Office, requesting him to make a detail for a small ambulance corps for his district, but have not received a reply. For details of the battle of Olustee, I refer to the report of Surgeon Majer, U. S. V., medical director of the district of Florida. I may remark that there were but few shell wounds received, and no bayonet wounds, or sabre cuts. The majority of the injuries were slight and apparently inflicted by buckshot and small rifle balls. But three amputations were performed before the wounded were removed to this place and Beaufort. Seven have been done since. Many of the wounded have already returned to their regiments, apparently none the worse for a few weeks' rest, and the enjoyment of the homelike comforts of a general hospital. This was the first fight of many of the men, and they were easily discouraged. They are better soldiers now than ever before. This engagement must not be considered a disastrous affair. It might have been so had the encounter been deferred till the column had advanced far into the enemy's country. In conclusion, I must beg leave to mention the able assistance afforded by Captain Dunton, assistant quartermaster, in promptly furnishing all necessary transportation, by General Turner, chief of staff, aided by Colonel Jackson, inspector general, and Colonel Morgan, chief commissary. They gave their personal attendance, aiding in the organization and control of laboring parties. The latter furnished whiskey by the barrel, and all the supplies of his department, on the simple intimation of medical officers that they were wanted. Surgeon S. A. Green, and Assistant Surgeon W. S. Tremaine,

24th Massachusetts Volunteers, deserve favorable mention for arduous and intelligent service at Jacksonville. Assistant Surgeons Lindsly, Semple, and Wolverton, at Hilton Head, and Surgeon M. Clymer, U. S. V., and Assistant Surgeon Ramsay, U. S. A., at Beaufort, cared for the wounded on their arrival. Our loss at the battle of Olustee was one hundred and ninety-three killed, one thousand one hundred and seventy-five wounded, and four hundred and sixty prisoners, making a total of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SWIFT.

Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

TO THE ACTING SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. A."

CXCIV. *Extracts from a Report on the Operations of the Medical Department in Florida in February, 1864.* By SURGEON ADOLPH MAJER, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "It becomes my duty to report the result of the engagement between our forces, under the command of Brigadier General T. Seymour, and the enemy, occurring at a place known as Olustee, Florida, and distant from Jacksonville some forty-five or fifty miles in a westerly direction. * * On the evening of February 19, 1864, the general commanding ordered his command to be in readiness, with several days' cooked rations, for a forward movement from Barber's Station, thirty-two miles from Jacksonville, on the Florida Central railroad. At daybreak, February 20th, the command took its line of march on the road to Sanderson, with its cavalry brigade and Elder's Battery, of the First Artillery, under the command of Colonel Henry, in the advance. Passing Sanderson, the general commanding was informed that we should meet the enemy in force, fifteen thousand strong, some miles this side of Lake City, but no reliance was placed upon such dubious information in regard to strength and position. About five miles further on, our advance reported some sixty or seventy skirmishers of the enemy falling slowly back on the north side of the railroad toward Lake City. A short distance from that point, our cavalry force, together with one company of the 7th Connecticut Volunteers, reported that it was suspected that the enemy was directly in front. The general ordered a halt and directed shells to be thrown through the pine barrens. Hardly had the second shell been thrown, when a solid shot fell directly in front of the staff. A second one, following closely on the first, and a third one passing in close proximity to our heads. No time was to be lost to bring our guns into battery, and to throw companies of the 7th Connecticut Volunteers out as skirmishers on our right. The infantry line of battle was in cool promptness formed of the brigades commanded respectively by Colonel Barton, 48th New York Volunteers; Colonel Hawley, 7th Connecticut Volunteers; and Colonel Montgomery, 2d South Carolina Volunteers. Soon our artillery fire became hotter and hotter, and the musketry incessant. Looking about for a convenient ambulance depot, I rode on our right toward a couple of log houses, the only buildings within many miles; but I found that these houses were so much exposed, that while inspecting them even, I was in danger. * * As the topographical condition of the field offered scarcely the least undulation, there was no protection for a depot on the even plain of the pine barren. About two hundred yards in the rear of our left wing, observing a cluster of pine trees, I directed our ambulances, twelve in number, to be drawn up in line, the surgeons preparing their instruments and appliances to be in readiness. While the roar of artillery and the musketry continued without intermission, our wounded men began to arrive, part walking, some in litters, and others in open ambulance wagons; first singly, then in a steady stream increasing from a single row to a double and treble, and finally into a mass. In a half hour from the commencement of the action, stray shots passing through the pines and breaking off the trunks like canes, admonished us to remove the depot farther to the rear. Within one mile we drew our ambulances up behind a small stream and guarded in front by marshy ground, and secured a sufficiency of water, yet not suitable protection against missiles from the rifled guns. * * The battle had been raging for three hours when we heard cheers from the front, and the firing ceased abruptly. Our troops fell back about a mile, and I received an order to bring our wounded as far to the rear as we could get with our limited transportation. Ambulances, caissons, army wagons, litters, single horses, carts, in short, every conceivable mode of conveyance was made use of to secure the large number of our wounded; and, with a readiness which deserves high commendation, every one endeavored to execute the order. There was no depression of spirits or panic manifested. * * Our troops fell back to Barber's Station under the protection of our cavalry brigade, which during the battle, had been drawn up in the rear of our right and left. While passing Sanderson, I sent the following telegram: 'To the Surgeon in charge of field hospital at Barber's Station: A large number of wounded. Prepare coffee, tea and beef soup.' Also: 'To Surgeon William H. Smith, 47th New York Volunteers, Jacksonville: Send immediately a train of cars, with bales of hay, lint, bandages and stimulants. Call on Sanitary Commission. Dr. A. Majer.' We reached Barber's Station at midnight, and unhappily, some forty cases of wounded had to be left at the ambulance depot near the battle-field, under the charge of Assistant Surgeon C. A. Devendorf, 48th New York Volunteers, and twenty-three more at Sanderson badly wounded. Two companies of cavalry were dismounted and saved eighty more men. We had now to take care of and forward by cars and wagons, eight hundred and sixty wounded, two hundred and fifteen of whom were at once placed on the hospital ship *Cosmopolitan*, at the wharf at Jacksonville. * *

I have the honor to transmit a list of all the casualties, as gathered from the surgeons in charge of brigades, and beg leave to add the following remarks: The expedition into Florida and its occupation, we believed to be not a sanguinary undertaking. No one expected, at least, a resistance so bold and stubborn, because no concentration by the enemy of twelve or fifteen thousand men, was deemed possible, and our hospital preparations at the post, as well as in the field, had, up to the time of the engagement, remained a mere consolidated regimental affair, in supplies. When, under these circumstances, the comparatively large number of wounded have been well cared for, I feel it to be my duty to be thankful to the aid and assistance of the ever ready, and assiduous agent of the Sanitary Commission, Mr. A. B. Day, and to the untiring exertion of my worthy colleague, Surgeon William H. Smith, 47th New York Volunteers, in charge of hospital. Under ordinary circumstances I should not have made requisitions on the Sanitary Commission had not the emergency arisen in which our wants were urgent and large. Again, the very limited number of ambulances could not, inside the department, have been increased; therefore transportation on army wagons and caissons could not well have been avoided. Yet, in spite of these deficiencies, will any

contribution to the surgical history of the war speak but favorably of the manner in which the medical officers bore themselves to the credit of their profession and administration? True, such could not have been the case, were the character of the wounds in the majority graver; but, happily, the number of slight cases is large, being for the most part, wounds of the lower extremities, with but few cases of operations. Five hundred, at least, will be able for duty in less than four weeks, and our loss, therefore, will be slight. We have to regret the many casualties among officers, and the fact that we could not recover all our wounded, in spite of an effort made to do so, by requesting this privilege under a flag of truce. I made this proposition to the general commanding, and while he entertained the opinion that they should be well cared for by the enemy, the general finally yielded to the request, which unfortunately was refused by our opponents. The number of our wounded retained at Jacksonville is decreased to one hundred and sixty-five, by transfer of cases by the hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan*, and transport steamers *Dictator* and *Delaware*, the hospital steamer making two trips within one week to Hilton Head and Beaufort, South Carolina. It is, perhaps, not out of place to recommend that no general hospital, above those already existing, be established, and especially that the general hospital at Jacksonville, may merely be conducted as a receiving depot, whence to forward to the above hospitals, adding that at St. Augustine, Florida. The remoteness from the main depot of supplies of the departments, with all its annoying and delaying circumstances, and the readiness with which the returning empty transports can be employed for transportation of sick and wounded, prompts me to come to this conclusion, and while the interior of Florida in regard to healthfulness among a large command is yet to be tested, there presents itself at the convalescent hospital at St. Augustine, a hospital arrangement which, when completed, will meet all demands of sanitary law with no heavy expenses. Should the army of occupation advance toward Middle Florida, there will be an easy and quick communication with the delightful seaside of the old Spanish colony." * * *

CXCV. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services.* By Assistant Surgeon W. F. CORNICK, U. S. Army.

* * * "In January, 1861, I was ordered from Fort Monroe, Virginia, to report to the commanding officer at Key West barracks, Florida. * * On my arrival I found the garrison removed to Fort Taylor. * * The garrison consisted of Captain John M. Brannan and Lieutenants Gillem and Webber, with a company of about forty men. In April, Major French reinforced the Fort with two companies, and took command. * * The United States flag never ceased to fly over Key West, the remotest spot of the southern country. We had no sickness of any kind, except what is usually found in a garrison, until the summer of 1862. Two of the principal physicians of the island left to join the Southern Confederacy soon after my arrival, and left me as medical officer at the fort, surgeon at the marine hospital, health officer of the port, besides having considerable practice in the city. Fortunately a strict quarantine was kept up, and the much dreaded yellow fever did not make its appearance. * * In February, 1862, the 90th New York Volunteers arrived, followed soon after by the 91st New York and the 47th Pennsylvania, Brigadier General Brannan in command and Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. A., medical director. Dr. Crane immediately established a general hospital at the barracks, and placed me in charge. Soon after, an epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed, and my hospital was soon filled, accommodating comfortably from two to three hundred patients. The epidemic lasted for two months. * * The patients had every comfort, and the number of deaths was small. In June, the 91st New York Volunteers was ordered to Pensacola, and General Brannan, with the 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers, left for Port Royal. I remained at the general hospital. In July we had an epidemic of yellow fever, though every precaution was used to prevent it, such as strict quarantine, use of quinine and whiskey, and avoidance of the hot sun and night air. I transmitted a full account of this epidemic before I left Florida. Fortunately we had a fine hospital, and everything needed for the sick, and had it not have been that the command had hardly recovered from the epidemic of typhoid fever, leaving the men in a very debilitated condition, many who died would have recovered. As it was, the mortality was not great, when it is taken into consideration that the troops were not acclimated. * * The people of Key West behaved nobly toward our sick, by doing everything possible for their comfort, and in a great many cases they did much good. In August, I was ordered to report to Major General Hunter, at Port Royal, South Carolina, for duty. I left the next day in the steamer *Delaware*, with Brigadier General Terry, who was on an inspection tour at Key West. The day after I left I was taken with the yellow fever, and for several days remained quite ill. Immediately upon our arrival, the steamer was ordered into quarantine for two weeks at St. Helena, which is about thirty-six miles from Port Royal. Dr. Crane having been informed that the epidemic was on the increase, I was immediately taken out of quarantine, and ordered to return to Key West, to do what might be necessary. It is proper here to remark that when I was ordered from Key West the medical director was not aware that yellow fever cases existed on the island, although, of course, he had been notified. But the mail had first to go to New York before it could reach him at Hilton Head, there being no direct communication, and seldom a mail for the north. Upon my arrival, I found the epidemic at its height, but with the assistance of Surgeon E. S. Hoffman, 90th New York, and Hospital Steward Stubs, I soon had the satisfaction of seeing it entirely subside. In November, I reported to Dr. Crane that there was now no yellow fever on the island, and that the command was in good health." * * *

CXCVI. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Union Forces at the Action at Richmond, Kentucky, in August, 1862.* By Assistant Surgeon B. J. D. IRWIN, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

* * * "I arrived at Cincinnati on September 12th, 1862, from Richmond, Kentucky, where I had been taken prisoner on August 30th, in the battle between a part of the army of Kentucky under General M. D. Manson and a Confederate force under General Kirby Smith. I regret that uncontrollable circumstances will not allow me to submit a detailed report of the casualties that occurred among our troops. * * During the night of August 15th, Major General W. Nelson,

commanding the 4th division of the army of the Ohio, received a telegram from General Buell, directing him to proceed at once to Kentucky, to assume command of the new troops arriving in the State, to organize them, and put them rapidly in the field, for the purpose of repelling the threatened invasion by the enemy, entering the state through the Cumberland Mountains. In obedience to this order, General Nelson left next morning for Kentucky, taking all the members of his staff. We arrived at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 26th, and I was announced as medical director of the army of Kentucky. Next day, we proceeded to Richmond, Kentucky, and I lost no time in informing myself of the condition and wants of the eight new regiments, just concentrated, from Indiana and Ohio. * * They had been only from fourteen to twenty days in the field, and had but few medical officers, who had neither medicines, instruments, ambulances, tents, or camp equipage, to enable them to perform their duties. With three exceptions, the medical officers were inexperienced in service and had but vague ideas as to the extent or sphere of their duties. I immediately despatched two of the most intelligent of them to Louisville and Cincinnati, to procure ambulances and medical supplies for the several regiments. The day previous, I met Medical Inspector G. H. Lyman at Lexington, and represented to him, informally, the condition in which the new regiments were being thrown into active campaign, without the necessary outfit of supplies, transportation, and medical *personnel*; and as he was then on his way to Louisville, he kindly promised to confer with Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. A., medical director, at Louisville, and explain to him fully the wants of the troops. I also wrote to Surgeon Head, and Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., medical purveyor, at that city, pointing out the necessity of prompt action in fitting out those regiments. On the 29th, I was ordered, and went to Lancaster, twenty-five miles from Richmond, with the headquarters of the army; but hearing that the enemy was menacing our troops at Richmond, I returned next morning, and arrived on the field at eleven o'clock, and found that our forces, after having fought three hours and a half against superior numbers, had been obliged to fall back about two miles from the battleground, leaving our killed and wounded in the possession of the enemy, but under care of some five or six of our medical officers, who were captured while attending to the wants of those placed *hors de combat*. I was gratified to find that I had received a dozen ambulances, and supplies of medicine and stimulants for four of the regiments. The ambulances arrived most opportunely, but in consequence of the doubtful issue of the pending contest, the wagons, including those laden with the medical supplies, were already moving to the rear. I had previously taken possession of the court-house, and a seminary building for hospital purposes, and thither our wounded were conveyed, as fast as our limited amount of transportation would admit. The contest was renewed three times during the day in new positions, and terminated at dark, in a complete defeat and rout of our whole force. General Nelson arrived on the field during the evening, and was shortly afterward severely wounded in the left groin. I rode from the field with him some distance to attend to his wound, but I was obliged to throw myself into the hands of a party of the enemy's cavalry, thereby securing his escape. Next morning, I was turned over to the Confederate commander, who, after placing certain restrictions on my movements, acceded to my request to be permitted to go to superintend the treatment of our wounded. Upon arriving at the hospital buildings, I found the rooms, corridors, and balconies densely crowded with men, wounded and mutilated in every conceivable way. Everything that our meagre means would allow was being done for their speedy relief, but as the enemy had captured all our hospital stores, ambulances, etc., I was reduced to the utmost straits for means to meet the wants of so large a number of sufferers, so suddenly thrown upon our hands. I was fortunate in being able to purchase some four hundred dollars' worth of medicines, dressings, stimulants, muslin, etc., from a druggist, and in borrowing instruments from some of the civil practitioners of medicine of the town. With commendable zeal and generosity, the loyal citizens brought in abundance of subsistence, fresh meats, soup, milk, fruit, light bread, etc. The ladies of Richmond and vicinity, for ten or fifteen miles around, came daily to the hospital, and with untiring devotion lent their valuable assistance in dressing and assisting our suffering soldiers. Many also placed their negro servants at my disposal. The greatest inconvenience was felt from the want of proper hospital attendants. Those detailed from among the prisoners of war deserted their posts, despite all our efforts, at the first opportunity. Being recruits, they possessed no feeling of sympathy for their wounded comrades, such as old soldiers are wont to evince for each other. I obtained permission to send, under a flag of truce, to Lexington for clothing and medical supplies, and had the gratification to receive a wagon load of under-clothes, dressings, sheets, etc., on the 2d instant; and on the 6th, a supply of medical stores. The Confederate post surgeon, Dr. Tucker, evinced a sincere desire to share with me his limited supply of under-clothing, cooking, and mess utensils, by which I was enabled to relieve the condition of those patients, whose wants were most urgent. The number of wounded amounted to some seven hundred, the killed from two hundred and fifty to three hundred. The number of capital operations performed amounted to twenty-seven. A large majority of the most dangerous wounds were inflicted on the lower extremities. The patients operated on did well; only one death occurred among them up to the sixth day. Among the interesting cases were: one case of amputation through the left knee joint, and one case of amputation through the upper third of the left thigh, one case of resection of the inferior maxilla, three amputations at the shoulder joint, and two cases of lardaceous gangrene, and a case of wound of the right axillary artery, which was treated by pressure. For want of transportation, I was obliged to leave some one hundred and sixty patients at Rogersville, six miles south of Richmond, the scene of the first engagement. These I placed under the charge of Surgeon Berry, 3d Kentucky Cavalry, an accomplished surgeon, who was assisted by Surgeon G. F. Chittenden, 16th Indiana Volunteers, and A. G. Preston, 55th Indiana Volunteers, and two assistant surgeons. The seminary hospital, I put under the charge of Surgeon N. Field, 66th Indiana Volunteers, with five assistants; and the church hospital, I placed under the control of Surgeon W. Lomax, 12th Indiana Volunteers, and three assistants. From the fact that the Confederate authorities had no suitable commissary supplies to furnish for the support of our wounded, and from the fear the supplies furnished to us by the generous hearted citizens would become exhausted, I determined to proceed to Lexington, and to obtain permission from the Confederate commander to allow me to pass through his lines to Ohio to procure transportation for such of the wounded as would bear removing. Already some two hundred of them, whose wounds were slight and did not interfere with locomotion, were paroled and sent forward to our lines. Having done everything in my power in getting the hospital organized and put in condition to secure comfort and ample medical attendance to the invalids, I left for Lexington on the 6th, when, after ten days' delay, I was permitted to go to Cincinnati to have the necessary transportation, nurses and subsistence, sent back to Richmond. Several volunteers accompanied the expedition which left here on the 9th.

I must not neglect to mention that the conduct of the medical officers, with some few exceptions, was highly laudable. To Surgeons N. Field, 66th Indiana, Berry, 3d Kentucky, G. F. Chittenden, 16th Indiana, A. G. Preston, 55th Indiana, W. Lomax, 12th Indiana, and Assistant Surgeons A. B. Taylor, 12th Indiana, J. H. Thomas, 49th Indiana, and Roberts, I am under great obligations for their untiring zeal and devotion to the wounded under their charge. When it is considered that we were deprived of almost every medical supply and comfort, of tents, ambulances, instruments, of chloroform, and other hospital stores, it is surprising how well we got along. The kindness and attention bestowed by the citizens on our disabled men can never be fully appreciated save by those who were its recipients, or witnessed their untiring devotion to their suffering countrymen. I must not forget to mention that the civil practitioners of medicine lent us valuable assistance. From the loss of all books and papers and the dispersion of the regiments, I despair of ever getting nominal lists of the killed and wounded. Many slightly wounded escaped from the field to Lexington; men were paroled and marched off with the prisoners of war, while large numbers scattered through the country being cared for, and, in several instances disguised and secreted, by their friends and acquaintances. Most of the medical officers lost all their personal effects and the public property under their charge. My horse and equipments, sword, pistol, etc., were taken from me, against which I remonstrated to General Kirby Smith, who informed me that he would not allow the private property of the medical corps to be confiscated. But the property was taken, nevertheless, by irresponsible parties, whom it was found impossible to detect in the confused state of affairs that existed. After my arrival at Cincinnati, I attended General Nelson, who convalesced. As this report is made from memory, I trust its imperfections will be overlooked." * * *

CXCVII. *Extracts from a Report on the Operations of the Medical Department at the Battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862.* By Surgeon A. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director Army of the Mississippi.

* * * "In accordance with instructions, all the sick of the command, nine hundred in number, were disposed of comfortably in the general hospitals at Corinth, Mississippi, and Jackson, Tennessee, by September 18, 1862. The command marched on that day, and reached the battle-field of Iuka unwearied and in good spirits. * * * As soon as it became known that an engagement was impending, I established a field hospital at the only place within two and a half miles of the field where there was water to be obtained. As it was on the roadside, the men in column observed the locality. Immediately after the firing commenced, the wounded began to arrive, generally carried by two men. Those whose legs were nearly shot away were carried in some instances on blankets by six men. The details previously made for this purpose behaved admirably, depositing those brought off, and immediately returning for others. The surgeons did their best, and everything moved with regularity. * * * Finding that the wounded became very numerous, a second depot was established about half a mile in the rear of the first, under the direction of Surgeon W. R. Thrall, 27th Ohio Volunteers. The night was calm and still, so that, as the battle raged till after nightfall, we were enabled to dress the wounded by candle-light as well as if we had been in a house. At eleven o'clock, all had been attended to, when orders were received to transport the wounded to the rear. * * * The ambulances were brought up and loaded under the supervision of Surgeon S. P. Thornhill, 8th Wisconsin Volunteers, and were received at the new depot, two miles in the rear, by Surgeons J. E. Lynch, 1st Missouri Cavalry, and L. J. Ham, 48th Indiana Volunteers. They had all reached the new depot by an hour after daylight, and the last were about to be unloaded, when orders were received to move them into Iuka, the enemy having evacuated the town during the night. Surgeons Thrall and Ham attended to the reloading, assisted by all the surgeons present. It was found, on reaching Iuka, that the rebel wounded occupied our old hospital, the Iuka Springs hotel, as well as the seminary buildings. Upon consultation with Surgeon J. G. F. Holston, U. S. V., it was determined to occupy the Iuka hotel, and turn over all the rebel wounded to their own surgeons, as they had enough, and give them the seminary buildings. At this time, I turned over to Surgeon Holston the entire charge of the wounded, and reported to headquarters for duty. I cannot speak too highly of the surgeons nor discriminate between them. I doubt if the wounded of so great a carnage were ever taken care of more gently and more expeditiously. They sustained their removals with fortitude, and with but little apparent fatigue. Our whole loss amounted to one hundred and forty-three killed, five hundred and ninety-eight wounded, and nineteen missing. The rebel loss was much greater, amounting to over five hundred and twenty killed, one thousand three hundred wounded, and one hundred and eighty-one prisoners, not including the wounded. I am satisfied that these figures are within bounds, from personal inspection, and what I consider reliable information." * * *

CXCVIII. *Extracts from a Second Report of the Casualties at the Battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862.* By Surgeon A. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director of the Army of the Mississippi.

* * * "The battle of Iuka was fought on the afternoon and evening of September 19, 1862. The object was to surround and capture General Price's whole army. For this purpose General Grant, with a large force, moved in a nearly direct route from Corinth toward Iuka, while General Rosecrans moved the army of the Mississippi, on September 18th, from Corinth by a circuitous route to the battle-field, one mile southeast from Iuka. The battle commenced about half-past four in the afternoon, and raged till seven, with more or less firing till ten o'clock. The volleys by regiments were continuous and uninterrupted. But four cannon were used. We had only eight pieces, and the enemy not more, and the lines of the armies were so close together that when once engaged artillery could not be used. The enemy outnumbered us at least two to one. We had not over six thousand five hundred men, and they had certainly fifteen thousand. They were chiefly armed with smooth-bore muskets, firing the ball with three buckshot. Their range was but little over one hundred yards, and sometimes less. Our line was compelled to give way on our right, and swung back into a cleared field, where the battle terminated

for the night. * * During the night the enemy retreated. The hospital was established at Rix's house, near a good supply of water, and about seven hundred yards from our line. We were protected by the nature of the ground, and by a large barn and stable on our front. At nine o'clock an order was received to remove the wounded, and, under the direction of Surgeon Thornhill, 8th Wisconsin Volunteers, assisted by Captain Mott of the subsistence department, the last load left before daylight for the new depot, two and a half miles in the rear, where they were received by Surgeons Ham and Lynch. A second hospital had been established under charge of Surgeon Thrall, about half a mile in our rear; but great difficulty was experienced in obtaining water, and the wounded were removed before morning to the new depot. Before the last ambulance was unloaded at the new depot, an order was received from General Rosecrans to remove the wounded into the town of Iuka, and before noon their removal was accomplished. The services of Surgeon I. L. Crane, 63d Ohio Volunteers, at this time were invaluable, as he had been previously in charge of the hospitals in Iuka before our last evacuation. I was here ordered to turn the wounded over to Surgeon Holston. Our army was supplied in abundance with every necessary, and as but one-third of the army was engaged, the surgeons of the remainder were in readiness, and the wounded were cared for immediately upon their reception. The battle was fought so close to the hospital that the men detailed as bearers could go to the field and return at very short intervals. The moment a man fell, he was taken up, and in three minutes his wounds were being dressed. All necessary operations were performed at once, and the records show but a trifling mortality. No anæsthetics were used, and not a groan or sign of pain was heard. The firing continued long after dark, and the wounded were occasionally brought in until ten o'clock P. M. The night was so calm that candles could be used in the open air. Our loss was one hundred and forty-five killed, five hundred and ninety-eight wounded, nineteen missing, and we lost three prisoners. The enemy had five hundred and twenty killed, one thousand three hundred wounded, and one hundred and eighty-one prisoners. We used as hospitals the two hotels in Iuka, and the seminary building was assigned to the rebels. In a few days our wounded were removed to Corinth, Mississippi, and Jackson, Tennessee." * * *

CXCIX. *Extracts from a Report on the Operations of the Medical Staff at the Battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862.* By Surgeon A. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director of the Army of the Mississippi.

* * * "In anticipation of an engagement with the enemy on October 3d, upon information derived from the engineer department, I selected the large building recently constructed for a commissary department, as the place best protected by the nature of the ground and the safest for hospital purposes. The men furnished by the quartermaster worked expeditiously, and everything was prepared, medicines, instruments, cots and buckets of water were ready before the first wounded man was brought in. It became evident, in a short time, that the building, although a very large one, would be altogether too small for their accommodation. I then took possession of the Tishomingo Hotel and of the Corinth House. * * All the surgeons worked diligently and faithfully, and by six o'clock, the wounded were all comfortably disposed of and their wounds dressed. At three o'clock next morning I was ordered to remove all the wounded to Camp Corral, and by six o'clock they were all collected into the new hospital. The ambulances then went to the scene of action to bring off those recently fallen. I am particularly indebted to Surgeon I. L. Crane, 63d Ohio Volunteers, who superintended the arranging and pitching of the tents, and to Surgeon H. Wardner, U. S. V., who received and disposed of the wounded as they arrived on both days. I found upon the railroad platform a large number of tents, which I took and used. The battle ceased just before noon, and by night all the wounded were under shelter, provided with cots, and their wounds dressed. I have to compliment all the surgeons for their kindness, energy, and endurance. Surgeon E. Winchester, 52d Illinois Volunteers, in charge of the Corinth House, Surgeon P. A. Carpenter, 5th Iowa Volunteers, in charge of the Tishomingo Hotel, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Swaring, at the commissary building, remained until the last man and all the property had been removed to the hospital. The wounded being thoroughly arranged and cared for, were turned over on October 5th to the care of Surgeon N. Gay. An ample supply of medical officers were left to take charge of them, and the surgeons of divisions and regiments, with one assistant to each regiment, reported back to their commands and joined in the pursuit of the enemy, which occupied from eight to ten days. I have to state that there was neglect on the part of the rebel surgeons for their wounded. The surgeon placed by General Van Dorn in charge of over one hundred wounded at Ripley, neglected to make out a requisition, although repeatedly urged to do so, with the assurance from myself, that all he needed should be delivered to him within forty-eight hours. Everything that has been called for from their large hospital at Iuka, and the other hospitals within our lines, have been furnished them except blankets. It is due Private H. B. Douglas, 36th Illinois Volunteers, who acted as my orderly both in this battle and that at Iuka, to say that no man was exposed to more danger or could exhibit more bravery than he did in the discharge of his duties. Our loss in this battle was thirty-two officers and two hundred and eighty-three men killed; eighty-six officers and one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six men wounded, and three officers and two hundred and twenty-nine men missing and prisoners, making an aggregate of two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine. The loss of the enemy, calculated from the best sources of information within my reach, was one thousand four hundred and twenty-three buried, three thousand prisoners, including their wounded left in our hands, and five thousand wounded taken away and dropped by the roadside, making nine thousand four hundred and twenty-three in all." * * *

CC. *Extracts from a Second Report on the Casualties at the Battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862.* By Surgeon A. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director of the Army of the Mississippi.

* * * "The physical condition and *morale* of the men engaged in this battle have never been surpassed. We were burdened with but few sick, as General Rosecrans was always in the habit of clearing his army of the sick and feeble whenever he expected a battle. The battle of Corinth was fought with less than twelve thousand men against forty thousand of the

enemy. The supply of medicines was ample, and there was an adequate number of ambulances. We obtained a sufficient number of hospital tents to shelter all the wounded. As soon as it was known that an engagement would take place, I selected a large wooden structure, a commissary storehouse, for a hospital. This building was filled in two hours after the wounded began to arrive, and, in accordance with previous arrangements, I then took possession of the Tishomingo and Corinth Hotels as hospitals. When the attack was resumed in the morning these buildings were found to be in the line of fire, and, at four o'clock, the removal of the wounded commenced, and, by seven o'clock, the buildings were all vacated. Dr. J. C. G. Swaring remained amid the iron hail until the last man and the last article of furniture had been removed from these buildings to the new hospital. The wounded bore the transportation without any unpleasant results. Water, fuel, and food were at hand, and tents were pitched under the direction of Surgeon I. L. Crane, 63d Ohio Volunteers, which afforded shelter for all. There were cots enough; every man had one. * * There was adequate surgical assistance for each wounded man as he was brought off the field. Surgeon H. Wardner, U. S. V., received and turned over the wounded, as they arrived, to those surgeons to whose care they were to be confided. By these arrangements, and by the proximity of the battle-field, the wounded were cared for before the shock of the wound had time to communicate itself to the system, and the results were very satisfactory. In this battle we had wounds from every variety of missile. The battle on October 4th commenced at four and terminated at eleven, A. M. The wounded were dressed as they were brought in, and all necessary primary operations were done by dark. It was found necessary to perform secondary operations in but few cases. These were done by, or under the supervision of, Surgeon Norman Gay, U. S. V. * * A suitable number of surgeons were left with him, and the remainder joined in the pursuit of Price and Van Dorn to Ripley. Our loss was three hundred and fifteen killed, one thousand eight hundred and twelve wounded, two hundred and fifteen missing, and seventeen prisoners. The enemy lost one thousand, whom they buried, one thousand four hundred and twenty-three were also buried by our men. Three thousand wounded were left in our hands, and at least five thousand more were taken with them in their retreat." * * *

CCI. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. HAPPERSETT, U. S. Army.

* * * "After the evacuation of Corinth, Mississippi, on May 29, 1862, the 1st United States Infantry was encamped near the town on a hill. There they suffered from diarrhœa, until after moving the encampment to a grove on the west of the town. When the outer line of fortifications was completed they occupied them until the line was abandoned and a new one erected nearer the town. They occupied these works at the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862. The enemy greatly outnumbered our army in this battle, having over forty thousand men, while the army of General Rosecrans was between twenty-six and twenty-seven thousand men. After using the heavy guns as long as they could, they resorted to their muskets, using the bayonet. They lost nine men killed and six wounded, including one officer wounded. Four of the wounded remained in the camp and were treated in a hospital tent until they recovered. Colonel Mower, formerly a captain in the regiment, was badly wounded, and was also treated in our camp at his request. The general hospital, for the reception of the wounded during the battle of the 3d, was in a dangerous and exposed position, but was moved early on the morning of the 4th to a place of comparative safety. A large number of hospital tents were erected, and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the wounded was provided. I saw several amputations but no resections. Chloroform was the anæsthetic usually employed. Ambulances, attended by hospital stewards and nurses, brought the wounded from the field. The Confederate wounded who fell into our hands were frightfully torn and mangled, owing to the short range of the heavy artillery fire to which they were exposed. The Confederate army was supplied with almost every kind of firearm: the Enfield and Minié, the common rifle with round ball, old muskets and shot guns. The Federal wounded were sent by railroad to Jackson, Tennessee, and to hospitals in the north. The total number killed in this engagement was three hundred and fifteen, and of wounded, one thousand eight hundred and twelve." * * *

CCII. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon J. G. HATCHETT, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "My first service was in the capacity of brigade surgeon of the 2d brigade, 1st division, army of the Ohio, at camp near Shiloh church, Tennessee, some three weeks after the battle at that place. This brigade, composed of the 4th and 10th Kentucky, 10th Indiana and 14th Ohio regiments, had undergone a severe winter campaign. Two of the regiments had fought in the battle of Mill Springs, and all had suffered from measles while on that terrible march to and from Mill Springs in January and February. About the 4th of May, 1862, this brigade commenced the march to Corinth, it still raining almost incessantly, and roads nearly impassable. Camp diarrhœa prevailed to an alarming extent. Indeed it was hardly possible to find one not afflicted with it. Every few days the ambulances were filled with patients for Pittsburg or Hamburg landing, to be sent north. But still the *morale* of the troops was excellent, and every soldier seemed eager to push on to Corinth. On May 19th, we had advanced to within three miles of Corinth. A heavy picket firing and a brisk artillery duel commenced, the enemy frequently throwing shell into our camp, and continued a portion of each day until Corinth was taken. The 1st division of the army of the Ohio had been attached to the army of the Tennessee, which composed the right wing of the army of the Mississippi. On May 20th, the medical director of the army of the Tennessee, Surgeon Simons, ordered me to establish a hospital in the rear of the right wing of the army of the Mississippi, to accommodate five hundred wounded. I succeeded in getting a supply of medicines, blankets and bed sacks, but not a hospital tent or cooking utensil, except one mess chest, could be had in the department. Twenty old Sibley tents were all that could be obtained for shelter. Nearly a week was consumed in getting the supplies transported to a farm house selected for the hospital. Acting Assistant Surgeons W. H. Martin of Indiana, Deforest of Ohio, and Belote of Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, a steward and a cook were detailed to assist me. It so

happened that, though frequent details of nurses were made, none ever found their way to the hospital, they, in every instance, being made from parts of the army two or three miles distant; after wandering a few days through the woods in search of the hospital, they would find their way back to their regiments. The consequence was that on May 31st, Corinth being evacuated, and the divisions near the hospital being ordered to join at once in the pursuit of the enemy, I had three hundred sick delivered at the hospital within a couple of hours without a nurse. The regimental surgeons, supposing the hospital was in readiness, ordered their ambulances to take the sick to me. When the ambulances arrived, the surgeons and all who could help were several miles distant with their regiments. However, bed sacks were soon filled with hay, camp kettles from deserted camps, and every species of pot, etc., from the rebel fortifications, some two miles distant, were gathered up, and nourishment, as good as army rations could make, was provided; and notwithstanding the many difficulties we labored under, I am not aware that any man suffered for the want of attention. Water had become very scarce. For some time the army had been able to procure only a very indifferent article by digging holes in low grounds, into which would soon seep a milky-looking fluid. We found a bored well at the hospital, which supplied good water, but within a week it was completely exhausted, and then it could only be obtained by hauling a mile. Diarrhœa and dysentery were the prevailing diseases. All being under malarial influences, it was necessary to administer quinine and whiskey freely. Sulphate of magnesia and castor oil, followed with nitric acid and tincture gentian, quinine, Fowler's solution, sub-nitrate of bismuth, or opiates, as circumstances indicated, was the treatment most beneficial. The powers of digestion and assimilation were so much impaired that the most generous and nourishing diet was necessary. Raw onions would promote the digestion better than any medicine or diet that could be given. So universal was the improvement of diarrhœa on the free use of raw onions, that it seemed only to require a sufficiency of them to cure the entire army. On June 15th, I was ordered to move this hospital into Corono Female College building at Corinth, Mississippi, the most pleasant locality in that vicinity. At this place, with the help of convalescents, we erected a bakery that supplied an excellent article of bread for five hundred patients. Water was also so scarce here that it was impossible either to scrub the building or wash for the hospital. There were over eight hundred in this hospital during the month of June, one hundred and forty-five of whom were sent to hospitals north, one hundred and ninety-six to duty, and forty-six died. By order of Major General Thomas, commanding 1st division of the army of the Ohio, I was instructed to convey, as soon as I could be relieved at the Corinth hospital, all of the sick of General Buell's army, able to bear transportation, to Huntsville, Alabama, and to report to the 2d brigade of his division. I was relieved on July 28th, and arrived next day at Tuscumbia, Alabama, with convalescents. At this place I found a large number of convalescents of General Thomas's division, numbering, with those from Corinth, about five hundred. We were detained here for the want of transportation, the railroad bridges being burned near Decatur. They being repaired, on August 7th, I started two hundred and fifty convalescents, as many as the train would accommodate, to Decatur. The train proceeded to within ten miles of Decatur, found a small bridge burned, and came back to Tuscumbia. The acting assistant surgeon in charge, with some two hundred convalescents, leaving the train at the bridge, attempted to walk to Decatur, but were attacked by guerrillas, and about half of the squad captured. On the following day, I started with the remaining convalescents, built the bridge, and arrived at Decatur early in the night. On August 10th, I arrived at Decherd, Tennessee, with all of the convalescents of the 1st division, and reported to General S. S. Fry, commanding the 2d brigade." * * *

CCIII. *Third Extract from a Narrative of his Services.* By Surgeon J. G. KEENON, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The next and last engagement at which I was present was that fought by the Confederates retreating from Corinth, Mississippi, and General Hurlburt's division, on the Hatchie River. * * * This engagement was on October 5, 1862, and lasted from about nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon. General Hurlburt's forces were five thousand six hundred, and that of the enemy much greater, but he was compelled to retire, leaving nearly all of his dead and many of his wounded on the field. At this battle our loss was very heavy because of the great advantage the enemy had in position, and the precise range of his artillery on a bridge over which our troops were compelled to pass; but the courage of General Hurlburt's command and their great confidence in their leader enabled them to press upon the enemy and drive him from the field. Our supplies here were ample and the water excellent. The wounded were transported to the rear in ambulances and surgical attention immediately ensued. The majority of the wounds were of a desperate character, being inflicted by causter at short range, but as the men were in excellent condition and promptly treated, the mortality was comparatively light. Nearly every amputation was primary and performed on the field. After the retreat of the enemy, General Hurlburt gave orders to have the wounded transported to Bolivar, Tennessee, which was promptly done. The men were carried in ambulances and wagons. On their arrival in Bolivar, they were put in dwellings where they had every attention desirable, and the most favorable results ensued. But few cases resulted unfavorably, though a great number of the wounds were of a serious nature. Here again chloroform was used with no unfavorable results. Our number of killed and wounded was something over five hundred." * * *

CCIV. *Extracts from a Report relative to the Casualties at the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.* By Surgeon GEORGE G. SHUMARD, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The rebels, according to their usual custom, have attempted to conceal the number of their losses at the battle of Perryville, while ours appear to have been somewhat overstated. I have thought it my duty to avail myself of all the means in my power, as medical director of the district concerning the wounded of both armies, to obtain correct information upon the subject, and the following statement, which you can regard as official, may prove of interest to you. The number of rebels killed in the battle cannot, I presume, ever be correctly ascertained, as it is well known their officers made use of every means in their power to conceal their losses in this respect. It appears that a large number of their dead were conveyed from

the battle-field on the night of the battle, October 8, 1862, and secretly buried in trenches. Several of these trenches have been found, and are situated at a considerable distance from the battle-field. Others are also reported to have been discovered in other localities, but for want of time I have not been able to examine them. Besides these, a large number of their dead were found scattered through the woods adjoining the battle-field, having evidently been conveyed there after the battle for burial. In one locality alone I saw no less than fourteen dead bodies that had been conveyed to a considerable distance from the field. They were arranged in two rows of seven each, and were, no doubt, brought there for the purpose of burial. The rebel losses in this respect may therefore be regarded as much larger than at first reported. With regard to the number of their wounded from the battle, my information is somewhat more satisfactory. Immediately after the retreat of the enemy, every means were taken to collect the wounded of both armies that still remained unprovided for. Those belonging to the rebels were found scattered through the neighboring woods, and in such houses, barns and stables as could be obtained during the hasty retreat of their army. All that could be found were carefully conveyed to proper hospitals. It is well known, however, that a large number were secretly conveyed to houses of rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of Harrodsburg and elsewhere, and by that means remained effectually concealed until means were afforded them to make good their escape. It is also well known that nearly all their wounded that could be transported in wagons or on horseback were taken with their army during its retreat through Perryville, Harrodsburg and Danville. While retreating through Harrodsburg, their hospitals were carefully searched, and all whose wounds would admit of their being transported by wagon or otherwise were taken along with them. At this point no less than forty wagons were loaded with their wounded, while many more were supposed to have been taken from private houses in that rebel town. We may, therefore, safely estimate the number of their wounded transported along with their army, in wagons or otherwise, at one thousand; though I have good reasons for believing that fifteen hundred would come much nearer to the truth. In this estimate I have not included such as were slightly wounded, of which there must have been a large number able to accompany their army on foot. Surgeons J. G. Hatchitt, U. S. V., and DeCamp, U. S. A., were directed to forward correct statements of the number of rebel wounded left in Perryville and Harrodsburg, and in the vicinity after the retreat of General Bragg's army. From their reports I learn that one thousand were left in the neighborhood of Perryville, and one thousand seven hundred in and around Harrodsburg. Adding to these the thousand transported along with their army as explained above, and we have a total of three thousand and seven hundred wounded. * * In addition to these, about four hundred sick and wounded were left in Danville, which increases the number to four thousand one hundred. Their entire loss in killed and wounded from the battle cannot, therefore, fall far short of seven thousand. The total number of our men wounded during the battle was about two thousand. In this number are included all those who were left under treatment in Perryville after the battle, as well as a large number that were sent to Louisville for treatment." * * *

CCV. *Extracts from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon G. G. SHUMARD, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "Late in August the division was ordered from northern Alabama to Louisville, Kentucky, thence along with the remainder of General Buell's army, to Perryville, Kentucky, where it participated in one of the severest battles of the war. It is proper here to remark that previous to starting from Louisville, the different surgeons of the army were directed by Surgeon R. Murray, U. S. A., medical director, to procure full supplies of medicines, hospital stores, dressings, bedding, etc., but no sooner were the supplies procured than they were ordered to be left behind by General Buell, who directed that only one wagon should be furnished to each brigade for the transportation of medical and hospital stores. As each brigade consisted of four or five regiments of infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, one can well imagine that the supply thus conveyed was altogether insufficient to meet the wants of the sick. No hospitals had been previously established anywhere along the route travelled by the army. To add to the difficulty, no tents of any character were allowed the troops. As the marches were long and fatiguing, while the nights were cool and disagreeable, the army suffered severely from disease, and by the time it arrived in Perryville, the number of sick was unusually large. Hospitals were established at different points along the route, and the sick made as comfortable as our scanty means would permit. The battle of Perryville was fought on October 8, 1862, and for the number actually engaged, may well be considered one of the bloodiest and most severely contested of the war. The weapons employed by the enemy consisted of Minié, Enfield, and Springfield rifles, and common muskets. Most of the wounds inflicted were from conical balls, and were large and severe, the balls appearing to have entered the body sideways, revolving. Our loss in killed and wounded during the battle amounted to between three and four thousand, while that of the enemy was much larger; being estimated by myself, from data obtained after the battle, at about seven thousand. During the engagement, I received orders from General Buell's headquarters to report immediately to Major General Crittenden, as medical director of his corps, which formed at that time the right wing of the army. I continued with this corps until October 16th. By this time the sick had accumulated so rapidly that it was found necessary to establish large hospital depots for their accommodation. Perryville and Harrodsburg were already crowded with the wounded, besides these, large numbers of sick and wounded were scattered about the country in houses, barns, stables, sheds, or wherever they could obtain shelter sufficient to protect them from the weather. As the army marched through Danville, all the remaining sick were ordered to be left, which increased the number of sick and wounded in the district from both armies, the rebels during their retreat having left most of their sick and wounded behind, to nearly eight thousand. Unfortunately the few medical and hospital supplies that were taken by the army from Louisville were by this time almost exhausted, while the rebels had consumed all that were in the country previous to our arrival, so that this large number of sick were left almost entirely destitute of supplies of every description. Under these embarrassing circumstances, I was directed to take charge of the district. Immediately after receiving the order, which reached me in the afternoon of October 16th, I repaired to Danville, and there found about fifteen hundred sick, without shelter, most of them remaining where they had fallen from the ranks of the army as it marched through the town. In two days the number of sick at this point was increased to two thousand five hundred. The difficulties of my

situation can be better comprehended when I state that a very large proportion of the sick left at this single point were typhoid fever cases; that most of them were without blankets, and that I had not a single article of bedding of any character in my possession, while my entire supply of medicines was contained in a small army medicine chest I had been fortunate enough to bring with me. The sick and wounded in Perryville and Harrodsburg, as well as those scattered through the surrounding country, were also in an equally destitute condition. All the buildings suitable for the purpose that could be obtained in the district were immediately taken for hospitals. Parties were sent in every direction to collect such supplies as the country could afford, while the medical purveyor in Louisville was telegraphed to, to forward medicines, dressings, hospital stores, bedding, etc., without delay. Unfortunately the supplies sent by the purveyor were arrested by the quartermaster in Bardstown, so that nearly two weeks elapsed before they reached their destination. Meanwhile the agent of the Sanitary Commission in Louisville hearing of our wants, immediately forwarded, at the expense of the Commission, supplies of bedding, hospital stores, and medicines. But for the timely arrival of these, many lives would, undoubtedly, have been sacrificed; as it was, probably some lives were lost, and much suffering endured that might, in my opinion, have been avoided by permitting the surgeons to take such supplies with them from Louisville, as their judgment told them would be necessary for the comfort of the sick. In writing the above, I do not by any means wish to reflect on the conduct of our excellent medical director, Surgeon Robert Murray, U. S. A. That efficient officer did everything in his power to prevent the condition of things I have described. His wishes upon the subject were known to myself and others, and I do not hesitate to express my conviction, that had they been carried out, supplies in abundance would have been at hand for the sick. The supplies received from the Sanitary Commission, together with a small lot that was sent by the purveyor at Louisville to General Crittenden's corps, and which I, luckily, succeeded in arresting on the road, enabled me to supply the most pressing wants of many of the more serious cases; but it was not until the supplies were received that I ordered from the medical purveyor in Louisville, that the sick were made comfortable. Besides the want of medical and hospital supplies, I had to contend with another difficulty of a no less serious character. No money was left in the hands of the commissaries for the purchase of articles of diet necessary for the sick. These could only be obtained from the farmers in the surrounding country, who almost invariably demanded the cash for the articles furnished upon delivery. In this way a very large hospital fund accumulated, which was of no benefit whatever to the sick, while I was forced to adopt other means to obtain the articles required. The principal diseases we had to contend with were typhoid fever and typhoid pneumonia. In addition to these there were a large number of cases of erysipelas, measles, camp diarrhoea, and dysentery. In the treatment of the first two of these diseases, oxygen gas was largely employed, and in many instances with favorable results. As fast as the sick and wounded recovered they were sent to their regiments, and by January 1, 1863, the number remaining in the district was reduced to only a few hundred, and I was enabled to close the hospitals in Harrodsburg and Perryville by sending the sick from these two points to the hospitals in Danville. * * Chloroform was freely employed in nearly all the serious surgical operations performed in the different commands to which I have been attached, and in no instance has it disappointed our expectations. I have neither seen nor heard of any bad results following its use. Sulphuric ether has, in a few instances, been employed as a substitute for chloroform, but from my own knowledge and experience, I would much prefer the latter. During the battle of Perryville our troops suffered much from the absence of water. The season had been exceedingly dry, so that most of the wells and other sources of supply in the country were exhausted before the arrival of our army. It was with the utmost difficulty that water could be obtained to meet the wants of the wounded. From the fact of the enemy retaining possession of the greater portion of the field during the night after the battle of Perryville, but few of the wounded could be removed until the following day, when they were transported to temporary hospitals in ambulances. Nearly all the amputations and other operations were performed after the removal of the patients from the field." * * *

CCVI. *Extracts from a Report on the Care of the Wounded after the Battle of Perryville.*

By Surgeon J. G. HATCHITT, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The 1st division, General George H. Thomas, was ordered to remain at Nashville to garrison that place, and Surgeon Robert Murray, U. S. A., medical director, ordered me to proceed with that part of the army going in pursuit of the enemy into Kentucky, temporarily attaching me to the 6th brigade, General Willich's. The march to Bowling Green commenced about September 9th. The weather was very hot and water was scarce. The enemy attacked and captured Mumfordsville about the time we arrived at Bowling Green. He having thus gained a remarkably strong position, and having a superior force, we halted three days for General Thomas's division, which had been ordered up. On arriving at Cave City, Surgeon R. Murray, U. S. A., ordered me, on September 21st, to take charge of a hospital there, containing about two hundred sick of our army, and one hundred and thirty rebels wounded in the battle of Mumfordsville. I found the hospital ill supplied with rations; nothing on hand, in fact, but two beef cattle and three barrels of dried apples. The entire army had passed on, and a captain of the commissary department, following with a railroad train of commissary stores, refused to stop and issue, though, I am informed, he had orders to do so, and was aware of our condition. Fortunately General George H. Thomas, with his staff, rode back to the hospital, and being informed of our condition, ordered me to send our sick back to Bowling Green, to distribute the enemy's wounded among citizens in the vicinity, and to report again to the 2d brigade of his division, with which order I at once proceeded to comply. On arriving at Mumfordsville, I received an order from Surgeon Murray, which was intended to have reached me at Cave City, instructing me to remove the patients at Cave City to Mumfordsville; to take charge of the sick and wounded at that place also; and, after seeing that they were well provided for, with a sufficient corps of surgeons in attendance, to rejoin the army. Those at Cave City being already disposed of, I complied with the order so far as it related to those at Mumfordsville, and again joined the army on the march to Louisville. I found at Mumfordsville about seventy sick of our army, and nearly two hundred wounded Confederates. At Louisville the army was detained about five days to receive shoes and clothes. A full supply of medical stores and hospital tents were procured.

All old ambulances were condemned by a board of survey, but new ones could not be procured. About October 1st, the army commenced its march again in search of the enemy, whose principal force was then at Bardstown, Kentucky. * * * At Shepardstown skirmishing commenced and continued daily, but with no casualties of importance. When within a few miles of Springfield, artillery firing commenced, and continued from nearly every hill top until we arrived at the battle-field of Chaplin Hills. It, however, did not much delay our march, as the enemy would retire to another hill as soon as our artillery had the range. At Springfield the Second Corps, General Crittenden, passed to our right by way of Lebanon, thus leaving the Third Corps in the centre. * * * On the night of October 7th, we arrived within two miles of Doctor's Fork, a creek about two miles west of Perryville, running northeast, thus crossing our road at an angle of forty-five degrees. About a mile beyond the crossing of the road, this stream turns due north, and some two miles further empties into Chaplin River. General Fry commanding the pickets on the night of October 7th, I necessarily accompanied him. He gradually pushed the pickets on until about midnight, when we arrived at a farm-house on Doctor's Fork, where I remained with a number of rebel wounded that had fallen into our hands. Our men were faint for want of water. There were a few pools of stagnant water along Doctor's Fork, and by scooping holes in the gravel in the bottom of the stream, this water would soon sweep through clear and palatable to the parched tongue. East of this creek, and running parallel with it, was a range of wooded hills. General Buell seems to have ordered General Sheridan's division to take possession of this range of hills next morning, so that our men could have the benefit of the water in the creek while we halted for the right wing, General Crittenden's corps, and the left wing, General McCook's corps, to come up, both having fallen, on account of more circuitous and difficult roads, some ten miles behind. About five o'clock in the morning, musket firing commenced briskly, General Fry still being in command of the regiments that were on picket duty. I remained with him, about a half mile to the left of the road, while General Sheridan's division proceeded to attack the enemy along the road and on either side. About nine o'clock, General Fry ordered the 10th Indiana and 86th Illinois Volunteers to charge the enemy, and he, heading the column, they swept across the creek and over the hill in splendid style. Notwithstanding the enemy were opposed to us in double line of battle, they fled in the utmost confusion. In this charge the two regiments lost only twelve killed and twenty wounded. After our wounded were attended to, I proceeded some four hundred yards in advance of our lines, and gathered up all of the enemy's wounded, and sent them back to the hospitals which had been established at farm-houses in the rear. About this time, General McCook's corps was seen coming over the fields to our left, his extreme right being about a quarter of a mile distant from our extreme left, and advanced beyond us until his right, the 15th Kentucky and 2d Ohio, rested on Doctor's Fork, just where it makes its turn northward. After this rout of the enemy, our line fell back to the west side of the hills, apparently to avoid a general engagement, for the right wing had not yet come up. Thus, facing eastward, the right of the left corps was about half a mile in advance east-northeast of our left, with a range of hills intervening. About twelve o'clock, the enemy attacked the entire line of both our centre and left corps, advancing from the northeast. From the exposed position of the left corps, and the course of the enemy's advance, the larger portion of his force, Cheatham's and Anderson's divisions, were necessarily thrown against it, while only Buckner's division attacked the centre corps. At this time, the 10th Indiana Volunteers, the only regiment of my brigade on the field, being relieved and ordered out of line, I retired a little in rear, on top of a high hill, where I could await the coming of my brigade, which I supposed would soon be ordered up, and, at the same time, have a full view of nearly the entire battle-field, of the whole ridge that the centre corps occupied, and the fields occupied by General McCook's corps. Though somewhat exposed to the enemy's fire, the view of the whole field was so perfect that I could not resist the temptation to remain, and sat there on my horse, looking alternately upon the battle scene and then anxiously, but in vain, for my brigade, until the full moon had lighted up the bloody field. The battle raged with remarkable fury. I saw the left wing giving way, and aids from that corps coming for re-enforcements. I saw the Pea Ridge Brigade, and 3d brigade, 1st division, General Steadman's, marching to their assistance. The latter, however, was too far distant to arrive at the scene of action before dark. The object of the centre corps seemed to have been only to hold their position, until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when it was discovered that the left was being driven back. It then pressed on until the enemy were driven beyond Perryville, and darkness stopped the fight. The next day seemed to have been occupied in swinging the right wing around, so that our lines would face north—some artillery firing going on nearly all day. The 2d brigade still remaining in camp, I took occasion to visit the hospitals of the centre corps, established at four farm-houses on the main road. They were well supplied with hospital tents, and the regimental supplies of medical stores were sufficient for the number of wounded, but there was much inconvenience for the want of water. The number of surgeons in attendance was so ample that I could find no place where my services would be of avail. On the morning of October 10th, the 2d brigade having orders to march, I rode by way of the hospitals of the left corps. Arriving at the first, known as the Russell house, I found about one hundred and fifty wounded, most of them lying on the ground in the yard, and no surgeon, except Surgeon G. D. Beebe, U. S. V., medical director of McCook's corps, and three or four from the 1st division. They had labored all night as best they could. No supplies having reached this hospital, they were compelled to amputate without chloroform. On inquiry of Surgeon Beebe, I learned that all of the surgeons of his corps were at hospitals farther in the rear, and had as much to do as they could attend to. I offered my services, and, as a chilling rain was commencing, proposed to move the wounded to Perryville, two miles distant, that being the only place where shelter could be found. At Surgeon Beebe's request, I undertook to move them. A long train of empty ambulances passing, were set to immediate work, and I soon obtained all of those belonging to the 1st division. The road was over remarkably rough and rocky hills, and the cold rain continued during the evening and night. They were put in houses in Perryville, which place had been vacated by the citizens on account of the proximity of the battle, and made as comfortable as wounded could be with no comforts but shelter and straw and proper nourishment. The hospitals of McCook's corps suffered for water even more than those of the centre. Some surgeons told me that they could not get water enough to wash the blood from their hands for two days. Every available ambulance was constantly employed until all the wounded that could bear transportation were removed to Perryville.

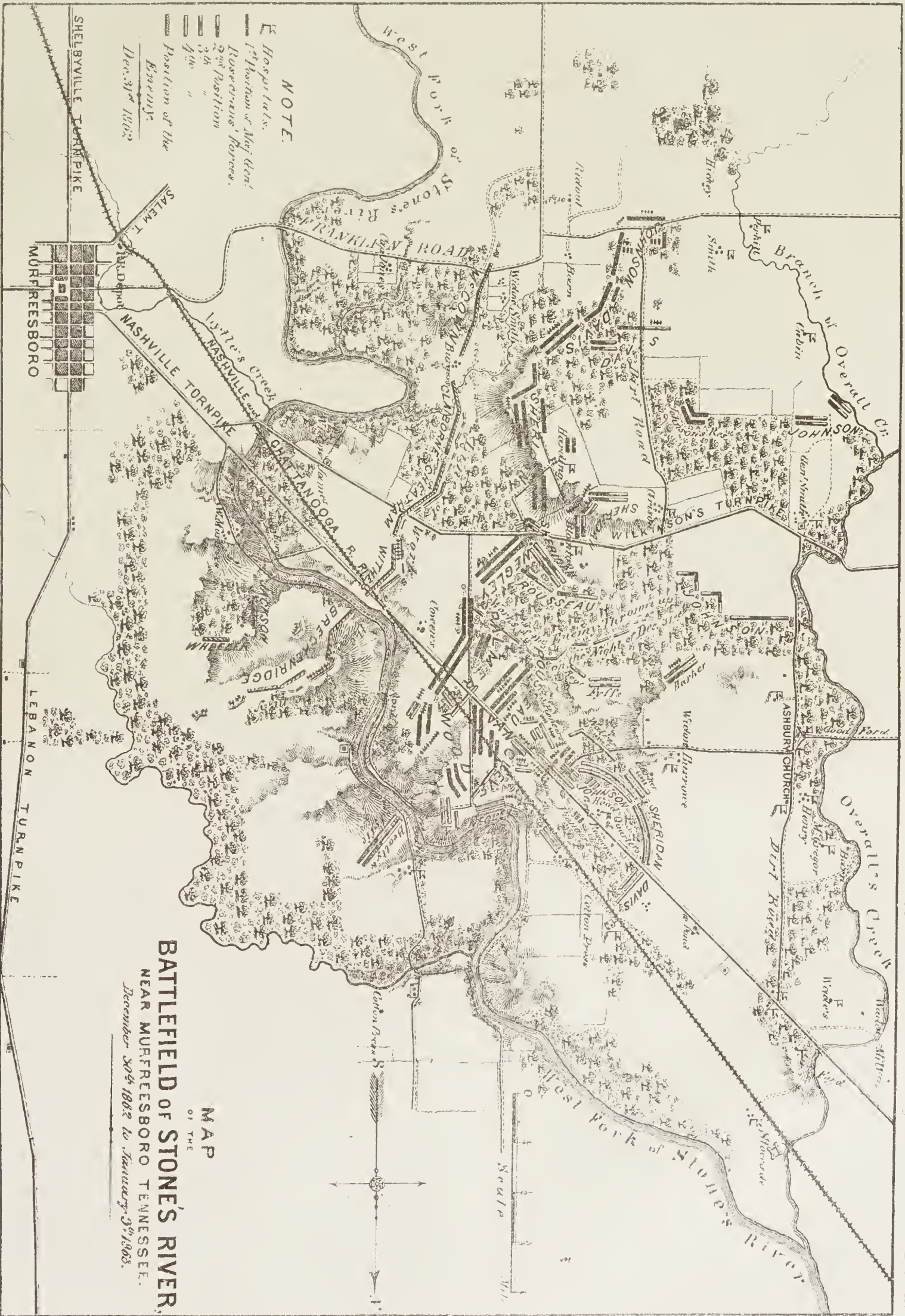
On the 12th, Surgeon Robert Murray, medical director of the army, ordered me to take charge of all the hospitals in Perryville and vicinity. On the 15th, we received some five hundred blankets, seven hundred bed sacks, and some cooking

utensils, intended for McCook's and Gilbert's corps. The supplies ordered on my requisitions were promptly started from Louisville, but by some means never explained, they were stopped and stored at Bardstown, where they remained some two weeks before they could be found. In the meantime the Sanitary Commission came with large supplies. Water had to be hauled a mile for the hospitals. We were well supplied with beef and mutton, but the armies had stripped the country of nearly everything with which we could have made the hospital fund available. The larger part of the enemy's wounded were taken to Harrodsburg on his retreat. Only nine hundred and five were left at Perryville in my care. The greater portion of these were kept at their field hospitals on Chaplin River, some two and three miles below Perryville, where they were convenient to good water. They were sheltered principally by fodder stacks or arbors, which, during the pleasant Indian summer of October and November, were by far the best hospitals we had. There was a great deficiency of stationery, and it was impossible for the surgeons to make a complete record of the wounded. My steward succeeded in getting the names of one thousand seven hundred and forty-five of our army, and nine hundred and five of the enemy, but his description of their wounds was too inaccurate for statistical information. As soon as the wounded recovered sufficiently to bear transportation they were sent to the Louisville, Bardstown, and Lebanon hospitals, generally in empty wagon trains going for commissary stores. By this means the number in hospital was decreased the first month to about eleven hundred, after which time we only sent the convalescents to the Danville hospitals. This battle was fought at very short range. The unevenness of the ground enabled the enemy to mass his troops in the hollows and ravines, and frequently threw them within a few yards of our batteries before they would be in range of our fire. The enemy used in this battle solid shot, shell, grape, and canister, the Springfield, Austrian, and Mississippi rifle, with conoidal ball, and a large proportion of smooth muskets, with buck and ball. The latter proved a most effective weapon in a battle of so short range, the contending columns sometimes being not more than fifty yards apart. It may be on account of the use of the buck and ball that our wounded exceeded the enemy's, while his killed exceeded ours, the conoidal ball which we used exclusively being more surely fatal. Primary amputations and resections were performed at the field depots. There were, however, only ten of the latter, two of the head of the humerus, three of parts of inferior maxillary bones, and five of continuity of long bones, all of which recovered. The primary amputations were all flap operations, with only three or four exceptions. A few of these died from the sloughing naturally attending too large a flap. The secondary and tertiary amputations mentioned below, with three or four exceptions, I performed at the hospitals in Perryville, all of which were circular. The following is the result of the amputations: of eleven primary amputations of the thigh, lower third, three died, middle third, seven died, upper third, six died. Of secondary amputations of the thigh, eleven cases, all died. Of two tertiary amputations of the thigh, one recovered. Of seventeen primary amputations of the leg, five died. Of five secondary amputations of the leg, two died. Of two tertiary amputations of the leg, both recovered. Of four primary amputations of shoulder joint, two recovered; secondary, one case died. Of sixteen primary amputations of forearm, all recovered; four secondary cases, all recovered. Of twelve primary amputations of the arm, all recovered; secondary, six cases, four recovered. Trephining, three cases, two died. For some of the interesting surgical cases, I refer to remarks made on monthly reports. The anæsthetic constantly employed was chloroform, and no bad results ever followed its use. I can form but an imperfect estimate of the number of casualties. The official report of two thousand nine hundred wounded of our army seemed to me much too large; certainly not over two thousand three hundred ever reported in hospitals in and about Perryville. Six hundred and twenty of the enemy were buried on the field by our men. About January 1st, General Rosecrans ordered Lieutenant W. H. Daniels, of the 81st Indiana Volunteers, the efficient quartermaster of the Perryville hospitals, to report to his regiment, and another quartermaster could not be obtained. My labors were thus much increased. Much of the fire wood had to be cut in the woods by the nurses, teams had to be kept to haul the wood, forage to be obtained for the teams. It was necessary to go occasionally from six to ten miles for forage, so much had the country been stripped by the armies, and sometimes it was necessary to seize both wood and forage at the point of the bayonet. Of the four surgeons and twenty-six assistant surgeons who aided me with the wounded of this battle, it would be invidious to mention a name with a view of distinction, for all did their duty; but Surgeon R. R. McMeary, 3d Ohio Volunteers, may be mentioned and remembered as one who sacrificed his life by incessant daily labor and night long vigils to relieve the suffering soldiers. By March 23d, the hospitals of Perryville were closed, and all public property was sent to Danville, to be transferred to officers there. I intended to get there by the 25th, with invoices to complete the transfer, but on the 24th, hearing cannon in the direction of Danville, I supposed there would be a battle, and started thither immediately. Before arriving, I discovered that the enemy had possession of the place, our forces having retreated towards Lexington. By circuitous routes, travelling until two o'clock next morning, I succeeded in reaching the rear guard of our army. By thus leaving Perryville so unexpectedly, I lost a number of beautiful specimens of gunshot injuries intended for the Army Medical Museum." * * *

CCVII. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Staff at the Battle of Murfreesboro', Tennessee.* By Surgeon E. SWIFT, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland.

"Herewith I have the honor to transmit a brief report of the transactions of the medical department of the army of the Cumberland, together with the reports of the medical directors of the right, left and centre wings. On the morning of the 26th of December, 1862, pursuant to orders from the commanding general, the army moved forward from camps near Nashville toward Murfreesboro', the right on the Nolansville and the centre on the Franklin pikes, while the left advanced direct on the Murfreesboro' road. Soon after, Major General McCook, in command of the right wing, left his camp on Mill Creek. He encountered the cavalry of the enemy and skirmished with them till he reached Nashville. About a mile in advance of this place (Murfreesboro') the enemy made a determined stand with a battery in position, but was soon routed with the loss of one of his guns and several prisoners. We had three men killed and seven wounded in Davis's division. The heavy rain of the morning had subsided and now the country was enveloped in fog or mist. The same day, General Geo. H. Thomas, in command

of the centre, moved across the country from the Franklin to the Nolansville pike, sent aid to General Davis, whom he learned was engaged, and, on the following day, marched to Stewartville, on the Murfreesboro' pike. He remained here till the morning of the 29th, when he advanced to the support of the left wing, which had preceded him, and was now near Murfreesboro'. On the 30th, General Negley's division of this portion of the army joined with Sheridan, who occupied the left of General McCook's command, which had moved up from Nolansville, on the Wilkinson pike, and now occupied a position nearly parallel with the enemy, the left resting on the Wilkinson pike and the right extending southeasterly in a line in a direction with the river. In this movement of the right from near Nolansville, General Stanley, in command of a division of cavalry in advance, encountered the enemy in considerable force and drove him beyond Triana. The cavalry lost one killed and five wounded, and in another affair the much lamented Major Rosingartin was killed and Major Ward mortally wounded. Six cavalry soldiers were also wounded and were taken with the command in ambulances, and placed in hospital at the cross roads. Major General Crittenden, in command of the left wing, while advancing along the Murfreesboro' pike, met the enemy on the 27th, at Lavergne, and put him to flight. In this engagement we lost two killed and thirty-two wounded. These latter were left in hospital at Lavergne, in charge of medical officers, and were subsequently removed to Nashville. On the 29th, this grand division of the army moved into position on the extreme left, with General Palmer on the right, resting on the Murfreesboro' pike and joining Negley of the centre, and General Wood occupying the ground from Palmer to the river. General Van Cleve in reserve of this and General Rousseau in rear of the centre. General Rosecrans, with his entire staff, advanced from Nashville on the Murfreesboro' pike, and having reached the head of the column, turned off to the right over a heavy mud road, visited General McCook's command and returned to his camp, in the rear of Lavergne, about four o'clock the following morning. Here he remained contemplating the movements of the enemy till the following day, when he moved on to Stewartville. The next day, the 29th, late in the evening, he visited General Crittenden's headquarters near Murfreesboro', and remained in consultation all night with the chief officers of his command. On the following morning, one of our batteries in position a little to the left and in advance of the general, opened fire upon a battery of the enemy still more to the left and on elevated ground, which, replying, killed one of the escort, Private Dolan, of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, and wounded the adjutant of the 57th Indiana Volunteers in the shoulder; at the same time a private of an infantry regiment, not engaged, was killed. The general and his staff now fell back three or four hundred yards to the sloping ground on the left of the road, where he remained all day. About eleven o'clock, the heavy picket-firing on our left ceased and opened generally along our right where General McCook was being engaged. The enemy was strongly entrenched behind earthworks extending from the river on our extreme left across our front in almost a direct line, then far on along our right, but receding from the Wilkinson to the Franklin pike through heavy timber. The left wing lost to-day three killed and eighteen wounded; the centre fourteen killed and fifty-three wounded; and the right twenty-four killed and one hundred and five wounded. Before leaving Nashville I had approved of full and complete requisitions, at the suggestion of Surgeon Murray, U. S. A., my predecessor, for the three grand divisions of the army. I had also in reserve, tents, bedding, etc., for a field hospital for more than two thousand five hundred men, which I ordered up from the rear on the 29th, as soon as I learned the enemy had made a stand near Murfreesboro'. At the same time, I ordered forward twenty ambulances, all that we had on hand at Nashville. Surgeons were detailed to perform operations when decided on after consultation, for dressing, and such other duties as the reception and disposition of the wounded, and circumstances required. Early on the morning of the 31st, the enemy, during the night, having massed a heavy force on our right, fiercely attacked Johnson's and Davis's divisions, which he forced back, and Sheridan's being heavily pressed was obliged to recede. The hospitals, wounded, and nearly all the medical supplies of this wing of the army, thus fell into the hands of the enemy. We were also called on to lament in sadness the loss of General Sill, and many noble and brave officers and men. About nine o'clock, the commanding general, with his staff, dashed boldly forward to the left wing, and in person directed the movements of troops and placed batteries in position. His daring presence so near the enemy's line, brought down upon him an angry and spiteful fire of musketry, round shot and shell, almost at point blank range, but utterly disregarding this metallic storm, our brave commander moved calmly on from left to right cheering and inspiring our faltering troops, and throughout the day, wherever the tide of battle most fiercely raged, General Rosecrans bore his charmed life and ubiquitous presence. The noble Gareschè was killed by his side, and his aides, Lieutenant Kirby, severely, and Porter slightly wounded. Sergeant Richmond and four privates of his escort were also killed or wounded, the former mortally. Much the heaviest loss sustained to-day fell upon the regular battalions, brigaded under command of Lieutenant Colonel O. L. Shepherd, in holding the cedar brake, on the right of the centre, against the columns of the enemy sweeping down upon them, after having forced back our entire left wing. This loss amounted to five hundred and sixty-one killed and wounded, more than one-third of their number, in fact I might probably better say nearly one-half. Our casualties in killed and wounded did not fall short of four thousand, including about one thousand five hundred of the right wing, one thousand two hundred of whom, wounded, fell into the hands of the enemy. The ambulance corps, though temporarily organized, worked admirably. As soon as the fire of the enemy slackened at any point along our lines, and became only desultory, the ambulances dashed in at a brisk trot and snatched our wounded from their picket lines. In justice, I should add, they did not fire on these brave men when they knew their humane mission; friend and foe, no longer combating, being equally the objects of their care. It became necessary, in order to accommodate so many wounded, to make use of tents, and my field hospital having arrived, I was enabled to afford comfortable shelter for all. In the early part of the day, Surgeon Weeds, assistant medical director, went to the rear to take charge of the property pertaining to the field hospitals and place it in a proper position. About ten o'clock, Surgeon McDermont, medical director of the right wing reported to me—his hospitals and wounded, hospital supplies and medical officers having fallen into the hands of the enemy—and asked for instructions. I directed him to a cedar brake on the left of the road, half a mile to the rear, where I instructed him to make a temporary field hospital, constructing the shed roof and beds for the wounded from cedar boughs, to make his requisitions on Doctor Weed for supplies and report to me when he could receive the wounded. Visiting this place an hour later I found it untenable, or at least, unsafe, on account of round shot and shell from the enemy occasionally falling upon it. I then directed Surgeon McDermont to find suitable buildings on the pike to the rear. In the meantime my attention was drawn to a large number of wagons, ambulances, caissons, etc., moving from different points to the river more to the left. I soon



NOTE.
 E Hospitals.
 1st Position of Artillery.
 Rosecrans' forces.
 2nd Position.
 3rd " "
 4th " "
 Position of the
 Enemy.
 Dec. 31st 1862

MAP
 OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF STONES RIVER,
 NEAR MURFREESBORO TENNESSEE.
 December 31st 1862 to January 3rd 1863.

learned they had come in disorder from the right and were looking for safety over an uneven rocky ford, on the opposite river bank. This Babel-like confusion was somewhat augmented by the approach of the enemy, who now charged upon this flank. They were, however, driven back before much property had been destroyed. I had succeeded in drawing out many of the ambulances before crossing the ford. Three were reported to me as having been taken by the enemy and burned. The remainder subsequently did good service. During the day, the enemy's cavalry made a descent upon our hospitals on the Nashville pike, but beyond some confusion and embarrassment, they did little harm. Our own cavalry, commanded by Captain Otis, speedily drove them away. During the night I visited the hospitals within our lines along the pike, and off of it to the rear, and was gratified to find the wounded well provided and attended. At daylight, surgeons, nurses and attendants were busily occupied in the labor they had begun the morning before. As the fighting on the 1st of January was confined to brisk skirmishing, and but few casualties resulting therefrom, we were able to complete our organization and finish the heavy work so suddenly thrown upon our hands the day before. Many of the slightly wounded, those who were able to walk and ride in empty wagons, I ordered to Nashville, twenty-five miles to the rear. After a brisk engagement the following morning without any marked results, the day passed on much as the preceding, till five o'clock, when the enemy came down with an overwhelming force upon our left flank, driving, for a while, everything before him; but, emerging from the heavy timber upon the open ground, he was met by terrific volleys of grape, round shot and shell from fifty-two pieces of artillery, placed in position by Captain Mendenhall, on the opposite river bank. The enemy faltered, then fell back, and soon this living mass was in full retreat. Our loss, not exceeding five hundred men, was comparatively small, his being estimated at nearly three times that number. Then, as on other occasions, the ambulance corps behaved well. It was dark when the battle ceased, but while occasionally only shot fell from the baffled foe, our wounded were on the road, and less than an hour later they were all comfortably provided for in the hospitals in the rear. Lieutenant —, who had charge of this branch of the medical service, deserves favorable mention for his zeal and industry; for though he could not share, from indisposition, the more bold and daring occupation of his brave comrades, he contributed much to the comfort of the wounded. Saturday morning found our army bivouacked in mud, drenched with rain, without shelter, and almost without food, but still hopeful and cheerful. None were sick; few complaining. Our heavy lines of pickets on all sides were all day engaged, and at night General Rousseau stormed the rifle-pits in front, carried them and held them. Our loss in this affair, and throughout the day, was not large. This proved to be our last encounter with the enemy. On the following day we were engaged in the mournful task of burying our lamented dead. I visited the hospitals on the Wilkinson pike and neighborhood, now again within our lines, and found the wounded generally well cared for. Surgeon Marks, and other medical officers, as also the attendants left in the hospitals by direction of Surgeon McDermont, medical director of the right wing, I am happy to state, with but few exceptions, did their duty faithfully and well. Their labors were great and harassing, and not unattended with danger on the 31st, when the ground was fiercely contested, and yielded to an overwhelming force. Some buildings were pierced by round shot and musketry, wounding attendants in the earnest discharge of their duty. During the battle of the 31st some of the wounded of Negley's division of the centre fell into the hands of the enemy. These have been reported to me as having received the same care and attention as their own wounded, by the medical officers of their army. In fact they have said to me they had been 'well treated' and had 'no reason to complain.'

Surgeons Bogue, Johnson, Brelsford and Wright are highly commended for their gallantry in maintaining their position with their wounded comrades when the hospitals of this portion of the army fell within the enemy's lines. In strong contrast with these and many other brave, devoted and self-sacrificing men, it becomes my painful duty to say Assistant Surgeon V. D. Miller, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is reported to me by the medical director of his corps as having 'basely deserted his post.' Surgeon Phelps, medical director of the left wing, is entitled to the highest praise for his zeal and untiring industry in the establishment of the largest field hospital in the rear, and for professional skill and devoted attention to the wants of the wounded. Surgeon Blair also deserves credit for the comfortable provision made for those entrusted to his care in tents and shelters made of tent flies. The wounded here, as everywhere under canvas, did well, and most clearly established, in the opinion of all, the advantages derived from free ventilation thus afforded over hospitals in ordinary dwellings of wood or brick, notwithstanding a liberal provision of windows and doors. I am gratified to say my conservative views were generally adopted, and that amputations were seldom performed without consultation. Many exsections were made which are doing well, and some cases are treated as compound fractures with marked success. Surgeon Woodworth, of General Van Cleve's division, Surgeon Heise, 100th Illinois Volunteers, E. B. Glick, 40th Indiana, S. H. Kersey, 36th Indiana, and Surgeons J. T. Wood, 99th Ohio Volunteers, and C. J. Walton, 21st Kentucky Volunteers, (these latter having done the largest part of the operating) are favorably brought to my notice. Surgeon Muscroft, of General Rousseau's division, established a hospital in the rear and accommodated comfortably a large number of wounded. Many of the serious cases are in an advanced stage of recovery. His zeal, skill, and industry are commendable. Surgeon James, medical director of the cavalry division, and Cumfort, of the Anderson troops, also did faithful service. Assistant Surgeon Faylor has been assiduous in his attention to sick and wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Northcote, unable longer to bear the fatigue and exposure incident to duty in the lines on account of ill health, aided me greatly in organizing parties of stragglers, with whom he policed camps and procured wood, water and straw. Captain Monger, with his company, was detailed to guard property and enforce discipline in and around the field hospital, and Captain Stackpole to provide and issue subsistence stores as required. These gentlemen did their duties faithfully and well, and gave universal satisfaction. The duties of these officers, like those of the medical department, though not of the brilliant nature of their more fortunate comrades in front, were essential to the comfort of the brave wounded and deserve well of their commanding general and of the country.

I must crave your indulgence for again mentioning the ambulance corps and Lieutenant —. The service performed was highly creditable. The drivers and assistants, (among the former I desire to mention Private F. M. Figett, Company H, 21st Kentucky Volunteers, killed,) were prompt and zealous in the discharge of their duty. This service was often necessarily continued into the night and near to the enemy's lines, yet these brave men, unarmed, untiring and unflinching in the face of danger, gathered their bleeding comrades from under the guns of the enemy and bore them to the rear. My orderly,

Private Barrett, 4th U. S. Cavalry, deserves creditable mention for his unceasing devotion to duty and the prompt manner in which he conveyed my directions on the field. My clerk, William Domer, private in the Anderson Cavalry, who, I am glad to learn, has been highly recommended for a commission, also served faithfully and assiduously at the hospitals in the rear.

The commissary and quartermaster's departments are entitled to our thanks for timely and efficient aid in furnishing supplies and transportation, and in the preparation of hospitals for the reception of sick and wounded here and at Nashville. My thanks are also due to my assistants, Surgeon Weeds and Surgeon Phelps, whom I have previously mentioned for their prompt and efficient coöperation, and for valuable suggestions conducive to the comfort and best treatment of our wounded. To Surgeon Thurston, assistant medical director at Nashville, also, for his zeal, energy and rare professional ability displayed in providing for the wounded sent him from the battle-field. Surgeons McDermont and Beebe were untiring in their labors and afforded me valuable aid. Their observations on treatment of wounded, etc., as shown in their reports herewith appended, should receive attention.

From the difficulty of individualizing where so many are distinguished, I have mentioned but few officers as deserving of commendation for faithful and conscientious attention to duty. I am sorry to say, however, there are those whose conduct has been bad; whose names at an early day will be forwarded to the commanding general for his action. Among these are two officers who left the field to look for hospitals beyond Stewart's Creek, and did not soon return. They were reported to me by Colonel Burke, 10th Ohio Volunteers.

With the present standard of professional ability among subordinate medical officers, too much stress cannot, in my opinion, be laid upon the importance of securing supervisory talent of the highest order. The rank now common to corps medical directors is most inadequate to the responsibility, extent of authority, and respect attaching to such a position, while the pay and emoluments pertaining thereto are a poor inducement to skillful practitioners to abandon a lucrative practice at home for the drudgery, exposure, and, at best, brief honors of service with troops in the field.

While the medical officers, now acting in this capacity, are comparatively the best fitted therefor among those open to selection, I am of opinion that the standard of professional administrative capacity of such officers should be elevated, and that increase of rank, (it may be local,) pay and emoluments to medical directors, will insure the availability to the department of a much higher order of talent than is, at present, accessible. It appears to me that the liberality of the Government, and the people which prompts such donations of money and supplies for sanitary purposes, might be most advantageously applied to securing more valuable personal attentions to the objects of these laudable efforts. I append hereto a complete return of the killed and wounded of the various subdivisions of the army, with a tabular statement of the location and nature of wounds.

Tabular Statement Showing the location of Three thousand one hundred and two Wounds received in the Army of the Cumberland, during the Battle of Stone River.

Head and Face.....	282	Elbow.....	16	Abdomen.....	52	Leg.....	626
Breast.....	134	Wrist.....	22	Groin.....	11	Knee.....	94
Shoulder.....	259	Hand.....	245	Hip.....	159	Ankle.....	45
Arm.....	347	Neck.....	59	Side.....	100	Foot.....	141
Fore Arm.....	21	Back.....	57	Thigh.....	432	.....	.....

The remaining wounds are unknown or too slight in their nature to be mentioned.

General Summary of Casualties during the Battle of Stone River.

CORPS AND DETACHMENTS.	OFFICERS.		ENLISTED MEN.		TOTAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Right Wing.....	30	100	573	2,481	3,184
Centre.....	16	94	368	1,619	2,037
Left Wing.....	42	180	527	2,663	3,412
Staff and Escort of General Commanding.....	1	2	3	3	9
4th U. S. Cavalry.....	.....	1	3	8	12
Chicago Board of Trade Battery.....	.....	1	3	5	9
Pioneer Brigade.....	.....	3	7	21	31
1st Cavalry Division.....	3	3	17	61	84
Total.....	92	384	1,441	6,861	8,778

Very respectfully,

EBEN SWIFT, *Surgeon U. S. A.,*
Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland.

TO THE SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY."

CCVIII. *Extract from a Report of the Casualties of the Centre Division of the Fourteenth Corps at the Battle of Murfreesboro'.* By Surgeon G. D. BEEBE, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "From the location of the line of battle, the surrounding country presented very fair facilities for the care of the wounded, in an abundant supply of water and wood, and a limited supply of good buildings, in which the more formidable cases could be sheltered and cared for. The ambulance service was well managed, and the number of ambulances was found sufficient for the prompt removal of wounded; so that in no instance, within my knowledge, were the wounded allowed to remain on the field over night within our own lines. The supply of hospital tents provided by yourself, added to those in the hands of the regimental officers, furnished, so far as my observation extended, all the additional shelter needed. The regiments, for the most part, had a fair supply of medical and hospital stores, which, added to the reserve supply in the hands of the efficient medical purveyor of my corps, Assistant Surgeon H. C. Barrell, enabled us to provide promptly for the wants of all, and added greatly to the efficiency and success of the medical officers of the command. I cannot too strongly recommend the policy of having each corps or grand division provided with a good reserve supply for emergencies of this character, with the demonstration of their efficiency here, and the demonstration of their deficiency at the battle of Champion Hills. In operative surgery, the medical officers have shown a good degree of skill and ability. The operations have been well made, made promptly, and have been followed by every promise of success in a large majority of instances. Resection has been resorted to frequently as a primary operation, and with varied success. In the upper extremity the success is quite uniform, and the same may be said of this operation below the knee. In the shaft of the femur, I believe amputation is the true conservative course. From careful observation, I am prepared to recommend, very strongly, the following directions in amputating: first, that in flap operations the muscular tissue should be cut away or pared off after the flap is made, until the flap is well thinned down, as it saves, at best, the necessity for this tissue being removed by absorption, and may save the otherwise extensive suppuration of the stump. Second, that in amputation, and, indeed, all operations involving extensive incisions, the cut surface should be allowed to remain exposed to the atmosphere for from three-quarters of an hour to two hours before the stump is closed. This provides against the formation of coagula between the flaps, which act as foreign substances, and, by allowing the cut surfaces to glaze with plastic lymph, secures adhesion by first intention in a large number of primary and also secondary operations. In the field hospitals, but little erysipelas has appeared, and the isolated cases have yielded readily to the topical application of per-sulphate of iron, and, so far as I know, without loss of life. In the varying fortunes of the fight, a considerable number of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy, and, though these received as good care from the Confederate surgeons as did their own, even this, indeed, was bad enough. Primary operations were, for the most part, omitted by them, and many lives were, in consequence, lost. Cleanliness was neglected and erysipelas made its appearance in a comparatively large number of wounds, and some fatality resulted. In our own hospitals, no distinction was known between friend and foe, and all shared alike in the benefits derived from professional skill and abundant supplies. The hospital first established for the division of General Negley was within the enemy's lines, on Wednesday, the 31st, and, for two days following, was a good deal exposed to fire. Great credit is due to Surgeon R. G. Bogue, 19th Illinois, Surgeon W. P. Johnson, 18th Ohio, and Surgeon J. R. Brelsford, 74th Ohio Volunteers, for the gallantry with which they maintained their position at this hospital, and cared for the wounded of both armies. In contrast with these and many others, I regret that I am compelled to mention the name of Assistant Surgeon V. D. Miller, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, after the fight was over, basely deserted his post, leaving the hospital under his charge in a most filthy condition, with two dead bodies lying where they died, several hours previous to his leaving, by the side of wounded men. When expostulated with and urged to remain, he made use of language unbecoming an officer, and had not the medical officers of another command rendered prompt attention, the men thus deserted must have suffered greatly. For this prompt attention, and for thorough efficiency under all circumstances, I am under obligations to Surgeon W. M. Wright, of the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers. With the single exception above named, the medical officers were prompt and untiring in the discharge of their laborious duties, and their conduct, as a whole, certainly challenges admiration." * * *

CCIX. *Extracts from Reports of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Left Wing of the Fourteenth Corps at the Battle of Murfreesboro'.* By Surgeon A. J. PHELPS, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the 9th day of December, 1862, I issued an order upon the organization of field hospitals very similar to the one issued by Surgeon Letterman in the army of the Potomac, and accordingly was prepared thus far for the emergency of a battle. The surgeons of each division were assigned to specific duties—some as operators, some as assistants, etc. It was decided that the field hospitals should not be placed less than two miles in the rear, so that the manœuvres of the army should not necessitate its removal. I also had ten transportation wagons loaded with reserve hospital supplies of such articles as would be most needed in the event of a battle, or for the construction of roadside hospitals; these were placed under charge of the acting medical purveyor of the wing, Assistant Surgeon H. W. Carpenter, 90th Ohio Volunteers. On December 27th, our forces had a brisk skirmish with the enemy at Lavergne, losing, in killed, two; wounded, thirty-two. The wounded were left at Lavergne under charge of a medical officer. On the evening of the 29th, we came upon the enemy in force two and three-quarter miles from Murfreesboro'. On December 30th, while our forces were being placed in position, I established one field hospital for each division of the left wing under the charge of their several medical directors. The Wood's division hospital was established in the vicinity of the brick house, two and one-half miles to the rear, and on Overall's Creek. Palmer's division hospital was established at Avery's house, on the Nashville pike also, and near by. * * * Van Cleve's division hospital was established nearly a mile nearer the front, but was removed on the morning of the 31st to the brick house in juxtaposition with Wood's hospital. To these points were brought the hospital wagons, ambulances, etc., of each division, and also the reserve supply of hospital stores. Wood's division hospital was constructed entirely of regimental hospital tents; the other

two had, in addition, the houses above referred to. Thus affairs stood on the 31st. Soon after the battle opened, when the right wing gave way, the rebel cavalry swung around and captured one hospital, and began to drive off our supplies, and even despoiled some of our medical officers of their personal property, but it was only a brief period before the hospital and property were recaptured by a dash of our own cavalry. As the battle progressed it became necessary for us to accommodate a very large number of wounded from the centre and right, whose temporary hospitals, and some of whose surgeons, fell into the lines of the enemy. Our accommodations becoming speedily exhausted, we were fortunate in getting control of a large proportion of the hospital tents that were so wisely brought in the rear train from Nashville. These were pitched, and long sheds were formed from their flaps; by all these means it is estimated that we accommodated at these three hospitals not less than four thousand five hundred wounded. However, we were very much relieved by the order which was given to send all the slightly wounded immediately to the rear at Nashville. In the several days' battle which succeeded, our losses were essentially as follows:

Officers killed	39	
Officers wounded	166	
		205
Non-commissioned officers and privates killed.....	535	
Non-commissioned officers and privates wounded.....	2,614	
		3,149
Total.....		<u>3,354</u>

I cannot express myself in terms too strong of the activity, faithfulness and efficiency of the medical officers of this wing. They all acquitted themselves with credit. Surgeon W. W. Blair, 58th Indiana Volunteers, and acting medical director of Wood's division, deserves special mention. The perfect order of his hospitals and the success of his operations sufficiently recommend him for any position as director of hospitals or division. In like manner I would speak of the efficiency of Surgeon M. G. Sherman, 9th Indiana Volunteers, as medical director of Palmer's division; also, M. C. Woodworth, surgeon 51st Ohio Volunteers, as medical director of Van Cleve's division. I would also mention favorably Surgeon A. W. Heise, of the 100th Illinois Volunteers and Surgeon J. B. Armstrong, 31st Indiana Volunteers, Surgeon E. B. Glick, 40th Indiana Volunteers, and Surgeon S. H. Kersey, 36th Indiana Volunteers, who have been recommended highly to my notice by their respective medical directors in their official communications; but I would not do myself justice did I not again report in this connection that it would be difficult to single out any number of medical officers whose services did not merit the commendation of the most exacting. Surgeon J. T. Wood, 99th Ohio Volunteers, and Surgeon C. J. Walton, 21st Kentucky Volunteers, did the largest part of the operating, perhaps, at the 3d division hospital. There were, in all, nine regular operating tables, beside dressing tables upon which some amputations were performed; consequently a large number of the operations were essentially primary. A consultation was held over each case previous to operation, and, in many instances, the limb was examined afterward. Amputation was resorted to in those cases in which the limb was shattered, and in which the knee joint was seriously implicated, without hesitation. At the same time it was recognized as a fact, that it sometimes requires exceedingly nice examination to determine an injury of the joint sufficient to discard all hope of good from conservatism, and consequently there are not less than six instances of very suspicious cases of gunshot wounds, apparently implicating the knee joint, that are doing well. Exsection was performed in a number of cases, most generally of a little more consequence than removing comminuted bone. Occasionally a large proportion of the shaft of the bones were removed, particularly of the upper extremity. I consider exsections in the case of the shaft of the femur, should very generally give way to amputation. I cannot give the number of resections of joints that were made. I witnessed two of the elbow joint. The subsequent treatment of the wounded which has only extended through a few days, has determined me in the opinion I have heretofore entertained, that a surgeon is culpable in placing wounded men in a house when he has a tent at his command. There is no mistaking the difference between the wounded cared for in a tent after a week has elapsed, and one who has been breathing the confined air of a house room, no matter what have been the attempts at ventilation. Very soon those patients of ours who were treated in the houses began to show symptoms of erysipelas, pyæmia and secondary hæmorrhage. On the other hand, cases of perforating wounds of the lungs in the tents, have rallied and bid fair for recovery; and cases of amputations of the arm were walking around on the seventh day. Erysipelas cases were isolated as soon as possible. The most successful treatment appeared to be large doses of the tincture of chloride of iron internally, tincture of iodine to the surface of the wound, and a weak solution of creosote applied by saturating cloths and keeping them constantly renewed to the contiguous surface.

As a result of my observations during this battle, of the great amount of suffering that was prevented by the reserve supply of tents and of hospital stores, I would recommend that this supply shall be constantly held in readiness and accompany the army in its advance against the enemy. I would also suggest, as a general rule, the sphere of greatest usefulness for the surgeon is at the hospital, in case of a severe and protracted battle; and that, therefore, not more than two medical officers to a brigade should be permitted to go on the field. And finally, I would suggest the necessity of having every regimental hospital organized with its full set of nurses, who shall be properly drilled and prepared under the orders of the surgeons, to render their services as attendants and dressers, and to feel their responsibilities on these trying and laborious occasions. But I must not neglect to report my entire satisfaction of the preliminary organization of field hospitals that I adopted, and recommend it to others. * * With the monthly medical reports of the Fourteenth Corps for January, I forwarded a complete list of killed and wounded, which shows a loss of three thousand four hundred and fifty-five for the left wing, about twenty-five per centum of whom were either killed or mortally wounded. * * On December 9th, I issued an order on the organization of field hospitals very similar to that issued by Dr. Letterman on the Potomac. This order directed that, in case of a battle, the field hospitals should ordinarily be placed at not less than two miles to the rear, in order that the manœuvring of the army should not necessitate their removal, which proved to be no unnecessary precaution. I also had ten transportation wagons loaded with a reserve hospital supply of such articles as would be most needed, for the purpose

of furnishing a roadside hospital to accommodate as many as five hundred bad cases of wounded or sick. These stores were placed under the charge of an acting medical purveyor. * * On December 27th, we had a brisk skirmish at Lavergne, losing two killed and thirty-two wounded. On December 30th, while our forces were being placed in position, each division director established his hospital in proximity with the others three miles to the rear. To this point were brought the hospital wagons, ambulances, etc., of each division, and also the reserve supplies for the corps. One of the division hospitals was constructed entirely of regimental hospital tents and flies. Each of the others had a house in addition to their tents. Thus affairs stood when the battle opened on the 31st. Early on that morning, the right wing of our army gave way, and the rebel cavalry swung around to the left and captured our hospitals and supplies; but they were recaptured after a brief time by a dash from our own cavalry, and we soon had a large number of wounded from all portions of the army under our care. Recognizing the advantages of primary operations, where an operation was, beyond doubt, necessary, nine operating tables were devoted entirely to this purpose. A consultation was held over each case previous to operating, and in many instances the limb was examined afterward. But, I regret to say that a few operations of doubtful propriety were performed, by surgeons whose only claim to a place in the hospital consisted in having some of their wounded there. But this operative interference was not tolerated when discovered. Where the most commonly received conditions which require amputation, such as a shattered limb, destruction of blood vessels and nerves with fracture, or serious injury of the knee joint was present, amputation was performed immediately. But, as in all battles, there were many cases that presented themselves, in which general rules were of but little avail in arriving at a satisfactory opinion as to the proper course to pursue. Among these were, first, compound comminuted fractures of the thigh; second, wounds of the knee joint and vicinity. Without attempting to quote authors upon the subject, it is a very generally received opinion that gunshot wounds of the thigh, with comminution of the bone, require amputation; and there are surgeons in this army who now speak very disparagingly of any attempt at saving a limb, when wounded, in this manner. But my observation in such cases, during the recent battle, convinces me of the propriety of conservative surgery, and of its great advantages over operative, and I am led to think that the apology, that surgery in the field requires to be modified to accord with so many unfavorable circumstances, should not be tolerated to the extent that it is. I beg to refer to the accompanying reports of cases of this class of injury, reported from one of the division hospitals under my direction. It will be seen that twenty-two cases are reported, in all of which, with the exception of four cases, union, or a reasonable expectation of union, had taken place within thirty-five days. It will be seen that the treatment was very simple. Those spiculæ only were removed that were entirely detached, and the fractured bones were kept in their normal position by means of the double inclined plane. I am better satisfied with this form of splint than any other, the weight of the body keeps up a gradual counter-extension, and it is very simple of construction. I heartily endorse the observation of Doctor Heise, that 'the result of these few cases, so much at variance with the experience of all military surgeons, will be one more reason to encourage a hope for a favorable result from conservative treatment of those unfortunate cases. Judging from these few cases, the mortality is much less than the statistics of amputation of the thigh in military surgery are found to be.' Gunshot wounds of the knee and ankle joint are another class of cases to which the general rule of amputation has been held to apply, especially those of the knee joint. I believe the principle to hold good, in cases of wounds of the knee joint, where the ball lodges in the joint, or where the articular extremities of the bones are comminuted, but I do not think it does when there is mere perforation, nor do I believe that a conical ball, passing through the head of the tibia, necessarily produces a longitudinal fracture into the joint. The same remarks will, more readily, apply to wounds involving the ankle joint. By reference to the accompanying list of cases, it will be observed that there are five cases, one was doubtful, of wounds of the knee joint reported, where conservative surgery was tried, with the loss of one case. Such results should certainly cause us to reflect seriously before adopting the general rule to amputate in all cases where this joint is implicated. There are many wounds apparently involving the knee joint that do not. It seems that the shape of this articulation favors the deflection of balls in an extraordinary degree, and this would add one more reason for an exceedingly careful examination in these cases; and in all cases of doubt, to cause the surgeon to give the limb the benefit of that doubt. The ratio of success in amputations of those who make the fullest reports is flattering. Doctor Heise reports six amputations, three were Confederates, of the upper third of the thigh, without success. In amputations of the lower part of the thigh, he reports success in sixty per centum of cases. In amputations of the leg, he reports eighty per centum of success. In amputations of the arm, he reports nine cases, all of which were successful; also, one case of successful shoulder joint amputation. Of all who have reported, Doctor Heise has had the largest experience by far, in amputations. Doctor Walton's success in thigh amputations equals that of Doctor Heise, but in other amputations he does not compare so favorably, neither had he the same advantages to operate early. As his tabular statement will show, almost all his operations were performed three or four days after the injury was received. I find that the terms resection and exsection are very vaguely applied by surgeons, very generally meaning but little more than the removal of comminuted bone. The only resections of joints performed, to my knowledge, were those of the elbow, shoulder, and ankle joints. In four cases of resection of elbow joint all were successful; one case of resection of the shoulder joint was unsuccessful; one case of resection of ankle joint was successful. The resection of head of the humerus was a secondary operation, with bad prospects at the time of operation. In wounds with comminution of bone, it is my opinion that too much pains were taken to remove all the fragments of bone, without reference to the amount of their muscular and periosteal attachments, and too much stress was laid upon the necessity of removing the spiculated extremities of fractured bones. When it becomes necessary to remove the shaft of a bone, I believe that every advantage practicable should be taken of the muscular planes, and that all violence to the tissues in the immediate vicinity of the bone should be avoided that is possible. I saw two resections in the shaft of the femur, both died. Resections of the tibia, humerus, radius, and ulna, did well. In the wounds of the chest reported, I have been careful to include none as penetrating, unless upon satisfactory evidence. Seven of these cases are reported, with success in four; and four cases of non-penetrating wounds of the chest with complete success. I am of the opinion that penetrating wounds of the lung, provided the missile does not lodge within the chest walls, are not so fatal as formerly believed. Macleod says, in effect, 'that after exhausting all the science of surgery, venesections, etc., these wounds proved uniformly fatal,' and I do not wonder that it should be so, for their science of

surgery in this instance was altogether in the line of antiphlogistics, and the terrors of inflammation were ever present in their imaginations. Our treatment of these cases was very simple: cold water dressings to the wounds externally, perfect rest, and full doses of opium. If the pulse began to run high, tincture of veratrum viride was used. Our observations of wounds of the abdominal cavity and its viscera are very limited. Four cases only were reported, of which two were fatal, the other two are exceedingly interesting; in both of them the bowels protruded, and in one the omentum sloughed. When the omentum in these wounds has become strangulated and congestion of the external mass has become established, it should be allowed to slough off, as the inflammation which will then exist at the point of constriction, will be much less dangerous than that which will result in case the wound be enlarged and the tumor be returned.

Erysipelatous inflammation attacked many of the wounds, but it did not prevail so extensively in the tents as in the houses. Generally it yielded readily to the treatment adopted, viz.: internally, muriated tincture of iron in large doses, repeated frequently, twenty drops every two or three hours; externally, as a local application, tincture of iodine, and cloths saturated in solution of creosote; the former to the wound and inflamed surface, the latter a little more extensively to the limb. In a few cases of amputation, gangrenous ulceration attacked the stump; also secondary hæmorrhage took place, and, in spite of everything, death usually supervened. It was remarked, that in all these respects, the Confederate wounded were much more afflicted than our own. They evidently do not possess the recuperative powers of our own men, notwithstanding their general appearance was good. I could account for this difference in the recuperative power of the two classes of soldiers only from the fact that their vital powers were really impaired by the want of a variety in their camp diet, a necessity that is beginning to be fully realized, in order to insure the good health and vigor of an army. The complication of tetanus presented itself, but not to a great extent. When decided, however, death, as usual, resulted, excepting in one case that came under my direct observation. In this case, there was distinct opisthotonos. I was informed that in several instances it threatened, and was arrested by the free use of opium externally and internally; but I judge that these were merely cases of nervous irritability. Chloroform was used freely without any fatal accident; but I conceived that those cases did not finally do so well which were kept under its influence for a length of time, and I am of the opinion that when used, the patient should be kept under its influence merely long enough to last through the severest part of the operations. I believe that when a patient is kept under its full influence for a long time that his chances of recovery are thereby lessened. * * The method of amputation employed was, very generally, the flap. Those cases of flap operation, however, that approached nearest to the circular method did best, and I have thought that our success would be greater if the circular method was adopted more generally. The only hope we have of an entire success is union by the first intention in the flap operation, and this depends upon the subsequent attention of the surgeon. We can seldom expect to realize it while we have to depend upon inexperienced nurses for dressers. The weight of an unsupported flap will invariably break those tender bonds of union that nature so readily attempts. I have long since concluded, in my own mind, that a surgeon is culpable who will place wounded or sick men in houses, when he has tents at his command. My observations, after the recent battle, has confirmed me in this opinion. The contrast in the appearance and recovery of our patients, between those treated in houses and those treated in tents, was sensible to the most casual observer. The greatest mortality, in all classes of wounds by far, was reported from the houses, while those who were treated in tents retained their color, appetite, and cheerfulness. I remember to have seen among those treated in tents, three cases of amputation of the arm, walking around at the end of six days, and also one case of shoulder joint amputation, who walked about in camp on the twelfth day. In the event of another battle, I shall recommend to the general commanding, that each regiment shall leave, subject to the order of the medical director, a number of quarter tents proportionate to the number of wounded in their command, with which a very good field hospital can be constructed, to accommodate all the severely wounded, where they can be more successfully as well as more satisfactorily treated. I enjoy feelings of intense satisfaction, when I reflect upon the amount of suffering that was avoided by having on hand the reserve hospital supply referred to in the first part of this report. I made this train an institution of the corps, and have the wagons included in the headquarters train, so that the supplies will always be ready for any emergency that might suddenly present itself. The preliminary organization of a field hospital is a subject that should immediately engage the attention of every medical director. It goes a great way to obviate the great confusion that seems to be inevitable, when thousands of wounded men are suddenly brought under his care. It creates for him a system that he can put into operation anywhere, and under any circumstances. By this precaution upon our part, we were enabled to take care of over one thousand wounded men of other commands beside our own, and with the disadvantages of a small medical corps. This report has been made after cautiously comparing observations and collecting facts. Most of the statistics are from the first division hospital of this corps. My other two hospitals were removed, in a great measure, from my control several days after the fight, and their reports are deficient in every respect. I take great pleasure in speaking of Surgeons W. W. Blair, 58th Indiana Volunteers, M. G. Sherman, 9th Indiana Volunteers, and M. C. Woodworth, 51st Ohio Volunteers, who were the acting division medical directors; and also of the truly surgical abilities of Surgeon Heise, 100th Illinois, Surgeon Todd, 65th Ohio Volunteers, Surgeon Walton, 21st Kentucky Volunteers, and Surgeon Armstrong of the 31st Indiana Volunteers. All the surgeons acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner." * * *

CCX. *Extracts from a Report of the Medical Staff of the First Division of the Twenty-first Corps at the Battle of Stone's River.* By Surgeon W. W. BLAIR, 58th Indiana Volunteers.

* * * "In regard to the supplies, I would say that they met our wants admirably. I do not think it possible to have had a better selection than was furnished to the left wing. The organization of the hospital department of this division was in accordance with the order issued at Nashville by Medical Director Murray on November 15, 1862, excepting that although the musicians, chaplains and ambulance drivers only were detailed for bringing the wounded from the field, men would frequently, notwithstanding the positive orders to the contrary, leave the ranks to bring off a wounded man—not so much to get the wounded man off as to get away themselves. In one division there were nine hundred and eighteen wounded and two hundred and twenty-five killed. We succeeded in collecting our wounded at our own hospitals promptly. We had,

in addition to our own men, about three hundred of other divisions and of Confederates. * * Three operating staffs were constantly at work taking care of the graver cases. These staffs each consisted of one surgeon and three assistants. * * All assistant surgeons that were left, hospital stewards and experienced nurses, were employed in dressing the slighter wounds. I required the junior medical officers to exchange positions with each other from day to day. I arrested all stragglers who came about my camp, placed them under the control of a slightly wounded officer, and required them to do police duty—supply wood, water, straw, forage, etc. By the use of the flaps of the larger tents, I was able to make a large and commodious shelter, capable of sheltering at least three hundred men. * * My record of cases is made from the report of Surgeon A. W. Heise, 100th Illinois Volunteers, whom I left in charge of the hospital after the first three weeks, and to whose efficiency and skill as a surgeon it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony. We had of compound comminuted fracture of the femur twelve cases, * * three involving the trochanter major, all of which terminated fatally; two from pyæmia, and the third from tetanus. One of the cases of fracture in the lower third terminated fatally from pneumonia, bony union having taken place perfectly in twenty-eight days. * * In these cases the principal blood vessels had escaped injury. The treatment pursued was as follows: All fragments of bone completely separated by the force of the projectile were carefully removed by making an incision if necessary, but fragments retaining connection by the periosteum were not removed, and in only two cases were sequestra thrown off during the process of suppuration. The fractured bones being brought to their normal position, were maintained there by the use of the double-inclined splint, which I had manufactured upon the ground, fulfilling, to a considerable degree, the indications both of extension and counter-extension. * * The shortening of the limbs thus treated was from one to two and three-quarter inches. During the process of suppuration, a sustaining treatment was adopted to its full extent. Whiskey punch was given regularly, with the most gratifying result. Amputations of the superior extremity were very satisfactory, for in ten cases none died. * * The amputations of the inferior extremities were as follows: Of upper third of femur, six, all of whom died; of the lower third of the thigh, ten, four of whom died; of the leg, twenty-eight, six proving fatal. I have a minute of fourteen wounds of the chest by musket balls. Of these, four were non-penetrating, the balls having passed around the chest underneath the integument, and emerged from the opposite side. All of them recovered. In five cases balls passed through the apex of the lung, and all recovered. In five cases the ball passed through the base of the lung. Of these, four died within forty-eight hours; the other died in ten days from pyæmia. A number of resections were performed, and with the happiest results. In no case do I remember an unfavorable result. * * This imperfect review is in favor of conservative surgery. Our wounded were treated exclusively in tents, and under the shelter abovementioned; and on comparing the results of our cases with those of the patients treated in houses, I consider the use of tents decidedly preferable. The difference is due chiefly to the greater purity of the air breathed. * * In the late battle I committed the keeping of the records to an assistant surgeon; but the task proved entirely too great for him, or else I did not get the right man in the right place. We were thrown into some confusion, too, by the rebels having possession of our hospital for a short time during the forenoon of the first day's fighting. * * I give a synopsis of the killed and wounded, showing the ratio of men killed that were hit: The 26th Ohio Volunteers had fourteen killed and ninety-six wounded, a ratio of one-eighth; the 58th Indiana had fourteen killed and ninety-seven wounded, or one-eighth; the 3d Kentucky had fourteen killed and eighty-six wounded, or one-seventh; the 100th Illinois had eight killed and twenty-two wounded, or one-fourth; the 15th Indiana had forty-one killed and one hundred and thirty-five wounded, or one-fourth; the 40th Indiana had six killed and fifty-one wounded, or one-ninth; the 57th Indiana had eleven killed and fifty-six wounded, or one sixth; the 97th Ohio had three killed and fourteen wounded, or one-sixth; the 51st Indiana had seven killed and thirty-four wounded, or one-sixth; the 73d Indiana had twenty-five killed and forty-eight wounded, or one-third; the 64th Ohio had twenty three killed and sixty-five wounded, or one-fourth; the 65th Ohio had thirty-four killed and one hundred and twenty-six wounded, or one-fifth; the 13th Michigan had twenty-two killed and sixty-seven wounded, or one-fourth; and the artillery, three killed and twenty-one wounded, or one-eighth; or a total of two hundred and twenty-five killed and nine hundred and eighteen wounded." * * *

CCXI. *Report on the Casualties of the Second Division of the Left Wing of the Army of the Cumberland at the Battle of Murfreesboro'.* By SURGEON M. G. SHERMAN, 9th Indiana Volunteers, Acting Medical Director.

"SIR: As acting medical director of your division, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of casualties in the several days' battle before Murfreesboro'. In the first brigade there were forty-three killed and one hundred and eighty-five wounded; in the second brigade fifty were killed and two hundred and ninety-two wounded, and in the third brigade eighty-nine were killed and four hundred and eighty-four wounded; making a total loss in killed and wounded of eleven hundred and forty-three men. From the fact that our hospital was nearer the battle-field than any other, we were, during the fight, necessarily crowded with the wounded from other divisions, making our duties very responsible and laborious, and I cannot, in justice, submit this report without making honorable mention of all the medical officers of your division. They have shown themselves equal to their responsible duties, and have been untiring in their efforts both day and night to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded who have come under their notice, and more especially would I make honorable mention of Surgeon James B. Armstrong, 31st Indiana Volunteers, of the 1st brigade, and Surgeon Silas H. Kersey, 36th Indiana Volunteers, of the 3d brigade, who were selected as operating surgeons, and they have proved themselves abundantly competent for the task, and have not allowed themselves one moment's rest while the suffering needed their attention. Their devotion to their suffering fellow soldiers should win for them the esteem and unbounded confidence of all who know them.

Very respectfully,

M. G. SHERMAN,

Surgeon 9th Indiana Volunteers, Medical Director.

General J. M. PALMER, U. S. V."

CCXII. *Extracts from a Report on the Surgery in the Fourteenth Army Corps after the Battle of Murfreesboro'.* By Surgeon C. J. WALTON, 21st Kentucky Volunteers.

* * * "Amputation of the thigh was performed seven times, in no case above the middle third. Three of the seven patients died within a week after the operations. Each of these fatal cases was in bad condition for the operation, the leg and knee of each being very much swollen, and presenting an erysipelatous blush. In one, a conical musket ball was lodged in the popliteal space; in another, there was a large collection of fluid in the knee joint; in the third, mortification was threatened. * * * Amputation of the leg in the upper third was performed in four cases, with two deaths. One died on the third day after the operation, not having recovered fully from the shock of the wound. His foot was torn off by a shell, and the tibia and fibula laid bare for two-thirds of their length. The other died on the seventh day from tetanus. Amputation of the arm was performed in two instances; one in the lower, and the other in the upper third. In the fatal case, there was a very severe wound in the right cheek, jaw, and neck. There was one amputation of the fore-arm at the middle, which was successful. The stump became erysipelatous about the fourth day, but this complication disappeared under the use of a saturnine lotion. Excision of the humerus was performed in seven cases. Two terminated fatally. The first was the case of a captured officer, wounded by a ball passing through both thighs and the scrotum; a ball had also passed through the neck wounding the œsophagus. He would probably have died from his wounds had his arm not been injured. The other was a most unpromising case, that of a man who had been wounded five days previously. The wound, a ghastly one, produced by a shell, involved the greater part of the shoulder, lacerating the pectoralis major muscle, comminuting the head of the humerus and glenoid cavity and acromion process of the scapula, laying open the back part of the shoulder, and producing a transverse fracture of the humerus at the junction of the upper with the middle third. The upper part of the humerus was softened and loosely attached. We removed it and the fragments about the joint. The parts were brought together with sutures and adhesive strips. A bandage was then applied, making a fair looking wound. He seemed comfortable for three days, when pyæmia set in. He died on the seventh day from the operation. Although much reduced when I first saw him, nature was making an effort to repair the injury, and had he been timely operated upon, he might have been saved. In our excisions we removed primary sequestra. * * * Sharp points of the bones were removed with the saw or the bone forceps. The parts were neatly brought together with sutures, and the bandage coaptating the ends of the bones as nearly as practicable. Resection of the metacarpal bones was performed in several cases, but with what success I do not know. * * * My assistants performed some of the operations. I was assisted by my friends, Surgeon T. G. Hickman, 8th Tennessee Cavalry, Surgeon W. B. Cary, Surgeon W. G. Workman and Surgeon J. M. Henderson. * * * To Surgeon Hickman I entrusted the chloroform, which he administered with skill and caution. Each of my assistants did his duty in a becoming manner. We administered chloroform in every painful operation, but did not keep the patients under its influence longer than was absolutely necessary, withdrawing it as soon as the cutting was completed. It was administered in the examination of three wounds only, all others being examined without it. While I could not dispense with chloroform, I must protest against the extravagant and indiscreet use of it. * * * In no case were we displeased with its effects. I must be pardoned for stating that the chaplain of the 21st Kentucky Volunteers, T. M. Gunn, rendered the most efficient service during our arduous labors, and that too much praise cannot be awarded to Thomas J. Scott, hospital steward of the 21st Kentucky Volunteers, for his vigilance and activity in providing for the comfort of the wounded." * * *

CCXIII. *Extract from a Report of Casualties in the Right Wing of the Fourteenth Army Corps at Murfreesboro'.* By Surgeon C. McDERMONT, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "Throughout the protracted struggle the surgeons exerted their utmost energies in alleviating the suffering of the wounded. When, on the second day of the battle, it became evident that our hospitals would fall into possession of the enemy, I directed a sufficient number of medical officers and attendants to remain in charge, and, under no circumstances, to desert the wounded. They were exposed to much danger as the contending armies swept past, but remained faithfully at their posts, and were unceasing in their attention to the wounded during the three days that elapsed before the hospitals were recovered. The enemy took a large portion of their medical and hospital supplies, instruments, and dressings and bedding. The families near our lines showed much kind attention to our wounded, and no violence was experienced at the hands of the Confederate soldiers. I can bear testimony to the efficiency and self-denial of the medical officers of the Fourteenth Corps. During a week of hardships and exposure they labored day and night regardless of their own safety and comfort, and anxious only for the well being of the wounded under their care. The casualties in the right wing amounted to six hundred and eight killed, and two thousand six hundred and forty-seven wounded." * * *

CCXIV. *Extracts from a Medical Report on the Murfreesboro' Campaign.* By Surgeon S. O. HIMOE, 15th Wisconsin Volunteers.

* * * "This regiment left Louisville on October 1, 1862, and participated in the campaign in Kentucky during that month, under the command of General Buell, being continually on the march. * * * We suffered comparatively little from disease, there being only a few cases of diarrhoea and intermittent fever. During November and December, the regiment was most of the time in camp, in the vicinity of Nashville, with good shelter, food, and water. A few cases of diarrhoea, contracted during the campaign in Kentucky, having become chronic and resulting in serious organic lesions, died, and the remainder yielded readily to the use of laxatives and anodynes. The periodic fevers prevailing at the same time were readily cured by the usual remedies. On December 30th, we met the enemy at Stone's River, about four miles from Murfreesboro'. We had heavy skirmishing during the afternoon of that day, and we lost five men killed and nineteen wounded. The latter were conveyed to the house of Mr. Grisson, about three-fourths of a mile in the rear, and properly cared for." * * *

CCXV. *Extracts from a Report on the Medical Purveying at the Battle of Murfreesboro'.*
By Assistant Surgeon H. C. BARRELL, 27th Illinois Volunteers.

* * * "I will briefly narrate a few of the occurrences that came under my personal observation during the battle of Stone's River. I will premise with a short explanatory statement. I was detached from my regiment, December 9, 1862, as medical purveyor for General G. H. Thomas's corps, by order of Surgeon R. Murray, U. S. A., and had just returned from Louisville, where I had procured a large supply of medical and hospital stores. These were to be used only in the event of battle, or in any pressing emergency, and were to accompany the army in its advance, thus insuring at all times a sufficient amount of medical supplies to meet any demand. The wants of the army being so great, and transportation limited, it was with extreme difficulty and only after protracted delay that I was able to obtain the necessary wagons. I left Nashville on Tuesday night, December 30th, with eleven wagon-loads of supplies. General Mitchell sent with the train the 10th Michigan Volunteers, and on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, we arrived within a few miles of the scene of action. There was great confusion consequent upon the repulse of our right wing and the frequent attacks of the rebel cavalry in the rear, and I found it impossible to proceed further with the train. The road was completely blocked by wagons returning to Nashville, and among them a great many ambulances, which the drivers, either through misapprehension of orders or through cowardice, had turned in that direction, thus depriving the wounded of their much needed services. A great many of these wagons were burned, and in many of them all of the three-months' medical supply of a regiment. Nearly all of the stores of the medical purveyor of the right wing had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and my arrival was most opportune. * * At Lavergne, a small town half way between Nashville and Murfreesboro', many of the subsistence trains were destroyed, and the army was suffering severely in consequence. The scarcity of food was so great that during the battle, in some of the regiments, the men ate the flesh of mules slain in action. * * Thursday morning I commenced issuing medicines and stores; but, as the hospital at which I was stationed was not considered perfectly safe from the enemy's attacks, it was deemed prudent not to remove any thing from the wagons, and in fact it was necessary twice during the day to retire further within the lines. * * In the evening the supplies were unloaded, and from that time till a few days after our occupation of Murfreesboro' I was constantly busied in issuing supplies. The amount of nourishment for the wounded was limited. * * The concentrated beef was used very largely, and was much sought after. The supply of milk was chiefly that known as solidified or granulated, as prepared in Dutchess County, New York, and was not much liked. The concentrated milk prepared by Borden was much preferred by medical officers. On arriving in Murfreesboro' we found the public and many of the private houses occupied by the enemy's wounded, which, in their hasty retreat, they were compelled to leave. They were almost destitute of medicines, and to keep them supplied I drew very largely upon our stores. There was a great scarcity of stimulants among them, and it was necessary to issue a great amount from our depot. The town being so crowded, it was found necessary to transport a great number of the wounded to Nashville, where, in the commodious hospitals of that city, they could receive the necessary attention. From the crowded condition of the hospitals and the impossibility of completely isolating such cases, erysipelas and hospital gangrene soon occurred, and there was considerable mortality from these causes. I do not think the bromine treatment was adopted until the arrival of Surgeon B. Woodward, 22d Illinois Volunteers, from Louisville. He had used it largely and with unprecedented success. Very few cases of tetanus occurred notwithstanding the great number of the wounded and their exposure to the inclemency of the weather. I was informed by Surgeon J. F. Finley, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, who had charge of one of the largest of the field hospitals, that, contrary to the usual opinion, more tetanus occurred in the house than in the tented portion of the hospital. In my position as purveyor, requiring my presence with my stores, constantly issuing supplies, I had, necessarily, limited opportunities for professional observation, both as regards operations in the field and subsequent hospital treatment." * * *

CCXVI. *Report on the Operations of the Medical Department at the Battle of Chickamauga.*
By Surgeon G. PERIN, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, February 25, 1864.

"SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a nominal list of the wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, together with reports from the medical directors of the corps and divisions, giving brief accounts of such points as relate to the operations of the medical department. In this place I would beg leave to review briefly the medical history of the movement which led to the great battle of Chickamauga, as well as to add some further details of what occurred during and subsequent to that event. Soon after joining this army in February, 1863, my attention was directed first to the diet of the men, the method of cooking, etc., which resulted in the publication of Department General Order No. 76. The medical officers generally took a great interest in this matter, and I may safely say the health of the command was much improved in consequence. While this subject was receiving the attention it deserved, a large tent hospital was established near the railroad, on the bank of Stone's River, of capacity sufficient to accommodate fifteen hundred patients. This hospital was provided, as far as practicable, with movable furniture, such as light cots of the Chicago pattern, bed-sacks, camp kettles, etc. As soon as the tents were erected, patients were sent to that point instead of to the hospitals in the town of Murfreesboro'. A large garden was planted near the field hospital, which soon afforded an abundant supply of vegetables. Ambulance trains were organized in accordance with the provisions of Department General Order No. 41, and subsequently modified by paragraph one, Department General Order No. 26, series 1863. I will remark, in this connection, that the ambulance trains were generally well served in this organization; but there were grave defects, among which I may mention that the ambulance master was not a commissioned officer, and could not exercise the authority necessary to secure efficiency; next, there were no men detailed to assist in placing the wounded in or taking them out of the ambulances. The ambulances were receipted for and held under the control of the quartermaster's

department. The regimental ambulances were found to be almost useless for general service in transporting wounded, because they were used as carriages and for transporting personal baggage and other freights, so that, when required for legitimate use, they were either out of order or the animals were broken down. So seriously were these defects experienced, that I recommended for adoption the plan of an ambulance corps and train arranged upon the same basis as that in use in the army of the Potomac. See Department General Order No 2, current series. In the month of May and early in June the regiments drew supplies for three months. Reserve supplies were also provided for each army corps, consisting mostly of those articles required for the treatment of wounded men and a reserve supply of hospital tents. Each regiment was allowed a hospital tent. During the month of May, the sick were sent to Nashville as fast as a due regard to their welfare would permit, so that by the time the army was ready to make the advance, there was enough room in the various hospitals at Murfreesboro' to accommodate all that could not march. The buildings used as hospitals in the town were vacated first that they might be thoroughly aired and purified by whitewashing. These buildings were not reoccupied until the wounded brought from the battle-fields of the Gaps were placed in them. The medical officers, after the experience of Shiloh, Perryville, and Stone's River, were alive to the necessity of thorough organization, and cheerfully acquiesced in the adoption of the plan proposed in Circular No. 4 from the Surgeon General's Office. The command, prior to setting out on the campaign, was in fair health, the sickness being but five per centum. This rate remained about the same until the men were able to procure blackberries, which were very abundant, and green corn, when it diminished to about four per cent., and continued at that rate until after the battle of Chickamauga. When the army marched from Murfreesboro' on June 24th, everything that related to preparations in the medical department for a vigorous campaign was in readiness and as complete in appointment as could be desired. Skirmishing with the enemy was quite brisk at Hoover's and Liberty Gaps, June 25th and 26th. As the result of these encounters, together with the subsequent pursuit of the enemy as far as the foot of the Cumberland chain of mountains, about four hundred wounded had to be provided for; these were mostly sent to Murfreesboro'. At Tullahoma a number of tents abandoned by the enemy were erected for men broken down on the march, and a building constructed for a hotel, of capacity sufficient for one hundred beds, was opened as a hospital. Four hospital tents were erected in the hospital yard for wounded men. A few days after the occupancy of Tullahoma the railroad was repaired, and such of the sick and wounded as could bear removal were sent to the rear. As the Twenty-first Corps occupied the line of the railway to McMinnville, I directed Surgeon A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., medical director, to open temporary hospitals at Manchester and at McMinnville, making use of his reserve supplies for this purpose. The Fourteenth Corps established itself at Decherd, at the same time occupying the town of Winchester. A few

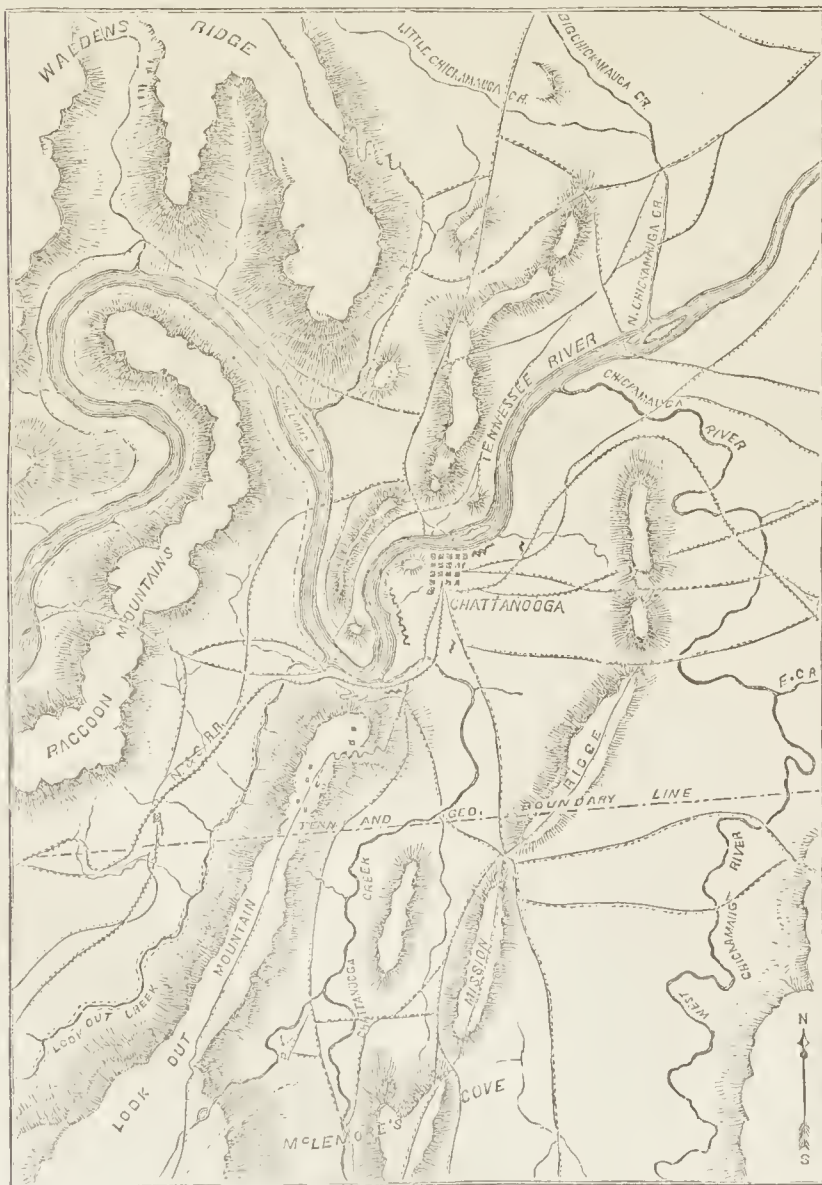


FIG. 10. Topography of the Region about Chattanooga.

effort to familiarize myself with the topography and resources of the

hospital tents were erected at Winchester, and a church and school-house were occupied as temporary hospitals. A division of the Twentieth Corps was pushed forward on the line of the railroad, the advance occupying Stevenson, about July 25th. In order to insure ample hospital accommodations, as well as to be prepared for a general advance, I directed that half of the field hospital at Murfreesboro' be brought to Cowan, a small town at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains. This was accomplished, and the hospital made ready for the reception of patients several days before the army crossed the mountain. As soon as the army took up its march for the valley of the Tennessee River, I directed the remainder of the Murfreesboro' field hospital to be transferred to Stevenson, Alabama; and upon the occupancy of Bridgeport, Alabama, I directed that a small tent hospital be established at that point also. During these movements the hospital train was running regularly to Nashville, where all proper cases for hospital treatment that could bear removal were sent. The tent hospitals were thus kept comparatively empty until the order was given to march. The supplies for these hospitals were brought from Nashville and Murfreesboro', leaving the reserve supplies for the corps almost untouched. Nothing of special interest transpired while the army lay on the north side of the river. A slight increase of the malarial diseases was observed, but not enough to excite apprehension. By the 25th of August every preparation had been made for an advance upon Chattanooga. The field hospitals at Stevenson and Bridgeport were in readiness for the reception of patients, though not as complete in appointments as was desirable. During the first days of September the army crossed the river, and passed over Sand Mountain into Lookout Valley. This movement was attended with but few casualties. After the passage of the Tennessee River, a collision with the enemy was to be looked for any day, and I made every effort to familiarize myself with the topography and resources of the country. As a great struggle was anticipated, food for

the wounded and an easy way to the rear were the main points to be kept in view. During the few days the army lay in Lookout Valley, there was comparatively no sickness. It was not considered necessary to make any depot. The few cases of sickness that occurred were sent to Stevenson, Alabama, by the returning supply train. When the heads of our columns penetrated the gaps in Lookout Mountain, the enemy hastily evacuated Chattanooga, and, on September 9th, the Twenty-first Corps occupied it. As soon as I learned this fact, I made immediate disposition to have supplies forwarded, and such buildings as were suitable for hospitals prepared for the reception of patients. Surgeon I. Moses, U. S. V., was relieved from duty at Murfreesboro' to superintend this work. By reference to his accompanying report a more detailed account of the preparations made will be found. By the 13th the army had crossed Lookout Mountain, and the advance had felt the enemy in several skirmishes. As the presence of the enemy in force was well established, dispositions to concentrate our army were made. It was soon discovered that the main body of the enemy was moving down the valley of the Chickamauga toward Rossville. The ridge that divides the valley of Chickamauga from that of Chattanooga was traversed in several places by wagon roads. It was by these roads that our wounded must be conveyed to the rear. The wagon road down the Chickamauga Valley was near the base of this ridge, on the south side, where there were but few springs. As every indication pointed to a conflict on the north side of the creek, our wounded were to be provided for at these springs, or taken over Mission Ridge into Chattanooga Valley. After consultation with the general commanding, I selected Crawfish Spring as the main depot for the wounded. Division hospitals for the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps, together with two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps, were accordingly established at that point. On the 19th, as the battle progressed, the army moved down the valley of the Chickamauga, so that when night closed it was about four miles distant from the hospitals, and the only road to the latter was the one spoken of at the south base of Mission Ridge. This movement made the removal of the wounded a task of considerable magnitude, as our loss in wounded on Saturday afternoon was very severe, being, as nearly as I could estimate, about four thousand five hundred. The ambulance trains were worked very steadily until midnight, when almost all of the wounded accessible had been removed and placed in the hospitals, or in groups around, adjacent. Every effort was made to place the men under shelter, but particularly to provide them with covering, as the night was cold. When this could not be done, the men were arranged in rows near each other, and lines of camp-fires were built at their feet. The medical officers continued their attentions to the relief of the immediate wants of the wounded, and to the performance of such operations as admitted of no delay, until exhaustion and the lateness of the hour warned them that a little rest was necessary to prepare them for the next day's work. On the morning of the 20th, the movement of the army to the left continued. Our hospitals to the right becoming more distant, and communication with them precarious, it was deemed best to establish small depots immediately in rear of the left wing as soon as the right gave way. Communication with Crawfish Spring, the main hospital depot, was cut off; the position, too, was becoming quite unsafe, when Surgeon Phelps, medical director of the Twenty-first Corps, and Surgeons Waterman and Griffiths, surgeons-in-chief of the 1st and 3d divisions of the Twentieth Corps, appreciating the danger, availed themselves of the empty supply trains parked at that point, to send the wounded across Mission Ridge and, by the Chattanooga Valley road, to Chattanooga.

In this place, I take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance of Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, chief quartermaster Twentieth Corps, and of Captain Leach, commissary of subsistence. Although these officers labored faithfully to remove all the wounded from Crawfish Spring, it was found impracticable. Medical officers were, therefore, detailed to remain, and provisions were distributed in such manner as to insure them for the benefit of the patients during the confusion that must result immediately after a battle. The wounded at the hospitals on the left were detained only long enough to perform such operations as admitted of no delay, and were then sent to the rear by the Rossville road. About one thousand five hundred of the graver cases were left on this part of the field. From the best information I can procure, I should estimate the total number of wounded left upon the field to be about two thousand five hundred. Great care was taken by surgeons-in-chief of divisions to detail medical officers with the necessary dressings, medicines, etc., to remain, and provisions were usually divided out among the men to prevent any possible suffering from hunger. In the retreat, every vehicle, baggage wagon, and supply train, as well as the ambulances, were filled with wounded. Great numbers who were able to walk found their way on foot to the north side of the Tennessee River, and continued their journey toward Bridgeport. The graver cases were removed from the ambulances and wagons and placed in hospitals at Chattanooga, while the others were taken to Bridgeport and Stevenson. A tent hospital sufficiently large for one thousand five hundred patients, was established on the 21st and 22d, at Stringer's Spring, on the north side of the river and about two miles distant. Ambulances were sent out on the Bridgeport road, to take up and bring back the wounded who had undertaken the journey to Bridgeport on foot, and had fallen by the wayside. By the evening of the 23d, the wounded not sent to the rear were provided for and received professional attention. It has been a cause of great regret that, in the confusion of the retreat, primary operations could not be performed to the extent desired; thus many cases of injuries of the knee and ankle joints subsequently proved fatal that might have been saved by timely amputation. As soon as the army had taken up its position in front of Chattanooga, and order was restored, the commanding general sent a flag of truce with propositions for the recovery of our wounded left upon the field. One thousand seven hundred and forty were thus restored to our care. They were, of course, the graver cases, and, as timely preparations had been made for their reception, they were soon as comfortable as circumstances would admit. It may be mentioned here that, upon the occupancy of the town, over two hundred bales of cotton were found secreted in various places, which were seized, carefully guarded, and reserved for mattresses. Had it not been for this fortunate circumstance the sufferings of our wounded men would have been much greater, as it was impossible to procure straw, and the supply of blankets was limited. About one hundred and fifty upholsterers, tailors, and saddlers were detailed to make mattresses, so that by the tenth day every severely wounded man was provided with a comfortable bed. The ambulance trains were busily employed transporting such cases as could bear transportation to Bridgeport until the autumnal rains rendered the roads impassable. The policy of sending patients to the rear, when they could only be transported over a rough, circuitous and mountainous road, necessarily subjecting them to more or less pain, was dictated by necessity, for if the army maintained its position it was evident that the wounded must suffer from want of proper diet; while, on the other hand, if the town was abandoned they must fall into the hands of the enemy. This view was, unfortunately, too well verified by

subsequent events; for, as the roads became more and more difficult by reason of the rains, only those subsistence stores that were absolutely essential could be brought, and even these were soon reduced in quantity far below the standard ration. The country on the north side of the river was gleaned of everything in the way of vegetables. Every effort was made to secure to the wounded enough food from the regular ration, including soft bread; but in the absence of vegetables and other delicacies, they exhibited but too plainly the sad evidences of deficient nutrition superadded to the deficiency of proper food. A want of fuel was also felt during the latter part of October and all of November. It was very discouraging to the medical attendants to witness the gradual but certain decline of patients who should have recovered, while they felt themselves powerless to apply the proper remedy. Partial relief from this condition of affairs was afforded, after the battle of Wauhatchie, which opened a new and shorter route to the base of supply. A few days after this battle, the small steamer Paint Rock passed the enemy's batteries successfully, and we were enabled to resume the transfer of patients to the rear. At Kelly's Ferry, a point ten miles distant, where the boats discharged their freights, a few hospital tents were erected and other preparations made for the care of the wounded in transit. Patients were sent in ambulances from the hospitals in town, as well as Stringer's Spring, to this point as rapidly as circumstances would admit, the roads being bad, and the weather very rainy and cold. The patients were also exposed while going from Kelly's Ferry to Bridgeport, for the boats were small, with open decks, having been hastily constructed for carrying freight only. Yet painful as it was, it appeared necessary to send men exposed in this manner, in order to make room for the care of others. It was evident that a struggle for the possession of Lookout Mountain, and the recovery of our line of railroad communication with the rear was at hand. With our limited means for the care of many wounded the approaching conflict was viewed with much anxiety, and every preparation must be made that circumstances would admit. By November 24th, the number in the various hospitals was reduced to about four hundred and fifty. When it is remembered that the battle of Chickamauga was fought at a long distance from the base of supply, in a region already gleaned of resources and difficult of access, that it was lost, and that the army was subsequently cooped up with but one outlet by a circuitous and difficult route of fifty miles in length, it may be safely asserted that the obstacles to be overcome in the successful care and treatment of wounded were more formidable in this than any other of the great battles of the war. An indulgent criticism may, therefore, be fairly claimed when reviewing the results of treatment. The wounds received were inflicted by a variety of missiles, but those from the rifle-musket ball were, perhaps, more numerous, in proportion, than usual for so great a battle. The ground on which the battle was fought being undulating and thickly timbered, was therefore unfavorable for the use of artillery. I can bear testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the medical staff during this trying battle. While it is a difficult task to take care of the wounded of a victorious army, it is doubly so of one obliged to retreat. To Surgeons F. H. Gross, U. S. V., medical director of the Fourteenth Corps, A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., medical director of the Twenty-first Corps, and J. Perkins, 10th Kentucky Volunteers, medical director of the Twentieth Corps, great credit is due for their efficiency and untiring devotion to their duties during the whole campaign. I would respectfully invite attention to their reports herewith transmitted, as well as to the reports from the surgeons of the various divisions. I will here mention that the wounded sent to the rear were provided for in a proper manner under the direction of Surgeon A. H. Thurston, U. S. V., assistant medical director at Nashville. I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Assistant Surgeon Dallas Bache, U. S. A., assistant medical director, for most valuable assistance upon the field and in the duties of this office. Surgeon H. H. Seys, 15th Ohio Volunteers, medical inspector, was attentive and faithful in his duties. The purveying department has been conducted in a most able and satisfactory manner by Surgeon Robert Fletcher, 1st Ohio Volunteers, now surgeon U. S. V. This report has been unavoidably delayed because the wounded were sent to the rear in such a rapid and irregular manner as to preclude the possibility of taking lists until the men arrived at the hospitals on the route. The reports taken in hospitals have been diligently compared with regimental returns, and the enclosed list is believed to be nearly if not quite correct. No little embarrassment has been experienced from the destruction of all the records of this office by the Confederate General T. Wheeler, during his attack on our train in the Sequatchie Valley in the early part of October.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. PERIN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

To the SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*"

CCXVII. *Report on the Operations of the Medical Staff of the Fourteenth Army Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon F. H. GROSS, U. S. Volunteers.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report, as regards the medical and hospital supplies, the means of transportation of the sick and wounded, and the general transactions of the medical department of the Fourteenth Corps since its passage of the Tennessee River up to the time of reaching Chattanooga. The regiments and batteries were all abundantly supplied with medicines and surgical instruments. The latter having, previous to our march, been thoroughly inspected and repaired by an expert. Aside from the usual regimental supplies which are transported in the hospital wagons and accompany the regiments, we were provided with a reserve supply consisting of hospital tents, blankets, sheets, hair pillows, shirts, drawers, bed sacks, surgical instruments, bandages, lint, mess chests, including cooking utensils, concentrated milk and beef, liquor, chloroform, and such other medicines, surgical apparatus and hospital stores as experience has taught to be most needed and useful in emergencies in the field. These supplies were in possession of the medical purveyor of the corps subject to my order; they were transported in a train of fifteen army wagons. Since our advance from Murfreesboro' in June last, these supplies had been drawn upon, but were still deemed ample in quantity. The four divisions of the corps were each provided with a train of thirty light two-horse ambulances, all in good condition, under the general control of the corps and division medical directors. In addition to these, each regiment and battery had one ambulance permanently attached to it, which was usually driven in the rear of such commands. This arrangement of our ambulances has operated more satisfactorily than any other that has yet been tried in this army. Before the command entered upon the march, it was directed that all men who were sick, and who, in the judgment of the medical officers, would not be able to endure the fatigues of the campaign, should be sent to the general field hospital at

Stevenson. The first division crossed the river at Bridgeport on September 4th, and on the 7th reached the valley between Raccoon and Lookout Mountains, where it remained in camp for two days. The march was continued on the 10th, crossing Lookout Mountain and encamping in McLamore's Cove. On the 11th, it was ordered to close upon the 2d division, which had crossed the river at Caperton's Ferry on or about the 1st of September, and had continued its march in advance of the 1st division without interruption, until it reached a point near Dug Gap in Pigeon Ridge, where the enemy was encountered. About seven o'clock A. M. on the 11th, the 1st division closed up on the 2d, and shortly before noon skirmishing began. Surgeons S. Marks, and R. G. Bogue, the respective surgeons-in-chief of the 1st and 2d divisions, established the hospital at Mrs. Davis's house in the rear of the line of battle. Eight or ten wounded had been brought in, when it was noticed that our forces began to retire. The wounded were promptly removed by ambulances, first to Bailey's Cross Roads, and finally to Stevens's house at the foot of Lookout Mountain, near Stevens's Gap; no wounded were left upon the field. The casualties of the affair were as follows: 1st division, two killed and five wounded; 2d division, nine killed and twenty-two wounded; total, eleven killed and twenty-seven wounded. The wounded were well cared for at this temporary hospital, and on the 16th, after consulting the general commanding the corps, I directed the wounded, and those of the sick who were hospital cases, to be sent to Chattanooga by the Chattanooga Valley road. A medical officer and a number of nurses were detailed to accompany this train. I regret to say that up to this time two of the wounded had died, three were so seriously injured as not to be transportable, and by the direction of the medical director of the 2d division, a medical officer was detailed to remain and take care of them. The 3d division moved from the mouth of Battle Creek and effected the passage of the Tennessee River by the evening of September 3d, with the loss of three men by drowning. This command also crossed Raccoon and Lookout Mountains, reaching the southeast side of the latter on the forenoon of the 13th without any casualty. The 4th division having crossed the river at Shellmound, marched over the above mentioned mountains and arrived at McLamore's Cove about the same time with the division last referred to. I regret to say that the surgeon-in-chief Surgeon O. Q. Herrick, 34th Illinois Volunteers, and the brigade surgeons of the command, who were subsequently captured at the battle of Chickamauga, still remain in the hands of the enemy, preventing me in a great measure from furnishing an account of those incidents of the march that might be of interest to our branch of the service. Without having been furnished with the particulars, I respectfully refer to an encounter with the enemy which took place on September 11th and 12th, in which the 17th and 72d Indiana and 92d Illinois Volunteers were engaged, and sustained the loss of eight killed and nineteen wounded. Our forces were heavily pressed by the rebels, and as soon as the wounded were removed they were sent to Chattanooga for treatment. The manner in which both officers and men accomplished the laborious and fatiguing marches over the rough mountains, with a frequent scarcity of water, and through the dusty valley roads of this sandy region, where the atmosphere about the moving columns was at times almost suffocating, has demonstrated in a marvellous degree, the powers of endurance of our troops. On September 17th, the command commenced moving toward the left and continued marching in that direction, when, early on the morning of the 19th, it was discovered that the enemy confronted us. Our troops were rapidly placed in line of battle on the grounds now known as the Chickamauga battle-field; the second division, however, had been left at a point near Crawfish Spring, about four and one-half miles distant to the right. On the morning of the 19th, one brigade of this division became engaged with the enemy at that point. The wounded of this affair were conveyed to hospitals which were about being established in that vicinity. Upon information received from Assistant Surgeon D. Bache, U. S. A., assistant medical director department of the Cumberland, that Crawfish Spring was intended for the principal depot for the reception of the wounded, the directors of the 2d and 4th divisions of this corps at once commenced establishing their division hospitals at that place, making use of the regimental hospital supplies for that purpose. Along the line of battle previously referred to, the engagement had commenced, and the wounded were being rapidly removed from the field and conveyed to the hospitals. When it was discovered at Crawfish Spring that the fighting bore toward the left, an attempt was made to move the 4th division hospital nearer to the line of battle. The troops on the right, however, began to fall back, planting a battery in the vicinity of the new site for this hospital, and consequently compelling the surgeons to remove again to Crawfish Spring. The hospital of the 1st division was established on the morning of the 19th at Dyer's house, which at that time was located in the rear of the right of this corps. A fine spring, a number of out-buildings, and plenty of straw near by, rendered this a desirable locality for hospital purposes. Shortly before noon it was found necessary, on account of the large number of wounded at this place, to pitch the hospital tents. Everything went on quite well until about five o'clock P. M., when our troops began to fall back in that direction, and soon the enemy's grape and canister were being thrown in and around the hospital, making the locality entirely unsafe for the wounded. Orders were received from the medical director of the department to remove the wounded to Crawfish Spring. Our forces having repulsed the enemy from Dyer's house the surgeons were enabled to return to their duty. On the morning of the 20th, about forty wounded were still at this place, which it soon became necessary to abandon. Surgeon J. R. Reeve, 78th Ohio Volunteers, who had been placed in charge of this hospital, succeeded, with the medical officers under him, in removing all the wounded and property except the hospital tent of the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers. By ten o'clock they were on the way to Chattanooga. The 3d division became engaged with the enemy early on the 19th. The hospital was located in the grounds at Cloud's house, in the rear and between one and two miles to the left of the point where the fighting first commenced, and on the direct road to Rossville. The wounded from various divisions, including a large number of those of the enemy, were accumulating at this hospital, and before night the number reached near one thousand. Straw was brought for bedding, and hot coffee and soup served, and fires built as near as practicable to the wounded for their protection from the cold of the night air. I remained here until the next morning, and continued operating, with the medical officers present, on such cases as imperatively demanded it, until the lowness of the temperature caused us to discontinue for the night. During the next morning, I returned to headquarters on the field, and while there this hospital became cut off by the enemy. I was unable either to reach it myself or to get a messenger through. Surgeon M. C. Tollman, 2d Minnesota Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of the 3d division, reports, that while on that forenoon the medical officers were engaged with the wounded, a furious cannonade opened upon them, slightly injuring several men and killing a wounded officer. Those who were able to walk were started on foot, and all available ambulances and wagons were loaded with wounded and started for Rossville, distant about four miles to the left and toward Chattanooga. About sixty non-transportable cases were left, and in all probability more of our wounded would subsequently reach this point. Three

medical officers were detailed to remain. The regimental hospital tents, and tents of the medical officers of this division, together with a portion of the regimental supplies, fell into the hands of the enemy. During the forenoon of the 20th, I endeavored, in company with the medical director of General Cook's corps, to reach the hospitals at Crawfish Spring; we were soon met, however, by the enemy's skirmishers and compelled to return. About noon we noticed numerous wagons and ambulances moving on the roads to the rear; subsequently large numbers of troops from the right and centre were also moving in that direction. The ambulances were mostly loaded with wounded. We directed them to move to Chattanooga via Rossville. I had directed the medical purveyor of the corps, Surgeon H. C. Barrell, 38th Illinois Volunteers, on the evening of the 19th, to bring up the reserve supplies on the road leading from Rossville to the 3d division hospital at Cloud's house, believing this to be the most suitable locality, from the knowledge I possessed of the country, at which to collect the larger number of wounded on account of the direct communication by good roads with Chattanooga. On the morning of the 20th, I sent a message to Surgeon Barrell, informing him that the 3d division hospital had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and directing him to take the Dry Valley road, which it appears he had already done. Being met by retreating troops and wagons, it was deemed prudent to halt this train of supplies, which was thus saved and subsequently taken to Chattanooga, where by order of the medical director of the department they were issued to the hospitals at this place and served a good purpose. During the latter part of the afternoon, the wounded from the left, where the battle was still raging, crowded the road leading from McDaniel's house to the Dry Valley road. Many were conveyed in ambulances, and hundreds of the slightly injured who were able to walk or be led by their comrades, moved along on foot. After nightfall the command retired upon Rossville. The wounded continued to move to the rear nearly all night. On Monday morning the 21st, ambulances were driven as far front as it was safe for them to go, and gathered up such wounded as had not been removed in that vicinity during the night. A large number, still at Rossville that morning, was also sent to the rear. A new line of battle was formed at the latter place. We suffered but little here, and the very small number of injured were all brought away. Aside from the hospital arrangements which had been made by the medical director of the department previous to our reaching Chattanooga before daybreak on Tuesday morning, a general field hospital was about being established on the opposite side of the river. I was permitted, at my request, by the department medical director, to appropriate a portion of this for a corps field hospital. It remained under my general superintendence, with Surgeon S. Marks, 10th Wisconsin Volunteers, in charge, until the 10th instant, when all hospitals of this character were consolidated into one general field hospital. It is the opinion generally of our surgeons that the wounded are doing remarkably well. I regret to say that nineteen of our medical officers, who remained at the captured hospitals, are still in the hands of the enemy, notwithstanding that our wounded have been paroled and brought within our lines. The following is a list of the names of these officers: Surgeons O. Q. Herrick, 34th Illinois Volunteers, C. N. Fowler, 105th Ohio Volunteers, J. L. Wooden, 68th Indiana Volunteers, J. R. Brelsford, 74th Ohio Volunteers, L. I. Dixon, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, C. S. Arthur, 75th Indiana Volunteers, Joseph Fithian, 18th Kentucky Volunteers, J. McCurdy, 11th Ohio Volunteers, and J. R. Reeves, 78th Ohio Volunteers. Assistant Surgeons W. B. Graham, 101st Indiana Volunteers, A. H. Shaffer, 75th Ohio Volunteers, N. H. Sidwell, 11th Ohio Volunteers, W. P. Hornbrook, 42d Indiana Volunteers, C. O. Wright, 35th Ohio Volunteers, J. C. Elliott, 18th Kentucky Volunteers, E. F. Purdum, 89th Ohio Volunteers, F. Corfe, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, D. D. Benedict, 17th Ohio Volunteers, and A. H. Landis, 35th Ohio Volunteers. I have been informed by Surgeon O. Q. Herrick, surgeon-in-chief 4th division, from the enemy's lines, that all the medical officers with him have been paroled to report to the commandant of the post at Atlanta, as soon as relieved from taking care of the United States sick and wounded prisoners. The conduct of the medical officers of this corps has, with few exceptions, been highly commendable. Special mentions have been made in division reports, which will be forwarded to Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., medical director of the department of the Cumberland. I refer especially to the services of the following: Surgeons S. Marks, 10th Wisconsin Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of the 1st division, R. G. Bogue, 19th Illinois Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of the 2d division, M. C. Tollman, 2d Minnesota Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of the 3d division, and O. Q. Herrick, 34th Illinois Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of the 4th division, and to the efficient medical purveyor of the corps, Surgeon H. C. Barrell, 38th Illinois Volunteers. Arrangements have been made to get an accurate list of the names of the wounded, including those sent to hospitals in the rear. When this has been accomplished in a satisfactory manner, a copy will be forwarded. At present I add only the following estimate of numbers: killed, seven hundred and five; wounded, three thousand five hundred and eight; total, four thousand two hundred and thirteen. It is believed by the division director of the 1st division that future information from those marked as missing, or other reports, will swell this estimate of wounded in that command. While attempting to reach the 3d division hospital on the morning of the 20th, in company with the topographical engineer, Captain Gaw, I received a slight wound in the neck by a musket ball, not disabling me, however, from duty.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. GROSS,

Surgeon U. S. V., Medical Director Fourteenth Army Corps.

To Major General G. H. THOMAS."

CCXVIII. *Extracts from a Report of the Wounded of the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon S. MARKS, 10th Wisconsin Volunteers.

* * * "The command left Bridgeport September 4th, and crossed the river, going into camp on the opposite side. There were fifty men left at Bridgeport, who were suffering from diarrhœa, intermittent, and remittent fever. Each regiment and battery in the division was supplied with one hospital wagon, under the immediate charge of the surgeon, and generally supplied with medicines and hospital stores. On September 5th, the command marched to the foot of Raccoon Mountain, a distance of about three miles, and, on September 6th, marched to the top of said mountain, a distance of five miles; on September 7th, marched into the valley between Raccoon and Lookout Mountain, a distance of twelve miles, and went into camp, where we remained two days. During our stay in this camp, one man from the 21st Wisconsin Volunteers was accidentally wounded, and was left at a private house with another sick man from the same regiment; also one other, who was left in the capacity of nurse.

On September 10th, we marched over Lookout Mountain, and encamped at the foot in McLamore's Cove. On September 11th, we were ordered to reinforce General Negley's command, which was some six miles distant from us, in the direction of Dug Gap, where he was confronted by the enemy. We left camp at five o'clock A. M., and joined him at seven. The two divisions were at once placed in line of battle, the ambulance train being parked in a secure place a short distance in the rear of the command. At eleven o'clock skirmishing commenced. I met Surgeon H. W. Boyce, 11th Wisconsin Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of General Negley's division, and we established the hospital for the two divisions at a Mrs. Davis's house, within three-quarters of a mile of our front, and had received some eight or ten wounded, when we discovered that our forces were falling back, and that our batteries were being planted around the house, making it unsafe for hospital purposes. We at once ordered up a sufficient number of ambulances to remove what wounded we had to the rear, and went back as far as Bailey's Cross Roads, where we placed our wounded in a house, but had not been there more than an hour before our forces were falling back past us, and we found it necessary to again remove our wounded further to the rear. We at once loaded them in ambulances, and went back to the foot of Lookout Mountain, and established our hospitals at a Mr. Stephens's house, where we cared for the wounded the best we could up to the 16th, when we were ordered to remove all transportable cases to Chattanooga, which was done as speedily as possible. I was obliged to leave one wounded man, and Surgeon Boyce also left two or three of his division, and a medical officer to attend to them, besides two nurses. The casualties in this division in the engagement of the eleventh were five wounded and two killed. On September 17th, we marched to Lee's Springs, and remained at that point until the evening of the 18th, when we received marching orders. We marched until five o'clock the next morning, the 19th, when the divisions parted, and were placed in line of battle. As it was said the enemy confronted us, and an engagement was imminent, I went in search of a place suitable to be used as a division hospital, and selected the house of Mrs. Gaines or Dyers as the most desirable place, as there was a fine spring of water and quite a number of buildings in which the wounded could be made comfortable; also plenty of straw in the vicinity. I had the out-buildings properly prepared for the reception of the wounded, and directed that two medical officers from each brigade remain on the field, while the remainder should report to the division hospital for duty. The operating staff was composed of Surgeons W. H. White, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers, W. Wagner, 24th Illinois Volunteers, and B. F. Miller, 2d Ohio Volunteers. Surgeon J. T. Reeves, 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, was placed in charge of the division hospital. I directed the hospital wagons to be parked near the hospital, and the ambulances in the woods, about eighty rods to the rear of the division. About ten o'clock the battle commenced, and the wounded were coming in quite rapidly. I think, however, we received more from Braman's division than from our own, as it seems the ambulance drivers of that division were not informed as to the location of their division hospital. About eleven o'clock I directed the hospital tent to be pitched near the hospital buildings, as they were becoming crowded. We continued to receive and care for the wounded until about five P. M., when our forces were driven back in the vicinity of the hospital, and in a few moments the enemy's grape and canister were being thrown in and around the hospital, making the location entirely unsafe for wounded. All that could walk were directed to fall back behind the bluff to a place of comparative safety, while the ambulances were filled as rapidly as possible with those unable to walk. At this time I received orders from Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., to send the wounded to Crawfish Spring, and accordingly the ambulances were sent that way. Fortunately our forces soon drove the enemy from the vicinity of the hospital, enabling our medical officers to return to their duties. The ambulances were kept moving all night, and not more than forty were left at the hospital on the morning of the 20th. On Sunday morning, quite a number of wounded were brought into the hospital, but the close proximity of the battle soon rendered its abandonment a necessity, when Surgeon J. T. Reeve, 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, with the medical officers under him, with great exertion succeeded in removing all the wounded, and all the hospital tents, except one belonging to the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had to be abandoned for want of transportation; and by ten o'clock they were on the way to Chattanooga. On the morning of the 20th, the hospital tent of the 19th U. S. Infantry, was burned by the explosion of a shell. During the engagement of the 20th, the wounded were sent to the rear as fast as possible, but many of the severer cases fell into the hands of the enemy, as our troops were constantly falling back. As the hospital at Mrs. Gaines's house was broken up, I did not detail any medical officers to remain, but regret to say that Surgeons J. T. Reeves, 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, and L. I. Dixon, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon F. Corfe, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, and Acting Assistant Surgeon G. Vartanyon were captured, and all but Dr. Vartanyon are in the hands of the enemy at the present time. On the evening of the 20th, our division fell back to Rossville, and remained at that place until the night of the 21st. During the 21st, it had some skirmishing, but no casualties in the division. On the night of the 21st, we were ordered to fall back to Chattanooga, where we arrived on the morning of the 22d of September. As our division fought mostly in the woods, but little cannon was used; consequently the majority of our men were wounded with musketry, although we have quite a number of cases severely wounded from round shot and shell. The casualties during the engagement are as follows: Killed, one hundred and fifty-four; wounded, six hundred and eighteen. It is presumed subsequent information will swell the list very much, as there are many men reported missing who are undoubtedly either killed or wounded. The conduct of the medical officers of the division, with a few exceptions, is commendable in the highest degree. Surgeon J. T. Reeves, 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, who had charge of the division hospital, and was untiring in his efforts to relieve the sufferings of the wounded, is entitled to especial credit for the manner in which he removed the wounded and hospital property under his charge. Surgeons B. F. Miller, 2d Ohio Volunteers, W. Wagner, 24th Illinois Volunteers, J. Carrey, 38th Indiana Volunteers, and L. I. Dixon, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, all behaved themselves in the most commendable manner, as did Assistant Surgeons W. H. White, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers, B. Mosemeier, 33d Ohio Volunteers, B. C. Brett, 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, H. Benson, 10th Wisconsin Volunteers, T. Wild, 24th Illinois Volunteers and Acting Assistant Surgeon Powers." * * *

CCXIX. *Extracts from a Report of the Wounded of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon R. G. BOGUE, 19th Illinois Volunteers.

* * * "September 1, 1863, the command was in camp on Crow Creek, near Stevenson, Alabama. On the evening of that day it received orders to march, to cross the Tennessee River near that point. Most of the sick in the division had been disposed of a few days previous by sending them to hospital at Stevenson; the few that remained were, on that day, transferred to hospital. I do not know the number thus disposed of, but the command was very well cleared of invalids. About sunset the command began crossing the river on the pontoon bridge at Caperton's Ferry, near Stevenson. With eleven regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery, were twenty-one medical officers besides myself, the remaining eight being either absent, sick, or on detached service. Each regiment and one of the batteries had an ambulance which followed its respective command; each was furnished with an hospital knapsack filled with medicines and dressings; each had four hand stretchers; each regiment had a hospital wagon which followed either in its rear, or those of the brigade together at the rear of the brigade; each regiment had a good supply of instruments, medicines, surgical dressings, etc., and a hospital tent. There was a division ambulance train of thirty ambulances, all in very good condition. These followed at the rear of the division, in advance of the ammunition trains. This was the order of the moving of ambulances and hospital wagons during the march. Our course of march was up the south or east bank of the river to opposite Bridgeport, when we crossed the Raccoon Mountain to the Lookout Valley, near Trenton, Tennessee. Here I took charge of a wounded man of the 39th Indiana Mounted Infantry, who had been wounded that day, the 4th. I am indebted to Assistant Surgeon C. F. Little, 19th Illinois Volunteers, who kindly cared for him until he could be properly disposed of. From here we moved up the valley to cross Lookout Mountain at Stevens's Gap. The evening of the 6th, while ascending the mountain, there was a slight skirmish in which one man of the 42d Indiana Volunteers was wounded. We crossed the mountain into McLamore's Cove or Chickamauga Valley, and on the 11th, near Dug Gap, the enemy was encountered, when a severe skirmish or small battle ensued, during which nine men were killed and twenty-two wounded. Here, at Davis's Cross Roads, in the house of Widow Davis, the wounded were cared for; but the command being obliged to fall back from the position, the wounded were moved back first to a point called Bailey's Cross Roads, then to the foot of the mountain to Stevens's house, at which place they were all cared for that night. The 1st division, Fourteenth Corps, being engaged with this, the operations of this day and the few following were made in concert with Surgeon S. Marks, 10th Wisconsin Volunteers, its surgeon-in-chief, to whom I am much indebted for advice and assistance. The wounded were cared for at Stevens's house until the 17th, when I received orders from Surgeon F. H. Gross, U. S. V., medical director, Fourteenth Corps, to send them with such sick as were hospital cases to Chattanooga, in ambulances. During the march, as cases of sick occurred they were taken into the ambulances of the division and transported, being mostly cared for by the surgeons of the regiments to which they belong, until at Stevens's Gap, where there had accumulated about forty cases. A medical officer was detailed to attend them, sheltering them in the ambulances which were parked in a little grove. On the morning of the 17th, complying with the above mentioned order, the wounded, twenty, and the sick, about forty cases, were started for Chattanooga for admittance to hospital at that place. Assistant Surgeon W. P. Hornbrook, 42d Indiana Volunteers, by my direction accompanied them, he was furnished beef essence and coffee sufficient to feed them one day, the time consumed in making the journey. Three nurses were sent with them. The sick and wounded of the 1st division were sent with this train. Up to this time two of the wounded men had died, and two were so feeble that it was thought best to leave them there rather than move them. The two of this division, with one from the 1st division, who were injured too severely to move, were left at Stevens's house, two nurses, one of each division, with food, medicines and dressings, sufficient for several days, (four or five,) were left in attendance. By my order, Assistant Surgeon H. S. Griswold, 11th Michigan Volunteers, remained or returned, for the command was on the move when I rejoined it, to care for those left there. I have heard nothing from him since; therefore I know nothing of his fate. The division moved to near Crawfish Spring, arriving there the evening of the 18th. The morning of the 19th, one brigade became engaged with the enemy from which several were wounded. They were removed to Widow Gordon's house at Crawfish Spring, their wounds dressed and they put to bed. About four o'clock P. M. the troops having nearly all passed beyond this point, I had all, except two who were very severely wounded, loaded into ambulances and moved toward the left, as the battle had been in progress in that direction for several hours. I thought the hospitals would be established in that direction. After going about one mile, I met wounded men in large numbers being taken back toward the spring. Still moving further toward the left, I met Assistant Surgeon D. Bache, U. S. A., assistant medical director of the department of the Cumberland, who informed me that all wounded were to be sent to the spring, as there would be the great depot for them. I directed Surgeon W. P. Johnson, 18th Ohio Volunteers, to return to that point, taking all the hospital wagons and the wounded with him, to select some proper place and have the hospital tents pitched, caring for what there were and be in readiness to receive others, for a portion of the division was there engaged in battle. I proceeded to where the command was; had all the wounded gathered up and sent to the hospital. I directed nine medical officers to return there for duty that night. I visited there about midnight, found everything in proper order, and, directing Surgeon W. P. Johnson to remain in charge there, I returned to the command and did not visit the hospital thereafter, for the events of the battle of the 20th early separated me from communication with it. During the early part of the day, wounded were gathered into the ambulances of the division as also those of the regiments, and not being able to send them to the spring hospital, nor the one on the left of the line, they were, before evening, sent to Chattanooga in company with those of other divisions. For a time I was separated from the command, rejoining it at Rossville about five o'clock P. M. When, from the result of the battle, it became necessary to abandon the hospitals at the spring, Surgeon W. P. Johnson directed Surgeon William Anderson, 37th Indiana Volunteers, Surgeon James R. Brelsford, 74th Ohio Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon William P. Hornbrook, 42d Indiana Volunteers, to remain with those left there. The hospital wagons and ambulances were loaded with such of the wounded as could be transported, and ordered to Chattanooga. The hospital tents of all the regiments, except the 37th Indiana Volunteers, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 104th Illinois Volunteers, with such of hospital stores, bedding, and medicines as were needed were left there. On the 21st, a few were wounded who were sent directly to Chattanooga. During this night, the command moved back to this place. One medical officer remained with each regiment during the whole battle

and afterward, the others being assigned to duty at hospitals in town. When the field hospital was established on the 23d, a portion of the officers were ordered to duty there, the others remaining with the regiments or at hospitals in town. During the campaign two medical officers returned from leave of absence, and since our arrival here two have returned to the command. All are now on duty with their regiments or at the field hospital, or at the hospital for the sick of the division. Surgeon William Anderson, 37th Indiana Volunteers, has returned from the hospital on the battle-field, having been exchanged; the others are retained as prisoners. The conduct of the medical officers during the campaign and battles was good, and since has been very commendable. There are some who merit special mention; but where all, with a single exception, did their duty in the positions assigned them, it is not necessary. All have my thanks for their faithfulness and efficiency, and all, I trust, feel rewarded in the consciousness of having performed their duty at a time when their services were needed and could be well appreciated by those who were so unfortunate as to require their aid. I am indebted to Lieutenant W. W. Barker, assistant commissary of subsistence, 2d division, Fourteenth Corps, for his promptness in furnishing food for the sick and wounded as it was needed from time to time. During the battle of the 20th, the ambulance of the 74th Ohio Volunteers was captured. Each of the surgeons who fell into the enemy's hands had an amputating set of instruments which were taken by the enemy. The full amount of losses of that character I am unable to state. The following is a summary of our casualties from September 6th to 21st, inclusive: killed, seventy-one; wounded, four hundred and ninety-one; total, five hundred and sixty-two. I neglected to mention in proper place that the ambulances which went to Chattanooga on the 17th, returned on the evening of the 18th." * * *

CCXX. *Extracts from a Report of the Wounded of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon M. C. TOLLMAN, 2d Minnesota Volunteers.

* * * "At the time of the recent forward movement on Chattanooga, * * * and during the battles of the nineteenth and twentieth, * * * the regiments were well supplied with medicines and instruments. Each regiment and battery had an ambulance, which followed in the rear of the command, and contained either a hospital knapsack or medicine chest, furnished. Each regiment had a hospital wagon, which followed in the rear of the command, or with the general train, according to the nature of the roads; this wagon carried medicines, mess chest, tents, etc., which belonged to the hospital department. Each brigade had a train of ten ambulances, making thirty in all, which were under the control of the medical director, and followed in the rear of the ammunition train. The above order of march was a good deal interfered with, especially over Lookout Mountain. August 28th, the division began crossing the Tennessee River on rafts, and, on the evening of September 3d, the troops and trains were well over, with the loss of three men drowned. On the 5th, we struck camp and marched at daylight. We encountered no opposition, and got across Lookout Mountain at eleven o'clock A. M. on the 13th, without any casualty or loss of transportation. One hospital wagon of the 31st Ohio Volunteers upset, and some portion of the stores were destroyed. This division became engaged with the enemy early in the morning of the 19th, and according to directions from Major General Thomas, I located the division hospital on the Rossville road, about two miles toward Rossville, from the point where the engagement first commenced, at which place there were good springs, a church, and several houses. Before night there were nearly one thousand men of my own and other divisions wounded in the hospital. I had all my tents and the church and houses filled, besides hundreds lying out of doors. As many of the worst wounded were dressed as possible. I got them all a cup of coffee and a cup of soup, and plenty of straw to keep them off the ground, and built fires to keep them warm, as but few had saved their blankets from the battle-field. On Sunday, as the hospital was cut off early in the morning from all communication with the battle-field, and several messengers that I sent to find the location of our troops failed to get through, or, if they got through, to return to us, none of the wounded of this day were brought to this hospital. In the meantime the details for operating corps had got their tables, and had begun to perform the operations necessary, when a furious cannonade opened upon us. A shell passed through a house and killed a wounded officer; another fired one of the tents; another exploded in the streets, and knocked down two men by the concussion. I started all that could walk, and then loaded all the ambulances and wagons, and started for Rossville, three miles distant, with all the wounded, save about sixty of the worst cases, with whom I detailed three medical officers to remain. All the hospital tents, and the tents of the medical officers of the division, and the regimental supplies of the 2d Minnesota, 9th and 17th Ohio, and 82d Indiana Volunteers, together with the 9th Ohio hospital wagons, fell into the enemy's hands. Subsequently I sent nearly all the wounded into Chattanooga that night. On Monday, all the wounded that could be collected were sent to Chattanooga, and many of the lighter cases were sent right on to Bridgeport, and thus never came under my observation, or of any of the regimental surgeons. On Monday night the army fell back to Chattanooga, and since then all the medical officers of the division have been engaged in attending to the wounded in general hospital, except one to each regiment. The regimental medical supplies have been expended with the wounded of the army, so that in nearly every regiment a new outfit will be necessary before the troops can take the field. One ambulance broke down, and had to be left on the battle-field. I was ably seconded, on the days of the battle and subsequently, by the medical corps of this division. All, with one or two exceptions, discharged their duty faithfully and fearlessly. Surgeon O. Q. Herrick, 34th Illinois, Surgeon W. H. Lemon, 82d Indiana, and Assistant Surgeon Otis Ayer, 2d Minnesota Volunteers, subsequently exchanged, remained at the hospital by my direction. Assistant Surgeons D. D. Benedict, 17th Ohio, and C. O. Wright and A. H. Landis, 35th Ohio, were captured, all of whom are still held as prisoners of war, except Dr. Ayer, exchanged as above stated. Our losses are as follows: Killed, three hundred and twenty-five; wounded, sixteen hundred and forty-two. I am under great obligations to Captain Roper, commissary of subsistence of this division, for the promptness with which he furnished me with rations; also to Lieutenant Russell, who was detailed with a portion of division provost guards as a guard to the hospital, for the promptness with which he executed every order for collecting beeves and sheep from the country for the use of the wounded, by direction of Surgeon O. Q. Herrick, 34th Illinois Volunteers, in charge of hospital, and also for collecting stragglers, and sending them to the front." * * *

CCXXI. *Report on the Operations of the Medical Staff of the Twentieth Army Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon JABEZ PERKINS, 10th Kentucky Volunteers.

* * * "We left Stevenson, Alabama, on September 2d, with one hundred and five available ambulances and eight wagon loads of reserve medical and hospital supplies. Among these were twelve hospital tents entire, which I procured of the post quartermaster at Stevenson, our former supply having been exhausted in the organization of a general hospital at Tullahoma, in pursuance of orders from the medical director of the department. On the eve of starting from Stevenson, an order was issued from corps headquarters, without my knowledge or consent, limiting the amount of medical and hospital supplies to be carried by each regiment to five hundred pounds. On learning the fact, I procured such modification of the order as permitted the regular hospital wagons, of which we had eleven in the corps, to be taken along with their contents unreduced, and also one additional wagon to each division for the transportation of such supplies as, in the judgment of the division medical directors, were most needed. The health of our troops on starting was good, considering the season and locality. Malarial fevers prevailed to some extent, but they were generally of a mild character. The first and second divisions crossed the Tennessee River at Caperton's Ferry, four miles from Stevenson, and the third at Bridgeport, twelve miles above. The former arrived at Valley Head on September 4th, at which place they were joined by the 3d division on the morning of September 10th. The command had just received orders to cross Lookout Mountain, and, as an early engagement with the enemy was deemed probable, I ordered the sick to be left at Valley Head, where a wagon train was parked, and Colonel Post's brigade left as a guard. Such cases as were likely to be protracted were subsequently sent by supply train to Stevenson, the remainder came forward with Colonel Post's brigade and joined their command at this place September 23d. On the morning of September 10th, we ascended Lookout Mountain, crossed over into Shinbone Valley and camped near Alpine, Georgia. On the 14th, we recrossed Lookout Mountain and passed down Will's Valley to Stevens's Gap, where we again crossed the mountain and joined General Thomas's command on the 16th, at Pond Spring. On the morning of the 19th, the entire corps moved forward on the Rossville road, about eight miles in the direction of Chattanooga, where they were ordered into line of battle preparatory to a general engagement, which opened on our left about eleven o'clock A. M. In the disposition of troops the Twentieth Corps was divided, the 2d division being posted on the extreme left of our army, and the 1st and 3d divisions on the right. The wounded of the 2d division were removed to a temporary hospital immediately in the rear, and those of the 1st and 3d divisions to the vicinity of Crawfish Spring, on the right and rear of our line of battle. At this point we occupied a large brick building with a number of out-houses for hospital purposes, and to these were added such hospital tents as were in our possession. In addition to the wounded of the Twentieth Corps, a large portion of those of the Fourteenth Corps were brought here, it being the nearest point at which they could obtain water. By eight o'clock in the morning every place of shelter was full, and a large number were yet unprovided for. The night was extremely cold for the season, yet those compelled to remain out were rendered comparatively comfortable by large fires and such bedding as we could command. An abundance of nourishment in the form of beef soup, coffee, etc., was provided for all, and their wounds were dressed as rapidly as was possible under the circumstances. Our wounded at the 2d division hospital were well cared for during the night; but soon after the battle was renewed on the morning of the 20th, our forces on the left were compelled to fall back, and it became evident that the hospital would fall into the hands of the enemy. Surgeon Charles Schussler, surgeon-in-chief of the division, immediately ordered all his available ambulances to be filled with such cases as were transportable and sent them in the direction of Chattanooga. Those who were able to do so walked to a place of temporary safety, while about forty of the more severely wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. About one o'clock of the same day, our right having given way, the enemy got between us and our hospitals at Crawfish Spring. General Mitchell, with a large cavalry force, was guarding the spring, but it was evident that he would be compelled to abandon the position. I was on the left at the time, and cut off by the enemy from our hospitals on the right. Surgeon Luther D. Waterman, 39th Indiana Volunteers, and Surgeon Griffiths, however, made their arrangements as judiciously and as rapidly as possible for leaving, and Colonel Boyd, our corps quartermaster, being present, with commendable promptness collected a large number of empty wagons, which having been partly filled with straw, were, with the available ambulances, loaded with wounded, and conducted across Missionary Hills to the Lookout Valley road and thence to Chattanooga. About two hundred and fifty men were left in hospitals occupied by the 1st and 3d divisions, but many of them were from the Fourteenth Corps. Our forces, after giving way on the right and centre, fell back in confusion for some distance, but they were finally rallied, and the reserve, under General Granger, coming up about that time, the enemy was again held in check, and severe fighting continued until dark. The 1st and 3d divisions of the Twentieth Corps, however, were not again engaged. The 2d division was engaged during the evening, and such of the wounded as we had the means of removing, were sent to Rossville, four miles in the rear, and from there to Chattanooga the next morning. During the night our forces fell back on Rossville, thus leaving the entire field, and with it our dead and the greater part of the more severely wounded in the hands of the enemy. The field on which occurred the greater part of the fighting is slightly rolling and covered with timber. Artillery was much used during the battle, but the fighting was mostly done with musketry at short range and with conical leaden bullets. Judging from my own observation, I would say that the proportion of slight wounds is greater than usually occurs. We left with our wounded eleven medical officers, with the necessary medical supplies, and about three thousand rations. We lost during the battle fourteen ambulances and all the hospital tents in the reserve supply, with five belonging to the 1st and two to the 3d division, which were left at Crawfish Spring. Besides the hospital tents, the only issues on the field from the corps supplies were two hundred and fifty tin cups, two hundred and fifty tin plates, two hundred and fifty table-spoons, and one hundred woollen blankets. The balance was brought to Chattanooga. During the night of the 21st, our army fell back to Chattanooga, at which place, in pursuance of orders from the medical director of the department, division hospitals have been established, in which such of the wounded as have not been sent to the rear are now being treated and are generally doing well. The fortunes of war have placed it beyond our power to furnish a report of the killed; and, at present, it is impossible to procure a list of the wounded that will even approximate accuracy as to numbers. Accompanying this report will be found a reliable list, as far as it goes, and a more complete one will be forwarded as soon as it can be obtained. In conclusion, I am desirous of bearing testimony to the zeal and conscientious regard for duty that

have characterized the conduct of our medical officers throughout the entire campaign, but more especially during and since the battle. Of the division surgeons-in-chief of this corps, I wish to speak in terms of commendation, as very much of the good that we have been able to accomplish is due to the prompt and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties. Many of the regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons are deserving of special notice, for which I beg leave to refer you to the reports of the division chief medical officers, which are herewith transmitted." * * *

CCXXII. *Extracts from a Report of the Wounded of the First Division of the Twentieth Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon L. D. WATERMAN, 39th Indiana Volunteers.

* * * "On August 28, 1863, this division crossed the Tennessee River, and on subsequent days marched to Valley Head, where one brigade remained until the 23d instant, when it rejoined the division. The sick of the entire division were left with this brigade, and the 2d and 3d brigades, after marching almost day and night, were suddenly ordered into battle whilst marching on the morning of September 19th. They were both immediately engaged with the enemy, and the wounded began to fall back for attention. Knowing nothing of the ground or lines of battle, I twice selected locations for a division hospital as speedily as I could, and had to abandon them; finally, by order of Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., medical director of the department, I used every exertion to collect the wounded at Crawfish Spring, taking the brick buildings near by as a nucleus for a hospital, and ordering thither ambulances with wounded, and such medicine wagons and medicine and hospital supplies as I had available. With the exception of three medicine wagons, the regimental medicine supplies were reduced by general order from corps headquarters to five hundred pounds to a regiment, and had necessarily been put with other baggage, and taken by the regimental quartermaster out of the hands of the medical officers for safety in transportation. These supplies were not accessible when the battle came on, and the medical officers had consequently to rely on their knapsacks, and such articles as they had in their ambulances. The wagon trains having been subsequently hurried to Chattanooga, the hospital supplies were only obtained when the troops reached that place. I sincerely hope such reduction will not again be made. The wounded of this division were not all recovered from the ground where they fell. Many, too badly wounded to be easily brought off, were left in the enemy's hands eventually; but as many as could be reached were somewhat commingled with wounded of other divisions gathered at Crawfish Spring, where the surgeons of this division, not needed with the troops in front, were organized under charge of Surgeon S. O. Himoe, 15th Wisconsin Volunteers, to render such aid as they could. The following medical officers were appointed in operating corps: Surgeons S. B. Hawley, 36th Illinois Volunteers, E. M. Seeley, 21st Illinois Volunteers, O. Chamberlain, 8th Kansas Volunteers, and J. Blount, 25th Illinois Volunteers, with Assistant Surgeons W. D. Fouts, 81st Indiana Volunteers, H. T. Lacy, 101st Ohio Volunteers, J. Buterbaugh, 8th Kansas Volunteers, and S. E. Beach, 8th Kansas Volunteers. To attend to cooking, etc., Surgeon T. M. Cook, 101st Ohio Volunteers; for records, Assistant Surgeon D. S. Clark, 25th Illinois Volunteers. At this division hospital, without fatigue party or guards, the wounded were gathered during the remainder of the battle. Some operations were performed, wounds were dressed, the wounded rapidly fed, and the medical officers worked faithfully amidst the confusion. Assistant Surgeon D. S. Clark, 25th Illinois Volunteers, never reported for duty, but is believed to have been captured while with his regiment, perhaps wounded; consequently the records were not well kept up. The supplies of sanitary goods, beef extract, tea, etc., with five hundred pounds of fresh beef from the division commissary, and sugar, coffee, and hard bread procured from the commissary of subsistence of the Cavalry Corps, enabled me, with such articles of food as were in the ambulances, to subsist the wounded until the afternoon of the 20th, when I procured a wagon load of hard bread from the cavalry, and a full wagon load of bread, sugar, coffee, soap, and salt were delivered to me by order of Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, assistant quartermaster Twentieth Corps, whose attention to the wants of the hospital are worthy of especial commendation. Subsequently other rations, with sanitary supplies from ambulance wagons, etc., were gathered together, until, without actual measurement, I think about twenty-five hundred rations were left when we finally retreated from the hospital. The army was apparently driven back so as to expose this locality to the enemy at three o'clock P. M., on the 20th instant, at which time I was with Brigadier General Davis and the division. I then returned to the hospital, and wagons and ambulances, with such wounded as were considered transportable, were sent by way of Lookout Mountain road to Chattanooga as rapidly as possible; and no general order having been issued to direct me, I ordered Surgeons E. M. Seeley, 21st Illinois Volunteers, S. B. Hawley, 36th Illinois Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeons W. D. Fouts, 81st Indiana Volunteers, and H. T. Lacey, 101st Ohio Volunteers, to remain and surrender themselves with the wounded; to gather our wounded together, and care for them after our retreat. Twelve hospital tents and flies, out of fourteen procured from Surgeon J. Perkins, 10th Kentucky Volunteers, medical director Twentieth Corps, with four of my own, were left, the remainder having been sent to Chattanooga on wagons with wounded, not having been pitched. Medicines, instruments, and hospital stores—all that was considered necessary by the surgeons who remained—were left with them; and straw and rations having been previously procured, and the wants of the remaining wounded being supplied as well as facilities would permit, I retreated to Chattanooga with the trains of wounded, picking up many by the way. The loss of all such records as were made, the absence of the medical officers who could furnish the information necessary, together with the constant and prostrating labors and anxieties since required by the sick and wounded, have prevented me from being able to make a satisfactory report, and so far affected my health as almost to incapacitate me from doing so within the time required. Assistant Surgeon S. E. Beach, 8th Kansas Volunteers, was seen near the hospital at four P. M. on the 20th instant, and not having since reported, is supposed to have been captured. The next day after our arrival in Chattanooga, the 21st instant, all the wounded of this division who were not sent to Bridgeport, Alabama, in wagon or ambulance trains, were gathered into the sanitary rooms, and under charge of Surgeon S. O. Himoe, 15th Wisconsin Volunteers, who attended them until the 24th instant, when, by order of Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., medical director of the department, they were taken to the field hospital across the river, where they now remain, except such as were sent away next day in wagons to Stevenson, Alabama. * * * On the 24th instant, the

1st brigade had a skirmish with the enemy in front of our breastworks at Chattanooga, in which one man was killed and two were wounded. I am unable, I regret to say, to furnish even approximate lists of killed and wounded. Many of the slightly wounded were sent northward before I could be spared at Chattanooga, and very many of the most seriously wounded were left in the possession of the enemy. About two hundred wounded were left at Crawfish Spring, and many more on the field. The entire loss of the two brigades of this division, as officially reported in killed, wounded, and missing, nearly all of whom are said to have been wounded, is one thousand three hundred and forty-seven. The present strength of these brigades, at the time of going into battle, was two thousand four hundred and thirty-three; about one-sixth of those lost are believed to have been taken unhurt. Several hospital stewards, cooks, and nurses were left with our wounded by my orders. Two ambulances of this division were captured during the battle, the mules having first been shot; two others, belonging to the 1st brigade, were captured on Lookout Mountain while Colonel Watkins's cavalry were attacked there. Many of our convalescents were marching with that cavalry command, but it is believed they mostly escaped. Assistant Surgeon J. P. Liddall, 22d Indiana Volunteers, was with them." * * *

CCXXIII. *Extracts from a Report of the Wounded of the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By SURGEON CHARLES SCHUSSLER, 6th Indiana Volunteers.

* * * "Since our last report from Stevenson, Alabama, the army continued in a favorable sanitary condition, with the exception of some cases of remittent and intermittent bilious fevers, which, however, readily yielded to treatment. Although the marches were laborious in coming over mountains, the number of sick were comparatively few. At Winton's we established a hospital depot on September 10th, and from there sent with the wagons of the supply train seventy sick to Stevenson, Alabama. On crossing Lookout Mountain, one man belonging to the 20th Ohio Battery was killed by the upsetting of a caisson, his skull being fractured. * * I crossed Lookout Mountain the third time on the 17th. One four-horse ambulance was destroyed. The army had a severe march this day. We camped near Crawfish Spring. On the 18th, we marched five miles, near a gap. On the 19th, we marched in a northern direction. The division was preparing for encountering the enemy. The troops were in good spirits, although in passing through the mountains the water of the creek seemed to give rise to many cases of diarrhœa. * * At one o'clock in the afternoon the division formed in line of battle, moving down a declivity through a partially timbered country interspersed with some farms. I inquired of General Johnson about the propriety of establishing the hospital depot, in which he acquiesced, after a halt a mile further on. I then sent a messenger out to select a good eligible place, with a depot for the ambulances, and another in the rear of the lines, some one thousand yards. The 1st brigade, General Willich's, entered the woods, and in a few minutes after I had two wounded men to attend. The two other brigades also entered the fight, and they also soon had wounded. The depot for receiving them was needed for the position of new troops, forming them in line of battle, and, in consequence, had to be removed more to the rear. The ground selected to receive the wounded, which were carried on by the ambulances from the first place, was distant nearly a mile on the left side of the Chattanooga road. On this place Surgeon G. P. Ashman, 93d Ohio Volunteers, superintended, and Surgeon F. Irish, U. S. V., was appointed to operate, having with them all available assistant surgeons, nurses, hospital stewards, and the two army medical wagons. I had gone to the battle-field and directed the removal of the wounded, and given such assistance as was needed. The surgeons with the regiments were in their places, and dilligently attending to their duties. A short time in the evening, after I left the battle-field, the last furious attack of the enemy was made on our division, and a great number of the wounded had to be removed. After three o'clock in the morning I went the last time with four ambulances, and removed all of the wounded I could find. We labored now in attending directly and dressing the wounded, and made them as comfortable as circumstances permitted. In the morning, arrangements were made to amputate in a log house near by. After deciding on the cases absolutely requiring operation, they were removed to the place, but the enemy moved around the woods, and soon our communication with the army was interrupted. I now ordered all the less severely wounded, and those who could walk, to ascend the hill and secrete in the woods. When I was certain that the enemy intended to assail our camp, I had the wounded who needed transportation put on litters, and the ambulances filled with wounded to move. At this time the camp was shelled, and the operations had to be suspended. The place seemed now entirely untenable; the shells flew in all directions. We still helped some of the wounded out of the tents and out of the range of the fast-falling shells, which we fortunately avoided. After doing what I could, I retreated to the hill. I sent word to the ambulance master to move on toward Chattanooga with the medical wagons. I went around to find the wounded, and gave those most in need some stimulants and others assistance. We heard the yelling and hurraing of the enemy in our camp. After it became still, I returned from my shelter, but was soon confronted by Louisiana troops and made a prisoner; but was allowed to attend to the wounded, having gone near to the camp. I had left word for those remaining not to come out until I sent them word. In a short time I was released by the skirmishers of General Granger coming gallantly into camp. I was advised by an officer to remove those in the camp a thousand yards to the rear, where there was a house and temporary field hospital. This was a good deal of labor. I had the assistance of four of General Granger's ambulances. I went a second time in the woods for some wounded, and was made a prisoner a second time. After dark I came off and returned again to the camp hospital. Surgeons S. J. Young, 79th Illinois Volunteers, G. P. Ashman, 93d Ohio Volunteers, Assistant Surgeons W. A. Collins, 6th Indiana Volunteers, J. M. Weaver, 93d Ohio Volunteers, and R. P. Tombs, 99th Illinois Volunteers, were there still. The enemy had shelled the camp a second time. We slept there that night, and, in the morning, aware that the enemy had passed on to Chattanooga, and that we were inside of his lines, we concluded to divide. Surgeons G. P. Ashman, 93d Ohio Volunteers, S. J. Young, 79th Illinois Volunteers, J. M. Weaver, 93d Ohio Volunteers, and R. P. Tombs, 99th Illinois Volunteers, preferred to remain and collect the remaining wounded, the rest of us to go on to the army. We commenced our march carefully along the road on Monday the 21st, and arrived safely in our lines in the course of the day. I reported to General Johnson, and stated all the circumstances. The number of wounded left under the charge of the surgeons aforesaid

amounted to thirty, as far as I could ascertain, some three or four nurses, some nourishment, but hardly enough to last. Efforts by myself to return with provisions and ambulances were deemed inexpedient. At that time, a flag of truce sent there returned unsuccessfully. The army marched to Chattanooga. By order of Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., a camp hospital was instituted three miles on the other side of the river, and, since, buildings have been assigned to form a division hospital, which is in progress under the superintendence of Surgeon F. Irish, U. S. V. Part of the sick from the field hospital are to be removed to this establishment; those who are comfortable, or not fit to transport, to remain under charge of Assistant Surgeon E. D. Bowers, 93d Ohio Volunteers, with sufficient assistance, it forming a part or ward to the general hospital of the 2d division in town." * * *

CCXXIV. *Extracts from a Report of the Wounded of the Third Division of the Twentieth Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon D. J. GRIFFITHS, 2d Kentucky Volunteers.

* * * "I have the honor to transmit the following report of field operations of this division since leaving Bridgeport, September 2, 1863. Previous to this time, the division was stationed at Stevenson and Bridgeport, locations which are noted for malarial diseases. Our morning reports indicated about two hundred cases of intermittents in the division. About ninety of these patients were left in general hospital in Stevenson, the rest were taken with the column and improved gradually as we advanced. We broke up camp September 2d, marched to Huggan Valley, about six miles from Bridgeport, rested there that night and the next day, and commenced the ascent of Raccoon Mountain on the 4th. Colonel Laball, who was in the rear of the wagon train, completed the ascent on the 5th; the other two brigades marched to Trenton the same day. September 6th, we marched southeast to Stevens's Mill, about twelve miles from Trenton, where we rested two days. While here we heard of the evacuation of Chattanooga. On September 10th, we moved southward to Valley Head, at which place were left about sixty sick, under charge of Surgeon Ernst Jahn, 15th Missouri Volunteers. We ascended Lookout Mountain the same day, and encamped at night near Indian Fall, on the Yellow Fork of Little River. September 11th, we marched across Lookout Mountain, descended into Shilbone Valley, and encamped on the state line of Georgia and Alabama at Alpine, where we remained until the morning of the 13th, when we recommenced the ascent of the formidable Lookout Mountain, and encamped on Little River, about eleven o'clock at night. On September 14th, we marched to Stevens's Mill, a distance of twenty-three miles, and on September 15th, to Johnson's Creek, seven miles, and encamped at the foot of Lookout Mountain. On the 16th, we reascended, crossed the mountain, and encamped in McLamore's Cove near Stevens's Gap, where we remained during the 17th. On the 18th, we marched to Lee's Mill, and went into camp. We proceeded at dark to Pond Spring, having marched this day about twelve miles. On September 19th, marched to Gordon's Mill, where the 3d brigade, commanded by Colonel Bradley, became engaged for a short time, losing about one hundred men killed and wounded. I established a field hospital about one mile to the rear of Gordon's Mill during the night, and remained there until the morning of September 20th, when the movement of our force to the left caused me to evacuate and move my hospital to the position occupied by most of the other division directors as hospitals near Crawfish Spring. I remained in this place and superintended the organization of a field hospital until about one o'clock in the afternoon, when I was again forced to evacuate, leaving two surgeons in charge of the wounded whom it was necessary to abandon, about forty in number. The ambulances had been sent to the front to obtain more of our wounded, as the 3d division was again engaged, but none of them returned to this point. One of them was captured by the enemy, the others made their escape loaded with wounded, across the Missionary Ridge into the valley of Chattanooga, and thence to Chattanooga. The adjutant's report shows a loss of over one thousand five hundred in the two days' fighting on Chickamauga River. Not more than one-fifth of them fell into our hands; nearly all of the severely wounded were left upon the field. Altogether this has been the most unsatisfactory engagement as far as the care of the wounded was concerned, that I have ever been engaged in. I do not think this can be ascribed to the medical officers; for, as far as they fell under my observation, they did their duty nobly and fearlessly. Surgeon E. A. Merrifield, 44th Illinois Volunteers, is reported wounded and left upon the field. The medical officers left in charge of the wounded were, Surgeon Thomas L. Magee, 51st Illinois Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeons Isaac W. Brown, 22d Illinois Volunteers, and Henry A. Goodale, and G. H. Blaker, 21st Michigan Volunteers. The names of the wounded accompanying the report are only such as have been received into the division hospitals in charge of Surgeon Edward H. Bowman, 27th Illinois Volunteers, and is very meagre when compared with our actual losses." * * *

CCXXV. *Report on the Operations of the Medical Staff of the Twenty-first Army Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon A. J. PHELPS, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, September 29, 1863.

"SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of the Twenty-first Corps previous to, and at the battle of Chickamauga. Before leaving Murfreesboro', in June, 1863, this corps was placed in a good and effective condition to meet the enemy. The train of ten wagons for reserve hospital supplies had been replenished. Each regiment was supplied with one good ambulance, and each division with thirty additional ambulances, every ten of which were placed under the charge of an ambulance master. The medical officers of each division were organized in such a manner as to give to each officer a specific duty to perform, and certain of the medical officers were designated to remain with the wounded in the event of a retreat. Thus prepared we marched against the enemy at Shelbyville, Tennessee. He declined battle and precipitately retreated to the south side of the Tennessee River. In the skirmishing that took place at this time, our corps scarcely fired a gun. The army then halting for several weeks, it became necessary for us to establish hospitals for the temporary care of our sick at Manchester and McMinnville, which was done by your order. Hospitals to accommodate two hundred and fifty patients were established at these points, and requisitions were made upon my corps reserve supplies for this purpose.

Finally, on August 16th, we took up our line of march for Chattanooga, and crossed the Tennessee River at Shellmound on September 4th and 5th, and occupied Chattanooga on the 9th, with but little skirmishing. Immediately upon arriving at this place I examined the hospital accommodation it afforded, a report of which I made to you at the time. Our corps was ordered to make immediate pursuit, and skirmished daily with the enemy, with a total loss of forty wounded besides the killed, until Saturday, September 19th, when the battle opened in earnest. The day previous to the battle, the most favorable sites were selected for our division field hospitals. They were selected within a mile and a half of Crawfish Spring, which was the only accessible water, and, with a view to the possibility of a retreat, were placed upon roads that led to the rear, across Missionary Ridge to Chattanooga Valley. These points were directly in the rear of our line of battle in the morning, but as the battle seemed to be tending to the left, about noon I received an order from the medical director of the department to remove my hospitals in that direction, which order was subsequently countermanded. Accordingly they were restored to their original position, and during the day and night about one thousand two hundred wounded were received into these hospitals. On Sunday morning, September 20th, I directed the corps purveyor to issue his supplies equally to each of the three hospitals, to be used at the discretion of the surgeons in charge. Toward noon it was discovered that the wounded ceased to come in, and that our communication with the army was cut off. The cavalry corps only remained, which had been posted for the protection of the hospitals and the right flank of our line of battle. At about two o'clock P. M., it became apparent that we were finally separated from our forces, and that the cavalry was being slowly forced back upon us. I then gave the order to remove the hospitals over the ridge to Chattanooga Valley. Upon arriving there, I discovered it was not prudent to stop short of Chattanooga, at which place all arrived in the course of the succeeding night. The enemy, I have since learned, was in possession of the ground occupied by our hospitals within a few minutes after we had left. Every means of transportation was seized upon to carry away our wounded, and but about two hundred were left behind. Fourteen medical officers of the corps were detailed to remain and attend to these and to the wounded left upon the field, and a liberal supply of hospital stores were left for their use, besides a number of hospital tents, which it was impossible to bring away. On Monday morning, by direction of the medical director of the department, I assisted in the selection of a safe point beyond the Tennessee River for a general field depot for the wounded, which was placed under the charge of Surgeon W. W. Blair, 58th Indiana Volunteers, chief surgeon of the 1st (Wood's) division, and, at the present time, each division of this corps has its own surgeons in professional charge of its own wounded, not sent forward to Bridgeport, all of whom are doing well. The strictly professional report of this battle must necessarily be very unsatisfactory in consequence of our having lost the field, and with it the severest wounded in the Sunday's fight. The list furnished by the division surgeons will be made out with all possible care, giving the location and character of wound, etc. The firing was chiefly musketry at short range with conical ball. The cannonading was not proportionally as severe as at Stone's River. The following is a statement of the number of killed and wounded reported in the corps. I am of opinion that one hundred and fifty in addition will cover our losses: killed, officers, thirty-three; privates, two hundred and sixty-nine; wounded, officers, one hundred and forty-two; privates, two thousand and fifteen; total, officers, one hundred and seventy-five; privates, two thousand two hundred and eighty-four, making an aggregate of two thousand four hundred and fifty-nine killed and wounded. I wish to speak in terms of high commendation of the services rendered by Surgeon S. D. Turney, U. S. V., surgeon-in-chief 3d (Van Cleve's,) division, Surgeon W. W. Blair, 58th Indiana Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief 1st (Wood's.) division, and Surgeon S. G. Menzies, 1st Kentucky Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief 2d (Palmer's) division. The promptness with which they located their hospitals and received and cared for the wounded, and the efficiency they exhibited throughout, even to the final removal of their hospitals and wounded from the dangers of capture, recommends them to your high confidence. Also, I am desirous to speak of the services of Assistant Surgeon B. H. Cheney, 41st Ohio Volunteers, and corps medical purveyor, who was prompt in issuing his supplies and rendering professional assistance to the wounded. I know of no case of neglect of duty on the part of the regimental medical officers of this corps; on the other hand, all evinced a desire to do their part well. For special mention of such, and other matters specially connected with the divisions, I beg to refer you to the accompanying reports of the division surgeons. In a few days, I expect to be able to forward a list of the names of the killed and wounded of the corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. PHELPS,

Surgeon U. S. V., Medical Director Twenty-first Army Corps.

Surgeon G. PERIN, U. S. A., *Medical Director Department of the Cumberland.*"

CCXXVI. *Extracts from a Report of the Wounded of the First Division of the Twenty-first Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon W. W. BLAIR, 58th Indiana Volunteers.

* * * "Our command marched from Hillsboro', Tennessee, August 16th, by way of Pelham, passing over the mountains to Sherman, in the Sequatchie Valley, which point we left on September 1st, marching directly to Shellmound, by way of Jasper. On September 5th, we left Shellmound and marched toward Chattanooga, following the line of the Memphis and Chattanooga railroad. On Sunday, September 6th, skirmishing with the enemy's pickets began and was continued during that day's march, which left us within eight miles of Chattanooga. There were, however, no serious casualties upon our side. On Monday, September 7th, a reconnoissance was made by Colonel Harker's brigade, near to the point of Lookout Mountain, during which we had one man killed. On Wednesday, the 9th instant, we entered and occupied Chattanooga. During our passage around the point of Lookout Mountain there was considerable skirmishing, but no casualties to us. On Thursday, the 10th instant, we marched out on the Ringgold road across the Chickamauga River. On the forenoon of the 11th instant, with one brigade, we advanced within five miles of Ringgold, and, in the afternoon and night, we marched by a road intersecting the Chattanooga and Lafayette road to Gordon's Mill on the Chickamauga River. Colonel Harker's brigade having been sent early in the morning on a reconnoissance on the Lafayette road by way of Rossville, a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry was driven back across the Chickamauga without loss to us. By twelve o'clock at night our two brigades were encamped

at Gordon's Mill, the enemy's camp-fires in full view across the river, and a full division of his forces encamped at Crawfish Spring, two miles to our right. On the 12th, 13th, and 14th, there were frequent skirmishes with the enemy. On the 14th, a member of the 64th Ohio Volunteers was wounded in the left forearm by a musket ball. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, there was frequent picket firing, but generally at long range; hence there was no serious result to us. On the 18th, it became very manifest that a battle was to take place, and, without delay, I selected a location for a field hospital for this division in the vicinity of Crawfish Spring, one and two-thirds of a mile from the location of the command, and one-third of a mile from the spring. At ten o'clock A. M., I directed two medical officers from each brigade to take charge of the ambulance trains of their respective brigades, and of the musicians of the various regiments, whose duty it was to carry the wounded from the field. Collecting the remainder of my medical officers, their hospital attendants and hospital wagons, I moved back to the ground selected for the hospital. I at once had a sufficient space policed, and wood and water provided for any emergency. Inasmuch as our command was not engaged that day, our camp was not needed for ourselves; but late in the evening we received fifteen wounded men from the command of Colonel Wilder, reported to me by the acting brigade surgeon, Samuel E. Mumford, surgeon 17th Indiana Volunteers. The most serious of these wounds was that of Lieutenant Drury, of the 17th Indiana Volunteers, from a cannon ball, requiring amputation of lower limb two inches above ankle. Just at nightfall I received an equal number of wounded from the command of Colonel Minty, who were properly cared for by the medical officers of my command. On the morning of September 19th, I directed two medical officers belonging to each brigade to take one-half of the ambulance train of their respective brigades and accompany the command; the remainder of the ambulance train I kept in the vicinity of the hospital to meet any emergency that might arise. During the afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, our situation seemed somewhat hazardous, and, upon the medical director's advice, I had the entire encampment moved to a point more directly in the rear of where the battle was then raging. Later in the evening, Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., directed that the wounded should all be taken to Crawfish Spring or its vicinity, and I accordingly returned to the ground I had left but a few hours before. I had scarcely arrived there when the wounded of the 1st division began to be brought in in large numbers, for they had late in the evening been engaged in a terrific fight. By three o'clock A. M. of the 20th, my camp contained about four hundred wounded, about three hundred of whom were from my own division. Extensive fires were kept up all night, and my medical officers and attendants labored faithfully to alleviate the unutterable suffering with which we were surrounded. At an early hour on the morning of the 20th, I again sent out the usual number of medical officers, placing them in charge of every available ambulance in the command. During the forenoon all the remaining officers labored diligently and efficiently among the wounded. About twelve M. I forwarded to Chattanooga about one hundred and fifty wounded men from my camp. Forty of these, whose wounds were of the superior extremity, were able to walk; the remainder I sent by wagon. By two o'clock P. M. our situation became very insecure; the entire force of infantry had been withdrawn from our front and sent far to the left, leaving us with only a small force of cavalry as a guard. At this time I received an order to remove as many of the wounded as possible to the Chattanooga Valley, with hospital property, etc., and to place medical officers in charge of such cases as were not transportable. Accordingly I placed Surgeon A. Ewing, 13th Michigan Volunteers, in charge of the wounded from this division, assisted by Surgeon William B. McGavran, 26th Ohio Volunteers, Assistant Surgeons Samuel E. Holtzman and W. A. Downey, 58th Indiana Volunteers, and Henry T. Woodruff, 100th Illinois Volunteers, leaving six hospital tents and my own tent filled with wounded; leaving also ample hospital stores, and such rations as I had at my command. After giving general directions as to the removal of the wounded, hospital property, etc., I proceeded to Chattanooga Valley to assist in the selection of suitable ground for re-establishing the hospital. On arriving there, I learned that transportation of all kinds was ordered to Chattanooga that night, and, upon advising with the medical director, I determined to move forward to that point with my entire hospital department. On arriving at this conclusion, I immediately returned, and met my hospital wagons and ambulances, each filled to its utmost capacity with wounded, and accompanied with all the medical officers of my command not otherwise assigned, all moving toward Chattanooga in the general train. At ten o'clock P. M. we arrived at the hospital in the vicinity of the town, where our wounded were made as comfortable as the circumstances would allow. Early on the forenoon of Monday, the 21st instant, leaving Surgeon J. M. Todd, acting brigade surgeon 3d brigade, in charge of the wounded brought in the previous night, I took the usual number of field surgeons and all the ambulances at my command, and reported to General Wood upon Missionary Ridge, near Rossville. A renewal of the battle being imminent, I at once made suitable disposition of the field surgeons, ambulances, and attendants, and returned to Chattanooga and made preparation for the reception of the wounded; but, to my great relief, none came which were of a serious character. Early on the morning of the 22d, I was ordered by Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., to cross the Tennessee River, select suitable ground, and establish a general field hospital for the wounded of the entire army. The selection of the ground which, with your assistance, I made, was two miles from the river, and in the immediate vicinity of the Bridgeport road. I then placed Surgeon E. B. Glick, 40th Indiana Volunteers, acting brigade surgeon of the 2d brigade, in charge of the division, and Surgeon J. M. Todd, 65th Ohio Volunteers, acting brigade surgeon of the 3d brigade, in charge of our department of the general field hospital; appointing, also, Surgeon A. W. Hiese, 100th Illinois Volunteers, acting brigade surgeon of the 1st brigade, and Surgeon Abraham McMahon, 64th Ohio Volunteers, as operating surgeons; and I am happy to say that the results from the operations performed by these gentlemen afford ample evidence of their ability as surgeons. A large portion of my time was occupied in the executive department; hence I was able to spend much less time among the wounded than I desired. On October 1st, in obedience to your order, I assigned Surgeon J. M. Todd to the charge of the general hospital for this division in Chattanooga, and, on the 3d instant, also in accordance with your order, I reported to General Wood for duty, and have taken charge of the medical department of this division as heretofore. In behalf of the medical officers of this command, I am gratified to say that they, each and all, faithfully complied with the orders given them by me throughout the entire engagement, and especially in behalf of those officers whose duty it became to remain and care for our wounded who were left within the rebel lines, does it give me pleasure to state that I hear from them the very best reports. Every soldier who has come within our lines concurs in the statement that they have done everything that officers could do under the circumstances to enhance the comfort of our men. The officers of the 2d brigade, although not engaged in the battle, have, under the direction of Surgeon E. B. Glick, 40th Indiana Volunteers, afforded valuable assistance

in the care for our wounded, and in the organization of our general hospital in town, which was done under the immediate supervision of Surgeon E. B. Glick. For statistics please see the accompanying report of killed and wounded in the various regiments; also the report furnished by Surgeon A. Ewing, 13th Michigan Volunteers, from the hospital near Crawfish Spring." * * *

CCXXVII. *Extracts from a Report of the Wounded of the Second Division of the Twenty-first Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon S. G. MENZIES, 1st Kentucky Volunteers.

* * * "On September 9th, 1863, the division crossed Lookout Mountain, passed near Chattanooga, Tennessee, and encamped at Rossville, five and one quarter miles from that town. The morning of the 10th it moved forward southward in hot pursuit of the enemy five or six miles to Pea Vine Creek where the rebel cavalry, by a sudden dash on the extreme front, captured fifty-six men and two officers, and, strange to tell, not a single man on either side was killed or wounded. Here we stayed until next day, the 11th, and marched to Ringgold, Georgia, sixteen miles from Chattanooga. On the morning of the 12th, moved across the country to Chickamauga River, at Lee's and Gordon's Mill, and camped in a bottom. During the day had frequent skirmishes with the enemy; in one, took two cavalry prisoners. A general reconnoissance was made on the 13th, but the rebels declined fighting. Crossed the river and camped on the Fayetteville Road, one and a half to two miles below the mills. The 2d and 3d brigades were marched from here the next day, 14th, across Missionary Ridge, six miles to the Chattanooga Valley road, at a point nine and one-half miles from Chattanooga. The 15th, crossed back over the ridge to the dry valley, or McLamore's Cove road, which was followed to the house of Mathews, six miles from Gordon's Mill and four miles beyond Crawfish Spring, where they were joined by General Cruft with the 1st brigade. Here the division rested until the afternoon of the 17th, when it was moved two miles, near Crawfish Spring and four miles nearer the mill. On the night of the 18th it moved back to the ground occupied on the night of the 13th on the Chickamauga River and Lafayette road, two miles below the mill, where it was destined to fight on the 19th and 20th. By examining the geography of this locality it will be seen that we had been marching back and forth over the country within a circuit of ten or twelve miles for five or six days reconnoitering the enemy. During this time the troops were very much exposed to heat and dust, and the dews at night. But they kept up well and were in fine spirits for the battle. On the morning of the 19th we pitched our hospital for Palmer's division in a hollow cove on the Missionary Ridge road, one mile from Crawfish Spring, and made preparations to care for the wounded. The battle commenced about nine o'clock on the morning of the 19th; at twelve o'clock we had received two men at the hospital, one slightly wounded from the Sixth Ohio, and a rebel prisoner whose arm was amputated. At this time orders were received from Medical Director A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., to move the hospital nearer the lines, which was done the distance of a mile, where we received twenty or thirty wounded before preparations could be made to take care of them properly. At three o'clock it was found the enemy would turn our left flank and expose us to a cross-fire, and we were ordered back to the first selected spot. Before night upward of two hundred wounded men were brought from the field, which number was increased to several hundred before twelve o'clock on Sunday, the 20th. Just after twelve o'clock on Sunday, we were ordered to abandon the hospital, taking with us all the wounded that could be got off, and fall back toward Chattanooga. This order came before recording the names, which was being done, could be finished. By using every means that offered, a large portion of the wounded and many of the stores were brought away and reached this place on the night of the 20th. Twenty-three ambulances, containing upward of ninety men, were cut off from the hospital about the time we abandoned it. The ambulance masters struck through the woods and joined us on Missionary Ridge, and came also to Chattanooga in safety. The names of these men were never recorded by us. The number saved from the hospital, and those in ambulances just mentioned, will, I believe, make the number we brought away upward of four hundred. When the last of our vehicles left, the enemy's cavalry were within one-eighth of a mile of the hospital. About thirty men were left with four medical officers, who are doubtless in the hands of the enemy. Surgeon A. M. Morrison, 23d Kentucky; Surgeon J. M. Cooke, 24th Ohio; Assistant Surgeon C. P. O'Hanlon, 90th Ohio; and E. M. Howland, 24th Ohio. Ten men who died of their wounds were left at the hospital unburied. The wounds show a greater proportion in the extremities than usual, and a very great proportion are slight. Out of the whole number which are reported wounded, one thousand and twenty-two, it is probable ninety per cent. will recover. Killed, one hundred and three; missing thirty-six; total, eleven hundred and sixty-one." * * *

CCXXVIII. *Extract from a Report of the Wounded of the Third Division of the Twenty-first Corps at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon SAMUEL D. TURNEY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The accompanying report of the killed and wounded in the 3d division, Twenty-first Corps, is respectfully submitted. The report is very inaccurate for the following reasons: that the repeated change of position of our portion of the army early in the action separated the hospital from it, that many of our wounded were unavoidably left upon the field, that the removal of our hospital disturbed its organization, and that a portion of our medical officers are now in the enemy's lines. On Saturday morning, the most suitable point for a field hospital, about one mile in the rear of our division, and about the same distance north of Crawfish Spring, was selected, and, under charge of Surgeon B. M. Failor, 19th Ohio Volunteers, was rapidly placed in order for the reception of wounded. During the day, about five hundred wounded from various divisions were received and their wounds dressed. On Sunday, we were early cut off from communication with the army, and after waiting as long as could be done with safety, about three o'clock in the afternoon, upon the recommendation of Surgeon Phelps, the order was given to move the hospital. It was necessary in making this movement to leave behind sixty wounded, and to abandon for their comfort a portion of our hospital stores. To attend these and the wounded left upon the battle-field, the following medical

officers were detailed and are now within the enemy's lines: Assistant Surgeons E. D. W. C. Wing, 51st Ohio Volunteers, W. G. McFadden, 79th Indiana Volunteers, N. G. Bell, 35th Indiana Volunteers, John K. Moore, 13th Ohio Volunteers, Allen M. Walton, 86th Indiana Volunteers. The other medical officers, with the transportable wounded and hospital stores, reported in Chattanooga, Sunday night. The following day, by direction of Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., medical director of the army of the Cumberland, the field hospitals of divisions were merged into a general field hospital established on the opposite side of the Tennessee River. All the wounded of the division not sent to Bridgeport, eighty-four in number, are now comfortably situated at that point, under the charge of Surgeon Thomas R. W. Jeffray, 9th Kentucky Volunteers. Without implying censure upon the medical officers of my command, I would especially notice for zeal, intelligence, and industry, Surgeons Thomas R. W. Jeffray, 9th Kentucky Volunteers, B. M. Faylor, 19th Ohio Volunteers, J. Jones, 86th Indiana Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon E. D. W. C. Wing, 51st Ohio Volunteers." * * *

CCXXIX. *Extract from a Report on the Casualties in the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Cumberland at the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon L. A. JAMES, 4th Ohio Cavalry.

* * * "This report is necessarily very imperfect, owing to the fact that the command is now spread out a distance of eighty miles up and down the river, guarding fords, and I have not, as yet, been able to get the official reports from the surgeons. This command consists of two divisions divided into six brigades. The 1st brigade, 2d division, was located near Jasper, and upon the army moving across the Tennessee River, at Stevenson, took its position as a guard to the left wing, under command of Major General Crittenden. The 2d brigade of this same division was with the main body of cavalry at Stevenson. The 3d brigade of this division was stationed along the railroad between Nashville and Stevenson. The main body of cavalry, composed of the 1st division, and 2d brigade 2d division, crossed the river at Caperton's Ferry on September 8, 1862, and took up their line of march over Sand Mountain to Valley Head. From thence we proceeded over Lookout Mountain to Alpine, in Georgia, where we first encountered the rebel cavalry under command of General Wheeler. We drove the enemy from his position with small loss. From this place we made reconnoissances to within ten miles of Rome, and three miles of Lafayette. At the latter place we found the enemy in full force, both of infantry and cavalry. From Alpine, we were ordered back on Lookout Mountain, thence to proceed to Stevens's Gap, to guard the right wing of the army, under command of Major General McCook. On September 19th and 20th, the days when the battle was raging, the cavalry was at or near Crawfish Spring, and fighting the enemy continually, successfully holding him in check, and being able to bring off all the trains. In round numbers, the losses of this command may be put down as follows: 1st division, 1st brigade, five killed, eleven wounded; 2d brigade, six killed, nine wounded; 3d brigade, ten killed, thirty wounded. Second division, 1st brigade, eight killed, thirty-one wounded; 2d brigade, eleven killed, forty-one wounded. Grand total, forty killed, one hundred and twenty-two wounded." * * *

CCXXX. *Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon SAMUEL HART, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I was assigned to duty May 30, 1863, with the 16th United States Infantry, 3d brigade, 1st division, Fourteenth Corps. Following the enemy southward in June, our brigade of regulars had a very successful and creditable engagement with the enemy at Hoover's Gap. The 16th United States Infantry losing three killed and one wounded. In the late destructive battle of Chickamauga, the brigade sustained the remarkable loss of about seventy-five per centum, in killed, wounded, and missing. On one occasion the command held its position with such obstinacy as to be entirely surrounded. The loss was greatest in captured, only thirteen wounded of the 16th United States Infantry were brought off with us, the ground being held by the enemy. This battle compares well with Chancellorsville in extent and general results, but to the surgeon there are differences. In the late battle there was a comparatively small amount of artillery used, especially by the enemy; hence fewer shell injuries. It appears a large number of musket round balls, and western rifles were used; of these two, mostly the former, I found lodged twenty-three, of the minié ball, twenty-eight. This, of course, would not give the true proportion of the kind of arms used. No time was allowed here for operations on the field, except a part of the first day, when water not being obtainable, the hospitals had been established at inconvenient distances, particularly for the left wing. I am of opinion that a less number of primary operations were performed than after any engagement I have ever witnessed, and that the facilities here are not equal to those of the army of the Potomac for the prompt and efficient care of the wounded. Also that the allowance of the leading and simple articles of medicine are as much below the requirements here as they have seemed, sometimes, too abundant elsewhere. The difference to the proportion of sick was very considerable. Carelessness in making requisitions, or difficulty in obtaining the regular or special supplies, must account for it of course. I liked the plan of the brigade hospital wagon and supply." * * *

CCXXXI. *Extracts from a Report on the Hospitals at Chattanooga after the Battle of Chickamauga.* By Surgeon ISRAEL MOSES, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I repaired to Chattanooga and arrived on Friday, September 18th, with orders from Surgeon Perin, U. S. A., to prepare beds for three thousand wounded. I found scant supplies for not more than five hundred, and buildings capable of holding that number, built by the Confederates and occupied as a hospital with about one hundred and fifty sick already in; also a large building, two stories, built by the Confederates as a receiving hospital, capable of holding one hundred and fifty. These buildings were without doors or windows, and destitute of every convenience. A partial supply of medicines, blankets, furniture and dressings was on hand, estimated for one thousand men, but deficient in many articles. I selected several buildings which might be converted into hospitals. On Saturday, September 19th, an engagement took place about seven or eight miles distant, and was renewed with great fierceness during the forenoon of the 20th, Sunday. * * * Our wounded numbered over six

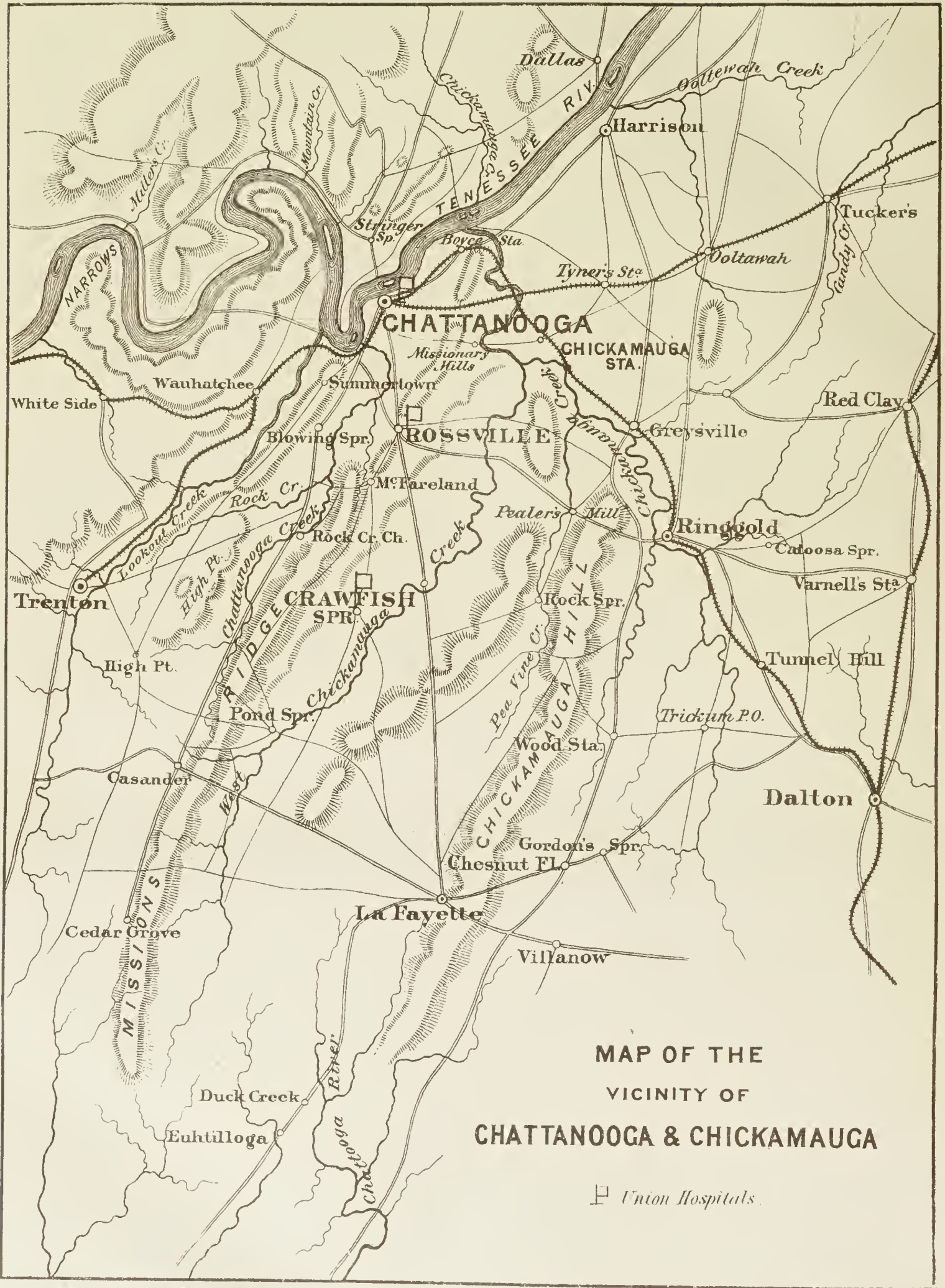
thousand. On this and the following day, as nearly as I can estimate, four thousand wounded officers and men were received and assigned to various buildings and private houses, hotels and churches. The following general hospitals were established during Sunday and Monday: No. 1, buildings on the hill, which received nearly one thousand; No. 2, receiving hospital at base of hill, which received about three hundred; No. 3, Crutchfield Hotel, which was taken possession of and accommodated, on beds and floors, about five hundred; No. 4, three churches, which held about two hundred; No. 5, lofts over buildings, occupied as the commissary storehouses, which received about three hundred; No. 6, buildings opposite the above, which accommodated four hundred; No. 7, officers hospital No. 1, a large brick building on a hill, which received one hundred officers; No. 8, officers hospital No. 2, a large private mansion, which received thirty-five; No. 9, private houses were taken late at night, and about one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty obtained shelter. All the severe cases were dressed the same night as they arrived, and others the next day, and all received food, of which many had been deprived for two days. This work was performed by a corps of forty-three surgeons, who reported to me either by order or as volunteers, of whom were four Confederate medical officers. About three-fourths of the wounds were flesh, or of a lighter character, the other fourth being of the gravest character inflicted by musketry. Few shell wounds, or by round shot, were seen, owing to the fact that little artillery was employed by the enemy. On Monday the lighter cases were sent across the pontoon bridge, and on Tuesday others to the number of nearly three thousand. The officers who could bear transportation were sent in ambulances toward Stevenson. On Wednesday not more than eight hundred of the gravest cases remained in town, and many of them have since been removed to the camp hospital. Owing to the establishment of division hospitals, there remains under my charge only Hospital No. 1, the Crutchfield Hotel, and officers' hospital. Into these hospitals were received on the evening of September 29th, about two hundred and fifty wounded, who were brought in from the Confederate lines. Our hospitals are, at the present time, crowded beyond their capacity, and should they thus continue it would render a serious fear in my mind, that our operations would be unsuccessful. I have performed a large number of amputations and resections in the several hospitals, all of which thus far promise well. Operations have been performed by various surgeons in charge of hospitals and on the field, with a fair amount of success thus far. The amputations have been mostly by circular mode. To this date, five cases of tetanus have come to my notice, but none of hospital gangrene or erysipelas. The general condition of the patients is good, but our hospitals are greatly in need of bunks and mattresses, at least one-third of the grave cases being still on the floor, with only a folded blanket to lie on. In view of the increasing risk of so many patients with suppurating wounds being crowded together, I would respectfully suggest an early provision for increased accommodations by tents with flooring, and that new temporary pavilions be constructed out of some incomplete buildings south of the railroad depot." * * *

CCXXXII. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Staff of the Second and Third Divisions of the Eleventh Corps at the Battle of Wauhatchie.* By Surgeon D. G. BRINTON, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the morning of October 28, 1863, the 2d and 3d divisions of the Eleventh Corps broke camp at Whiteside Station on the Chattanooga and Nashville railroad, and followed the wagon road that leads over Raecoon Mountain into the valley of Lookout Creek. An engagement was anticipated at any moment, and the chief surgeons of the divisions were constantly on the lookout for the most favorable locations for a field hospital. The command had no hospital tents, and but a limited supply of medical stores and stimulants, and ambulances afforded the only means of transportation. * * * A slight skirmish occurred in the afternoon in which we lost one man killed and three wounded. * * * During the night the enemy made an attack in force. A field hospital was established in a convenient location with good supplies of wood and water. Fires were lighted, candles procured, and a supply of straw for bedding was obtained from a neighboring barn. Operating tables were made, and the hospital stores of the different regiments were collected at this point. The whole was placed in charge of Surgeon W. H. Gunkle, 73d Pennsylvania Volunteers. When the firing ceased, the ambulances were put in motion for the scene of action and plied to and fro until daylight. At early dawn, I rode over the field and found but three wounded remaining. * * * At the hospital, one hundred and nine wounded were received, three of them were Confederates. Four amputations were performed; two of the thigh, one of the arm, and one of the hand. Eight patients died in the hospital. * * * Orders were received during the day to transfer the wounded to the general field hospital on the opposite bank of the river. All the wounds recorded were by small arms, except some contusions and one shell wound. In such an action as this, if anywhere, we would look for bayonet wounds. Here was a charge, a hand-to-hand contest literally. Some of the contusions were given by clubbed muskets, and more than one man took his prisoner after a mutual set-to with fists. Not a bayonet wound is recorded. I looked for them, but neither saw nor heard of any." * * *

CCXXXIII. *Extracts from a Report on the Hospitals of the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps at the Battle of Wauhatchie.* By Surgeon J. E. HERBST, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the morning of October 29th, I selected, as a depot for the wounded, a commodious house, situated about one mile in the rear of our line, and which I observed during the close of our previous days' march, as especially adapted for hospital purposes, in case of an engagement in the vicinity. I transmitted a description of the selection as quickly as possible to the surgeons-in-chief of brigades, and to the medical officers of the various regiments. The amount of our medical and hospital stores was exceedingly limited, and was composed of such articles as were absolutely demanded for service in the field, which I pressed into service from the medical purveyor's supply at Bridgeport, Tennessee. These consisted of one box bandages, one hundred yards of isinglass plaster, two dozen beef stock, and one box candles. My supply of chloroform was exceedingly limited. Our wounded were removed from the field with tolerable dispatch, considering the imperfect organization of ambulances, which, fifteen in number, were borrowed from the train of the Eleventh Corps. The surgeons worked untiringly during the



Reduced from Map of the Survey

W. H. Allen Photolith.

entire night, dressing the wounded and making them comfortable, and we were prepared by daylight to perform primary amputations, in all the severe cases requiring such treatment. Having reported our position and condition to the general commanding the division, I was advised by him to remove the wounded to some new location on the road leading from Wauhatchie to Kelly's Ferry, on the Tennessee, as he apprehended an attack on the flank near which the hospital was located. I proceeded to act in accordance with the suggestion, and with my limited means of transportation, all the wounded were removed to our second location by four o'clock P. M., except two of the 137th New York Volunteers and five wounded prisoners. As soon as the removal of the wounded was determined upon, Surgeon J. L. Dunn, 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, volunteered to remain and superintend the removal of the wounded, and to be taken prisoner if necessary in the performance of this duty. Contrary to instructions and to my understanding of the matter, he retired from his volunteered position before all were removed. Those who remained as above stated, were removed on the following day and carefully provided for. During the course of the morning of the 29th, Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., medical director of the Army of the Cumberland, visited us at the hospital of our second selection, and observing our total deficiency of hospital tents and accommodations, suggested the propriety of sending our wounded to a field hospital already organized, and situated one and a half miles beyond the pontoon bridge across the Tennessee at Brown's Ferry. A suggestion from such authority, and from one so well acquainted with the nature of the accommodations offered, amounted to an order, and I proceeded at once to act in accordance with it, and the wounded were removed simultaneously from both hospitals to the field hospitals across the river. Dr. Perin promised to send me, immediately upon his return, a number of ambulances to assist in the speedy removal, but these failed to report. I have understood since that they were sent, but, through the carelessness of the officer in charge, they failed to find the location of our hospital. In the meantime all the medical officers were diligent in their endeavors to provide booths and shelter and refreshment for the wounded, and dress their wounds and perform as many primary operations as possible, taking the severest cases first. The organization of our hospital was similar to that at Gettysburg, and each medical officer performed his duties with great promptitude. Surgeon E. Hutchinson's, 137th New York Volunteers, services were especially valuable in every department, and Surgeon A. K. Fifield, 29th Ohio Volunteers, reported in person upon the arrival of his regiment, and performed several operations with his usual skill. On the morning of October 30th, I visited Chattanooga to solicit the loan of a sufficient number of ambulances to remove the remainder of the wounded. The weather becoming very inclement from the abundant showers that fell almost without intermission, I procured other necessary medical and hospital supplies, consisting of blankets, chloroform, lint, bandages, beef stock, &c., and a sufficient number of ambulances to shelter the wounded from the rain and transport them to Kelly's Ferry, instead of the field hospital, as before suggested by Dr. Perin. This was done in accordance with an order received from General Thomas granting me the power to seize all buildings suitable for hospital purposes, and collect all the wounded and have them forwarded by boat to Bridgeport, Tennessee. They were made very comfortable here, and on the morning of November 1st, I shipped them as directed to Bridgeport in two barges under the care of Surgeon J. D. McClure, 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Considering our very imperfect equipment for the field, I am happy to announce to you that the wounded fared remarkably well and received every possible attention. The number of casualties during the battle of Wauhatchie as per accompanying report amounts to thirty-four killed, one hundred and seventy-four wounded and ten missing; and we treated in our hospital twenty-four wounded prisoners; most of the latter were severely wounded. The enemy in their night attack used no artillery, and all the wounds of our men were made with the minié ball, with the exception of two. I noticed no peculiarity in the wounds received worthy of mention, having been received alike in all parts of the body, no abatis or breastworks having been constructed. Surgeon J. Wolf, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was appointed surgeon-in-charge, and Surgeon E. Hutchinson, 137th New York Volunteers, recorder and assistant. The operating staff was the same, in part, as at Gettysburg." * * *

CCXXXIV. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Department at the Battle of Chattanooga.* By Surgeon GLOVER PERIN, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Army of the Cumberland.

"SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Chattanooga. As was stated in my report of the conduct of affairs after the battle of Chickamauga, the battle of Chattanooga had long been expected, and preparations for the care of the wounded were made on as large a scale as the interests of the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance departments would permit. The wounded from the battle-field of Chickamauga had been transferred to the rear, except about two hundred of the graver cases; the hospitals contained also two hundred and fifty sick. As fast as the hospital at Stringer's Spring had been vacated, the regimental hospital tents were returned to the commands from which they were taken. The town of Chattanooga was divided into districts, which were assigned to the three army corps. Tents were pitched near the buildings selected for hospitals, and bunks made from such materials as could be found. A large number of mattresses and blankets were at hand. These preparations I deemed as complete and extensive as could be made for the graver cases, while the winter cabins left vacant by the command answered for those slightly wounded. These huts, though rudely constructed, answered an excellent purpose. They were usually provided with a chimney, sufficiently lighted and well ventilated. When the first gun was fired, the medical officers were in the places assigned them, ready to attend to their respective duties. The ambulance trains were well managed, and did effective service, though small, and the animals in bad condition from the want of forage. Order and deliberation seemed to characterize every movement in this battle. There was no confusion. The wounded were quietly removed from the field each day, and conveyed to the proper hospitals, where they received the attention their cases required. Soon after the battle the weather grew quite cold, and the rains continued frequent, so that the difficulty of transferring patients to the rear increased. The road to Kelly's Ferry became impassable, and the boats that now came to the town were not constructed in such manner as to afford shelter; nevertheless a few patients were sent whenever the weather was pleasant. By December 6th, the field hospital on the north side of the river was broken up, and the tents transferred and erected upon a slightly elevated ridge bordering Chattanooga Creek, and about a mile from the town. This new site was selected with a view to permanency, and everything arranged accordingly. As soon as it was ready for the occupation of patients, the

hospitals in the town were relieved from their overcrowded condition. In the location of the field hospital reference was had to the contiguity of wood, an important object during the winter, particularly when, from the starved condition of the animals, it was found almost impossible to procure sufficient quantities for the hospitals in town. The difficulty of procuring suitable diet for the patients after this battle was not so great as was experienced after the battle of Chickamauga, yet it gave rise to no little trouble and anxiety. There was still an obvious deficiency in such articles of diet as a careful surgeon would desire for his patients. Owing to the inclement weather and deficiency of hospital tents, we were obliged to use buildings as hospitals which were constructed for warehouses, private residences, etc., and therefore not susceptible of proper ventilation. Thus, it will be observed, that in the treatment of the wounded of this battle we had to contend against the evils of prolonged low temperature, deficient nutrition, and defective ventilation of hospitals. Surgeon F. H. Gross, U. S. V., medical director of the Fourteenth Corps, Surgeon A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., medical director of the Fourth Corps, and Surgeon D. G. Brinton, U. S. V., medical director of the Eleventh Corps, were active and efficient in the performance of their duties. I would respectfully invite attention to their reports, herewith transmitted, for minor details of the conduct of officers in their respective corps. Assistant Surgeon Dallas Baehé, U. S. A., assistant medical director, was present, and rendered valuable service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. PERIN,

Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

TO THE ACTING SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY."

CCXXXV. *Report on the Operations of the Medical Department at the Battle of Chattanooga.* By Surgeon JOHN MOORE, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Army of the Tennessee.

"GENERAL: The following report of the battle of Chattanooga, as far as participated in by the army of the Tennessee, is respectfully submitted. This long delay is owing to the fact that, from the day following the battle to January 1st, we were constantly on the march, and that in one week afterward I was ordered on business to Vicksburg and Memphis, and only returned on February 26th. At the time I left, the reports of casualties from division surgeons had not been received. The troops engaged in the battle were four divisions, forming the Fifteenth Corps, under the command of Major General W. T. Sherman, and making an aggregate of twenty thousand men. After the surrender of Vicksburg these troops were encamped along the Big Black River about twenty miles in rear of the town, a locality considered by the inhabitants to be very unhealthy. The percentage of sick in this command has been, throughout the summer, higher than that of the troops stationed in Vicksburg. On September 28th, they were put on transports and brought to Memphis. All serious cases of sick had been previously sent on board the hospital steamers R. C. Wood and Charles McDougal, both of which arrived before the embarkation. On arrival at Memphis, all who were not able to undergo a march of twenty miles a day were ordered to convalescent camp or hospital. From Memphis a portion of the command went by rail to Iuka, one hundred and twenty miles, and the remainder marched. On October 27th, orders were received to cross the Tennessee River at Eastport, and march to Chattanooga by roads on the north or western side. The route was through Florence, Alabama, Fayetteville and Winchester, Tennessee, to Bridgeport, Alabama, the point at which the Memphis and Charleston railroad crosses the Tennessee River, and thence to Chattanooga, which was reached on November 23d. The command, without crossing, moved four miles up and camped on the western side. The country marched through was fertile, well cultivated, and beautifully variegated. Supplies were found of all kinds in abundance, and were freely taken. As a result of this, the whole command had very much improved in health. Several hundred men, who, on the beginning of the march, were found unable to keep with the column and had to be carried in the ambulances, were now in vigorous health. Before daylight on November 24th, one division had crossed the river, and thrown up intrenchments to serve as a *tête-du-pont* for the pontoons. This was begun at daylight, and completed before noon, when the whole corps crossed, and, forming on the eastern side, marched in three columns to the attack of that part of Missionary Ridge, immediately to the west of Tunnel Hill. The hill was in our possession before four o'clock in the afternoon, with no other casualty than a severe flesh wound in the arm of General Giles Smith. Up to this time it had not been decided whether the hospital should be established on the eastern or western side of the river. The great convenience of having them on the same side as the troops engaged was, of course, obvious; but it was feared they would be under fire. But when we had possession of a portion of the ridge, and saw the range of the enemy's shot, it was decided to place hospitals in suitable positions near the bridge, about five miles above Chattanooga, and two in rear of our line of battle. Directions to this effect were given to the division surgeons, and the wagons and ambulances containing the regimental hospital tents and hospital property were driven to the points indicated, and their erection pushed forward as rapidly as possible. About nine o'clock the following morning, portions of the corps were constantly engaged near the rebel intrenched position at Tunnel Hill, from this time until about four in the afternoon, with short intervals, and on the close approach of our troops to the enemy's intrenchments, great numbers were killed and wounded. As soon as the action commenced, the ambulances, of which there were two to a regiment, with their stretcher-bearers, were sent out to the front. Owing to the fact that the firing of the enemy was nearly parallel with the direction of the ridge, the ambulances came safely to the foot of it, thus getting much nearer than is usual during the continuance of an engagement, and in this way greatly facilitating the removal of the wounded. On the return of the ambulances to their respective divisions, the wounded were taken in charge by the surgeons detailed for that purpose. These were organized substantially on the plan adopted more than a year since by Surgeon J. Letterman, U. S. A., and found to work well in the army of the Potomac. One medical officer was retained with each regiment, who, with hospital knapsack and pocket case, was prepared to attend to cases requiring immediate care, and to direct such as were slightly wounded the way to the field hospital. All the wounded were brought off before night, except a small number who fell so near the rebel intrenchments that they could not be reached. But all these were brought off before ten o'clock that night, when it was found that the enemy had abandoned his position. Several of the regiments had large medicine wagons, which, although ill adapted on account of their great weight for marches over bad roads, yet on this occasion, were found of very great service. The cooking stoves and operating tables were at once put to important uses. A sufficient amount

of beef essence, and all needed stimulants were on hand for use during the day, and, on the following day, a large supply of both these important articles, together with one thousand two hundred blankets, arrived from Nashville in charge of a medical officer, who had been dispatched for that purpose a week before the battle. Straw was found in abundance in the neighborhood, and the tents being thickly littered with it made a comfortable bed, which was improved in all severely injured cases, by spreading a blanket or gutta-percha cloth over the straw and laying the wounded man on this. In two of the divisions the tents were inadequate for the accommodation of their wounded, and temporary shelters, made of lumber taken from vacant buildings in the neighborhood, were improvised, which answered the purpose very well. The weather for the first two or three days after the battle was warm and clear, and fires were not needed to make the hospitals comfortable. This time was improved to the utmost in extending and improving the appliances for cooking, by the erection of temporary kitchens out of poles, and covering them with tent flies or boards, as well as in collecting from houses in the neighborhood such large pots as were not essential for the use of the inhabitants. It should be added here that these articles were either returned to the owners or left on breaking up the hospitals. At the same time lumber was collected for the construction of bunks or forms to raise the men from the ground, and, in a few days, enough of these were made to accommodate all who were so severely hurt as to be compelled to keep their beds. On these bunks sacks filled with straw were laid, thus making a very comfortable bed. On the day following the battle, the corps was ordered in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and all the medical officers that could be spared from the hospitals were ordered away with their respective regiments. As another engagement was expected, the details for hospitals, both as to medical officers and attendants, was much more limited than would have been if no advance had been made, and for this reason the more credit is due to the surgeons in charge for getting their men quite comfortable with what, under ordinary circumstances, would be considered inadequate assistance. Supplies composed of the ordinary soldiers' ration were obtained from Chattanooga. This was varied and improved during the first ten days by additions in the way of mutton, chickens, and beef brought in by enterprising foraging parties from the surrounding country. These predatory excursions were then stopped by orders from the department commander. About eight days after the battle, the weather became very cold, and as heating stoves were not to be had, other expedients for warming had to be resorted to. Where brick was obtainable it was used for the construction of chimneys or flues, and when this failed chimneys were built of sticks and mud, or flues made through the tents by digging a small trench from the outside through the tent terminating from five to eight feet beyond the opposite side. This trench was then covered with flat stones, an inch or two of earth thrown over these, and a chimney or flue some eight or ten feet high erected at one end, and the fire made in the other. Where railroad iron can be procured, as often occurs, the rails may be used instead of stones to make the top of the flues. When properly covered with clay, this makes an admirable heating arrangement; the same flue then can be run through several tents. The hospital under charge of Surgeon Joslyn, U. S. V., was considered by many who saw it as one of the best they had seen in the field; he displayed uncommon energy and aptitude in conducting it. Very much credit is due Surgeon E. O. F. Roler, 55th Illinois Volunteers, acting inspector Fifteenth Corps, who was ordered back from the march to have a general supervision of all the division hospitals, as well as to Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. A., who has been in my office as assistant medical director since July last, and who, arriving the day after the battle, was ordered to remain and assist in looking after the hospitals. His zeal and intelligent industry, as well as his acquaintance with most of the staff officers of the department of the Cumberland, through whom supplies for our wounded were necessarily obtained, enabled him to render very important aid to those in immediate charge. On the morning of the 25th, I met Dr. Newberry, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, who kindly offered many luxuries for the wounded that were not obtainable elsewhere, and of course the offer was thankfully accepted. And, while speaking of this, I may add, that it has often been my experience in this department to find the U. S. Sanitary Commission prepared to furnish hospitals, not only with luxuries, not to be expected from the subsistence department, but with vegetables of an indispensable character, as potatoes and dried fruits, which were not to be had of the commissaries for the reason as alleged, they could not be brought through for want of transportation. This was the case for months in Vicksburg last summer, and is true of this place at the present time. It is mortifying to be dependent upon an outside charitable organization for important supplies, acknowledged to be a legitimate part of the ration. The three division field hospitals established above Chattanooga were continued for twenty-five days after the battle. The success of treatment in these hospitals was much more gratifying than in those established in houses in Chattanooga, to which the wounded of the army of the Cumberland were taken. Erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and other adynamic diseases prevailed among those to an enormous extent, while in the field hospitals there was not a single case of gangrene, and but one slight one of erysipelas. This immunity in the wounded of the Fifteenth Corps was probably due to two causes. In the first place, it has been proven by experience on many occasions in this war, that men recover more rapidly from wounds when placed comfortably in tents, where they get an abundance of fresh air, than in such hospitals as are usually improvised from the houses of a town, taken promiscuously; and probably quite as well as in the majority of our general hospitals, where it is almost impossible to prevent more or less contamination of the atmosphere, into which evaporations are continually passing from a large aggregation of open suppurating wounds. In the second place, the men of the army of the Tennessee, although, exposed to malarious influences during the preceding summer, had entirely recovered from its effects, during their long march from Memphis, through a fruitful and interesting country; they went into the battle in vigorous health, and exultant from previous military successes; whereas, the army of the Cumberland, after the repulse at Chickamauga and return to Chattanooga, in addition to very arduous duties, was, for many days, on reduced rations; for several days in fact, corn on the ear was issued in lieu of bread or flour. The 1st division of the Fifteenth Corps having been separated from the rest of the command by the accidental breaking of a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee River, was attached to the command of General Hooker, and fought at Lookout Mountain on the 24th, Missionary Ridge on the 25th, and at the mountain pass near Ringgold, Georgia, on the 27th. The field hospital was established below Chattanooga, near the scene of the first day's fight, and all the wounded except about thirty, who were sent to the hospitals in the town, were sent to this place from the three battles in which the division was engaged. On the return of the different divisions from the pursuit, the hospitals were relieved of all cases that could be taken care of in the regiments.

Through the kind assistance of Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., medical director, army of the Cumberland, the little steamers on the river were put at the disposal of Surgeon E. O. F. Roler, 55th Illinois Volunteers, who was then superintending our

hospitals, and permission being given to send all cases to the hospitals in Nashville that were in condition to be sent. During the 21st and 22d of December, these were sent on board the boats to Bridgeport, accompanied by nurses and medical officers. At Bridgeport they were taken in ambulances to the receiving field hospital of that place, and in a day or two sent by comfortable hospital cars to Nashville. The kindness, patience and care shown to the wounded by the surgeons and nurses on these cars excited my admiration. Those not in condition to be sent to Nashville, were sent to the camp hospital near Chattanooga, established by Surgeon Perin, where they could be much more easily supplied; surgeons and attendants were sent with them. Some of the surgeons showed skill in the performance of operations, and, on the whole, as well as I could ascertain, this part of their duties was very well performed. None were permitted to operate but those previously selected, for their known or presumed knowledge in this branch of surgery. No cases of tetanus have been reported. Chloroform was administered in all except two of the important operations performed. Two amputations of the thigh appear from the tabular report to have been performed without anæsthetics. No reason for this has been assigned. It is probable the shock was so great as, in the opinion of the surgeon, to render its administration hazardous. This objection I believe is not considered valid by the majority of good authorities. No casualty resulted from its administration in one hundred and thirty-six cases. Sixteen cases of secondary hæmorrhage occurred. The attempts at conservative surgery in wounds of the knee-joint were not encouraging. Of sixteen cases reported as occurring in the 2d, 3d and 4th divisions, seven underwent primary amputation, and seven were treated without amputation. On the 25th day, one case not amputated had died, and but two were reported as favorable for recovery without loss of leg. From these same divisions I have received the following tabular summary of important operations, giving results up to 25th day after battle. It was compiled by Surgeon Roler, 55th Illinois Volunteers, in general charge of the hospitals. Amputations of leg, seven; of which six were primary and one secondary operations; one death resulted from primary operations; amputations of thigh, twenty-one; of which seventeen were primary and four secondary operations; three deaths resulted from primary and two from secondary operations. Amputations of arm and forearm, twenty-one; of which nineteen were primary and two secondary operations; one death resulted from secondary operation. On the whole there was as little suffering from delay or want in this battle as is likely to ever occur; and this is due to the following causes: The day was fine; the roads for the ambulances good; those in charge of bearing off the wounded did their duty; the battle was expected; began in the morning and terminated before night; the hospital tents were ready before the wounded began to arrive; and supplies sent for to Nashville arrived at the proper time; and lastly, Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., medical director army of Cumberland, was ever prompt to furnish anything he had to spare from his own supplies. I regret that the surgical statistics I send are so meagre and unsatisfactory. Where the medical force left in the hospitals is barely sufficient to attend to the wants of those under their care, it requires more zeal in the interests of science, and generally more knowledge of what is of interest to note, than is found among the majority of army surgeons, to induce them to keep any intelligent record of important cases. In future I hope to improve the report in this respect by directing special attention to certain classes of wounds, and if possible, have some man of known fitness to overlook, and endeavor to excite some little interest, even among the indifferent; but I cannot work miracles, and shall not pledge myself to accomplish a great deal. In three of the western States, surgeons are admitted and assigned to regiments without any form of examination whatever. Of course among these are men whose ignorance is disgraceful to the profession, and whose stupidity and blunders tend to cast a stigma upon the whole medical staff of the army. Very much is lost for want of men of sufficient professional intelligence to know what to observe particularly, and also for lack of industry to record their observations. And while on this subject I would respectfully suggest that, in my opinion, the form of tabular statement of gunshot wounds furnished from the office in Washington, is, in some respects, susceptible of improvement, a single case may appear as three or four, if he have, as often happens, as many wounds in different parts of the body. Surgeon C. W. McMillin, 1st Tennessee Volunteers, medical director Fifteenth Corps, in his report says the want of proper instruments for exsections is very much felt by the operating staff, and very properly suggests the propriety of furnishing a complete case of exsecting instruments to each surgeon-in-chief of a division. At present, I believe they are only furnished to medical officers of the regular army. As an addendum to this report, I will complete the history of the corps up to December 31st, 1863. As before stated, the pursuit of the rebels was taken up the morning after the battle; this was continued for two days, with occasional unimportant skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard, when the pursuit was abandoned. Two divisions were then ordered back to vicinity of Chattanooga; and the other two, in conjunction with the Eleventh Corps, under General Howard, and part of the Fourth, under General Gordon Granger, were ordered to march as rapidly as possible to Knoxville to relieve General Burnside, who was closely besieged by Longstreet. The distance was one hundred and twenty miles; the troops had but three days' rations, and the Eleventh and Fifteenth Corps were almost without tents or camp and garrison equipage of any kind. The weather turned very cold, and for several days the roads were frozen hard. The march was made. The siege was abandoned the day before our arrival, and on the following day the return march began. On December 20th, arrived at Chattanooga, after a continuous march of eighteen days. The three days' rations were made to answer for eighteen by being eked out from the forced contributions of the farmers in the beautiful and fertile valleys of East Tennessee. On the return march several hundred men were entirely barefooted. The weather was cold, and the roads frequently frozen during the forenoon. Notwithstanding this, but few of them complained or asked to be relieved from marching. A truthful account of their heroic fortitude would place them on a level with the soldiers of the Revolution, of whose patriotism we have such glowing accounts, because a few of them were barefooted when the ground was covered with snow. Supplies were obtained at Chattanooga, and the march continued to Huntsville, Alabama, which was reached January 1, 1864. Since October 1st, this corps has marched not less than seven hundred and fifty miles; and notwithstanding all these seeming privations and fatigues, came into camp with but few sick; and that all the exposure these troops underwent has had no depressing or unhealthy tendency, is proven by the fact that the ratio of sick for January and February has been less than five per cent. Accompanying the report is a topographical map of that part of the battle-field embraced in the operations of the army of the Tennessee, except in the 1st division, which was accidentally detached as before mentioned.

JOHN MOORE,

Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Department of the Tennessee.

TO THE SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY."

CCXXXVI. *Extracts from a Memoranda of Events in the Campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland about Chattanooga.* By Assistant Surgeon DALLAS BACHE, U. S. Army.

* * * "The headquarters of the army left Murfreesboro', Tennessee, June 25, 1863, marched twelve miles to Big Spring Branch, camped at night, and next day, the 26th, marched to Beech Grove, on the Manchester road. During this time we had a skirmish at Hoover's Gap. Previous to this time the main body of the enemy had been camped at Shelbyville, with divisions thrown out to Wartrace and Fairfield. Skirmishing constantly occurred between our cavalry and that of the enemy toward Murfreesboro'. Their cavalry occupied Hoover's Gap, Liberty Gap, and Guy's Gap. Hoover's Gap was occupied, after some skirmishing by Wilder's mounted infantry, and Liberty Gap was taken also by Johnson's division of infantry. Enemy fell back and we took one hundred prisoners, but lost some three or four hundred men. We had about four hundred and twenty-three killed and wounded. These were sent back to Murfreesboro' in ambulances immediately. At Murfreesboro' the general field hospital, under charge of Surgeon J. Y. Finley, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, had capacity for about two thousand beds. The design of Rosecrans was to make a heavy feint toward Shelbyville, occupy the enemy's attention, and then hurry the mass of his troops to Manchester, and outflank the enemy's base of supplies at Tullahoma, which he wished to hold. Crittenden's corps had marched in an easterly direction to Woodbury, intending to reach Manchester by the old Fort Nash dirt road, but they found no enemy and returned to Manchester. Previous to these marches the weather had been dry, but from the very day of the march rain had set in and had steadily continued. Headquarters reached Manchester about June 29th. There was no further skirmishing until we reached Manchester. Staid there two days; then skirmished lightly toward Tullahoma. On July 3d, the enemy were discovered to have evacuated this place. They had fallen back here from Shelbyville in advance of our troops, they having the advantage of a good pike, while we moved on dirt roads. We occupied Tullahoma on the morning of the 3d, as they left, carrying off everything with them. It is a place of about five hundred inhabitants, having a railroad station. We then occupied the hotel with about one hundred and twenty beds, as a hospital, just vacated from the same use by the enemy. The enemy retreated to the crossing of Elk River at Estelle Springs, and also to Winchester, on the same river, and crossed, our men following to the river. The enemy burned the Elk road bridge. We, three divisions only, also crossed. Had some slight resistance at fords. Lost a few men, who were carried back to Tullahoma. Part of our forces, General Thomas's Fourteenth Army Corps, moved up to Pelham, in the hope of intercepting the enemy in his retreat to Tracy City, but failed. During this time, before the retreat of the enemy from Tullahoma, Colonel Wilder's mounted infantry had been sent to cut the railroad south of Tullahoma, in reality to destroy the bridge at Elk River, but finding that heavily guarded, they struck the road at Tanton and cut it, only injuring it slightly. The enemy retreated leisurely by way of Decherd and Tracy City to Sequatchie Valley, and one column by Crook Creek Valley to Stevenson, and crossed the river at Bridgeport, destroying the railroad bridge, and then they all concentrated at Chattanooga. Our movement: Sheridan's division to Stevenson and Bridgeport; Crittenden's Corps to McMinnville, and the balance staid at Decherd and Winchester because our railroad communications were imperfect, and we had to rebuild the bridges at Elk and Duck rivers. Headquarters laid at Tullahoma from July 3d until about July 15th, or later, say August 1st, and then moved to Winchester about middle of August. About August 28th or 29th, the bulk of army concentrated at Stevenson, except the Twenty-first Corps, Crittenden's, which having previously concentrated at McMinnville, began its march to the Tennessee by the way of Durlap and Jasper, down the Sequatchie Valley. At the same time the department headquarters were established at Stevenson. The accommodation of the sick at this point, and the necessity of confining ourselves to this railroad terminus for the chief depot of wounded in case of an immediate action, required the prompt establishment of a field hospital, the buildings in the town being every way objectionable. To do this it was necessary to break up the field hospital at Murfreesboro' entirely, transferring the patients to Nashville, and bringing all the hospital material to Stevenson. In this way beds for eighteen hundred patients were readily supplied. A smaller field hospital was also established at Bridgeport, for the temporary care of the sick of such troops as might cross at or near that point. Each corps had been supplied with ample reserve stores of medicines, etc., sixteen extra hospital tents, and such articles as could be transported. This supply was not for the current wants of the command, but to be used only in an emergency. On September 5th, the various corps commenced the movement across the Tennessee at points primarily ordered. Pontoon bridges had been successfully thrown across the river at Bridgeport and Caperton's Ferry. The Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps crossed at Caperton's, while most of the Twenty-first Corps crossed at Bridgeport, and a portion of it was ferried over to Shell Mound. Department headquarters moved on the morning of the 6th, crossing at Bridgeport, and encamped for the night about fifteen miles from Trenton. The Twentieth Corps had moved up the Lookout Valley to Alpine, with a view to threaten the rear of the Confederate forces in Chattanooga, while with the same object the Fourteenth Corps intended to pass through Stevens's Gap into McLamore's Cove. In the meantime the Twenty-first Army Corps had moved along the line of the railroad toward Chattanooga, thus engaging the attention of the enemy at home. The cavalry had also been sent to Alpine, pushing on in the direction of Rome. On the 7th headquarters reached Trenton, where it remained until the morning of the 9th, when the enemy having evacuated his position at Chattanooga, it was removed to that point. During this time, since the crossing of the river, there had been but little sickness, most of the sick remaining with their commands, but few requiring to be sent to the rear. Immediately after the occupation of Chattanooga, orders were issued for the preparation of one thousand beds in the various buildings in the town, some of which had been previously constructed and used by the Confederates for hospital purposes; but as this communication was as yet both long and difficult, much difficulty and delay was experienced in obtaining even a meagre supply of things the most needed.

The Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps in debouching into the valley in the east of the Lookout Range, found themselves confronted by the enemy in superior force, and were, in turn, obliged to withdraw through the gaps, and, marching down the Lookout Valley, to recross the mountains nearer Chattanooga. The Twenty-first Corps was at this time moved out to Ringgold, in order to effect a junction with the remainder of the army. The enemy at this time being reinforced, had turned his face to the north and offered battle, moving with the intention of turning our left and gaining the main route through Rossville to Chattanooga. Headquarters moved on the 16th to Gardner's Mills, remaining there until the morning of the 18th, when

the battle of Chickamanga opened. During the stay at Gardner's, as a battle was certain, orders were issued to the medical directors of corps directing the proper disposition of supplies, and the immediate selection of positions suitable for the temporary field hospitals. This selection was the more difficult as this country was poorly watered, and the changing nature of the battle might leave the hospitals of one day too far to the right in the next. Crawfish Spring, affording a large and excellent supply of water, was designated as the position of the hospital on the right, then held by part of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps, the medical director of the Fourteenth Corps choosing for his divisions such points as his judgment dictated and circumstances required. During the battle of the 18th, headquarters was situated at Widow Glenn's, only changing when, on the 19th, the right wing being drawn back, it was removed to Chattanooga. Our loss during the engagement of the first day was probably five thousand; on the second, five thousand five hundred. On the night of the 18th, it being found impracticable to find proper places in the centre and left for the hospitals, the officer commanding ordered all the wounded to be removed to Crawfish Spring, giving directions at the same time that all empty wagons should be drawn to that point, loaded with sick and wounded, and thence sent to Chattanooga. But few of the wounded of the battle of the 20th reached this point, as the enemy turned and forced back our right a few hours after the action commenced, cutting off all access to that portion of the field. The cavalry under Brigadier General R. B. Mitchell had been ordered to protect the wounded at the depot of Crawfish Spring, and remained there faithfully until the morning of the 21st, repulsing all attempts of the enemy to force their position and prevent the removal of the wounded. As soon as the rout of the right occurred, orders were given by Surgeon Perin, medical director, to load all ambulances, and seek as many of the wounded as possible by the Rossville road and send them to Chattanooga, which order was faithfully obeyed, only such of the wounded remaining on the field as would not bear transportation. On the evening of the 20th, the army retired in good order to Rossville, and on the 21st, assumed their position around Chattanooga, throwing up rough lines of defence, consisting of rifle-pits and barriers of logs and earth. Our loss in this series of actions was about sixteen thousand, of whom eleven thousand were killed and wounded, and the remainder taken prisoners. All lists of killed are of necessity very inaccurate, as it was found impossible to separate those supposed to be killed from those reported missing. In many instances those reported killed in the report of the assistant adjutant general were found either in the hospitals or among the number of wounded subsequently exchanged by the enemy. The force engaged in this battle was probably forty-six thousand infantry and artillery, and six thousand cavalry. The force of the enemy was estimated at seventy-five thousand of all arms, and his loss at eighteen thousand, of whom two thousand and three were prisoners. In the removal of the wounded from Crawfish Spring, those whose injuries were mortal, or too serious to allow the fatigue of transportation, were left behind in charge of the medical officers stationed at that point. Fifty-two surgeons and assistant surgeons were detailed for this purpose, and the wounded remaining numbering two thousand, they found constant employment. Most of the hospital tents that had been in use at this spring were left by order, and such medicines and supplies as were on hand sufficient for ten days. It is to be regretted that the facilities afforded and the confusion of the movement prevented a complete list of these wounded from being taken and transmitted to our lines. The wounds inflicted in this battle were principally by the conical leaden ball at short range, the fire of the enemy's artillery being at no time severe. The wounded were rapidly distributed among the various organized hospitals in Chattanooga, then under the superintendence of Surgeon I. Moses, U. S. V.; but as their utmost capacity was soon reached, it became necessary to open new buildings, and to organize on a larger scale a hospital in the field. For the latter purpose, a well watered slope was chosen on the north side of the Tennessee, about one and a half miles from Chattanooga, and the medical directors of the corps ordered each to superintend the erection of shelter and the care of his own wounded. In this manner, by collecting all hospital and other tents, pavilions, and by the erection of bowers of branches and leaves, nearly two thousand wounded were comfortably sheltered. On the 21st, anticipating the confusion that would occur in the attempt of the slightly wounded to get to the rear on their way to Stevenson and Nashville, the medical director had medical officers stationed at the entrance to the pontoon bridge, with orders to examine every man that was wounded, and if his injury was very slight, to send him to his command, or, if severe, to forward him to the north. In spite of all precautions, some of each class escaped attention, and were afterwards found in the number of those sent on foot to Stevenson. Nearly three thousand slightly wounded men reached Stevenson in this way, a detail of medical officers and sufficient food being sent to accompany them. The distance they travelled was not less than forty to forty-five miles, over an almost impassable mountain road. No greater tribute could be paid to the cheerful endurance of our soldiers than the simple recital of this march of wounded men. On arriving at Stevenson their wounds were attended to in the general field hospital at that point, and, as rapidly as possible, they were forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee. From the nature of most of the buildings occupied by the wounded in Chattanooga, and their necessarily crowded condition, the mortality was much greater than would probably have occurred under more favorable conditions, as at no time previously had the physical condition of the men been so good. Many secondary amputations and operations had to be performed, as the immediate removal of the wounded from the field was a matter of pressing necessity, and left no time for surgical interference. Owing to the deficient transportation, the line of communication being nearly sixty miles over a mountain road, supplies of all kinds were exceedingly limited, the chief dependence for medicines being on the medicine wagons, some fifteen in number, which had been supplied to some regiments before leaving Murfreesboro', or soon after. The cooking utensils in them were of particular service. Great difficulty was found at first in getting material to fill the bed-sacks, in order to remove the sick and wounded from the ground or floor; but fortunately some two hundred bales of cotton were found in the town, and details of upholsterers being made from the various commands, mattresses were speedily furnished, nearly three thousand being made in this manner. About a week after the battle, negotiations were opened by Major General Rosecrans for the exchange of wounded and a number of surgeons equal to those we held. As we held only about fifty of their wounded, most of ours were to be counted in future exchanges. In this way we received, on September 29th and October 1st and 2d, one thousand seven hundred of the sick and wounded left on the field, accompanied by four medical officers. A few of the wounded still remained at Crawfish Spring unable to be removed. The transfer of the wounded to Stevenson was a matter of grave consideration and much difficulty. The enemy had complete possession of the roads on the south side of the Tennessee, and commanded also the river or Haley Trace road on the opposite bank, making it necessary to make a wide detour over Walden's Ridge, either by the Anderson road, or some new route over the ridge, and thence down the Sequatchie Valley.

Any road in this direction was full of difficulties—leading over the mountains, affording no forage, and the journey and return occupying nearly two weeks. All the available ambulances were collected and organized into trains, and from time to time were filled with sick and wounded, and sent under proper charge to Stevenson. Wagon trains going to this point for supplies were, when practicable, also used for this purpose. In this manner the hospitals were finally depleted. Sanitary agents were stationed at various points along this route, making a species of entrepot for the aid of the passing ambulance trains, or such soldiers as might be returning to their commands; and in this way much assistance was rendered. From scarcity of forage, the animals at length were reduced by starvation both in strength and numbers, so that it became no longer possible to send the wounded in this manner, and it became a subject of doubt whether, in case of a forced evacuation of our position, it would not be necessary to abandon the remaining sick and wounded, about sixteen hundred, to the enemy. Happily this necessity never came. On October 29th, by a brilliant and successful movement, the enemy's lines at Brown's Ferry were penetrated, and the south side of the Tennessee occupied from Bridgeport to that point. On the night of the 29th, a severe attack was made by General Wood's rebel division upon the division of General Geary of the Twelfth Corps, which had that evening reached Wauhatchie Station, on the line of railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. This attack was gallantly repulsed, with a loss to the enemy of two hundred prisoners and a thousand stand of small arms. Our loss in the engagement was three hundred killed and wounded. The possession of the river to this point enabled the boats to ascend the river either to Kelly's Ferry or to Brown's. As the river was difficult to navigate above the former ferry on account of the rapids, cargoes were generally discharged at that point and wagoned over the narrow neck of land to Brown's, thence across a pontoon bridge to the north side of the river, the road skirting along the bank until opposite to Chattanooga, where a second pontoon bridge completed the route. Supplies in this way soon became more plenty, and the stress upon the hospitals was soon relieved. A depot of transit for the sick and wounded was immediately established at Kelly's Ferry, and the boats carried them from that point to the railroad terminus at Bridgeport, whence they were taken in the hospital train to Nashville. As all mention of this train has been previously omitted in this paper, it is necessary to devote a few words to its organization and results. Before leaving Murfreesboro', two ordinary passenger cars had been fitted up with bunks, and the same number unaltered, with the addition of a box-car for cooking purposes, had been organized by the medical director as a train exclusively for the transportation of the sick. At the same time measures had been taken to build for the government two first class cars, fitted up inside with berths suspended from elastic rings, in order to

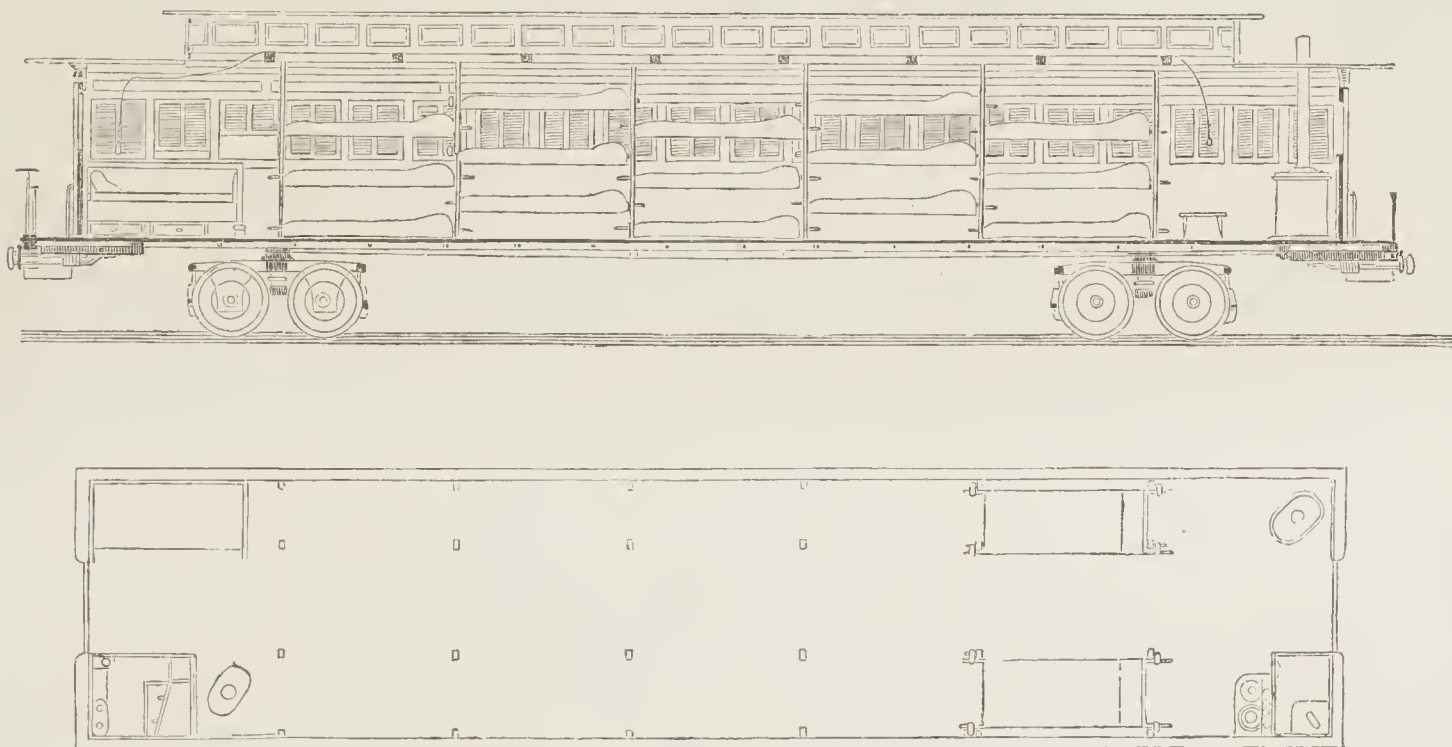


FIG. XI.—Vertical and Horizontal Sections of United States Hospital Railway Car.

lessen the motion of the cars. The latter cars were put upon the road about the middle of September. A competent medical officer, with a detail of nurses and cooks, are in constant attendance during the entire time. The train at present is capable of conveying sixty bed patients, and the same number sitting up. As the number of patients gradually decreased, the field hospital on the north side of the river was broken up, and a site having been selected about one mile from Chattanooga, on Chattanooga Creek, it was re-established in the new situation. The field hospital at Stevenson was also about this time broken up, and orders given to bring all the tents, stores, etc., to Chattanooga; but owing to the inability of the boats, only three in number, to carry all the freight, much delay was experienced in forwarding them to their destination. It was intended to unite these hospitals with the one at Chattanooga, and thus make a hospital with a capacity of about two thousand beds. This hospital at that time had seven hundred beds ready for the occupation of sick. In the middle of November it became evident, from the nature of the preparations around, that a movement against the enemy was intended, and the medical director began his preparations accordingly. Supplies, in addition to those already on hand, were ordered from Nashville, and such of the churches and available buildings as had been previously completed were again refitted for the occupation of the wounded. An estimate was made for the accommodation of five thousand, and the means at hand expended for that end. It is not necessary to attempt a description of the battle of Missionary Ridge, which resulted in perfect victory to our arms, but only to mention the leading features of medical interest in and after the engagement. The wounded men were more readily and rapidly cared for than

at any previous battle of that army. The ambulance trains moved rapidly from the town to the front, only a distance of two or three miles, and returned with their loads. In this way all were comfortably housed, except here and there some severely wounded man who had found his way to some house, and was unable to report his situation. The loss of the army of the Cumberland in this battle was three hundred and eighty-five killed and three thousand two hundred and thirteen wounded, and the loss of the Fifteenth Corps, under Major General Sherman, probably eighteen hundred more. The loss of the enemy is reported in their papers as twenty-five hundred in killed and wounded, and the lists of the provost marshal of the department of the Cumberland show the names of nearly seven thousand prisoners. Here admirable opportunity was offered for the prompt exercise of surgical skill in primary operations, but the previous health of the men had been so much lowered by deficient food, that the success was in no wise flattering in the subsequent treatment and results. The hospitals were very much overcrowded, as only those able to bear exposure and fatigue could be safely sent to the rear by the journey of boat and cars. Hospital gangrene now manifested itself, attacking, with few exceptions, all the stumps. The treatment by bromine, elaborated by Surgeon Goldsmith's care, was tried in nearly all the cases, with what final result I do not know. Although the line of railroad was now entirely in our possession, it was not until the middle of January that the trains commenced their regular trips from Nashville, and the hospital train could be used to deplete the crowded hospitals. In the meantime, on account of the severe weather, it was impossible to send any more sick or wounded by the regular way, so that all were held in Chattanooga until the completion of the road afforded the proper means. About four hundred rebel wounded and thirteen of their medical officers fell into our hands at this battle. They were assigned to several buildings, and one of their number placed in charge of the whole. They kept their hospitals in the filthy condition that seems necessary to their comfort, and showed a want of interest in the care of their patients, that was attended with the usual results. The addition of the Fifteenth Corps taxed our supplies to the utmost, as it was anticipated that their own stores were ample, and no estimate for their wants had been made; and still heavier calls were made upon our stores at this time, necessitated by the transfer of the Fourth Corps, under General Gordon Granger, to operate in east Tennessee, and also by the urgent wants of the troops of General Burnside in that department. Medicines and stores for one thousand beds and ten thousand troops were in this way supplied. Three additional boats having been built at Bridgeport, the means of transportation made the supply of the things most needed ample enough for the wants of the hospitals, and no further difficulty was felt either in supplying the command at Chattanooga or Knoxville. About January 1st, the new supply table was issued upon the basis of a brigade organization, the table being nearly in all respects the same as that previously in use by the army of the Potomac. At the same time the organization of the ambulance corps was completed and rapidly pushed into practice throughout the army. It was also the intention of the medical director to supply each regiment with one double pannier set, and medicine cases to the batteries of each division, relying on the supply in the brigade medicine wagons for the emergencies of battle and the care of the hospitals in the field. The allowance of hospital and wall tents for the brigade hospitals was also apportioned—one hospital tent for every three hundred and fifty men, and one wall tent for the brigade—and the necessary orders were issued regulating the detail of nurses and cooks. The general field hospital on Chattanooga Creek, under the superintendence of Assistant Surgeon R. Bartholow, U. S. A., is now reorganized on a basis of two thousand beds, the tents being stretched over substantial frames, and floored. A hospital for five hundred beds, and a large convalescent camp, to be situated at Summertown or Lookout Mountain, are also under consideration. The railroad being open through to Nashville, the hospital train made three trips a week, so that the work of emptying and closing the hospitals in town was almost complete by the middle of February. It was then the intention of the medical director to concentrate all the patients who were either unable to bear transportation or who did not need a transfer in the field hospitals, to the Crutchfield Hotel, and a pavilion hospital built by the confederates, and capable of holding four hundred patients. With the hospital already established in Nashville, and a capacity of extension of five thousand beds, the hospitals in Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany, and those in Chattanooga, it was expected that every emergency could be readily met." * * *

CCXXXVII. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Staff of the Fourth Corps at the Battle of Chattanooga.* By Surgeon A. J. PHELPS, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "About one week before the battle, we had intimation, not official, but from a reliable source, that a battle would soon take place for the repossession of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Accordingly I began to prepare for wounded men by emptying the division hospitals of the milder cases of sickness, and fitted up such other buildings as were placed at my disposal, including the U. S. general hospital under charge of Surgeon F. Salter, U. S. V. By the time the battle came off, I had good shelter for one thousand two hundred men, and beds for six hundred and fifty. Having very few tents, I had to depend mainly upon buildings for shelter; for most of the regimental hospital tents were captured at Chickamanga, and had not yet been replaced. The medical officers of each division were assigned to specific duty, and all was in readiness, so far as our limited means would permit, for the fight that opened on November 23d. The battle was opened by a reconnoissance made at one o'clock in the afternoon by General Wood's 3d division, in the direction of Missionary Ridge. The result of this movement was a brisk fight of half an hour, and the occupation of a low range of hills a mile distant from our lines. In this affair, Wood's division lost about one hundred and twenty-five men killed and wounded; the wounded were promptly removed to the hospital in town. Having driven the enemy from this important position, our forces were ordered to halt and make themselves secure. On Tuesday the 24th, there was no movement of importance from our front, but about noon General Hooker, upon the right, made the attack upon Lookout Mountain. Among the troops with which he made the attack, were the 2d and 3d brigades of the 1st division of this corps, and, although they were in front of the attacking forces, their loss in killed and wounded scarcely exceeded one hundred. The wounded were removed with difficulty over bad roads to Kelly's Landing. On Wednesday, November 25th, General Sherman on our left, attacked the enemy, and fought until past midday. At about half past three o'clock, P. M. the divisions of Generals Wood and Sheridan of this corps were ordered to assault the rifle pits of the enemy at the base of the ridge, which was distant about three-fourths of a mile. They moved forward steadily, carried the rifle pits, and halted not until they had stormed and taken possession of the heights beyond. Here, in less than an hour, these two divisions lost over two

thousand one hundred men in killed and wounded. The range was short and the fire consisted both of musketry and artillery. Not less than forty cannon poured an enfilading fire of grape and spherical case upon the troops as they ascended the ridge, and as they neared the top, they were greeted with hand grenades, extemporized by igniting shells with short time fuses and rolling them down upon our lines. Some bayonet wounds were received upon the crest of the ridge. A large proportion of the wounds were severe. The wounded were promptly removed from the field, so that by two o'clock at night it was reported to me that all the hurt were gathered under shelter. The slighter wounded were permitted to go to their regimental quarters. The operating surgeons with their assistants, were distributed equally around and attention first given to primary amputations. Amputation was recommended in all cases where the articular extremities of the knee joint were involved by direct impingement of the ball or by a partial fracture extending from the bony structure above or below. Fractures of the thigh, as a general principle, were not amputated. A few days after the battle, the 2d and 3d divisions of the corps were ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee, as a reserve for General Burnside's forces. I wish to speak of the efficient aid that I received from Surgeon Francis Salter, U. S. V., in charge of United States general hospital number four. I wish also to recommend favorably Surgeon W. W. Blair, 58th Indiana Volunteers, division surgeon, 3d division; Surgeon D. J. Griffith, 2d Kentucky Volunteers, division surgeon, 2d division; Surgeon A. McMabon, 64th Ohio Volunteers, Surgeon A. W. Hiese, 100th Illinois Volunteers, Surgeon E. B. Glick, 40th Indiana Volunteers, and Surgeon Francis W. Lytle, 36th Illinois Volunteers. The following is a summary of the killed and wounded, the nominal lists of which accompany this report: commissioned officers killed, twenty-seven, wounded, one hundred and sixty-nine; enlisted men killed, two hundred and seventy-seven, wounded, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen; aggregate, two thousand three hundred and ninety-one." * * *

CCXXXVIII. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Staff in the First Division of the Fourth Corps at the Battle of Chattanooga.* By Surgeon S. G. MENZIES, 1st Kentucky Volunteers.

* * * "Brigadier General Charles Cruft was in command of twelve regiments constituting the force in the field, while the balance of the division remained in camp. Six of these regiments were from the 2d brigade, General W. C. Whitaker commanding, and six from the 3d brigade, Colonel William Gross, commanding. On November 23d, 1863, they marched from Shell Mound and Whitesides into Lookout Valley, and encamped near the headquarters of General Hooker, about one and a half to two miles from the base of the mountain, named as the Lookout Valley. By three o'clock on the morning of the 24th, orders came to General Cruft from General Hooker to move on the mountain, which was done in company with the divisions of Generals Osterhaus and Geary, General Whitaker's regiments forming the right and Colonel Gross's the centre in the attack. I established a temporary field hospital at the foot of the mountain, and received the wounded as they were brought down, which was done with great difficulty. The ambulances could go but little way up the ascent, and the men had to be carried over a very rocky and almost precipitous surface. On the 25th, the wounded were taken to the rear and delivered to Surgeon Taylor at Kelly's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, who had made good preparations to receive them. In taking Lookout Mountain the troops, under General Cruft, bore a conspicuous part throughout the day, and deep into the night of the 24th, when they bivouacked on a slope under the jutting rock specially designated Lookout, near the White House. During this day and night Surgeon Beach, of the 2d brigade, with several assistant surgeons, was on the field, giving temporary relief to the sufferers, and sending them back to us in the bottom. Late in the afternoon of the 25th, with several surgeons and a portion of the ambulances, I started across the mountain after the command which had followed the enemy five miles beyond Chattanooga to Missionary Ridge, and caught up on the morning of the 26th at that place. Our gallant men had not failed under the hard work of the previous day and night, but assisted in the storming of the ridge, and had six men badly wounded who were sent back to Chattanooga. On the 26th, we followed the enemy to Pea Vine Creek harassing his rear, and camped on a ridge just beyond the Creek five miles from Ringgold, about ten o'clock at night. The 27th saw the soldiers bright and cheery, moving on Ringgold, which was reached at nine o'clock in the morning. General Cruft's command formed the reserve. The divisions of Generals Osterhaus and Geary attacked the enemy who was posted in strong position on the heights, and in a pass in the mountain. After a severe struggle of two hours the rebels retreated. Having no wounded of our own I placed the surgeons supplies, ambulances, and instruments at the disposal of Surgeon A. Ball, 5th Ohio Volunteers, of General Geary's Staff, and rendered what assistance we could to their wounded, who numbered over three hundred, injured in a more terrible manner than any I have seen during the war. From November 24th to 28th, General Cruft's command had one hundred and forty-six killed and wounded. * * * November 27th, when the command started around on the west side of Ringgold, the wounded from General Geary's troops were brought back across the bridge over the East Fork of the Chickamauga. Our forces not being engaged, I took Surgeon Beach and Assistant Surgeons Matchet, Gilmore, Gaston, and Ravenroute, who were on the ground with me, to the assistance of Surgeon A. Ball, 5th Ohio Volunteers, chief surgeon of the 2d division of the Twelfth Corps. About ten o'clock as the wounded began to be brought back, two houses were taken on the west side of the river, and the sufferers were attended to as well as practicable under the circumstances. Upward of one hundred men came to us wounded in every conceivable manner. After the battle ceased, many were taken into the town and placed in the Catoosa Hotel, the court-house, and bank building, with others who had been brought immediately from the field, numbering, in all, two hundred and sixty-one. * * * Surgeon M. G. Sherman was placed in charge of the Catoosa House, assisted by Surgeons Kersey and Kyle, and Assistant Surgeon Avoirdick. Surgeon Beach and Assistant Surgeon Matchet were assigned to help at the Court-house, and Assistant Surgeons Gilmore, Gaston, and Ravenroute to the bank buildings. Surgeon Sherman remained at the Catoosa house until the morning of the 28th, when the wounded were sent to Chattanooga. Surgeon Sherman discharged the onerous duties imposed upon him with great ability and perseverance. The medical officers of other commands were limited in supplies, and our instruments, dressings, etc., were placed freely at their disposal." * * *

[In transmitting the report of Surgeon Menzies to the adjutant general of the army, General Cruft calls attention to the fact that, after the battle of Ringgold, the entire medical force of his command, and all the medical stores on hand were used in

ministering to the relief of the wounded of the divisions of Generals Geary and Osterhaus. "Surgeons Menzies, Ball, Sherman, Kersey, Kyle, and Assistant Surgeons Gilmore, Ravenroute, and Gaston, and Surgeons Beach and Matchet," General Cruft reports, "were unremitting in the discharge of their duties in field and hospital, and in addition to our own wounded, had large calls upon them in their ministrations to the wounded of the enemy. They were untiring and unselfish in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of all wounded men without regard to where they belonged."—ED'S.]

CCXXXIX. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps in the Campaign from October 26, 1863, to January 18, 1864.* By Surgeon W. W. BLAIR, 58th Indiana Volunteers.

* * * "At the reorganization of the army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, the 3d division of the Fourth Corps was composed of regiments taken from the divisions formerly commanded by Generals Palmer, Johnson, Davis, and Van Cleve, in all twenty-six regiments, and three batteries. The organization was but barely completed, when we were called upon to participate in the campaign which resulted in the rout of the rebel forces occupying Missionary Ridge and its vicinity. On October 26, 1863, the 2d brigade, General Hazen's, was ordered down the Tennessee River, in pontoon boats, to participate in the movement, having for its object the occupation of Lookout Valley. During the time the brigade was effecting a landing on the south side of the river, there were five killed and twenty-one wounded; among the latter was Surgeon J. C. Barr, 1st Ohio Volunteers. The wounded were under the supervision of Surgeon A. H. Stephens, 6th Ohio Volunteers, assisted by the regimental medical officers belonging to the brigade. Temporary dressings were applied to the wounded on the field. They were then conveyed to the general field hospital, a distance of about two miles, where they were made as comfortable as circumstances would admit. From this time to November 23d, the division was not called into action. There was slight picket skirmishing in front of our lines, occasionally, but with few casualties. For the grand movement of Monday afternoon, November 23d, I had made the following preparations. Having selected a site for a division field hospital, I made an organization of the medical department of the division. * * Surgeon A. C. McChesney, 59th Ohio Volunteers, was put in charge, with a full staff of assistants. * * All the remaining officers, with hospital stewards and attendants, were ordered to the field to perform such duty as might, from time to time, be requisite. Wood, water, etc., was provided in camp, and the wounded, on their arrival, were directed to their respective brigades by Surgeon McChesney, the general superintendent. On November 23d, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the grandest military movement of the war took place, exhibiting in its execution, great bravery both upon the part of our men and officers, and giving us as a result, possession of the enemy's line of rifle pits, passing over the summit of Orchard Knob. The wounded were promptly removed from the field through the energy and efficiency of the medical officers on duty on the field, and a well organized ambulance corps in charge of Lieutenant J. H. Glick, 49th Ohio Volunteers. That night and the next day were spent in administering to the wants of the wounded, making them as comfortable as our limited means would allow. During the assault on Missionary Ridge, November 25th, together with the advance upon Orchard Knob, we lost from the entire division one hundred and sixty killed, and eight hundred and seventy-three wounded. Here, too, the wounded were cared for in the most efficient manner possible under the circumstances. Owing to our limited number of tents, we were glad to avail ourselves of the general hospital in charge of Surgeon F. Salter, U. S. V., which had been but recently prepared for such an emergency. During the entire engagement, the duties of the various medical officers, with the exception of the general superintendent, and chief operating surgeon in each brigade, were alternated successively each day. I cannot, perhaps, without doing injustice, refer by name, to the superior efficiency of any one officer, for almost without an exception, the conduct of the officers was characterized by good judgment, skill, and faithfulness. On November 27th, the division was ordered to march to Knoxville, with all possible speed. This order compelled us to turn over all our wounded, and * * to carry out this order I selected one medical officer to accompany each regiment, and one surgeon to accompany each brigade, leaving all the remaining medical officers of the division to assist in caring for our wounded. Surgeon W. J. Burgess, 17th Kentucky Volunteers, was placed in charge of the division field hospital. The other medical officers were assigned to duty under the general supervision of Surgeon A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., medical director Fourth Corps. The brigade surgeons, H. B. Tuttle, 89th Illinois Volunteers, of 1st brigade, D. C. Patterson, 124th Ohio Volunteers, of 2d brigade, and T. R. W. Jeffray, 9th Kentucky Volunteers, of 3d brigade, hastily collected such medical stores as could be obtained to furnish one medical wagon for each brigade. Such regiments as had panniers, hospital knapsacks, or field dressing cases, were directed to replenish them. * * Thus equipped, on November 28th, we started on our march. Owing to the very limited amount of clothing in the quartermaster's department, our troops were compelled to start upon this march of more than one hundred miles, in a very destitute condition, many men being entirely barefooted and without underclothing of any kind. We marched with great rapidity, making from fifteen to twenty-five miles per day, except while crossing the Chickamauga, Hiwassee, Little Tennessee, and Little rivers, at each of which much time was consumed. On the way up, knowing that many of our men were totally barefooted, I suggested that moccasins be made from the skins of the animals slaughtered on the march. This suggestion was extensively followed, adding at least something to the comfort of our men. Notwithstanding the limited clothing and shelter, the health of the command continued good, and in many instances, owing to the complete change in diet, for we were compelled to subsist upon food collected from the country through which we marched, there was a marked improvement in health. On December 7th, we arrived in the vicinity of Knoxville, where we remained in bivouac about eight days; very few men were so ill as to require hospital treatment. On December 16th, we were ordered to march at once to Blain's Cross Roads to assist in repelling what was supposed to be an advance of the enemy. The supposition proved to be without foundation, and we remained quietly in camp in the vicinity of Flat Creek, until about the middle of January, 1864. During this time the health of the command was good. We were then ordered to march to Dandridge. The roads at this time being good, we reached this point with comparatively little trouble, but on January 17th, the temperature moderated, the ground suddenly thawed, and the roads became at once very bad. On January 18th, we were ordered to fall back to Strawberry Plains. This retreat was slow, less than one mile per hour. As a consequence of exposure during this extremely fatiguing march, we had a very considerable number of men who required hospital treatment." * * *

CCXL. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Staff of the Eleventh Corps at the Battle of Chattanooga.* By Surgeon D. G. BRINTON, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The 2d and 3d divisions of the Eleventh Corps moved across the pontoon bridge from Lookout Valley and bivouacked on the plains south of Fort Wood, Chattanooga, on the afternoon of November 22d. * * I was placed in possession of the barrack hospital, adjacent to the public school, and that building itself. This gave me fourteen wards, accommodating fifty men each, and room for a hundred more in the school-house. The next day I made requisition for the necessary articles, had the surgeons appointed report at the hospital, and detailed Surgeon W. Gunkle, 73d Pennsylvania Volunteers, as surgeon in charge. As you are aware, less was attempted on our left that day than had been anticipated, and the only action of our troops in that direction was the movement in front of Fort Wood, resulting in the capture of Orchard Knob. This corps was not greatly exposed, and the whole number of cases that reported to the hospital were only twenty-one. The next day, November 24th, more were brought in, some wounded on the previous afternoon, but the greater part by desultory picket firing along the line. On the 26th, the 1st brigade of the 2d division was assigned temporarily to General Sherman's command, and during the day was ordered to charge a battery of the enemy on the northernmost hill of Missionary Ridge. They did so, but after suffering a severe loss in proportion to their numbers were driven back, leaving many of their killed and wounded in the hands of the enemy. At this point our corps suffered most severely, especially the 27th and 73d Pennsylvania, and 33d New Jersey Volunteers. The ambulances were immediately ordered to the spot, and before night seventy-eight wounded were received at the hospital. The following day twenty-one more, and on the 27th, fourteen reported, some from the hospitals of the other corps. The whole number of wounded received was one hundred and fifty-nine. There were also a number of sick from the camps sent in before the corps left for Knoxville, augmenting the whole number admitted to two hundred and twenty-seven. These all belonged to the Eleventh Corps except two, who were subsequently transferred to the hospital of the Fourteenth Corps. The details for the field hospital had been made in very short notice, but I am pleased to state that no difficulties were encountered in carrying out its provisions. Every case received due and immediate attention, every man was provided with the comforts his condition required, every wound clearly needing amputation was made a primary operation. Warmth was consulted by placing the men severely wounded in the school-house, where fires could be built, when only the lighter cases were assigned to the windowless wards. Even these were made comfortable by closing the windows with tent cloths, and as soon as time allowed, by the construction of spacious fireplaces; cotton mattresses were spread on the floor and an abundance of blankets provided. There was no lack of medical, hospital, and sanitary stores, and I may conscientiously say that no patient, as far as I could learn, was in want of anything conducive to his recovery. The flattering success that the statistics of the hospital show is adequate proof of this. For the two hundred and twenty-seven patients above mentioned, there were sixteen medical officers, beside the surgeon in charge; all but three of them were ordered to join their commands as soon as the battle was concluded, and did so, leaving Chattanooga on the morning of Saturday, November 28th. The number of attendants, besides hospital stewards, of whom there were eight, amounted to fifty-three, including two bands and a corporal and guard. The preparations were, consequently, rather on the scale of the accommodations furnished me than on the number of wounded actually received. This seemed, however, under the circumstances, the more prudent course of action. Of the two hundred and twenty-seven admitted into the hospital, thirteen died, one from disease, twelve from wounds; of these latter, five died from the immediate effect of their wounds, either on the day of their admission or on the one subsequent. Omit these and we have seven left to represent the sum total of the mortality of the wounded under treatment, or in other words something less than four and one-half per centum; a result certainly most creditable. The hospital was continued as a corps hospital up to December 29th, when, by orders from headquarters of the department, the patients were transferred to the general field hospital, and the property turned over. During the whole time there was not a single case of hospital gangrene, and the patients throughout did well. One hundred and forty-five of the wounded were enlisted men, the remaining fourteen, officers; of these latter, three died. There are four primary amputations recorded, and two secondary. I am of opinion, from memory, that this is below the actual number, but have not the means at hand to correct it. One of the primary amputations died on the table under chloroform; the operation was for a shell wound of the leg and the flaps were taken from the lower third of the thigh. The astonishing success that attended resections of the humerus in continuity, both here and after the battle of Gettysburg, convinces me that the objections urged against this operation are entirely unfounded. In this battle we had three cases, in the first of which, three inches, in the second, three and one-half, and in the third, four inches of this bone were resected, and in one of them the resection carried above the surgical neck, so that nothing but the head of the bone, enveloped in its cartilaginous covering remained; every one of the cases recovered most satisfactorily. The last example is especially instructive, proving that the danger of fissure into the articulation is not so invariable, where the bone is fractured above the surgical neck, as many would have us believe. In the case of Second Lieutenant Adolph Vogelbeck, Co. B, 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had a ball pass through the middle lobe of the right lung, between the seventh and eighth ribs, the plan of treatment suggested by Assistant Surgeon B. Howard, U. S. A., was adopted, the wound being properly prepared and closed by sutures and collodion; a month afterwards, December 22d, he was sent convalescent to the officers hospital. A very typical case of contusion was presented by Private Lewis Margold, Co. G, 33d New Jersey Volunteers. He was admitted November 25th, complaining of his arm, and saying he had been struck by a shell. The limb seemed numb and useless, but the skin was not broken nor even discolored; it was not very closely examined, but no particular lesion was supposed to exist. In a few days it swelled, became discolored, signs of mortification appeared and much constitutional disturbance; it was treated by deep and long incisions, warm fomentations and tincture of iodine applied above the incisions. Finally, on the 22d December, the arm was amputated above the elbow, and the humerus disclosed two fractures running into the humero-ulnar articulation. This case was sent to field hospital December 29th, and its termination is unknown." * * *

CCXLI. *Extracts from a Report on the Operations of the Medical Staff of the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps at the Battle of Lookout Mountain.* By Surgeon A. BALL, 5th Ohio Volunteers.

* * * "At the battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863, at an early hour, we received notice that this division was ordered to storm Lookout Mountain. The medical officers were notified of the fact, and that they should be in readiness for the occasion. The surgeons-in-chief of brigades were directed to send the sick from their hospital tents to the general hospital at Kelly's Ford. This was done, and every facility for shelter for the wounded was brought into requisition. The surgeons accompanied the command to the crossing of Lookout Creek, where a temporary hospital was established. The organization of the medical force of the second division was as follows: Surgeon H. E. Goodman, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of hospital; Assistant Surgeon D. H. Strickland, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, recorder; Assistant Surgeon P. H. Dowling, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, commissary; Surgeon A. K. Fifield, 29th Ohio Volunteers, operator, assisted by Surgeon C. J. Bellows, 7th Ohio Volunteers, and Surgeon J. W. Brock, 66th Ohio Volunteers; Surgeon James L. Dunn, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers, operator, assisted by Surgeon J. V. Kendall, 149th New York Volunteers, and Surgeon E. Hutchinson, 137th New York Volunteers. The following medical officers were detailed to accompany their respective regiments: Assistant Surgeon J. C. Ferguson, 7th Ohio Volunteers, in charge of the 5th Ohio Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon D. Williams, 7th Ohio Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon E. P. Haines, 29th Ohio Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon B. F. Ludlum, 66th Ohio Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon William Altman, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon G. H. W. Calver, 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon J. S. Bender, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon D. M. Brubaker, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon J. H. Ake, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon C. H. Burbeck, 60th New York Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon E. Day, 78th New York Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon T. Elmore, 137th New York Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon A. W. Phillips, 149th New York Volunteers. The wounded were received during the action on the mountain at the field hospital near the creek. The ambulance attendants were sent with stretchers over the rugged sides of the mountain to gather up the wounded. This was slowly effected owing to the long distance and almost inaccessible places in which they were found. Tables were provided, and the operating staff were actively engaged during the day. Late in the afternoon we received verbal orders from General D. H. Butterfield to remove the wounded within the lines of Chattanooga as early as possible, as the enemy's sharpshooters had advanced between our forces and the hospital. The removal of the wounded was over a very bad road and in the night, but was completed without apparent injury to any. The men were made comfortable for the night, and in the morning, as soon as the operations were completed, the wounded were removed to Kelly's Ferry, and placed in hospital preparatory to their removal to Bridgeport. The medical officers discharged their duties with promptness and skill. Before night of the 25th the wounded were all attended to in hospital, so that our surgeons were in readiness to do duty on the field at Missionary Ridge; but none of our division received injury in that action." * * *

CCXLII. *Extract from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Staff of the Fourteenth Corps at the Battle of Chattanooga.* By Surgeon F. H. GROSS, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On or about November 20th, I informed the division medical directors of the command, that a general engagement with the enemy was expected to take place in the course of a few days, and that the division hospitals should at once be prepared, and all other necessary arrangements made for the reception of wounded. The sick that were hospital cases, were accommodated, as far as possible, in one hospital, under charge of Assistant Surgeon H. Benson, 10th Wisconsin Volunteers, the building, an old frame hotel, having conveniences for heating and cooking, has been made, through efforts of the officer in charge, to answer our purpose quite well. All our hospitals, with the exception of temporary hospital depots, were located in Chattanooga. Those intended for the reception of wounded, consisted, for the 1st division, in two churches, also quite well adapted for our use. In addition to these a number of hospital tents were pitched in convenient localities to be used in case of emergency. The larger of these churches, a brick building on Main street, I had prepared for the accommodation of wounded subsequent to the battle of Chickamauga, and required aside from the removal of a few sick, no additional preparation. Surgeon E. H. Dunn, 15th Kentucky Volunteers, the officer in charge, with an efficient staff of operators and assistants, performed the business of the hospital in an admirable manner. The smaller frame church was prepared for the occasion and placed under charge of Surgeon R. F. Dyer, 104th Illinois Volunteers. The bedding and other necessary articles were promptly supplied and the hospital conducted in a highly creditable manner. The small number of wounded of the 2d division, General J. C. Davis', were accommodated after their arrival at Chattanooga, in the general hospital of the post. This division took its position on the extreme left of the line, fronting Missionary Ridge, and ordered to act as reserve to the Fifteenth Corps, under command of Major General Sherman. For particulars of the part taken in the engagement by the 2d division and its subsequent expedition toward Knoxville, Tennessee, I respectfully refer you to the report of Surgeon H. R. Payne, 10th Illinois Volunteers, the division medical director. During that expedition, which lasted about twenty-five days, the troops had but a scanty allowance of food, and many of them were poorly clad, but notwithstanding this privation and suffering, there had been no death from sickness, and on their arrival at Chattanooga only a remarkably small number required treatment in hospitals. An old brick hotel, which we had in use since the battle of Chickamauga, constitutes the hospital for the 3d division, General A. Baird's. Considerable amount of labor has been necessary to render this a moderately good hospital. For a time we were compelled to crowd this building with a comparatively large number of patients. By sending the more slightly wounded to the rear, in accordance with orders from the department medical director, this inconvenience has been overcome. Credit is due to Surgeon J. R. Arter, 31st Ohio Volunteers, the officer in charge, as well as to the other medical officers of the 3d division for their activity

and attention to duty. For a detailed account of the part taken by the 1st and 2d divisions of this corps in the assault on Missionary Ridge and subsequent movements, and the operations of General Carlin's brigade during the capture of Lookout Mountain, by Major General Hooker, I respectfully refer you to the report of Surgeons B. F. Miller, 2d Ohio Volunteers, and R. G. Bogue, 19th Illinois Volunteers, the directors of the respective divisions. From personal observation I am enabled to testify to the promptness and efficiency of the medical officers of this corps. The single exception of misbehavior on part of an assistant surgeon already known to you, and his case being under consideration, it is deemed unnecessary to make any further reference to it at this time. The following is a numerical statement of the casualties of the corps: Commissioned officers killed, thirteen, wounded, thirty-eight; enlisted men killed, one hundred and fourteen, wounded, six hundred and forty-one, or a total of eight hundred and six." * * *

CCXLIII. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Staff in the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps at the Battle of Chattanooga.* By Surgeon B. F. MILLER, 2d Ohio Volunteers.

* * * "The 1st and 2d brigades comprised the active force, the 3d being kept on duty within our fortifications. On Monday, November 23d, the 1st brigade was ordered to occupy the trenches in our works, resting their right on the Tennessee River. During the course of the night they were withdrawn from this position and sent in front of Fort Negley, and there held as a reserve to the 2d brigade then on picket. General Hooker having assaulted Lookout Mountain in the morning, and driven the enemy to its eastern slope, toward evening it was ordered that the 1st brigade, Brigadier General Carlin commanding, should cross Chattanooga Creek to his assistance. This stream they were obliged to cross by boats, and by the time it was accomplished night had set in, and the troops had to advance up the hill by a very rugged route until near the White House, when they were advanced to the front to relieve a part of General Geary's troops, engaged at the time as skirmishers. The confronting lines approximated very closely, shielded by a very dense fog. Skirmishing was so vigorously carried on that it almost amounted to a general engagement. At eleven o'clock P. M. it had comparatively ceased, and gradually lessened until morning, when it was learned that the enemy had retired his lines at a point nearer his camps. The 1st brigade was ordered to recross the river and join the 2d, yet doing picket duty in the same location as the day previous. Soon after this order had been executed, line of battle was formed by the two brigades to co-operate with the lines formed to their left. At two o'clock P. M., November 25th, the column moved forward to assault Missionary Ridge, and this division occupied the extreme right, with orders to conform to the movements of the left. The column advanced through a skirt of timber and across a plain, meeting the enemy's skirmishers well in front of the first line of entrenchments; but as our troops advanced, they soon rallied on the works, and were compelled to abandon even these, as our forces had determined to assault the ridge. The enemy, forced to fall back, made strong resistance, yet unequal to change the purpose of our column. Their fire confronted us, and his artillery played lively upon our flanks. At four o'clock P. M. the heights had been stormed, and the enemy routed. The troops bivouacked on the ridge for the night, and then began to follow up Bragg's retreating forces. At five o'clock P. M. the head of the column had reached a road leading from Graysville to Ringgold, when they learned that the enemy was passing wagon trains along, and it was decided to try their capture. A reconnoissance developed that a rebel camp was close by, and a rapid disposition was made to surround them, but the plan was discovered by the enemy, and he fled, leaving a section of artillery and his wounded in our hands, resulting from a volley delivered at his panic-stricken troops. The column then moved forward to Graysville, and there bivouacked until Friday morning, when we moved forward for Ringgold, tapping the road on which Major General Hooker's troops were, about five miles from the town. One division from the Twelfth Corps had passed, and we followed. Upon our arrival at the town, General Geary's division had found the enemy posted upon the side and crest of Taylor's Heights, a formidable position in rear of the town, and had already skirmished sharply. * * * Soon an assault was made by the above-named division, which was stubbornly resisted by the enemy. This division was formed, and advanced to the base of the hill, but did not become engaged. At this point the pursuit of the route of the enemy was abandoned, and the division returned to quarters. * * * I was delighted to find so much harmony and efficiency crowning the labors of the medical officers. Those who followed the troops on the field made themselves useful in collecting the wounded, and, after temporary attention, sent them directly to hospitals provided for them. One of these officers in each brigade was required to superintend the stretcher-bearers, and to keep them at work, and also to see that every means was employed to prevent delays in transporting the wounded to ambulances. This branch of duty was ably performed. The only ambulance train that we had at our command was made up from the regimental ambulances, the division train being useless to us at the time, for the reason that it was unable to cross the river, the pontoons being separated by high water. The regimental train was efficiently managed under the direction of Assistant Surgeon W. P. McCullough, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers. * * * The rapidity with which the wounded were removed from the field is due to his exertions mainly. Under his guidance the division wounded were deposited in the proper hospitals, and thus classified. Much credit is due Surgeon R. F. Dyer, 104th Illinois Volunteers, for industry and energy. * * * I have scarcely met a more faithful, persevering, and industrious gentleman in the profession. * * * I acknowledge with pride the skill displayed by the operating staffs, aided by a good corps of assistants. The manner in which they worked to relieve the suffering was of a highly creditable character, each case receiving early attention, and no unnecessary delay indulged in before operations were performed or dressings applied. On the morning of the 26th, I was obliged to divide the surgical force, and required a part of the number attached to the hospital to follow the troops then advancing on Ringgold. The order issued at a very late hour for the surgeons to be in readiness to accompany the troops, and to provide a sufficiency of hospital supplies for any emergency. Notwithstanding the brevity of time allowed, a fair supply was selected and taken along. The division arrived too late to join the storming forces. Our supplies were tendered to Surgeon A. Ball, 5th Ohio Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of

General Geary's division. As much destitution existed, both as to medical officers and supplies in this division, their wants were relieved as far as possible by the corps of surgeons belonging to this division, who cheerfully volunteered their services, and being kindly accepted, they were assigned to duty at a hospital where many wounded had been collected without the slightest facilities to care for them. With the appliances at our command, each medical officer appreciated the necessity of the work before him, and executed it with great willingness, so that the wounded had opportunely excellent attention rendered them. The day following, the wounded were sent by rail to Graysville, and thence by ambulances. Many of the wounds received here and at Ringgold were of a very severe character, in consequence of the relative position of the two hostile parties; that of the enemy being on an abrupt elevation gave the advantage of a plunging fire, so that in most instances where bone was involved, destruction ensued for a long distance." * * *

CCXLIV. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Staff in the Second Division of the Fourteenth Corps at the Battle of Chattanooga.* By Surgeon H. R. PAYNE, 10th Illinois Volunteers.

* * * "Information derived from General Davis, commanding the division, satisfied me that an engagement was impending, and I at once summoned the brigade surgeons of the 1st, 2d, and 3d brigades, and consulted with them as to the best mode of giving prompt attention to the wounded. * * Two medical officers were appointed to accompany each brigade on the field. They were to exercise a general supervision over the ambulances and the men detailed to accompany them, and to see that each man wounded was temporarily dressed before moving to the hospital. This was to be selected at a safe and convenient distance from the battle-field. To assist them, one steward was appointed to each brigade to accompany the details of men in charge of the stretchers, and have the wounded removed immediately to the ambulances. Twelve men were detailed from each regiment to carry this into execution. Two litters were ordered to accompany each regiment upon the field of battle. Three surgeons were to constitute the operating staff of the hospital, including the brigade surgeon, who was ordered to consult and assist in all difficult cases. Two Assistant Surgeons were ordered to assist them, one assistant to keep a complete record of cases and the operations to be performed. One surgeon to administer chloroform, and one to see the hospital kept in order and to see that proper nourishment was prepared for the wounded. Hospital stewards, cooks, and nurses were appointed. Each brigade surgeon was ordered to co-operate with the division surgeon and see that these instructions were fully carried out. On the morning of November 24th, the division crossed the Tennessee River, four miles above this city, on a pontoon bridge, which was constructed quietly during the night, and took up a position on our extreme left, fronting Missionary Ridge, and was ordered to act as a reserve to the Fifteenth Corps. Every preparation was made for an early engagement. The night, however, passed quietly without an assault. The residence of Mr. Crutchfield was selected as a hospital because of its accessibility to the field where it was supposed the engagement would take place. Fighting commenced on the morning of the 25th, by General Sherman's forces assaulting the enemy's works, and continued throughout the day with much obstinacy on both sides, until the ridge was in our possession. The 2d division of the Fourteenth Corps was not engaged, and as there was many wounded from the Fifteenth Corps, I readily consented to its hospital being used for the wounded of this corps. The day passed, and when night came the men bivouacked on the field. At midnight of the 25th, we received orders to march at once, crossing the Chickamauga Creek near its mouth, some six miles distant. It was supposed we would meet the enemy before reaching this point. Almost all our supplies, except what was absolutely necessary, were left in the rear. Upon arriving near the station, the enemy was observed a short distance in front, apparently destroying their immense commissary stores at this depot. Our forces drew up in line of battle, and moved forward to meet them. The enemy was gradually driven back to the mountain beyond the station, where entrenchments were thrown up. Everything indicated a severe engagement at this point. I at once selected a good building for a hospital, where there was an abundance of good water, and straw sufficient to shield the wounded from the cold. * * My instructions were fully carried out, and everything was done for the comfort of the wounded. Each surgeon did his duty faithfully, except one. * * The wounded were temporarily dressed on the field, and at once sent to the hospital, where they received all the attention necessary before sending them to the general hospital at Chattanooga. No amputations were performed. In one case the brachial artery was ligated. The wounded were sent in charge of Assistant Surgeon F. S. Dodds, 60th Illinois Volunteers, to Chattanooga. After the enemy were driven from this position, the pursuit was continued until we arrived near Ringgold. * * On the morning of the 28th, we received orders to march in the direction of Knoxville. Feeling the necessity of more medical stores, I at once sent a surgeon with an ambulance to Chattanooga to get them, as I considered they would be necessary in case we became again engaged with the enemy, as most of the regiments had but a limited supply. But owing to the bad condition of the roads, they did not come up until we arrived at the Tennessee River, some seven days afterward. Fortunately, however, they were not needed. It was from this point that we were ordered to return to our camps at Chattanooga. On account of the small supply of rations, we had to subsist upon the country through which we passed, and hence did not arrive here until the morning of December 18th. After the engagement to which I have already referred, but few casualties occurred. There were four cases of injury from accidental discharge of fire-arms, two of which proved fatal. The division was absent twenty-five days, and notwithstanding the inclement weather and the fact that the men were poorly supplied with clothing, many being without boots and shoes and but a scanty allowance of food, but little sickness, and no deaths from sickness, occurred; and the sick report of the division, on the day of our arrival, showed but five cases that were regarded as requiring treatment in hospital. I take great pleasure in saying that upon the whole march each medical officer did his duty faithfully—ever ready and attentive to those under his charge. The following is a brief summary of killed and wounded: Commissioned officers wounded, two; killed, one. Non-commissioned officers wounded, three; killed, two. Privates wounded, twenty-four; killed, one. Total of wounded, twenty-nine; total of killed, four." * * *

CCXLV. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Staff in the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps at the Battle of Chattanooga.* By Surgeon R. G. BOGUE, 19th Illinois Volunteers.

* * * "On the 20th of November, I was notified by Surgeon F. H. Gross, U. S. A., medical director Fourteenth Corps, that it was probable we were to have a battle the day following, or at furthest within a few days. He directed that the medical department of the division be prepared for it. With the twenty regiments to participate in the battle, there were twenty-seven medical officers. The assignment of them for different duty was accordingly made and the parties notified of what part they were to take, and what duty would be expected of them. One was assigned to the charge of the hospital, one as his assistant, and one to prepare a record of the cases dressed at the hospital. An operating staff was formed for each brigade of the division, one principal operator with three assistant operators. There were three medical officers designated to accompany each brigade to the field, the remaining ones were assigned to duty at the division hospital. * * These were ordered to report to the surgeon-in-charge with their instruments, ready for duty, when the command was ordered to the field. Those selected to remain with the command, were directed to attend to the gathering of the wounded by the stretcher-bearers and to see that the ambulances were kept well up, that the men could be sent to hospital with as little delay as possible. They were directed to do but little dressing upon the field, the more important duty being to see that the wounded were sent to hospital, where they could be properly attended to. Each regiment was furnished with two stretchers, and all were directed to have the usual number of stretcher-bearers. On the 23d, the division moved outside the entrenchments, but did not become engaged until the afternoon of the 25th, when it participated in the assault of Missionary Ridge, the battle ceasing at dark. The wounded were gathered as expeditiously as possible. All those of the division, except four cases, which were overlooked owing to the darkness of the evening and roughness of the ground, were taken that night to the hospital. Most of them were dressed, and all of them fed. The next day, the 26th, the command moved on in pursuit. We arrived at Ringgold on the 27th, but were not engaged in the fight there. A number of the medical officers assisted that morning in dressing the wounded of the troops who had been engaged, and twelve of the division ambulances were furnished to take them back to Chattanooga. The command was under fire but a few hours of one day, the 25th. The injuries received were from shells and musketry, the latter at quite short range, the enemy being much of the time behind breastworks. The number of killed and wounded in the division were as follows: Eight officers killed and fifteen wounded; seventy-four enlisted men killed and three hundred and eighty wounded, making a total of eighty-two killed and three hundred and ninety-five wounded; aggregate, killed and wounded, four hundred and seventy-seven. The medical officers attended to their duties faithfully as far as I was able to know or learn. Those on the field did especially well, working faithfully to succor the wounded as early as possible. They deserve thanks for their faithful labor. Of these I speak freely for I remained with the command on the field, and was witness to their work and care." * * *

CCXLVI. *Extracts from a Report on the Casualties of the First Division of the Fourth Corps at the Battle of Buzzard Roost.* By Surgeon S. G. MENZIES, 1st Kentucky Volunteers.

* * * "On February 22, 1864, twelve regiments of this division commanded by General Cruft, left camp at Blue Spring, Tennessee, and marched nine miles to Red Clay, Georgia, the old council ground of the Cherokee Indians, where they were joined by six regiments of General Matthias's division. * * The troops were in fine health and spirits, marched well, and were joyous at the prospect of meeting the enemy. Next day, the 23d, the whole command, eighteen regiments, moved six or eight miles to the farm of Dr. Lee, near Catoosa Springs, a locality in the region of Catoosa platform, Stone Church, Ringgold, and Tunnel Hill. In the night moved toward Stone Church two miles. After manœuvering in the mountains on the 24th, stayed at Dr. Lee's until three o'clock, A. M. of the 25th, the 3d brigade being four miles in front at Big Spring. At that hour we started forward and came to the mountain on the north side of Buzzard Roost Gap by nine o'clock, and found the enemy in force on the top of the mountain. General Cruft, forming the left of our line, marched this division up the hill side, and the attack commenced. At the foot of this hill, in some old cabins on a small rivulet, I established a field hospital. Wounded began to come by eleven o'clock A. M. and continued coming slowly until the middle of the afternoon, when the shells began to fly so thickly around the hospital we were compelled to fall back two miles to Big Spring, where a barn was policed and three hospital tents pitched. Before leaving the first hospital site, two hundred and fifteen patients, in ambulances, were sent to Chattanooga under charge of Surgeon J. M. Cooke, 24th Ohio Volunteers. They were dressed and cared for before leaving, except three or four, who came down the mountain and got in the train for Chattanooga without orders. At nine o'clock in the evening, orders came to leave Big Spring, to return to Dr. Lee's farm, and to send the rest of the wounded to Chattanooga. This was done, all the patients going but one, an artilleryman who was hurt in the hip, and exsection of upper third of femur made by Dr. Abbott. This man was left with a family at Big Spring. Along with our wounded, eleven of Colonel Long's men, who had been wounded the day before, were sent in our ambulances under charge of Assistant Surgeon Boone of Long's Cavalry, our own being under charge of Surgeon J. A. Mills, 8th Kentucky Volunteers. * * Only two operations were performed, amputation below the knee by Surgeon Beach at the cabins, and exsection of hip-joint by Surgeon Abbott at Big Spring. The casualties amounted to fifty-nine, other commands adding about nine more. It is a source of much gratification to report the general good conduct of the medical officers, both in the field and hospital, and especially that of Surgeons Kersey, Beach, and Abbott, in the hospital. And I must also commend the skill and promptness shown by ambulance master Mitchell. The ambulances were always in place and the wounded carefully brought off." * * *

CCXLVII. *Extract from a Report on the Casualties of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Corps in the Action at Buzzard Roost, Georgia.* By Surgeon S. J. W. MINTZER, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the morning of February 23d, the 2d division of the Fourteenth Corps left camp, and that night encamped at Ringgold, and next morning took the advance and had a slight skirmish with the enemy in a gap near Buzzard Roost. On the 25th, there was skirmishing all day by part of the 1st and 3d brigades. About four in the afternoon our lines were advanced, which brought on a spirited skirmish, attended with the following results of killed and wounded: Six killed, eighty-seven wounded; engaged two thousand one hundred and two." * * *

CCXLVIII. *Extract from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Action at Buzzard Roost, Georgia.* By Surgeon ROSWELL G. BOGUE, 19th Illinois Volunteers.

* * * "On the evening of February 21st, the division received orders to be ready to move on the morning of the 22d with three days' rations. Camps were to remain as they were, convalescents remaining in them, only the able portion of the command to move. No intimation of the probabilities of the expedition were given, nor could I learn from corps headquarters what preparation was expected in the medical department. I ordered that one medical officer accompany each regiment, taking along the small medicine case furnished them, and at least one set of panniers to each brigade. Accompanying the command were five surgeons and eight assistant surgeons, besides myself. There were fourteen ambulances and a small supply of dressings, etc., for an emergency. The ambulances were in charge of a lieutenant, with two sergeants for assistants, and two men with each ambulance as attendants or stretcher bearers. The ambulance boxes were furnished nearly according to orders. One medical officer remained with the train each day to attend to those who required transporting. February 22d, the command moved as far as Ringgold, sixteen miles; on the 23d, to Catoosa Station, only about three miles; on the 24th, to near Tunnel Hill, about four miles. During three days nothing had transpired in the command worthy of note. At three A. M. on the 25th, the command moved to take position in what is called Cox's Cove, near Dalton, arriving there about nine A. M., having marched about ten miles. Skirmishing began about 10:30 A. M., by one brigade of four regiments. Firing was continued the remainder of the day with greater or less severity until dark, firing by the enemy with both musketry and artillery. The wounded were gathered very promptly by the ambulance corps, both the lieutenants in charge and his men doing their work very creditably, indeed, proving very plainly that the present arrangement for ambulance corps is preferable to that heretofore. The wounded men were gotten together, and most of them dressed, and all put into ambulances, and started for Ringgold before dark, two medical officers accompanying the train. They arrived at Ringgold about midnight, and were forwarded directly to Chattanooga. The command moved back to Catoosa Station that night. The next day, the 26th, it moved to Tunnel Hill again, and at night moved back to Catoosa Station, and the day after, the 27th, it moved into Ringgold, where it has remained in camp to the present time. The ground over which the fighting occurred was rough and hilly, a portion cleared fields, a portion woods. The medical officers, without exception, did their duties both on the field and at the temporary hospital faithfully and very satisfactorily. I am under obligations, and will here express my thanks to Surgeon O. Q. Herrick, 34th Illinois infantry and medical inspector Fourteenth Army Corps, for assistance in the disposition of the wounded. There were in the engagement four killed and eighty-eight wounded." * * *

CCXLIX. *Extract from a Report of the Ambulance Train of the Fourteenth Corps, at Buzzard Roost.* By Captain WILLIAM H. COLLINS, Chief of the Ambulance Corps.

* * * "At the stone church, beyond Ringgold, I found that twenty-five ambulances, belonging to my corps, were on the ground, ten of which, owing to an unexplained delay of organization in the 2d division, were unprovided with stretchers and attendants. The dead and wounded of a slight skirmish occurring on this afternoon in the vicinity of Tunnel Hill, were promptly sent to Chattanooga. Wednesday, February 24th, the troops advancing toward the enemy, I directed my lieutenants to watch and conform to the movements of their respective divisions, keeping well closed up to them; this was efficiently done, and the dead and wounded were promptly taken care of. On February 25th, on a division passing over Rocky Face Mountain, Lieutenant Labin followed with his train. In the engagement which ensued, he with his attendants, followed the troops to the front and brought off all the wounded. The 1st and 2d divisions engaged the enemy at Buzzard Roost Gap. At this point I gave my personal attention to the removal of the wounded. I regret to say that some of our wounded, who fell in an unsuccessful charge made by General Morgan's brigade, were here left on the field. During the night three wounded were brought from the disputed ground in front of our skirmish line under cover of the darkness. On February 26th, our advance line during the day being stationary, all the wounded were easily and promptly removed. At nightfall our troops were properly withdrawn. On February 27th, by eight A. M., all but a few of the wounded not able to bear transportation, were en route for Chattanooga. The reconnoissance ended. I ordered the trains to go into park at their respective division headquarters. I enclose the reports of my division lieutenants, setting forth their operations in detail. I would respectfully suggest, that had I received notice of the expedition, my train would have been better prepared to render efficient service." * * *

CCL. *Report on the Operations of the Medical Department of the Army of the Cumberland, in the Campaign through Georgia, in the summer of 1864.* By Surgeon GEORGE E. COOPER, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

"SIR: The report of the campaign of the army of the Cumberland beginning in the first week of May, 1864, and ending with the capture and occupation of Atlanta, is made from personal knowledge beginning on June 10, 1864. All information previous to that time is derived from the records of the office of the medical director of the army of the Cumberland, and from oral information given me by medical officers connected with the army. I joined the headquarters in the field, near Big Shanty, Georgia, having been prevented by an attack of malarial fever from reaching the main army sooner. Shortly after the action at Resaca, I went to that place, arriving the morning after the army had advanced, and observed the preparations which had been made for the reception of the wounded. The hospital train accompanied me, and all wounded able to be transported in it were sent to Chattanooga, where I remained till the action near Dallas occurred, when I went to Kingston and received the wounded and sick from the front, had them transported to the rear, and then, with the first opportunity, rejoined headquarters in the field. The preparations for the medical and surgical outfit of the troops had been made by Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A., who had been medical director until relieved by me, and by his foresight and care, everything had been prepared which could facilitate the medical officers in providing for the sick and wounded of the army. A large field hospital, consisting of one hundred tents, and all the appurtenances, had been organized, and was following in the rear of the army, at a convenient distance, keeping the line of the Western and Atlanta railroad. Into this the major portion of the wounded and sick were received, and treated until transportation to Chattanooga could be furnished them, or their condition would permit it. This field hospital was first established at Ringgold, Georgia, where it remained until May 16, 1864, when it was brought forward to Resaca, in order to receive the soldiery wounded in that action. It there remained until the last days of June, when it was transferred to Big Shanty. It again moved to the rear in a few days, as the position at Big Shanty was uncovered by the flank movements of the armies under General Sherman, which caused the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain by the rebel forces, and gave us possession of Marietta, Georgia. On the occupation of that town, the field hospital was transferred there somewhere about July 8, 1864, and remained there until after we had crossed the Chattahoochie river, when it was brought forward to Vining's Station, Georgia, where it remained until the capture of Atlanta, when it was removed to that place. Here an eligible and convenient position was selected, the tents pitched, the sick received, and much labor expended on the grounds, but the mobile nature of the field hospital continued, for the position selected was unfortunately one on which the engineers decided it to be necessary to erect a fortification in the inner line of works, and the vast labor expended in cleaning up what had been used as a mule corral, so as to fit the ground for hospital purposes, had to be repeated, and still more unfortunately the sick had to be transferred from a clean and comfortable position to one which was far less eligible and convenient. This hospital under charge of Assistant Surgeon W. C. Woodworth, U. S. V., has been of the greatest benefit, and too much credit cannot be given that officer for his zeal, energy and activity. In the field hospital every preparation which circumstances would permit of had been made for the proper alimentation of the sick and wounded. An acting commissary of subsistence had been detailed to accompany it, who kept it amply supplied with every delicacy procurable, and these, in addition to the articles supplied by the different sanitary commissions enabled the surgeons on duty to furnish the patients with as good a character of diet as could be found in the permanent hospitals at the rear. By direction of Surgeon Perin, U. S. A., a train of some thirty wagons had been organized for the purpose of carrying medical supplies with the army. This, under the charge of Assistant Surgeon J. W. Craig, 10th Illinois Volunteers, field medical purveyor, kept the army fully supplied with all the medical and hospital stores needed by the troops in the field. Never, from the hour of starting from Chattanooga till the present time, has this army wanted in medical stores, and always has there been a sufficiency on hand to meet any emergency. For the prompt furnishing of supplies we are much indebted to the Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Wood. It was only necessary to state that articles were required for the use of the troops at the front, when orders were issued from the assistant surgeon general's office, which had them forwarded with all the speed that could possibly be made. Ample hospital accommodation had been made at the rear for the reception of the sick and wounded of the armies operating in Georgia. These had been organized previous to the advance of the armies, and it was only necessary to increase their capacity by the addition of hospital tents, to accommodate all who were brought from the front for treatment. It is impossible to speak of any of the actions which occurred in the present campaign as an entity, for in reality it has been a series of skirmishes and heavy actions, from the advance on Tunnel Hill, until the occupation of Atlanta. This campaign has, in former years, had no parallel. It may be regarded as a continued series of sieges, with the accompanying assaults and skirmishes, together with sallies on the part of the enemy, who, attacking our troops were met, and in nearly every instance repulsed. Not a foot of ground was gained, save by hard fighting, and the constant throwing up of works and intrenchments, which would be abandoned by our troops only to occupy others more in advance. It is stated that over three hundred miles of rifle-pits have been constructed by our troops during the campaign; this necessarily demanded constant labor. The ground dug up from Tunnel Hill to Jonesboro, will serve to indicate to sight seekers, in coming years, the severe trial undergone by our troops in their advance into Northern Georgia. For four successive months the troops were fighting either in the trenches or on the march, and during that whole period there was constant musketry firing on the skirmish line. The average number of rounds of musketry ammunition fired by each man in the army of the Cumberland exceeds two hundred. This, when it is considered how few men, at any one time are engaged during a campaign like the one just ended, can enable one to form an idea of its character.

In consequence of the difficulty of procuring forage on a line so distant from its base as that in which this army operated, it was deemed necessary to cut down the amount of transportation to the lowest possible estimate. This induced the leaving at the rear, not only superfluous articles, but, in many cases, what might actually be regarded necessary ones. The expectation that the campaign would be a short and decisive one, as well as the order issued to the effect, caused both officers and men to move in as light marching order as possible; but few had more with them than was actually carried on their persons. All

cooking apparatus, save coffee pots and frying pans, with here and there a mess, pan or camp kettle, were left behind at Chattanooga; the result of this was, that the cooking was of the worst character and not conducive to digestion. This dearth of culinary apparatus entirely precluded all cooking by messes of companies, which is the only proper manner of preparing food furnished troops. The commissary supplies, furnished until the occupation of Marietta, consisted almost entirely of hard bread, salt pork or bacon, and fresh beef, with coffee and sugar; but little, if any, beans, rice, soup, vinegar, or other small rations were issued. After the occupation of Marietta, which was made the main depot, the commissary department had ready for issue an abundance of all kinds of supplies; but owing to the indolence or ignorance of the commissaries, even then the troops were not furnished more freely than before. The weather in the early part of June was pleasant and comparatively cool. On the morning of the 10th of that month it commenced raining, and continued so to do for ten successive days, with but little intermission. The country became a vast bog; the roads were rendered almost impassable, and their condition rendered any movements requiring accompanying transportation almost impracticable. At this time the Twentieth Corps, on the extreme right, had not as large a supply of medical stores as might have been desired, but was short of nothing absolutely required. This was, however, owing to the fact that the condition of the roads to Ackworth, where the field medical purveyor then was, rendered the transportation of them almost impossible. After the cessation of the June rains, the weather continued pleasant, with light summer showers, until the middle of August, when heavy rains came on once more and continued for several days. The heat during the summer was at no time oppressive, nor did the thermometer show over ninety degrees in the shade on the hottest days; the nights were delightfully pleasant, and, with but few exceptions, a blanket was necessary to be used before morning. The country from Chattanooga to Ackworth is mountainous, thence to Atlanta high and rolling, densely wooded, with but a small portion under cultivation; small streams are numerous, and several rivers cross the line of the campaign. The water from Chattanooga to the Etowah River is good, but much impregnated with lime; south of that stream the water is soft, clear, and delicious. Water on the whole line is abundant, and in few portions of the United States can more numerous springs of clear, cold, soft water be found than between the Etowah River and Atlanta. The health of the troops, when entering upon the campaign, was good, comparatively speaking. During the previous winter they had been encamped in the vicinity of Chattanooga, with but few vegetables furnished them. Some of the troops had been campaigning in East Tennessee during a portion of the winter, and these had been furnished with marching rations only. This was the case with the Fourth Corps and portions of the Twentieth. The 3d division of the Twentieth Corps was composed of either new troops or those brought from the garrisons in the rear, and in this division more sickness occurred than in any other in the army. The men, unaccustomed to the rough usages of a campaign, wilted away, while the veteran troops around them were enjoying exuberant health. Previous to entering upon the campaign, every brigade in the army had been furnished with a medicine wagon, filled, and two government wagons to carry canvas and appurtenances for the brigade field hospitals; an operating staff had been detailed, and everything systematised so that, during an action, the wounded might receive prompt and efficient attention. The field hospitals were always kept well to the front, and, in time of action, pitched as near as the safety of the wounded would permit. The ambulance corps, organized under the new system, had been untried, but the trial given it was scarcely a fair one, for the animals furnished it were of the poorest character; they consisted of the animals which had been almost starved at Chattanooga, during the siege at that place, and had scarcely recuperated ere they were turned over by the quartermaster's department to the ambulance corps to perform the hardest duty in the army, and for which the strongest and best conditioned animals are required. For these mules and horses there is no time of rest; their services are needed as much during the night as in the day, and I will venture to assert that the animals belonging to the ambulance trains passed over twice as much ground as those of any other train in the army. It was with difficulty that suitable persons could be procured as stretcher bearers; regimental and company officers seem to have conceived the idea that weak, sickly, and trifling men are those best suited for detail in the corps. This, at first, caused the detail of many such, who had soon to be relieved in consequence of their incapacity. Many of the officers who cherished the above ideas, by sad experience, have learned that strong, healthy, and agile men are required to perform the duties belonging to the stretcher bearer. The men of the ambulance corps have done their duty well and faithfully; under the heaviest fire they have faltered not, but calmly and carefully carried the wounded to the ambulance depots. The ambulances were, I am informed, not in good order when leaving Chattanooga, but by careful management on the part of the officers, and by repairs made when practicable, they have served the campaign through, and are now in condition to enter upon another. Until the middle of June, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps were virtually without directors. Surgeon R. H. Gilbert, U. S. V., who entered upon the campaign as medical director of the Fourteenth Corps, in consequence of illness, was compelled to go to the rear. Surgeon W. C. Otterson, U. S. V., in charge of the Twentieth Corps, resigned in the latter part of May, and left when the army was in the neighborhood of Dallas, Georgia. About the middle of June, Surgeons C. W. Jones, U. S. V., and John W. Foye, U. S. V., were respectively assigned as medical directors of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps. Surgeon J. Theodore Hcard, U. S. V., has been the director of the Fourth Corps from the opening of the campaign, and still occupies that position. The condition of the medical department of the Fourth Corps, owing to his energy, efficiency, and experience, far surpasses that of any other in the army of the Cumberland; ever ready for an emergency, and anticipating any that might arise, he, with his able surgeons have made the hospital department of the Fourth Corps, a model to the rest of the army. I do not wish by this to disparage the Fourteenth or Twentieth Corps, but owing to the change of directors, and the want of system when they assumed charge, the sick and wounded were not for a time, so well or so promptly cared for as in the Fourth Corps. To this insinuation, however, there is an exception, the 1st division of the Fourteenth Corps, under the charge of Surgeon S. Marks, 10th Wisconsin Volunteers, and the hospital thereof under the charge of Surgeon Lucius J. Dixon, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, will bear comparison with any division in this or any other army. The Twentieth Corps, since the assignment of Surgeon John W. Foye, U. S. V., has been, as far as the medical department is concerned, all that could be desired, and his removal to another sphere of usefulness will be looked upon, by all connected with that corps and the army, as a misfortune. On passing through Kingston, Georgia, to join the army, I found a deserted rebel hospital, capable of accommodating some two hundred and fifty patients. This was built on a most eligible position, and being midway between the objective point of the campaign, Atlanta, Georgia, and Chattanooga,

appeared to be a proper position for a general hospital. It was well constructed, and required but few repairs to put it in order to receive patients; consequently directions were given to Surgeon W. H. White, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the time on duty at Kingston, to fit it up and increase its capacity by the addition of fifty hospital tents. It has since served a most beneficial purpose, both as a receptacle for the wounded and sick of the cavalry troops stationed in the vicinity, as well as for the purpose of affording accommodation to the wounded in transitu to Chattanooga, who might be detained by destruction of the railroad between Tunnell Hill and Kingston, which occurred on more than one occasion. A ground plan of this hospital, furnished by Surgeon White, accompanies this report.

On joining the army, I found the hospitals divided into sections of brigade, and each brigade hospital in charge of a medical officer. Finding that this did not work smoothly, the brigade sections were consolidated into division sections, and these placed under charge of one medical officer, who was made responsible for the property and supplies. This consolidation was found to be much more practicable and economical, both in rations and medical supplies, as well as in the care of the wounded. The innovation first formed upon, proved serviceable in many respects, particularly when movements were contemplated, and the sick required transportation to the rear, as well as during an action; for, instead of being brought to the brigade hospital, where oftentimes the surgeons were overworked, the entire operating staff of the division was at the disposal of the brigade whose loss was the heaviest. The surgeons, too, had conceived the idea that their especial duty was to attend to the wounded of the regiment to which they belonged, or, at most, to the brigade to which they were attached. The consolidation of the brigade hospitals avoided the evils arising from this idea, and all men belonging to the division were cared for, regardless of the brigade to which they were attached. The diseases from which the troops suffered were those incident to a campaign long continued, viz., dysentery, diarrhœa, fevers, malarial, typho-malarial, and typhoid, with a slight sprinkling of the exanthemata. During the rainy season, lesions of the pulmonary viscera were common. Scurvy showed itself in an early part of the campaign, which became considerably aggravated during the time the troops lay in the trenches before Kenesaw and Atlanta. As soon, however, as the corn became edible, the command showed marked indications of improvement. After the movement to the south of Atlanta, which resulted in its evacuation, the troops having had access to the extensive corn fields on the line of march, improved rapidly, and on entering the city on September 7th, there was little, if any, of the scorbutic taint perceptible, and the men were in finer condition and better able to take the field than at any time since their leaving Chattanooga. The troops wounded at and near Buzzard Roost and Rocky Face Ridge were transferred by rail to the hospitals at Chattanooga. Those wounded near Resaca were treated for some days in the division hospitals, and thence transferred to the general field hospital, where the most seriously wounded were retained until they were in condition to be conveyed in the hospital train to the hospitals at the rear. After the first actions near Dallas, the wounded were brought in ambulances and wagons to Kingston, and thence by rail to Chattanooga. Those wounded in the last actions near Dallas were brought in wagons to Ackworth, where temporary hospitals were improvised until the bridge over the Etowah River was rebuilt, when the wounded were carried on freight cars to the rear. The wounded from the various assaults and skirmishes at and about Kenesaw were transferred from the division hospitals to Ackworth and Big Shanty, and thence by rail to Chattanooga. After the assault of the enemy's works at Kenesaw, on June 27th, orders were given to move the wounded to the rear in the course of twenty-four hours. The hospitals of the army of the Cumberland were, at the time, from six to nine miles distant from Big Shanty, the nearest point on the railroad, and where too the general field hospital then was. To obey this order, it was necessary to avail ourselves of every class of transportation—ambulances and baggage wagons. There were, at the time, near two thousand wounded men in the hospitals of this army, and these had to be carried from six to nine miles over roads rendered extremely rough by the rains which had inundated them, and the heavy trains which were constantly passing over them. Knowing that Big Shanty would be uncovered by the time named, it was necessary to avail ourselves of every train of box cars returning to the rear. The haste in which this transfer of wounded was made, caused, I doubt not, much suffering, and I regret to say that, in some cases, neither proper or sufficient food was furnished the men on the way to Chattanooga. This was owing principally, however, to detention on the road. The trip, which was represented as being made in twelve hours, at times occupied thirty-six, and even more. The result was the rations in these cases ran short. The attendants accompanying the sick in many cases were regardless of their duties. Though every train had a medical officer accompanying it, he could not see the wounded save when stopping, in consequence of being unable to pass from car to car when they were in motion. This took the greater part of the nurses from under his eye, and then it was the wants of the sick were disregarded, the more especially in procuring water for them. To avoid the recurrence of this, I prevailed upon the Sanitary Commission to establish refreshment stations at Kingston, Resaca and Dalton. They promptly placed their agents in the above named places, and after this, there was no more want of food, coffee, or water. The wounded transported in box cars cannot be properly cared for in consequence of the impossibility of passing from car to car, save when at rest. The dressing of the wounded could be done only on the switches when the cars were waiting for the down trains. The trains from the front generally passed up at night, and lanterns were not furnished them. Few then of the wounded were properly dressed from the time of leaving the front until they arrived at Chattanooga, and the condition of many arriving there was lamentable. I know that many complaints have been made of the manner in which the sick were transported, and of the condition in which some arrived at Chattanooga. It was, however, impossible to do better than was done. The conveniences were few, the wounded many, and the stay-at-the-rear fault-finding patriots in excess. Every thing at our command was made use of to mitigate the sufferings of our troops, and it was only where the medical department had no control that the wounded were subjected to unnecessary suffering. The wounded from the actions between Marietta and Chattahoochee River were sent to the field hospital at Marietta, and thence to the rear; those from the actions at the front of Atlanta to the same hospital, at Vinings Station, and thence taken to the division hospitals. The wounded from Jonesboro' were brought from that place to Atlanta in ambulances, and were, and are at present, treated in the division hospitals with a success seldom surpassed in the history of military surgery. The wounds met with in the campaign were caused by rifled and smooth-bore artillery, rifled musketry throwing elongated projectiles, the sabre and the bayonet. The wounds were caused at all distances, from the extreme range of artillery and musketry to hand-to-hand conflict. They were, too, of every character inflicted by the projectiles

now used, from the slightest scratch to perfect dismemberment. I regret to state that the reports of wounded prior to June 27th are not very reliable, owing to the want of care on the part of some of the medical officers in charge of division hospitals. This remark is particularly applicable to the reports of the 3d division of the Twentieth Corps and to the 2d division of the Fourteenth Corps. The medical officers are not to be blamed for this, as they were informed by Surgeon W. C. Otterson, U. S. V., medical director of the corps at the opening of the campaign, that no reports would be required, as no transportation for desks was furnished them. Every endeavor has been made to have them as nearly correct as possible, but they are still more or less unreliable. The number of wounded reported by tabular statement as having been received into the brigade and division hospitals at the front, during the campaign, is fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty. The number reported by consolidating the weekly reports is fifteen thousand five hundred and fifty-nine. This discrepancy may be accounted for by many slight wounds not having been reported in the tabular statement. The number reported as having died of wounds in the hospitals at the front is, by tabular statement, nine hundred and four; by consolidated reports, one thousand and sixty-seven. The number of amputations performed is reported at one thousand two hundred and eighty-six; the number of exsections, three hundred and two; the number of other operations, seven hundred and ninety. Chloroform is reported as having been used in one thousand two hundred and fifty-five cases; but this is far below the actual number, as it was freely used in all cases where examination of wounds was to be made, and where painful dressings were to be applied. In no case had any injurious effects resulted from its use. The number of sick received into the division hospitals is reported as forty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-three; the number reported as transferred to general hospitals is twenty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-four; the number reported as having died in the division hospitals from wounds and disease is one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. From the fact of the army having been constantly on the move until the occupation of Atlanta, and necessity arising therefrom of being compelled to transfer to hospitals at the rear, all the seriously wounded, it was impossible to learn the results of the operations performed on the field. It was only after the battle of Jonesboro', September 1, 1864, that the operating surgeon had the opportunity of treating the wounded till the results were determined. The wounded in this action were brought from the field to Atlanta, some three days after the action, and, with the exception of the men of the 2d division, Fourteenth Corps, were placed in hospital tents. The wounded of that division were placed in the Atlanta Medical College, which had been used by the rebels as a hospital; the rooms are large, airy, and well ventilated. The men, at the time of being wounded, were in excellent health, with no taint of scurvy perceptible. The weather, from the time of the action till now, has been delightful, not warm enough to oppress, nor cold enough to render the closing of the tent openings or windows necessary at night. The food furnished the wounded was ample, and of the best character; all the necessary delicacies were at the disposal of the surgeons; generous diet and stimulants were used from the moment the wounded were placed in the wards. The hospitals were kept exceedingly clean; the dressings were performed in almost every case by the surgeons connected with the hospitals, and in the 2d division of the Fourteenth Corps, exclusively so. I transmit the report of Surgeon Edward Batwell, 14th Michigan Volunteers, in charge of the 2d division, Fourteenth Corps hospital. The results shown by this report will, I think, bear favorable comparison with any military surgery, and reflect great credit on the medical officers of the division. I send too the report of Surgeon Batwell, of the result of experiments made with a preparation called "Phend. Sodigue," sent to me to be used in order to test its merits. From my own observations, as well as from what I can learn, it has proved to be an admirable adjunct in the treatment of flabby wounds, and in those implicating the spongy bones. The medical officers of the army of the Cumberland have performed their duties, in this long and onerous campaign in a manner highly creditable to themselves and beneficial to the sick and wounded soldiery. The experience of three years having taught them the requirements of military surgeons, the work was well and promptly performed. Unfortunately, many of these valuable officers, having completed their term of service, are about being mustered out, and their places will be filled by men who have seen little, if any, service in the field. Accompanying this, I transmit the classified returns of wounds and injuries, and the reports of the corps directors. The list of wounded will be forwarded as soon as finished.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. COOPER,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

To the SURGEON GENERAL U. S. Army."

CCLI. *Extracts from a Report on the Operations of the Medical Staff of the Fourth Army Corps in the Campaign in Georgia, in 1864.* By SURGEON J. THEODORE HEARD, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The Fourth Corps participated in all the movements, skirmishes, and battles in which the army of the Cumberland was engaged. It moved from Cleveland, Tennessee, on May 3, 1864, and, on the next day, encountered the cavalry pickets of the rebel army near Catoosa Springs, and formed connection with the other corps of the army of the Cumberland at that point. From that time until the 7th of September, it was engaged in a series of skirmishes and battles, the most prominent of which were at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Kenesaw, and Atlanta. * * The system of brigade hospitals was abolished at the outset of the campaign, and that of division hospitals established, as directed by Circular No. 4, Surgeon General's Office, March 23, 1863. This system, with a few modifications, was also ordered as a permanent organization, and, at the present time, is in full and successful operation. The frequent changes in the position of the troops necessitated almost a daily change in the location of these hospitals. They were, however, always within easy distance of the command, and were conducted by the chief surgeons of divisions, and by the surgeons-in-charge, with energy and ability. Operations were primary, and every possible attention and care was given to the patients. Medical and commissary supplies were abundant except during the three weeks the army was in front of Dallas, or New Hope Church, and far distant from the depot of supplies; however, although at that time they were not abundant, yet they

proved sufficient, and at no time have patients suffered from the want of such supplies. All wounded and seriously ill men were sent to the rear as rapidly as transportation could be procured. This was rendered absolutely necessary by the constant forward movements of the army. There were sixty-four hospital tents complete, and sixty extra flaps in use at the three division hospitals of the corps. This amount of canvas proved sufficiently ample to cover all the wounded and seriously sick which it was necessary to provide for at any one time. In fact, the six transport wagons allowed to a division for hospital purposes, will not permit a larger supply of tents to be carried. The following figures taken from weekly reports, show the number of cases treated in this command from May 3d to September 10th. There were taken sick, thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty; wounded, five thousand five hundred and sixty-two; returned to duty, ten thousand six hundred and eighty-nine; sent to general hospital, eight thousand three hundred and twenty-seven; and there were three hundred and ninety-seven deaths. Of the number sent to general hospital, many have already returned to their commands. * * The frequent movements of the army, the constant skirmishing and fighting, the bad roads, and, especially, the inclemency of the season at the early part of the campaign, were obstacles which called into play all the energies of the medical officers of the corps, and of the officers of the ambulance corps. Too much praise cannot be given these officers for their untiring zeal and hearty coöperation. The ambulance corps was not organized until after the campaign had commenced, consequently many and serious obstacles had to be overcome. But, notwithstanding the many unavoidable drawbacks, the corps proved efficient, and at the present time promises still greater efficiency. Early in June, forty-nine new ambulances were drawn by order of the medical director of the department, which filled a deficiency that had existed at the commencement of the campaign." * * *

CCLII. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Fourteenth Corps, from Big Shanty to Atlanta, Georgia, in 1864.* By Surgeon C. W. JONES, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On June 11, 1864, I reported for duty to the general commanding the Fourteenth Corps, near Big Shanty, Georgia, and at once entered upon the duties of my position, relieving Surgeon O. Q. Herrick, 34th Illinois Volunteers, as medical director. * * In the latter part of June, the order discontinuing brigade hospitals, and consolidating them into division and corps hospitals, was carried into effect, and worked admirably. The consolidation economized medical aid, and promoted the welfare and speedy disposition of the sick and wounded. The campaign was a continuous series of battles, owing to the close proximity of the enemy. Daily skirmishing kept some wounded always in the division hospitals; but the ambulance system, which worked well, and the close proximity of the general field hospital, enabled me to dispose of the sick and wounded prior to each forward movement of the army. On June 27th, the 2d division assaulted the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain. * * The wounds received were mostly of the upper extremities, and were almost all caused by conoidal balls. The next day after the battle, the wounded were all sent to the general field hospital at Big Shanty. On July 19th, a part of the corps crossed Peach Tree Creek, and engaged the enemy. The loss in the 2d division amounted to about one hundred and twenty-five, all of whom were sent to the field hospital at Vining's Station. On July 20th, the 1st division was engaged, and lost about the same number as the 2d division on the previous day. The wounded were disposed of in the same manner. On August 7th, the 1st division assaulted the enemy's works, and the loss in killed and wounded was considerable. * * On September 1st, the battle of Jonesboro' was fought. * * I observed many bayonet wounds. * * On September 3d, all the sick and wounded, with the hospital tents and appliances, were removed to Atlanta, and each division hospital was well located and provided for. The hospital of the 1st division was invariably in excellent order, and the surgeons of this division were always prompt in attendance to their duties." * * *

CCLIII. *Extract from a Report on the Surgical Operations performed after the Engagement at Jonesboro', Georgia.* By Surgeon EDWARD BATWELL, 14th Michigan Volunteers.

* * * "Though the various reports furnished the medical department of the army exhibit the number, extent of injury, and operations requisite for the successful treatment of the wounded received into hospital, yet every medical officer must be greatly interested in a point beyond this, namely, the final result of these cases. I propose, in the following statistics, to show the result of the operations performed after the battle of Jonesboro', Georgia, September 1, 1864, and also the length of time the patients were under treatment; and although they may lack in several respects, yet they possess the very great desideratum of being correct, as far as close observation can make them: The success attending our operations is due to many causes, but the principal ones I look on as being, first, feeding and stimulating nature in proportion as her recuperative energies were taxed, even anticipating the drain which extensive suppuration of necessity makes on the constitution. Before the suppurative process had set in, our patients had gained in strength and general health. Strong beef tea and milk punch had laid so firm a foundation for nature to build upon, that she did not find a very difficult task to repair the injuries. And, secondly, the care of these cases was not entrusted to nurses entirely unskilled in the art of dressing, but was personally performed by intelligent and accomplished surgeons, whose interest in the cause of suffering and of science induced them day after day to come miles to assist in dressing the wounded. The moral effect on the patient is nearly as beneficial as the superiority of the dressing, for they feel satisfied that their case and its termination is in the hands of a man who is capable of exerting a professional judgment, provided any emergency should arise demanding his interference. Several points of interest present themselves to our observation in connection with the treatment of the wounded in this hospital. First, the entire absence of hospital gangrene, erysipelas, or pyæmia, and that too in a building where, six days previous to our occupancy, it decimated the Federal prisoners placed there by the rebel authorities for surgical treatment. But the hourly exhibition of bromine and iodine through every portion of the building, and the free use of liquor sodæ chlorinat, together with personal cleanliness, plenty of good nutritious diet, stimulation, and never permitting effete matter to remain one moment in the wards, together with the close attention paid their wounded

comrades by our faithful nurses, all tend to prove that under the most disadvantageous circumstances these fatal diseases may be stripped of their horrors, provided the proper steps are faithfully followed to counteract the predisposing cause. One of the cases, under the head of penetrating wounds of the abdomen, deserves some particular mention, as not alone was the peritoneal artery opened, but also the pleura. The liver being torn by the bullet in its transit, as shown from the large quantity of bile being discharged from the external wound, and the pleural sac penetrated, as evidenced by the regurgitation of air through the opening. The peritoneum and pleura became implicated by inflammatory action, and adhesion took place in both serous membranes around the track of the ball. At the present date, the patient is rapidly recovering, the wound healing kindly, and presenting every indication of a favorable termination; the period of his recovery, thirty-three days from receipt of injury. The sort of operations performed is worthy of comment, and has been very closely watched, to try and give a preference to either circular or flap operations, based on observations as to their relative merits as far as healing was concerned; but no difference was discernable, except in lateral flaps, where the protrusion of the bone through the incision prevented the rapid union that took place in the antero-posterior ones. The only cases in which the healing process seemed retarded, were those in which the operation urged by Malgaigne was performed—oval flaps, with circular division of muscular tissue. The chief points in which they seemed to be deficient, was the small anterior flap being unable to support the weight of the posterior larger one. This again granulated very freely, and thereby prevented approximation of the edges, and a large granulating surface was the result, instead of the nicely adjusted linear mark observable in either the flap or circular operations. From the observations made on the subject, I would urge that no modifications are worthy of being noticed by surgeons, and that the circular or flap operations amply fulfil all the requirements necessary. I cannot close these notes without returning my thanks to the surgeons of the 2d brigade for the valuable assistance furnished me, and also to Assistant Surgeons Githius, Trush, Rouse, and Simmonds for the indefatigable zeal, energy, and ability with which they have so ably seconded and carried out all the suggestions made to them. To Surgeons Williams and Wilson, who daily came to assist us, all feel grateful; while to others who so seldom visited here, we would say that many valuable cases seen here might have been productive of useful information if they had come more frequently.” * * *

CCLIV. *Extract from a Report of the Casualties in the Fourteenth Corps at the Battle of Jonesboro', Georgia, September 1, 1864.* By Surgeon W. C. DANIELS, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * “The total number of wounded received into hospital was seven hundred and forty-nine, of whom ninety-eight died. There were twenty-four amputations of the thigh, and five deaths; twenty-one amputations of the leg, and six deaths; twenty-three amputations of the arm, with three deaths, and four successful amputations of the fore-arm. Two excisions of the head of the femur and one of the shaft, all proving fatal; two of the fibula and five of the head of the humerus, all successful. Eleven miscellaneous resections were performed with but one fatal result. Two cases of compound fracture of the femur, in which the patients refused to submit to an operation, terminated fatally, and also one case of ligation of the femoral artery for secondary hæmorrhage. Chloroform was administered in three hundred and twenty-four cases, without an unfavorable symptom resulting from its use. The whole number of operations performed was ninety-three, of which eighteen resulted fatally. Partial amputations of the hands and feet are not enumerated. No hospital gangrene, pyæmia or erysipelas has been observed in any of the above noted cases.” * * *

CCLV. *Extract from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Twentieth Corps, in the Campaign ending with the fall of Atlanta.* By Surgeon JOHN W. FOYE, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * “This command, formed by the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, numbered twenty thousand five hundred and thirty-one men under the command of Major General Joseph Hooker, and left Lookout Valley, May 5th, 1864. The troops, many of them veterans, were in fine condition, if we except a portion of one division that had but recently returned from a severe campaign in the eastern part of Tennessee, during which they were deprived of the vegetables issued to their comrades along the line of railroad communication. On the morning of May 8th, the left of the command became engaged with the enemy at Mill Creek Gap, on Taylor's Ridge, one of the series of ridges known collectively as Buzzard Roost, and after a brisk fight of about five hours, in which advantages were gained and lost, darkness closed the struggle and gave us an opportunity to care for and remove the wounded. The supplies of stimulants and surgical appliances were abundant; but they did not reach the field until several hours after we became engaged, in consequence of the roads being occupied by the troops. Our panniers furnished the requisite dressings until the arrival of the wagons. A field hospital was established half a mile from the foot of the ridge and one mile from the enemy. Water was abundant, and our supplies of fresh beef and hospital stores were ample. Our wounded were removed from the summit of the ridge to the base on blankets and shelter tents, and were thence conveyed in ambulances to the field hospital. The fire was principally from musketry at short range. Chloroform was the anæsthetic used and no bad results have been observed during the campaign. We lost forty-nine killed, and one hundred and eighty-four wounded men were treated in the field hospital, of whom seven died during the night. Eleven amputations and seven excisions were performed during the night subsequent to the fight. At eleven o'clock on May 9th, the wounded were placed in ambulances and sent under the charge of three medical officers and a proper number of attendants to Ringgold, a distance of twenty-five miles. One death occurred on the route. On May 12, the command moved to the right, and, passing through Snake Creek Gap, came upon the enemy near Resaca, and after a series of manœuvres, became engaged shortly after noon on May 15th. The troops numbered about sixteen thousand and were in good condition. The supplies were abundant and of good quality. The field hospital was located about a mile and a half in the rear, near a good supply of water. The wounded were conveyed from the field depots to the field hospital in ambulances, and their removal was completed about two o'clock on

the morning after the battle. The fire was from artillery and musketry, the latter being at short range and very severe in the assault upon the enemy's works, which were captured. The wounded were transferred from the field-hospitals to the general field hospital of the department of the Cumberland, located at Resaca. The transfer was completed on May 22d. Eleven hundred and seventy-two wounded were treated at the three division hospitals, and between seventy-five and eighty died within five days after the battle. I regret my inability to furnish exact data of this as well as of several subsequent engagements, as my predecessor failed to retain copies of his classified returns, and I am compelled to omit those furnished by the 3d division as unreliable. Thirty-five amputations and eleven resections were performed at the 2d division hospital; but of the operations performed at the other hospitals I can find no record. The command left Resaca on May 16th, in pursuit of the enemy, and after a series of skirmishes, again met him in force at Dallas and became engaged from May 25th to 29th, inclusive. The troops were much exhausted by long and heavy forced marches. Our supplies of stimulants, surgical appliances and shelter were ample. The field hospitals were located one and a half miles from the front; but our lines advanced two miles on the evening of May 25th, and the hospitals were moved on the following morning to accommodate the change in position of the troops. In the 2d division hospital, thirty-nine amputations and nineteen excisions are reported. The 1st and 3d divisions have furnished no report of their operations. The slightly wounded were placed in army wagons and sent to Kingston, Georgia, and the more serious cases were sent to the same point in ambulances under the care of Surgeon J. V. Kendall, 149th New York Volunteers. Two days' rations were sent with the train and the wounded were fed thrice daily while in transit, by men who were detailed for that purpose to accompany them. Twelve hundred and sixty-four wounded were treated in the three division hospitals. For sixteen days following the battle of Dallas, the men were exposed to a very annoying fire from the enemy, who was entrenched in front of Pine Knob, and on June 16th, an advance was made with a view to dislodge him. This action is known as the battle of Pine Hill. The troops were worn out and exhausted by continued marching and building of breastworks, and the roads were heavy from an almost incessant rain for ten days. The action commenced at two o'clock P. M., and continued until dark. It was difficult to obtain our supplies of stimulants and stores on account of the state of the road; but no actual suffering was experienced. The field hospital was established about two miles from the line of attack. Water and food were abundant. There was more suffering from the constant rain and previous exhaustion than from other causes. The wounded were removed from the field depots on litters and thence in ambulances to the hospitals. The fire was continuous from musketry and artillery, and at very short range. Six hundred and forty-three wounded were admitted to hospital, and thence sent to Ackworth in ambulances, and from thence in box cars to Chattanooga. Each detachment was accompanied by a medical officer and a sufficient number of attendants. From June 17th to July 1st, a series of skirmishes occurred along the edge of Nancy's or Moses's Creek, on which our command was in position. These skirmishes were a part of the general operations for the possession of Kenesaw Mountain. The field hospital was moved seven times to accommodate itself to the ranging positions of the command. Twice it was driven from position by the shells of the enemy. Five hundred and four patients with gunshot wounds received on the skirmish line were admitted into hospital. The wounded were transported in ambulances to Ackworth. On July 5th the command left Kenesaw Mountain and followed the enemy to Chattahoochee, skirmishing the entire distance; but with few casualties, seventy-one being the number admitted to hospital for a period of nineteen days. On July 20th, about three o'clock P. M., the battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought. It consisted of a series of assaults on the part of the enemy, each of which was repulsed with great loss to them, and they finally retired. Our field hospitals were situated about one mile from the battle-field, and with one exception, were in working order by the time the wounded began to arrive. In the exceptional case the hospital of the 3d division, Surgeon William Grinstead, U. S. V., surgeon-in-chief, the want of system was painfully apparent, and, but for the kindness of a medical gentleman of a division of the Fourth Corps through aid courteously tendered, much suffering would have ensued. We received into the three division hospitals during and subsequent to the battle, one thousand and fifty-one Union wounded, and one hundred and six Confederate wounded. One hundred and sixty-nine amputations and forty-two excisions were performed during the night and day following the battle. The wounded were sent to Marietta and thence transferred to the field hospital of the department of the Cumberland. On the morning of July 21st, the command moved forward and took a position about two miles from the centre of the city of Atlanta. Fortifications were erected and the siege of the city lasted forty-two days, terminating on September 2d in the occupation of the city by our forces. During this period our proximity was such as to render hazardous the slightest exposure of the person. Three hundred and sixty-six wounded men were received into hospital during the siege, of whom forty-three died. Forty-five amputations were performed, with fatal results in two cases. No wounded or sick were sent to the rear, and although our commissariat has been a meagre one on account of our distance from a base of supplies, yet the patients have done well, and a large number are now on duty, who, under other circumstances, would be carried on the rolls of some hospital. The following consolidated summary of the three divisions, from July 22d to September 30th, inclusive, will, I think, demonstrate the advantage of retaining the sick and wounded with the command when the operations of the troops permit it:

ADMITTED.									REMAINING.	
Sick.	Wounded.	Total.	Returned to duty.	Transferred to other hospitals.	Discharged.	Died.	Furloughed.	Deserted.	Sick.	Wounded.
2935	480	3415	1010	1419	4	173	1	2	755	51

The patients transferred to other hospitals were Confederates and soldiers of other corps who were admitted to our hospitals after the main army had moved to the right, and after our occupation of the city. Of the one hundred and seventy-three deaths reported, more than sixty were mortal wounds. The following casualties among the medical officers of this command have occurred since the commencement of the campaign: Assistant Surgeon Taylor Elmore, 137th New York Volunteers, died

May 27th, 1864; Surgeon H. S. Potter, 105th Illinois Volunteers, was killed on June 2d, 1864, and Surgeon W. H. Heath, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, died on August 28th, 1864. I regret my inability to furnish consolidated reports of wounds and operations from the commencement of the campaign; but the data furnished me is so wanting in detail as to render it valueless for statistical purposes." * * *

CCLVI. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the First Division of the Twentieth Corps in the Campaign ending with the Fall of Atlanta.*
By Surgeon H. Z. GILL, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The division was organized into three brigades of infantry, with two batteries. * * The effective force of the division was six thousand seven hundred and seventy-one officers and men, afterward joined by the 61st Ohio Volunteers returning from veteran furlough. The first engagement with the enemy took place near Resaca, May 14th, and closed on the 15th. The troops were in fine condition. * * In the afternoon of the 15th, the enemy attacked our lines, and was repulsed, after three several charges, with great loss. The engagement lasted until seven in the evening. The artillery did effective service on the assaulting columns of the enemy. In this engagement the loss of the division was four hundred and seventeen. * * The supplies were sufficient, and the supply of water abundant and pure. The field hospital was located about two miles in the rear of the field. Our wounded were removed from the field by stretchers and ambulances. * * They were removed to the railroad depot, and from thence to Chattanooga, thirty-five miles distant. * * The next engagement occurred on May 25th, near Dallas. * * We attacked the enemy, and drove him back to his breastworks. Our men suffered severely from grape and cannister at short range. The men were in good condition, though they had marched eight miles previous to the battle. The hospital was established half a mile in the rear. * * The wounded were sent to the rear on May 27th, to Kingston, thirty miles distant, in ambulances. * * The third engagement occurred on June 22d. The enemy made the attack, but was repulsed with great loss. * * The skirmishing was continued till we reached a mile and a half northeast of the Chattahoochee. * * The enemy was repulsed with terrible slaughter, especially by the artillery fire at short range, and the number of killed in proportion to the wounded was greater than at any previous engagement. The hospital was two miles in the rear of the field of battle. * * The wounded were removed from the hospital on the third and fourth days after the battle. On July 23d, the division advanced to within two miles of Atlanta and commenced the siege which resulted in its capture. During the siege the troops suffered considerably from scorbutus on account of the limited quantity of vegetable diet furnished them. The climate of the region through which we passed was generally healthy, and our men suffered comparatively little from diseases except such as were of a dietetic character. The command was reduced during the campaign from casualties, disease, and muster out, to four thousand five hundred and thirty-five officers and men. The medical supplies were in abundance, and stimulants, surgical appliances, and tents were sufficient for the demand. The operations, especially the more important amputations, were generally performed within thirty hours after the injury. There was generally an abundance of spring water. In the removal of the wounded from the field hospitals, preparations, after reaching the railroad, were all that could be expected. Medical attendants always accompanied them, and as the line of march was usually near the railroad, the distance for their removal by ambulances was not very great." * * *

CCLVII. *Extracts from a Report on the Operations of the Medical Department of the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps in the Campaign ending with the Fall of Atlanta.* By Surgeon H. E. GOODMAN, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "This division, under command of General Geary, with Surgeon Alfred Ball, 5th Ohio Volunteers, as chief medical officer, left Chattanooga Valley on May 3d, and numbered seven thousand and forty-three officers and men. The command was in excellent condition, well equipped, and with no prevalent disease except scurvy. The sick, two hundred and fifty in number, most of them suffering from scorbutus, were left at Chattanooga. Vegetables were issued freely during three weeks before starting, but none during the winter. We engaged the enemy at Mill Creek Gap on May 8th. The command was exhausted by long marches by day and night over roads made heavy by the rain. Stimulants and surgical appliances were abundant, but did not reach us till two hours after the action opened. Dressings in the meantime were obtained in ample quantity from the hospital panniers. The field hospital was established one mile in the rear, where we had full supplies of water and food. One hundred and eighty-four wounded were received into the hospital. Eleven amputations and seven resections were performed. On the following day the wounded were removed in ambulances to Ringgold, under the charge of Assistant Surgeons Applegate, Darling, and Strickland. The ground occupied by our troops during the action being very rough and broken, many men were disabled by contusions and sprains. On May 15th, we engaged the enemy at Resaca, the division being about five thousand six hundred strong. The weather was fine, and the supplies of hospital stores, surgical appliances, and food were abundant. The field hospital was established about a mile and a half from the battle-field, and the tents were up before the wounded began to come in. We received two hundred and thirty-six Union and forty-six rebel wounded, of whom fourteen Union and six rebels died in the hospital. Twenty-five amputations and fifteen resections were practiced on Union soldiers, and ten amputations and one resection on Confederates. The wounded were brought on stretchers from the field to the depots, and from thence in ambulances to the field hospitals. Chloroform was used in all cases requiring it, with no bad results. The wounded remained in the division field hospital until May 21st, when they were transferred to the general field hospital at Resaca, under the charge of Surgeon J. W. Foye, U. S. V. On May 16th, the command followed the enemy, and marched to Cassville, where fifteen days' rations were supplied, and all the sick were sent to the rear. By a flank movement through Burnt Hickory Pass, we came upon the enemy at Pumpkin Vine Creek, and fought the battle of New Hope Church or Dallas on May 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th. The troops were much exhausted by long and heavy marches, and the command numbered about five thousand men. The field hospital was established about half a mile from the line of battle; but late at

night the line was advanced two miles, and the hospital was moved forward. Tents were erected, and the wounded were all sheltered the first night. Food, dressings, and stimulants were abundant, and the supply of water was ample. Thirty-nine amputations and nineteen resections were performed at the field hospital. On the first day the fire was continuous from musketry and artillery, and from fifty to five hundred yards range, lasting nine hours. On the other six days the firing was principally from musketry, continuous and desultory, and artillery fire with grape and canister at intervals. All the slightly wounded were sent to Kingston in army wagons, and the severe cases were removed in ambulances, under the charge of Surgeon Kendall, 149th New York Volunteers. Two days' rations were cooked for them before starting, and the patients were fed three times a day while in transit. There being no preparations made at Kingston for their reception, Assistant Surgeon L. Applegate, 102d New York Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon Burbeck, 60th New York Volunteers, remained there in charge of them. The division commander's official report gives the number of officers killed as three, and enlisted men forty-nine, while seventeen officers and four hundred and twenty-two men were wounded. Many of the wounds were very severe. Twelve cases of penetrating gunshot wounds of the abdomen, with eleven deaths, are recorded. Chloroform was used in all operations, but with no bad results. On June 15th, the battle of Pine Hill was fought. The troops were worn out and exhausted by continuous marching, building breastworks, and the prevalence of heavy rains for ten days, and they had been exposed to a continuous fire since May 25th. The force engaged was about five thousand men of this division. The field hospital was established about two miles from the line of attack. Water and food were abundant, and the wounded were all sheltered in tents; but the supplies of stimulants and surgical appliances were scanty on account of the bad state of the roads. The fire of the enemy was continuous from musketry and artillery, at a range of from twenty-five to one hundred yards. The wounded were removed from the field on blankets and stretchers, and were sent in ambulances to Ackworth, and from thence to Chattanooga in box cars. The wounds were mainly severe, and much suffering resulted in transportation. The official report of the division commander gives the number of killed and wounded as follows: One officer and eighty-one men killed, and twenty-five officers and four hundred and seven men wounded; a total loss of five hundred and fourteen in this division. From June 17th to June 31st, the actions of Culp's Farm, Nancy's Creek, and Moses Creek were fought; the battle is known as Kenesaw Mountain. The men were still very much exhausted, and the division numbered about four thousand one hundred men. The field hospital was moved six or seven times to accommodate the changes in position, and was always within one mile of the line of battle. The supplies of water, food, tents, stimulants, and surgical appliances were abundant. Twelve amputations and six resections are reported; but some reports are missing. The wounded were sent in ambulances to Ackworth, and placed in the department hospital. Medical officers and attendants accompanied the wounded, and they were well supplied with food while in transit. Chloroform was used as an anæsthetic in all cases, and no bad results ensued. Two officers and twenty-six men were killed, and eleven officers and two hundred and twenty-nine men were wounded, as reported by the division commander. On July 1st, the division left Kenesaw Mountain, and followed the enemy to the Chattahoochee River, skirmishing all the way. At this date I relieved Surgeon Fifield of charge of the division. On July 20th, we became engaged at Peach Tree Creek. The division then numbered about four thousand, and the men were in fair condition. Our supplies of all kinds were abundant. There were a large number of sick on hand, and the field hospital was established about two and a half miles in the rear. One section of the division hospital was located about half a mile from the front, and the greater part of the severely injured were here received. Six operating tables were in constant use, and thirty-one amputations and six resections were performed. The fire was exceedingly severe from both musketry and artillery. The casualties in this division were eighty-two killed and two hundred and twenty-nine wounded. The wounded were removed a distance of three miles to Vining's Station, and were well cared for. After the battle of Peach Tree Creek, the command moved upon Atlanta, where they entrenched about a mile and a half from the city. The siege or battle of Atlanta began on July 22d and ended on August 25th. As there was no regular battle, I will give a resumé of the operations to the ending of the campaign on September 3, 1864. The strength of the division was about thirty-five hundred men. They were completely worn out from long marching, continual skirmishing, and building breastworks. They were, however, well fed and sheltered, and the supply of water was good. The field hospital was located three-fourths of a mile from the line of attack, in a sheltered ravine. The firing was continued for over a month, but the men were well protected by breastworks, and the casualties were few. The wounded were removed from time to time to Vining's Station, and placed in charge of Assistant Surgeon Woodworth, U. S. V., by order of the medical director of the Twentieth Corps. Chloroform was used in all cases with no bad results. The division commander's official report for the campaign, beginning on May 3d and ending September 3d, 1864, is as follows: Sixteen officers and three hundred and fifteen enlisted men killed, and ninety-seven officers and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six men wounded; making a total, in killed and wounded, of two thousand two hundred and fifty-four. No account of the sick has been taken in the report, as there is no record of them except during the months of July and August. At least one thousand men were sent to the rear sick during the campaign, making a total loss to the division of three thousand two hundred and fifty-four men, or fifty per cent. of the entire effective force. Scurvy has been the great cause of sickness, and from my observation, at least two-thirds of the sick sent to the rear suffered from scorbutic affections. One hundred and fifty marked cases were admitted to division hospital during the months of July and August. The number on sick report on September 1, 1864, was three hundred and eighty-seven." * * *

CCLVIII. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Third Division of the Twentieth Corps in the Campaign ending with the Fall of Atlanta.*
By Surgeon W. GRINSTED, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On May 2, 1864, we left Lookout Valley, Tennessee, under the command of Major General Daniel Butterfield. The force was in good health, as the sick had previously been placed in hospital at Chattanooga. In some regiments there was a tendency to scurvy, and a few cases of ulceration arising from vaccine virus. These were exceedingly untractable, but gave rise to no severe constitutional derangements. The weather was fine, the marches light, the roads good, and the stores sufficient. On May 8th, we first encountered the enemy at Buzzard Roost, and in two days' operations we had some ten men wounded. By

a series of light marches we arrived at Snake Creek Gap, where we joined the Sixteenth Corps, and on the afternoon of May 14th, we had severe skirmishing with the enemy, in which we had thirty-five men wounded. These were left at Barrett's farm, and the division advanced to Resaca. Here the command suffered severely, losing fifty-five men killed and five hundred and eighty wounded. Two sections of hospitals were on the move at the commencement of the action, and a place was selected with good water; the tents were pitched, and all appliances made ready as soon as possible. The wounded were admitted and attended to rapidly, and the whole number dressed, operated on, and made comfortable by ten o'clock the next morning. I am indebted to the surgeons of the 2d division, Twentieth Corps, and of the Sixteenth Corps, for timely and valuable assistance, by which many more wounded were dressed and operated on than could have been by our own medical staff, who worked faithfully the whole night, without intermission. Many of the wounded were still left, who received the requisite attention that morning. The fire was close, from four pieces of artillery, and that from musketry, both at long and short range, through black jacks and pine saplings, and in an open field. There was no marked distinction in the character of the wounds, except that proportionally more were slightly wounded both in the superior and inferior extremities than in any subsequent action. There was here no lack of supplies, and the men were well fed and sheltered. The wounded, with those left at Barrett's farm, remained nearly a week, and were then sent in ambulances to the field hospital at Resaca, in charge of Assistant Surgeon M. C. Woodworth, U. S. V. The hospital was left in charge of Surgeon J. G. McPheeters, 33d Indiana Volunteers. Owing to Assistant Surgeon Stanway, who was regularly detailed as recorder, not reporting with the rest of the medical staff at the time of action, the official records are neither so full or correct as I could wish them. Of the capital operations, which were performed by a skilful and careful corps, amputations were both circular and flap, at the option of the operator. In injuries about the head of the humerus, excisions were preferred to amputations at the shoulder. Wounds penetrating the thorax and abdomen were fatal, with some few exceptions. In every case of wounds inducing hernia cerebri, death ensued. On May 17th, we left for Cassville, and on May 19th, late in the evening, the troops having been in line of battle and marching, with frequent halts, they fought the battle of Cassville, capturing the town. Ten men were wounded, and they were placed in a comfortable house and immediately attended to, and then sent to the rear in ambulances. The weather was fine, with occasional showers; the roads were in good condition, and the troops were in good health and spirits. No local cause of disease existed beyond the consequent fatigue of a campaign. There were few cases of sickness requiring continuous treatment. Two days' rest after the affair at Cassville, with facilities for washing and bathing, of which the men availed themselves, contributed greatly to their endurance of the subsequent fatigues. On May 23d, we crossed the Etowah River, and on the 25th we suddenly met the enemy at New Hope Church, before Dallas. When I found that a battle was impending, I turned the regimental panniers, stewards, etc., to the right and rear, and established a hospital at the house of one Hawkins, a mile and a half from the front, on a good smooth road. I was ordered still further to the rear, across Pumpkin Vine Creek; but the roads being full of advancing troops, I was unable to obey. The hospital train was cut off, but by strenuous exertions it arrived at six o'clock A. M. on the 26th. We had the usual operating corps, and a sufficiency of appliances except blankets and tents. The men were under shelter, and those of our own division, as well as over one hundred wounded of the first division, who, at the request of Surgeon Cox, U. S. V., were attended, operated on, and made comfortable that night. The wounds were not of a peculiarly grave nature. On May 26th, the line of battle was advanced, and the hospital tents were pitched a mile and a half in the rear. The location was good, well protected, wood and water in abundance, and on a good road. The army medical supply train here came up, and our supplies, though not yet exhausted, were replenished. The sick and wounded were sent on May 29th to Kingston, the graver cases in ambulances, and the slighter cases in army wagons—the only time, I am happy to say, that we had to use such transportation during this campaign. From our advent until the advance from this position on May 31st, there was continuous firing, with occasional sharp attacks both by day and night, resulting always in the repulse of the enemy. Our troops being behind breastworks were not exposed, but the wounds received were severe. In the whole of this action we had two hundred and fifty-four wounded. From the nature of the enemy's campaign (a retreat) little artillery was used by them until the affair of Kenesaw Mountain, so that the wounds were from musketry chiefly. At this time, the effects of fatigue became apparent in the health of the men, and those of slight constitution began to fail; but with the exception of a few cases of scurvy, no serious or formidable diseases attacked the troops. The usual disorders of the digestive organs incident to camp life neither increased nor diminished in a perceptible degree. I regret to state that on June 2, 1864, Surgeon H. S. Potter, 105th Illinois Volunteers, was killed by an unexploded shell, which struck him in the forehead. He was universally regretted, no less for his professional acquirements than his gentlemanly demeanor. Until June 9th or 10th, this division was held in reserve. For two weeks it had rained heavily, and the roads were much cut up; but the rain had no visible effect on the health of the troops. On June 15th, we had a sharp fight at Golgotha, in which Major Griffin of the 19th Michigan Volunteers was mortally wounded. One hundred and eleven wounded were received into the hospital that night. By working until nearly daylight, all were well attended. The supplies were plentiful, and the hospital was in good order to receive patients. The wounded were sent to Ackworth with, as in all cases of transfer, cooked and raw rations, and a medical officer in charge of the train. The sick and wounded from this division have always been supplied with a medical officer, nurses, and rations; also stimulants, etc., in being moved from one place to another, although it has not always been practicable to make coffee on the way. On June 19th, we crossed Moses's Creek with the hospital, and received some twenty-five wounded, when, from the position of the enemy immediately in our front, we were obliged to leave that location in haste. We went a mile to the rear and re-established. This was the only time we had to remove the hospital during the campaign. On June 22d, we received some two hundred wounded, as our division was sharply engaged. Four deaths occurred here. On June 24th, the wounded were removed to Ackworth, and one section of the hospital moved with the forces to Culp's farm, on the Marietta and Sandtown road. Here we remained several days. There was some heavy skirmishing and a few wounded, most of them fatally. The brigade organization of hospitals was now abandoned, and the whole consolidated into a division hospital. On Sunday, July 3, 1864, we moved forward toward Marietta, and had three men wounded by shell on the march, whom we transported in ambulances several days, but who did well notwithstanding. The command moving slowly, one section of the hospital was always up with it. There was skirmishing for some two weeks, with but few casualties. Scorbutic affections increased, and on July 10th, seventy-five men were sent to

Marietta general field hospital. The weather continued fine and warm. On July 20th, we met the enemy, and after a sharp fight of three or four hours, we drove him with severe loss. In this action the 3d division had three hundred and forty-five men wounded. There were also one hundred and ten Confederate wounded brought into hospital. But one section of the hospital was at this time present with the command, the rest was at Buckhead and beyond, with some two hundred and fifty sick. The wounded were fed and attended to as promptly as possible until the next day, when the remaining sections of the hospital arrived, and all were placed under shelter. The wounds received during this action were of a severe character, the enemy charging boldly. The Confederates received were very severely wounded, many having from three to five wounds; a single wound being exceptional. Six died on the same night they were received, and some thirty more prior to their transportation. To the surgeons of the Fourth Corps I am indebted for valuable assistance, crowded as was the medical staff, by the influx of nearly five hundred wounded in a few hours. There were sufficient commissary and hospital supplies to meet all requirements, and the wounded were taken in ambulances to Vining's Station. Twenty-one deaths occurred in this hospital. On July 24th, we moved on the Marietta and Sandtown road to within a mile of our lines north of Atlanta, and lay there one month, during which time I was relieved from my duties as surgeon-in-chief of the 3d division, Twentieth Corps, and ordered to report to Major Reynolds, as surgeon-in-chief of the Artillery Corps. But as I am cognizant of the operations of the hospital, I continue. The hospital although in advance, in a seemingly exposed site during the whole siege of Atlanta, escaped shot and shell. Surgeon Cooper, U. S. A., medical director, gave me explicit instructions that in case shot or shell came into the hospital to remove instantly. A site was selected in the rear, but was never occupied. The location used was dry, easily drained, with plenty of good cool water, and accessible from the division. The division marched to the right, but the hospital remained, with the exception of one section under the charge of Surgeon B. L. Hovey, which marched with the division to the right and returned. During the month we laid here, many men were wounded while in camp, in the head, bowels, and chest, and fifteen died of their wounds. The number of casualties in this division before Atlanta amounted to fifteen killed and ninety-six wounded. With the exception of the lack of vegetables, the command and hospital did not suffer. There was an increased number of admissions from sickness incident to the protracted campaign and the season; but, for the most part, these have since been returned to duty. On August 25th, the division fell back over the Chattahoochee River. The hospital was located near the railroad bridge. Two men only were wounded in this division, and two men of the Fourteenth Corps were also wounded by the explosion of a shell. Both were cases for amputation, and they were sent to the field hospital at Atlanta. On September 4th, the hospital was moved to an eligible site in Atlanta, where it remains at present. * * In all cases of capital operations and painful examinations of wounds, chloroform generally, and sometimes ether, has been used, and I am gratified to remark that no ill effect, save nausea and vomiting, has occurred from it. In conclusion, I am proud to acknowledge the patient kindness, skill, and ability exhibited by the medical staff of this division during this arduous campaign." * * *

CCLIX. *Report on the Military Medicine, Surgery, and General Conduct of the Medical Department of the Army of the Ohio from May 1, 1864, to September 8, 1864.* By Surgeon H. S. HEWIT, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director.

* * * "The complete medical and surgical history of a great campaign would be the most valuable contribution that could be made to the literature of military medicine. Under the present system of organization and distribution of labor, duty, and the average standard of exact scientific culture and professional enthusiasm, approximate efforts are alone practicable. The present attempt to render a trustworthy record of facts, and some of the results of individual and collective experience, it is hoped may not prove wholly valueless. The observations and suggestions which are called forth by the discussion of the great questions involved, are offered with a sincere desire to do something, however little, to promote the interests of the medical department of the army, the honor of the profession, and the advancement of the common objects, science, military efficiency, humanity, and true civilization for the status of the medical profession is the best index of the state of true civilization in any age or nation.

The army of the Ohio, which participated in the Atlanta campaign, was composed of the Twenty-third Army Corps and a body of cavalry, sometimes called a command and sometimes a corps, under Major General Stoneman, U. S. V. At the commencement of the campaign, the 2d and 3d divisions of the Twenty-third Army Corps, were stationed on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, extending as far as Russellville. The cavalry was at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, receiving a new outfit of horses and equipments. The infantry commenced its march in the latter part of April, and headquarters moved from Knoxville on the last day of the month. The rendezvous was made at Red Clay, Georgia, and I joined the command on May 6th. The two divisions which had been on duty in East Tennessee, it must be remembered, had passed through all the toils and hardships of the siege of Knoxville and the subsequent winter and spring campaigns. The first division, under Brigadier General Hovey, joined the army at Cleveland on the march to Red Clay. It was composed of newly enlisted recruits, many of whom were old men and boys, who had been mustered into service without critical inspection. The proportion of disability in the division has been, as a consequence, always exceedingly large. No specific report of this division has been made, for the reason that it was very soon merged into the other two divisions. The organization of the medical department of the army was as follows: Surgeon Edward Shippen, U. S. V., medical director of the Twenty-third Corps; Surgeon George A. Collamore, 100th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief 3d division; Surgeon J. W. Lawton, U. S. V., surgeon-in-chief 2d division, and Surgeon J. H. Spurier, 123d Indiana Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief 1st division. Before leaving Knoxville I organized a special operating board, composed of the following officers: Surgeon C. S. Frink, U. S. V., Surgeon C. W. McMillan, 1st Tennessee Volunteers. * * The ambulance order had, in the meantime, been received, and the system which I adopted previously was so far modified as to conform to it. * * Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of vehicles fit for use, and mules of good quality. As soon as railroad communication was opened with Knoxville in the spring, I had caused a large quantity of medical and hospital supplies to be accumulated at that point, and from this store the army procured its field outfit for the commencement of the campaign. The troops moved from Red Clay to co-operate with the other

forces of the military division of the Mississippi, on May 7th, and participated in the battle of Dalton and Rocky Face Ridge on the 9th. The losses were slight in this engagement. The wounded were promptly removed and subsequently conveyed to buildings near Tunnel Hill Station, from whence they were sent to Chattanooga. It was found, however, that no sufficient provision had been made for the reception of any wounded excepting those belonging to the Department of the Cumberland, and, consequently, I gave directions for the extension of hospital accommodations at Knoxville for the department of the Ohio. The Department of the Tennessee selected Rome as its hospital centre at a later period. The cavalry, with Surgeon A. M. Wilder, U. S. V., (who had previously been relieved from the Twenty-third Corps and assigned to it in order that its medical organization might be placed on a proper basis, and medical officers instructed in their duties,) as medical director, joined on the 10th instant. Not being, at this time, furnished with ambulances, and the commanding officer refusing to allow them, an order was given by General Sherman to provide for the wounded of the cavalry, when incapable of transportation, by leaving them at the houses of the inhabitants, and contracting to pay one dollar per day for their board and care; this amount to be payable in gold by any U. S. disbursing officer. Additional stretchers were procured at this time, and an extra supply of chloroform and stimulants. On the 12th, the troops having been successfully withdrawn from the front of Dalton and Rocky Face, commenced a march by the right flank, by Snake Creek Gap, toward Resaca, whither the enemy had retreated, and on the 13th, advanced through Sugar Valley and went into position. The battle of Resaca was fought on the 14th and 15th. As soon as the troops were deployed, a house was selected as the nucleus of a general field hospital. The two divisions occupied contiguous ground, and the operating staff worked as their services were most needed. * * Primary depots were established in convenient positions. The ambulances were stationed at points easy of access, and the wounded after being temporarily dressed, were promptly conveyed to the field hospital. Operations were performed with little delay, and by noon of the 15th, many capital operations had been performed, the wounded sheltered, fed, and the hospital in successful operation. A large quantity of hay was found on the ground and made use of as bedding. A delegation of highly respectable gentlemen from New York and Brooklyn, who arrived on the field and visited the hospital, had an opportunity of witnessing the method of improvising accommodations for great numbers of wounded men in the midst of battle. * * I am not aware that any soldier suffered for what his case absolutely required, or lost his life through carelessness or neglect on the part of surgeons or attendants. The enemy evacuated his position on the right, between the 15th and 16th. Orders were immediately sent to move the wounded into the station at Resaca for convenience of supply and transportation to the rear. This was accomplished with much suffering and considerable delay. Temporary hospitals were established at Resaca, the wounded collected from the different field hospitals, and transferred to Chattanooga as rapidly as possible. This duty was performed under the supervision of Medical Inspector Coolidge, U. S. A. No action of moment occurred from this time till the battle of Dallas. The movements were in column for a short distance, and then frequently for miles, slowly, in line of battle. There was continued skirmishing but no very severe marching, and no heavy fighting. The country was high and rolling, the water pure, and the weather delightful. The external conditions for successful campaigning were all that could be desired, and the troops were in excellent spirits. The disabilities at this time, as the regimental sick reports will show, were extremely few and of a mild character. On the 20th the army went into camp at Cassville Station. Orders were given to send all sick and disabled men to the rear, and arrangements were made to obtain fresh supplies and an additional quantity of hospital tents. The entire department was reorganized for a continuance of the campaign in the most active manner. On the 24th, the Etowah was safely crossed, and, on the 25th, the battle of Dallas commenced. As soon as the Twenty-third Corps was in position in front of the rebel works, a safe place at a convenient distance was selected and the general field hospital of the army was established by divisions. Accommodations were extended by building booths of leaves and boughs upon strong frames, and beds were made of pine boughs. The operating staff had, in the meantime, reported, after discharging their duty to the wounded at Resaca. The fact that no great numbers of wounded were thrown suddenly upon the hospital at one time, ensured for each case prompt and thorough attention. This hospital continued in operation until the 31st, when the sick and wounded were sent in wagons, carefully packed with boughs, and in ambulances, to Kingston, a distance of twenty miles, for transportation by railroad to the rear. This duty was performed under the immediate superintendence of Surgeon R. M. S. Jackson, U. S. V., and was preparatory to making a movement to the left flank. On the 2d and 3d of June, the hospitals were moved up to the rear of the new position occupied by the troops of the Twenty-third Corps which had advanced on the left. The flank movement having turned the right of the enemy, and the cavalry having occupied Allatoona, on the railroad, it was selected as a site for a general field hospital. Accordingly the sick and wounded which had accumulated since the 31st of May were sent thither, and steps taken to render their condition as comfortable as possible. The hospital was placed under charge of Surgeon C. W. McMillan, and soon afterward Surgeon F. Meacham, who was relieved from charge of 3d division, by Surgeon Charles F. Frink, U. S. V. The special operating board was now dissolved, and the organization of division hospitals having become perfected the surgeons of divisions selected their own operators. * * The practice of primary operations was continued. * * The next great military movement was the advance upon the enemy's position at Kenesaw Mountain, covering Marietta and the Chattahoochee. The general hospital was retained at Allatoona and improved as far as practicable. The field hospitals were established in the rear of their respective divisions, and the wounded transferred from there to Allatoona as fast as they became full. The distance was twelve to fifteen miles and the roads in very bad condition. This method was pursued until the turning of the left wing of Johnson's army was successfully accomplished, and Marietta uncovered. This town was immediately made the depot of quartermaster and commissary supplies, and also the hospital center. * * The same method was observed in regard to the hospital at Marietta, as had been when located at Allatoona. The wounded were transferred as rapidly as possible from the division to the general hospital, first by wagons, well padded with cotton, when it could be procured, or with pine boughs, and afterward by rail. This duty was superintended by Surgeon Wilder, and too much praise cannot be awarded him for his zeal, intelligence, energy, and humanity. * * The crossing of the Chattahoochee followed, made first by the Twenty-third Corps, under the immediate supervision of Major General Schofield, on July 8th, and the battle of the 19th, 20th, and 22d followed, in all which, the Twenty-third Corps was engaged. The wounded were equally promptly cared for, and the operations were in all cases primary. They were transferred with care and rapidity to the now well furnished and comfortable hospital at Marietta. On August 1st the Twenty-third Corps began its movement to the right with the view of cutting the East

Point railroad or taking the Station of that name. This manœuvre was followed by the actions of Utoy Creek, on the 3d, skirmishing during the succeeding days and an assault on the 6th. During these engagements field, receiving, and operating depots were established near the front, while the main division hospitals were kept some distance in the rear and beyond Utoy Creek. The assault of the 6th was repulsed and many of the wounded were left on the ground until the succeeding day, when the extension of our lines to the right, compelled the enemy to leave their position and permitted our stretcher-bearers to gather the wounded and bring them in. The position gradually extended to the right, was held till the 29th instant. There was no severe fighting, but constant skirmishing and a few wounded every day, not averaging more than eight or ten. On the 29th, the last great flank movement commenced. It was preceded by removing the sick and wounded to the general hospital at Marietta, and sending back such men as would not be able, in all probability, to make the march. They were transferred by wagons and ambulances to the railroad a distance of eight miles and thence transferred to Marietta. During the movement the Twenty-third Corps was but slightly engaged, and the loss was very light. On the march I visited a Confederate field hospital, containing the most severely wounded of the battle of Jonesboro', under charge of Surgeon Abernathy, C. S. A., and offered him any supplies of medicines or stores he needed. He accepted a small quantity of morphine only. I also obtained permission from General Schofield to furnish him with sugar and coffee, as far as the condition of our supplies would permit. On the 5th the retrograde movement commenced, and on the 8th the army of the Ohio encamped at Decatur and enjoyed a well-earned and much needed repose. The foregoing is a brief sketch of the military features of the campaign, together with the points of interest in regard to the transfer of sick and wounded from front to rear and their care on the field of battle. It was my intention at the commencement of the campaign to have required histories of all the more important cases, in order to make a contribution to the medical and surgical history of substantial value. It was found, however, that the necessities of field service, the physical fatigue of officers, and the rapid transfer of patients to the rear, forbade systematic scientific records, embracing complete histories. On June 9th, I relieved Surgeon Wilder from the cavalry command, and appointed him acting medical inspector of the department, with a view of securing all the facts possible through his zeal and industry. I am thus enabled to present the results of a very large number of operations. A ratio of the mortality of the entire campaign, both from disease and wounds, is subjoined." * * *

A few general observations on the surgical principles and treatment recommended and generally adopted are presented with reference to the foregoing brief history and accompanying reports. A consolidated tabular statement of wounds, injuries, and operations, compiled from the returns made from time to time to the Surgeon General, is appended. I found the surgeons of the department divided into two classes; one with extravagant ideas of the power of conservative surgery, and greatly exaggerated opinions of its value, and the other despising conservatism, and disposed to deny its utility altogether. It is not difficult to understand how such differences should exist when the results of conservatism in civil life are contrasted with the failures constantly met with in military practice. The men who had read much and seen little were highly conservative, while those who had read little and seen much were the reverse. I made an effort, by the organization of a medical society before the army left the vicinity of Knoxville, and using every means to secure full attendance and fair discussion, to apply the remedy by an interchange of knowledge and experience to false and extreme ideas, and to obtain a safe mean of opinion and practice. For my own part I inculcated in the strongest manner that amputation was to be employed in almost every penetrating injury of the knee-joint, and I made consultation obligatory in all doubtful cases. The same rule was applied to gunshot wounds involving the ankle-joint. Resections of much length of the continuity of the long bones of the femur and humerus were discountenanced unless in exceptional cases, particularly in which to relieve suffering or to facilitate dressing or transportation, they were permitted. Excision was encouraged when the head of the humerus was shattered, and partial excision of the tarsus or carpus advised in cases which admitted hope of saving the hand or foot in a condition of even partial usefulness. It was enjoined on the surgeons to excise the head of the femur when it was severely fractured without comminution of the shaft. But no case, to my knowledge, favorable for excision of the hip-joint occurred in the army of the Ohio during the campaign. Two cases of amputation at the hip-joint have been performed with my sanction and in my presence; one at Knoxville and one on the field near Kenesaw. Both were operations of last resort, and both proved fatal before the patient could be removed from the table. I may remark, in passing, that I performed the operation of excision at the hip-joint after the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, in May 1863,* for comminution of the great trochanter and head of the femur. The patient died in four days, but the progress of the case and the mildness of the symptoms justify, in my mind, the opinion that the operation will frequently save life in a class of injuries from their nature, almost without exception, fatal. I have removed the larger portion of the great trochanter twice with good results as secondary operations. The principle of removing fragments primarily when detached is obvious, and has been recommended to the surgeons of the department. Compound comminuted fractures of the thigh were almost invariably amputated primarily when reaction took place. The operation was commonly well borne, and the tabular statements will show a larger proportion than usual of recoveries. In hopeless comminution of thigh, ease of position with reference to drainage, and support of the powers of life, were the only points considered in treatment. I have always insisted that this class of cases should be transported by hand whenever it became necessary to move them, and have been usually able to retain them in the field hospitals without removal, excepting for short distances carefully by hand, as long as they lived. When death does not result from primary shock, the average duration of life is from two to three weeks. It is in view of this class of cases, and such others in which the only hope is in absolute immobility, that the question of reciprocity of consideration and courtesy respecting hospitals and all sick and wounded between belligerents assumes its immense importance. There were in our army fifty-nine cases of compound comminuted fractures of the thigh, six of which were immediately fatal. There were forty-eight amputations of the thigh, leaving out those which were not interfered with. The proportion of recovery was fifty-five per cent. One of the cases regarded as hopeless, and treated by resection of the sharp ends of the fragments, made a fair recovery.

Resection in cases of comminution of the shaft of either the radius or ulna was encouraged when one bone was entire; but when both bones were comminuted, the practice recommended was to remove loose fragments to smooth sharp points, and

* *Circular* No. 2, 1863, S. G. O., pp. 24, 133; *Circular* No. 6, 1865, S. G. O., p. 66. Case of Sergeant Tolman, 18th Wisconsin Vols.—ED'S.

to hope for consolidation, leaving amputation in reserve. Primary amputation of the upper extremity was discouraged in all but such cases as admitted of no possibility of doubt, due reference being had to prospects for care and the preservation of immobility. The question of amputation of the arm, or resection of the elbow-joint, was often one of great difficulty. Primary complete resection of the joint offers, in my judgment, the greatest prospect of success. Intermediary and secondary amputations, after osteomyelitis is kindled or fully established, are very dangerous to life, and every moment of delay in the amputations necessitates a greater sacrifice of tissue. With a full and careful examination and estimate of contingencies, every case must be decided upon its merits, and it is impossible as yet to promulgate a general law. It must, however, be said that the chances for life, preservation of constitution, and prevention of suffering, preponderate in favor of primary amputation when the elbow-joint is splintered. In this, as in all traumatic amputations, the section should be through periosteum and bone which are free from injury, and have not taken on inflammation, and as low as possible.

Excisions of the elbow-joint require a great degree of attention, local and general, to insure success, which can seldom be furnished in extemporized military hospitals. In a permanent field hospital, well organized and supplied with pure water and air, I would not hesitate to make a complete excision of the elbow in favorable cases. The law of complete excision for this joint is very generally disregarded in army practice, and the results of the operations are hitherto far from encouraging. I do not think there is any objection to a partial excision when the part injured is small; for instance, the head of the radius or a small portion of a condyle. I believe the injured portion may be removed with propriety, and the case treated on general principles. I would always recommend partial resection when the case has passed into the pathological condition. Such cases, however, are usually attended by an amount of local and general disturbance which renders amputation the only resource.

Complete primary excisions of the head of the humerus is one of the most easily performed and successful operations in army practice. I deprecate the very long sections of the shaft of the bone which are sometimes made. I have never seen a useful arm when more than five and a half inches were removed with the head. Partial excision of the head of the humerus is a safe and successful operation. It is especially valuable as a secondary measure for the removal of caries, or small fragments that have been undiscovered. Scapular motion makes great compensation for ankylosis, and it is frequently better to accept this result rather than incur the risk to life by the more brilliant procedure of complete excision.

The utmost conservatism has been recommended and enjoined in regard to the hand, and has, as a rule, been practiced with success. I remark, in passing, that a faulty position is very frequently observed in hospital, and among discharged and furloughed soldiers, when the forearm and hand are in a process of cure from fractures, gunshot injuries, and operations. The hand is almost invariably in a prone position. Assistant Surgeon J. V. Johnson, U. S. V., adopted Smith's anterior splint to meet this difficulty, and introduced it into practice at Chattanooga last winter, with my cordial approval, at the time I was medical director of the hospitals at that place. The splint is bent to the proper angle for the elbow, padded, and applied to the inside of the arm. It affords easy and efficient support, and fully meets the indications of a splint. It effectually counteracts the tendency to pronation, and supports the forearm comfortably in the position midway between pronation and supination. I beg leave most respectfully to recommend that wire gauze and perforated sheet zinc, with shears of the requisite size and temper, be supplied as a part of the regular and necessary outfit for hospital and field service.

Expectant treatment was practiced in all cases of penetrating wounds of the head. No cases occurred in which the use of the trephine promised any advantage. In a penetrating wound of the skull by a conoidal musket ball, the amount of injury inflicted is usually fatal in its nature. The prospects of recovery are seldom increased by the performance of a severe operation. The practice I recommend is to remove spiculæ of bone, and any foreign substance or clot that may be within reach, but not to probe the wounds or to make too frequent examination. Cold to the head, sedatives, and, in some cases, stimulants, rest, and expectancy are the rules I have directed to be observed. The same law of expectancy is applied to wounds of the intestines. It is next to an impossibility, when a soldier is wounded in the abdomen, with lesion of the intestines, that their contents should not escape into the peritonæal cavity. The necessity of lifting and handling, and the agitation of transportation to a considerable distance render this result next to a certainty. Some cases might be saved, perhaps, if they could be examined at the moment of reception of the wound, and the edges pared and closed with silver wire. But the opportunity for enteroraphy has generally passed when the patient reaches the hospital. I think it admits of question whether greater effort should not be made to seek out the wound, close it by silver wire, and endeavor to obtain primary union, while peritonitis and constitutional disturbance are treated on general principles.

Wounds of the chest, neck, and face have been proportionally more frequent than those of the lower part of the person from the fact that breastworks were immediately thrown up when the troops came into position. Gunshot wounds of the chest have been treated by closing the wounds with ordinary dressing, and on general principles. The insertion of the salts of morphia into wounds of the chest attended by pain and dyspnoea, has been of the utmost advantage. I made the insertion of morphia into all painful wounds a standing order in the medical department, and this practice has acted so admirably as to enlist every surgeon in favor of it. Its good effects are especially remarkable in painful wounds of the joints, abdomen, and chest. From one to three grains should be inserted on the point of the finger. I desire especially to call the attention of the profession to this practice, which is simply a generalization of the well recognized application of morphia hypodermically.

The circular method has been the one almost universally adopted in amputations. One amputation through the knee has been performed with tolerably satisfactory result, in which the cartilages were not removed. In the majority of amputations at the lower third, the operation was performed just above the condyles, without opening the medullary canal. When practicable, I give my decided preference for amputation through the knee-joint. A series of cases have been reported to me in another department in which the cartilage was left, the flaps being brought smoothly over the ends of the polished condyles. These cases are reported as having done exceedingly well. The case in my own department, just referred to, was doing well when last heard from, with the exception that abscesses had formed on the stump, undoubtedly depending on the ulceration of cartilage. I would advise the removal of the condyles in all cases in which the surroundings were favorable. In operations which become necessary under circumstances indicating danger from erysipelas or gangrene, I would allow the cartilage to remain with the view of presenting the least possible surface capable of infection. I have studiously discontinued the use of sutures and adhesive

straps in flaps of amputation, and recommended the wet muslin strap dressing as advised by McLeod. It is, I am satisfied, a great gain over the old method, and is a saving of time and labor, besides being in the interest of cleanliness and simplicity.

Tetanus has not occurred. Its absence is owing to the speedy removal of the wounded from the field, to the sufficient shelter provided, to the mildness of the temperature, the purity of the atmosphere, and the prompt and speedy attention which all wounds received at the hands of the surgeons. The care which was taken in securing the blood vessels at the time of operation prevented secondary hæmorrhage from stumps, no cases of which are reported. There was, however, in many cases a great amount of scorbutic oozing, necessitating the application of numerous ligatures and the free use of styptics.*

Of secondary hæmorrhage from wounds of vessels, two cases are given in full in the subjoined reports. * * The principle of practice enjoined has been ligature above and below, in cases of recent wound, and ligature in continuity on the cardiac side; when the probability of securing the ends of the artery was considered doubtful, surgeons were advised in such cases not to hesitate to use the actual cautery. I arrested by this means, after the battle of Chattanooga, secondary hæmorrhage from the brachial artery which had sloughed, and which could not be secured without a ruinous dissection of the arm. The hæmorrhage was arrested and the limb saved. A coincident gangrene was likewise extinguished. Two cases only have required ligature of main trunks, and in these cases the ligature was applied above and below the opening.

Several examples have occurred of concussion from the explosion of shells near the head. The phenomena of this class of injuries are of a mixed character, partaking both of concussion and shock. The symptoms are those of acute nervous and cerebral irritation. The most remarkable case which I have seen was that of an officer who was under charge of Surgeon A. W. Heise, 100th Illinois Volunteers, at Chattanooga, and has probably been reported by him in full. The symptoms in this class of accidents are those of irritation with depression, and are very persistent. They have a tendency to terminate in meningitis, mania, and death, or softening and fatuity, with an equally certain but more protracted fatal result.

Hospital gangrene did not appear. A few cases of traumatic gangrene occurred, which showed no tendency to spread. They were readily controlled by creosote, charcoal poultices, and internal stimulants. I take this occasion to record my unqualified preference for bromine in the treatment of gangrene, and to express the opinion that its local and internal use will furnish the remedy for a large class of septic and contagious diseases hitherto as intractable as was hospital gangrene to the hands of the older military surgeons. I have placed on file in a former report a case of pyæmia cured by the administration of Bilbron's antidote.

The diseases of the campaign have been principally diarrhœa and a mild form of intermittent. Typhoid fever (typho-malarial fever) and typhoid cachexia, depending on vital exhaustion from over fatigue, the exhausting discharges, and perhaps poisonous secretions of diarrhœa, either independently or combined, have been common. Contagious or pestilential diseases have not occurred. The fevers have not presented a pestilential type, and the hospitals have been free from typhous poison.

Scorbutus has existed constantly as a modifying influence of apparent health, with a tendency to ultimate disease. Scorbutus has not manifested severe symptoms at any time. The rapid healing of wounds with frequent constitutional decline depending on this cause has been observed. It existed rather as a vague cachexia than a definite disease. It was antagonized in the early part of the summer by an abundance of blackberries, and later, by green corn, sorghum, cane juice, and vegetables. The report of the acting medical inspector gives all the information on the subject which it was possible to obtain. The statistics of the affection are given in the accompanying report of the acting medical inspector. The treatment recommended in diarrhœa when acute, was mild alkaline purgatives, followed by astringents and tonics, and a carefully regulated diet, as far as circumstances would permit, but without starvation or too great restriction. The combination of Fowler's solution with tincture of opium has been found an excellent remedy for chronic diarrhœa, and the practice of painting the abdomen and spine with iodine is frequently of very great advantage. I take this occasion to record the observation which has been confirmed by the experience of more than one competent witness, that arsenic in combination with opium increases the therapeutical powers of the latter in certain directions, and diminishes its secondary unpleasant effects. The narcotic influence appears to be diminished, while its stimulating, regulating, and astringent properties are decidedly enhanced. The practice of applying iodine to the spine is of use also, in fevers of congestive type, and by relieving the passive congestion of the spinal cord, frequently enables the organ to generate and transmit power sufficient to remove local obstructions and restore integrity of vital function.

The subject of prevention of disease, and saving the soldier from unnecessary hardship, exposure, and suffering, constantly asserts its importance, both from the point of view of national economy and humanity. Justice, humanity, and the public good coincide in demanding that all causes shall be removed which unnecessarily exhaust and destroy the soldier. At least four-fifths of the army diseases are preventable, and the ranks may be made a training school of athletes, instead of a mill to grind strong men to powder. It is impossible to recite all the causes of premature destruction, or in one word to point out the remedy. I earnestly recommend a commission, which shall be neither a meddling usurper of the prerogatives of the medical department, or a mere dispenser of the public munificence, but which, composed of the highest talent and the largest experience in and out of the service, shall remodel the legislation on the subject of the soldier till a system is adopted as perfect as system can be made. It will then remain to educate and train medical officers to their duties, and cultivate a noble emulation, by means of which the working of the system may accomplish the good for which it is designed. This question becomes all the more important in view of the large standing armies which it will be necessary to raise and maintain for the future. A chair of hygiene should be established at West Point, and the surgeon of the post should be the professor of the science of the physical well-being of the soldier. The obligation on the part of the officer to take care of the soldier is an essential principle of military ethics, but one which at the present time is almost universally disregarded.

A provisional ambulance system was adopted previously to the publication of the ambulance order. The provisions of the order have been enforced, and a complete ambulance organization is in full force and operation. The chief of ambulance, Captain S. Windecker, of the 103d Ohio Volunteers, is an excellent and faithful officer, and the duty of transporting the sick and wounded, and of removing them from the field to hospital, has been performed in the most systematic and praiseworthy manner.

* The special cases are cited in the Surgical History.—Ed's.

I have recently, since the close of the campaign, made arrangements for repairing and refitting all the ambulances, for stuffing the cushions and sides two or three times their original thickness, and for supplying them with hold-fast straps. I have also obtained an order from the commanding general for the purchase of a brilliant kerosene lantern for each ambulance, and large sized white and red conductors' lanterns, for sergeants to carry at night in conducting trains, and for the signal lights of field hospitals. The want of these articles have been severely felt in the campaign.

I cannot speak too highly in praise of the system of hospitals by division. In large armies the division is the military unit. The regimental medical officers of the division should, when practicable, do duty in the division hospitals by roster, thereby improving their knowledge and cultivating an honorable emulation. I would recommend that the division hospital be formally established by orders, and that a complete system of registration and report be required from them. By this method a vast amount of statistical information can be saved which is now irretrievably lost, or but partially and imperfectly collected. I recommend one medicine wagon to a brigade, for the supply of the medicine chest and panniers of the regiments; a complete portable shop for the division hospital, with additional articles in boxes carried in baggage wagons, and a small supply train for the corps or army, adapted to the nature of the service and the distance from the depot. The medical purveyor of the corps or army should be compensated for his risk in receipting for public property, and should be selected for his known qualities as a trustworthy business man and skillful surgeon, in order that an additional operator may be secured. The division hospital, with an allowance of one hospital tent for each regiment, will be ample for all circumstances excepting those of very great emergency. It should receive all sick from the regiments excepting those who are able to move with the troops. Economy of labor, the lightness and efficiency of the regiment are thus greatly promoted. The sick are collected at one place and their final disposition is rendered easy and certain. This system will render the presence of one medical officer only necessary at a time with a regiment.

In bearing my testimony to the zeal and fidelity of the majority of medical officers, I am compelled to record my opinion that great injustice is done them, to the profession, and to the general interests of the service, from the absence of progressive promotion and increase of pay. The increase of responsibility in administrative positions brings with it no corresponding increase of rank, with the exception of the Surgeon General and Assistant Surgeon General, while it calls for the exercise of the functions of high rank and a corresponding expenditure. The world is governed by the standard of society, and it is useless to hope for the services of prominent, accomplished, and trustworthy men, when the only means of receiving such qualities are ignored. The military mind is influenced in regard to the profession of medicine applied to armies by the traditions of the middle ages. There is also reason to suspect that the despotic element which exists, in connection with supreme command, although by no means necessary to its highest and most complete exercise, takes offence at the independence of judgment, which, in his own sphere, is one of the attributes of the medical officer. The military mind fails to apprehend the change which has been wrought in the profession of medicine, or to understand how essential its honor and influence are to the well-being of troops, the efficiency of the service, discipline, the principles of humanity, and real heroism. It would hardly seem to require the assertion that the medical department should be on a level, so far as rank, pay, and military respect are concerned, with the next honorable staff departments, and that medical officers, individually, should be required to correspond in attainments, character, and soldier-like qualities with that standard. If the purely military portion of the service chooses the standard of the middle ages, when barbers, farriers, and sow-gelders, as a rule, constituted the medical staff of armies, they ought not to complain when they have the misfortune to fall into the hands of medical officers of a quality and character little superior to the leeches of the days of Pepin, Clovis, and Charlemagne. There is more than enough of the rank of major. The aggregate rank and pay distributed through the grades, from major general to lieutenant, according to service, functions, and qualifications, is enough to remedy the existing evil without additional expense. The difference in the expense of employing and paying highly qualified men would be saved annually by economy and precision in the administration of costly drugs. The idea of expense, however, ought not to receive a moment's consideration. The government can afford to do simple justice to an able and honorable body of military surgeons, and thereby elevate the standard of medicine throughout the country, advance the interests of humanity and civilization, and woo many young men from objectless and worthless lives into paths of honor and ambition. The standard of the medical profession, as was said before, is a gauge of the civilization of a country, and a measure of the real advancement of an age or people. I beg leave to suggest that it might be possible to form a corps of surgeons of reserve from approved medical officers, whose terms of service have expired, and from surgeons of volunteers who are mustered out at the end of the war, or who may honorably resign. That this corps should have certain privileges granted by legislation and be subject to call on emergency, returning with the same rank they retired with, but not to the prejudice of surgeons remaining permanently in service. This corps should be considered in the light of honorary membership of the regular staff, and be selected with strict reference to service and merit. The plan is not offered as mature, but the idea is suggested for elaboration, if entertained. I recommend the institution of prizes for the best collection of reported cases in military surgery and medicine. I do not believe any other method will call forth the facts and information which are now lost. Honor and reputation are the stimuli to intellectual labor, as they are to military daring. They alone can overcome the inertia of fatigue, and the indifference consequent upon constant observation of the scenes of military practice and the exhaustion of uninterrupted labor. A series of thoroughly reported cases is all that is now wanting to enable us to present the world with the most perfect system of military surgery that has appeared, and make our observation and experience the point of departure and the standard of comparison for the future. I earnestly recommend that an effort be made to bring the staff and the profession in closer harmony. The profession is the mother of the staff and its professional judge. I would recommend a standing committee to be appointed by the national medical association and the medical department of the army, to take cognizance of the mutual relations of the staff, and the profession to urge memorials upon Congress, and to draft and present resolutions in the association. In this connection I would urge upon academies of medicine and State societies, to take particular pains to find out the merits of the medical officers coming from their respective districts, and adopt suitable measures to express their approbation for those who have done honor to themselves and the profession by extraordinary ability and distinguished service. A very admirable author remarks on the efficiency of praise: 'No one can deny that animals, and men in particular, are keenly susceptible to praise. Nor is it a less common-place truism

that the desire of approbation is at the root of those actions to which the interest of the societies they are held to benefit or adorn, has conceded the character of virtue, and sought to stimulate by the promise of renown. We are much more inclined to resort to its contrary, and niggards of praise are prodigals of censure.' These remarks are particularly applicable to the relations of the staff, with the government and the professional and the non-professional public. Rebuke and censure have been unsparingly bestowed. Praise, honor and renown withheld, or sparingly doled with an unwilling hand, and an ungracious expression. To return to the point to which we have briefly alluded, the most important of all reforms, however, is in the state and condition of the common soldier. It is of absolute importance that line and company officers be taught to take an interest in the physical well-being of their men; that the load that the soldier is required to carry be lightened; that the length and rapidity of marches be diminished; that regularity and quality of food be secured, and sufficient time for rest and recuperation afforded. The average capability and endurance are gauged by the strongest man in the command, and the rapidity with which the horse of the commanding officer can walk, made the standard for the marching of the soldier, overloaded with knapsack, musket, ammunition and rations, and frequently intrenching tools superadded. A system which will secure to the soldier the highest physical development of which he is capable, will render forced marches easy of accomplishment when they become necessary. Troops in a high state of health and strength can endure occasional drafts upon their endurance without detriment. The advantages in a military point of view are obvious. I offer it as my deliberate opinion, based on three years' of the most ample experience, that the rapidity and length of marches, and the load which the soldier carries, have more to do with depleting our armies than all other causes put together. The field, instead of being the school for the highest form of physical training and muscular development, is a treadmill in which the weak and delicate are infallibly destroyed, and the most robust gradually reduced to their capital stock of health and strength, and finally compelled to succumb. The vast amount of functional and organic disease of the heart and kidneys, is ample proof, if proof were wanting. In a marching column taken anywhere, and at any time, under the present system, over thirty per centum will be found suffering from abnormal circulation of the blood. This method exhausts the organic nervous system, and deprives vital organs of the necessary supply of power. Derangement and organic changes necessarily follow. I desire to add my testimony to the vast amount already written and spoken on the subject of cooking by companies. Company cooking ought to be held to be of the first consideration. The practice of letting the soldier take his raw food and cook it as he best can, is fruitful in waste both of substance and life. The savings of a well conducted company kitchen will more than pay for the hire of good cooks, and it is only necessary to make the system effective, that the company officers should devote themselves to the subject with zeal and interest. The result in saving the numerical and physical strength of the company and regiment will tell in military success, and the reputation of the officers, in addition to the advantages of a superior state of discipline and improved condition of the soldiers as men, and especially as citizens of a republic. The want of intelligent care and conservation of the private soldier has more to do with the prolongation of the war and the mishaps which have occurred, than any one or any series of causes combined. If our men had been kept at this normal standard of vigor they would have gone over every obstacle placed before them precisely as they went over Missionary Ridge on the ever memorable 25th day of November, 1863. The demand which the war has created for educated and skillful surgeons renders the present an exceedingly opportune moment for securing just State legislation on the question of dissection. All students should be thoroughly instructed in operations, and required to practice them on the dead body until they become perfectly familiar with customary operative methods and acquire elegance and dexterity in handling the implements of this trade. Subjects for this purpose should be furnished abundantly and gratuitously. * *

The subject of reciprocity between the medical departments of belligerents, and the mutual protection of hospitals and their occupants, is one which the profession should urge upon the government, never relaxing its efforts till the principle is fully recognized and inaugurated. The hospital should under all circumstances be held sacred. Surgeons and attendants engaged in their legitimate duties should not be subject to capture, and hospital stores and medicines should have free transit and enjoy freedom from capture or confiscation. The question is of the utmost importance in its most obvious view, in saving life and mitigating suffering on the field of battle, and taking away the necessity for sudden and most distressing removals of wounded men according to the exigencies of conflict. Its remote influences in mitigating the asperities of war, promoting true civilization, and advancing the interests of science, are still more important and profound. I have called attention to this subject on several occasions, and have always acted upon the principle as far as practicable, in my official intercourse with Confederate surgeons. I believe that a system, with proper military restrictions, may be devised and adopted that shall fully meet the demands of humanity and science. It can be effected by the combined action of the profession and the medical department of the army. It would do more than any measure, either military or political, to realize the desire of every patriot, the restoration of an harmonious Union. The general performance of duty on the part of the members of the medical staff has been excellent. I take pleasure in naming certain officers who have exhibited extraordinary qualities of industry, intelligence, and skill. Surgeons Charles McMillan, Charles S. Frink, S. K. Crawford, and Thomas M. Kearney, as members of the operating board, performed excellent and faithful service. Surgeon McMillan's services were recapitulated in a special published order. Surgeons Frink and Lawton, U. S. V., have shown industry, vigilance and ability as surgeons-in-chief of divisions, and are rapidly acquiring the knowledge and experience necessary to fill successfully the highest position in the department. Surgeon Edward Shippen has rendered valuable service as medical director, first of the post of Knoxville and of the Twenty-third Corps in the field. He is now the acting medical director of the army of the Ohio. Surgeons S. K. Crawford and J. S. Sparks, in charge of the 2d and 3d division hospitals, have manifested the utmost devotion, courage, patience, and intelligence in the performance of their arduous duties and a remarkable faculty of adapting means to ends and creating comfort and well-being out of apparently hopeless circumstances on the plain or in the forest. Surgeons J. H. Rodgers, 104th Ohio Volunteers, D. S. Heath, 23d Michigan Volunteers, C. D. Moore, 13th Kentucky Volunteers, J. F. Woods, 99th Ohio Volunteers, and William H. Mullins, 12th Kentucky Volunteers, distinguished themselves as operators; surgeons of sound and trustworthy judgment and practice. The executive duties were also ably and promptly performed. Surgeon Josiah Curtis conducted the business of the office of the medical director at Knoxville, in a correct and methodical manner. The general hospital of the army of the Ohio was managed with ability, by Surgeon Meacham, U. S. V.; and the Asylum General Hospital, at Knoxville, was brought to a very high state of

perfection by the intelligence of Assistant Surgeon W. W. Wythes, U. S. V. Assistant Surgeon S. H. Horner, U. S. A., has performed the duties of purveyor of the department, faithfully and correctly. Surgeon H. L. W. Burritt, U. S. V., performed valuable and arduous services, as special purveyor in the field, during a portion of the campaign and as acting medical inspector of the Twenty-third Corps. I am particularly indebted to Surgeon A. M. Wilder, U. S. V., acting medical inspector of the department, for his industry, intelligence, zeal, and conscientious performance of duty. The successful conduct of the medical department during the campaign, is due more to his labors than to those of any other officer, and the reports and results of cases are gathered by his industry and devotion to duty. He has also proved himself to be an able operator and a surgeon of excellent judgment, which is constantly improving with experience. I recommend him to the favorable notice of the Surgeon General. I beg leave to make honorable mention of Hospital Steward M. C. Wilcox and Private A. J. Goodhue, chief clerk in the office of the medical director, for faithful and intelligent discharge of duty, and deep personal interest in the good of the service, and the correct transaction of the business of the office. The hospitals of the district of Kentucky have not been under my personal supervision, and it would not, therefore, be proper to make any mention of them in this report. The character of the principal ones, Jefferson and Holt, are fully established, and reflect honor, especially the former, upon the medical department of the West." * * *

CCLIX. *Extracts from Reports on the Casualties of the Army of the Ohio from May 8 to August 24, 1864.* By Surgeon H. S. HEWIT, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director.

* * * "The troops are in excellent condition and there is a very small proportion of the ordinary disabilities independent of wounds received in action. The fatigue of marching, and of slow and laborious advances in line of battle over rough country and through forests, is borne remarkably well. The weather is becoming hot, however, and the proportion of sickness will consequently be largely increased. The Twenty-third Army Corps and the cavalry, commanded by General Sherman, constitute the army of the Ohio now in the field. * * The wounded are sent to Chattanooga, by order of General Sherman, and consequently their cases cannot be followed up under my direction. The work thus far has been well performed. Particular praise is due to Surgeon E. Shippen, U. S. V., medical director of the Twenty-third Corps, Surgeon C. W. McMillan, 1st Tennessee Volunteers, Surgeon C. S. Frink, U. S. V., and Acting Assistant Surgeon L. Darling, jr. The surgical operations have all been primary. Morphine has been used with success in alleviating pain and preventing constitutional irritation, by inserting it in all painful wounds in quantities of from one to three grains. Food and stimulants have been supplied in abundance. The military operations of this campaign, since the battle of Resaca, have been a series of marches by the flank and advances in line of battle. Whenever the line is established upon its destined position, the front is immediately fortified by breastworks of earth and logs with a trench and ditch. The person of the soldier is thus protected, except when in the act of firing, and the larger proportion of casualties occur on the skirmish line, and in assault or development. The loss in killed and wounded has been very small when the magnitude of the movements is considered. * * The performance of duty on the part of the medical staff under the direction of Surgeon E. Shippen, U. S. V., has been excellent. Surgical operations in all cases which demanded or permitted immediate interference have been primary. A competent surgical corps detached from administrative and regimental duty accompanies the army and renders service in the hospitals established under the direction of the division surgeons. The wounded are promptly brought from the field and fine hospitals prepared for their reception. The wounded and seriously sick are sent, by rail by way of Allatoona, to the rear as rapidly as possible. A large number have been forwarded to Knoxville. * * The character of the disease is adynamic. The scorbutic taint is manifest, and there is a tendency to congestion of the vital organs and exhaustion of organic nervous force. The influence of malaria is obvious, but not as yet strongly pronounced. The ambulance system is established and in successful working operation. * * Medical duty has been well and faithfully performed, and the medical directors of divisions and surgeons in charge of division hospitals have manifested extraordinary zeal in the performance of their duty, and a constantly increasing efficiency and capacity, based on experience and practice acquired under every variety of military contingency, excepting a great disaster. The hospital department in the field is conducted by divisions, each division having its field hospital and regular staff under the supervision of the surgeon of the division. Primary depots on the field of battle are established for brigades and regiments, according to circumstances and convenience, from whence the wounded are rapidly conveyed in ambulances to the division hospitals. The division hospitals receive all the sick from the regiments who are unable to remain in quarters. Pine boughs, carefully placed and frequently changed, are used for bedding, and make an excellent and salubrious substitute for mattresses. Scorbutus exists to a considerable extent, fully one-third of the men presenting its ordinary external signs. This condition has complicated some of the cases of surgery. Scorbutic oozing has occasionally occurred after amputations, but it has always been possible to arrest or control it. Rain fell almost daily from June 2d to June 22d, and its cessation was followed by great heat. There was no marked increase of the sick report in consequence. There has been an abundance of excellent water easily accessible during the whole campaign. The troops of this army have been spared long and severe marching. The positions to be occupied are selected beforehand with the precision of consummate military knowledge and tactical skill, and they are spared the tedious delays, fatiguing countermarching, and unnecessary labor in constructing defences at points immediately to be abandoned. This feature has contributed in a wonderful degree to preserve the spirits and temper of the army and to prevent expenditure of its vital force, health, and strength. Every effort has been made to secure a supply of vegetables, vinegar, and soap, and to encourage attention to the laws of hygiene. Until, however, the regimental and company officers become impressed with a proper sense of their duty towards their men, and the importance of these laws, the labors of surgeons and medical directors will, to a great degree, be thrown away. A thorough personal inspection of the troops, man by man, has been made by the acting medical inspector. * * A general flying field hospital for the army of the Ohio has been established at Marietta, under the charge of Surgeon F. Meacham, U. S. V., with Assistant Surgeon W. T. Okie, U. S. A., as executive officer. The wounded, as far as possible, will be kept in this hospital till returned to duty or honorably discharged. * * The cavalry command is small and has had very few

sick or casualties. All its sick and wounded are immediately conveyed to the hospitals of the Twenty-third Corps, or to the general field hospital of the army of the Ohio. * * The accommodations in the division field hospitals are good, and as ample as transportation will possibly permit. Supplies are abundant and of good quality. * * A commodious and comfortable field hospital is now in successful operation at Marietta, to which the sick and wounded are speedily transferred from the front. * * Morphine is used extensively as a local application to painful wounds. The results obtained are highly satisfactory in relieving pain, subduing local irritation, and quieting the nervous system. The method of application is to insert on the point of the finger, or by sprinkling, from one to three grains directly into the wound. Its effects are speedily obvious and remarkably beneficial in wounds of the chest attended by painful respiration." * * *

CCLXI. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Second Division of the Twenty-third Corps during the Atlanta Campaign.* By Surgeon J. W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The 2d division, Twenty-third Corps, numbering three thousand nine hundred and seventy-one present, moved from Mossy Creek, Tennessee, April 26, 1864, to join in the active campaign opening in Georgia. The medical department was deficient in medical and hospital supplies, in number of medical officers, and in strictness of discipline; and having been recently assigned as surgeon-in-chief, I had not been able to perfect its organization, and moving with but one day's notice, time was not had to obtain necessary supplies. Three medical wagons, furnished, were ordered, and joined the division at Red Clay, Georgia; other supplies necessary were obtained, and the medical department was as rapidly as possible put in readiness for the exigencies of active service. The first skirmish in which the division was engaged was at Rocky Face Ridge May 9th, losing one killed and twenty-eight wounded. Moving to Resaca, we confronted the enemy May 14th, and a battle ensued, lasting two days, in which a heavier loss was sustained than in any other engagement of the campaign; amounting to ninety-three killed and four hundred and eighty-four wounded; total, five hundred and seventy-seven. Here a division field hospital was first established, the practical working of which was new to both the surgeon-in-chief and all the medical officers of the division. A large number of operations were performed. The campaign since has been rather a series of skirmishes than of positive battles, few days passing without some being wounded. Almost every advance, even for a few miles, being in the direct face of the enemy, and under fire. In consequence it has been necessary to have a field hospital constantly open, and a regular hospital staff detailed for duty. The plan has succeeded admirably, and its organization and the perfection of details have been rendered more and more complete. From careful observation it has appeared that operations were better borne early in the campaign than later, and patients reacted more promptly and recovery progressed more rapidly. This, in a great measure, is owing to the hardships of the campaign, constant exposure, and a ration often deficient in quantity, and nearly destitute of vegetables. At the same time I am convinced that too much importance is given to the first two in their assumed relations to toleration of injuries and reaction after operations, and that were a full and ample ration with a large proportion of vegetables furnished, the hardships and exposure of active campaigning would be found to have little effect beyond inuring the system to them and developing a higher vital force. The main obstacle to rapid recovery has been a scorbutic tendency which has generally pervaded the troops of this division, developed in this campaign; but the predisposing causes of which lay in the privations to which the army was exposed in the winter months during active operations in east Tennessee. On inspection early in July of all the regiments composing this division, an average of twenty per centum of marked cases of scorbutus was found, and a taint was manifest in more than one-half of both officers and men. Aside from this tendency being manifest in the large ratio of sick constantly present, and in its effects in the wounded upon recovery, it has been marked in its evidence in operations by diminution of the fibrin, an increase of the watery elements of the blood, and in the blood vessels a relaxation of the muscular coats and a patulous condition of the minuter branches, requiring a larger number of ligatures than usual, and with free and sometimes very troublesome venous hæmorrhage. Gangrene has scarcely appeared. In only one hospital has it been developed; in a few cases not readily accounted for, occurring, as it did in some of the cases, in the healthiest and most robust subjects, and readily yielding to the milder escharotics, with tonics. Primary operations have been the rule, and careful observation justifies the opinion that shock to the extent of forbidding surgical interference even in cases of considerable gravity, is much less common than generally taught. In the field also, when few of the appliances of conservative surgery can be had and fewer employed, and frequent transportation for a considerable distance is unavoidable, operations are frequently necessary, where at least an attempt might be made to save the limb in general hospitals. This is especially true of compound fractures of the femur from gunshot wounds. Several cases, considered the most promising from general good health, squareness of fracture, with little comminution of bone or laceration of soft parts, have been dressed with Smith's anterior splints and sent at once to the rear; but all cases from which any report has been received have died from apparent destruction of vital force consequent on the gravity of the injury, or from rapidly exhaustive suppuration. Cases of injury of large arteries or nerves uncomplicated with fractures have been exceedingly rare; only two cases have been reported, both of the brachial artery. No cases of secondary hæmorrhage have been recorded. Not a single case of punctured wound from sword or bayonet has been observed as received in battle; a singular fact, in view of the large number of injuries under observation, but owing probably to the character of the firearms, being of so destructive a nature as to compel one side or the other to give way before advancing to a close hand conflict. Resections of joints, and in the continuity of bones, have received careful attention, and the most experienced and thoughtful surgeons of the staff have found it necessary to exercise a careful discrimination in the selection of cases, and refuse now to operate in many instances which, early in the campaign, seemed to favor conservation. The small mortality after operation is gratifying. The tabular form bears but three deaths in field hospital after operations. These statistics apply only to primary mortality, as some cases proved fatal after removal to the rear. The statistical table appended affords some items of interest, and other comment is unnecessary, regarding diseases, wounds, and operations. The table compiled from the hospital report does not embrace the sick in hospital, or sent to the rear, up to June 1st,

as these records for the time previous were not entered on the hospital register, and are lost. All the medical officers have rendered efficient service. Surgeon S. K. Crawford, 50th Ohio Volunteers, deserves special mention for the faithful performance of duty as surgeon-in-charge of division hospital; the organization and elaboration of details are mainly due to him; Surgeon C. D. Moore, 13th Kentucky Volunteers, as an able and skillful operator, and for sound surgical judgment; and Surgeon John Wright, 107th Illinois Volunteers, for bravery in the field, faithful attendance on wounded, and judicious treatment in hospital, deserve honorable mention. Assistant Surgeons William P. Welborn, 80th Indiana Volunteers, and E. S. Cooper, 13th Kentucky Volunteers, have rendered efficient service to the wounded in hospital." * * *

CCLXII. *Extracts from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Third Division of the Twenty-third Corps from June 11, to September 10, 1864.* By Surgeon C. S. FRINK, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The aggregate number present at this date was near eight thousand, who had been through the early part of the campaign, including the battles of Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca, where their loss was heavy; but the general condition of the troops was good, and in all respects they were well prepared for such a campaign, as was now before us. * * After June 17th, until the present time, the troops have been in one position for but few days at a time, and hence all our hospital arrangements were necessarily of a migratory character. But the organizations of the department was so satisfactory and so well carried out, that we can look back with pleasure to every spot of ground that has been occupied by our hospitals. The division hospital is organized under charge of Surgeon J. S. Sparks, 8th Tennessee Volunteers, with a sufficient number of assistants to meet all emergencies. The operating staff, when occasion permitted, performed the duties of hospital surgeons. The attendants have been remarkably faithful and energetic, and but few changes have been made since the organization was completed; and I here beg leave to state that to the able superintendence of Surgeon Sparks is due whatever credit may be given to the division hospital. The opportunities for making medical researches have not been good with us, for of necessity ours has been to some extent a receiving and forwarding hospital, though, on a few occasions we were able to retain the cases for some time, so that considerable numbers were returned to duty. The character of the diseases manifested in the division has been singularly uniform throughout, although the producing causes have varied to a considerable extent. Diarrhoea has persistently followed us, and has disqualified more from active duty than all other diseases together. The cause seems to have been scorbutic to a great extent, though in the month of June and early in July there were many complaints in regard to the quality of the fresh beef furnished the troops; many of the more healthy ones, after eating freely of it, were attacked with diarrhoea of a severe form, attended with a marked degree of prostration, yielding, however, in from seven to ten days to rest, diet, and mild treatment; but many of the cases, especially among the new troops, had to be sent to the rear for want of transportation. During this period mentioned, there was a great scarcity of forage for the animals, and such as they had contained but little nutrition, which may account for the deleterious qualities of the beef. Certainly salt meat would have been preferable. This difficulty disappeared as soon as forage became more abundant and of better quality; but as the campaign advanced, evident signs of scorbutus were manifested, and this acting as a producing or predisposing cause, kept the usual number of cases of diarrhoea on our sick report. Nor could this cause be removed for some time, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies of vegetables, etc.; but as soon as the berries were sufficiently ripened, and fruit in condition to cook, large quantities were consumed, and the scorbutic symptoms rapidly diminished until the present time, when no complaints are made, and but few indications of the disease can be found. The fevers have been of a typho-malarial and malarial character, chiefly of the latter. The more severe cases of this class were sent to the rear, and hence no observations relative to them could be made. The cases of pure malarial fever, however, were mostly treated in the regiments, or in the division hospital, and readily yielded to a mercurial cathartic, followed by quinine in full doses. And here it may be remarked, that it has been a matter of surprise to some medical officers that such large quantities of the latter article were used. This, as a matter of fact, is true, but I am not inclined to believe that the allowance could have been materially diminished without detriment to the command. Early in June I discovered evident signs of malarial poisoning of the atmosphere, and in one instance several regiments of the 1st division were stationed in a strip of heavy timber, or rather low ground, and as a consequence the sick lists of those regiments was increased nearly fifty per centum over that of former reports, and all, or nearly all, of the additional cases were of a malarial origin, mostly quotidian or tertian intermittents. They yielded readily to free doses of quinine, and from that time to the present the command has not been free from that class of diseases which demands the free use of this drug in order that the soldier may be returned to duty at an early day. In regard to the use of mercurials in this class of diseases, my opinion is that they are urgently demanded. I am well aware that a dose of quinine will break up an attack of intermittent, but that it will leave the system in a condition to enable it to ward off an immediate return of the same is a doubtful proposition to say the least; and I find a ready explanation of this in the fact that while the army ration is well suited to supply the requisite nourishment and support in a northern climate, yet in a southern climate, and that in midsummer, the same ration will, from the excess of carbonaceous material introduced into the system over and above what is required to keep the body at its proper degree of temperature, produces congestion of the aortal circulation and general derangement of the hepatic functions, which constitute the almost universally predisposing cause of malarial fevers. To relieve this congestion and restore the normal functions of the liver, I have generally resorted to the use of mercury in some of its varied forms, and with almost uniform success. This plan, I believe, has been generally acted upon by the medical officers of the division, and in no case have I seen or heard of any evil results arising from the use of mercury. Of the operating board, it is a great pleasure for me to be able to state that I have not been disappointed in a single member. They have all discharged the duties allotted to them in a faithful, prompt, and entirely satisfactory manner. Surgeon J. H. Rodgers, 104th Ohio Volunteers, Surgeon G. A. Collamore, 100th Ohio Volunteers, Surgeon W. H. Mullins, 12th Kentucky Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon E. E. Lynn, 65th Illinois Volunteers, have my especial thanks for the manner in which they have performed their duties as chief operators; and the fact that but one case died while in the

division hospital, after being operated on by this board, is certainly favorable to the consideration with which I regard them. Three only have died after having operations performed; one of these was an amputation of the hip joint, the patient dying on the table; another was a wound of the axillary artery, in which it was found necessary to ligate it, the patient dying some four days after, gangrene having set in. Both of these operations were performed by Surgeon E. Shippen, U. S. V., medical director of the Twenty-third Corps, and both were unfavorable cases. The third was an amputation of the upper third of the thigh by Surgeon J. H. Rodgers, 104th Ohio Volunteers; the patient never reacted. Surgeon J. F. Kimbly, 11th Kentucky Volunteers, in addition to his supervision of the brigade depots, assisted at the operating table as occasion required, and rendered valuable service in both positions. The wounded under his supervision have been uniformly as well cared for at the depots as circumstances required. Assistant Surgeon S. E. Sheldon, 104th Ohio Volunteers, has also rendered valuable service as an assistant at the operating board and in procuring medical supplies. Assistant Surgeon G. W. Jones, 63d Indiana Volunteers, has had charge of the records of the division and a more faithful, prompt, and efficient assistant I could not hope to find. And in closing this part of my report, I beg leave to state that the medical staff of this division, with very few exceptions, have been active, industrious, and energetic, and in no instance have they failed to heartily co-operate with me in carrying out any measure that had for its object the good of the troops serving in the division. Your attention is respectfully called to the following statistics drawn from the division records, to include the interval between June 11 and September 10, 1864. The total number taken on sick report was six thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and the number of wounded was five hundred and fifty-nine. Of these, two thousand and ninety-four were sent to general hospital, sixty-one died from the effects of their wounds, and twelve from disease. There were eleven amputations of the thigh, seven of the leg, two of the arm, four of the forearm, and one at the hip joint. There was one case of excision of the shaft of the femur and ligation of the femoral artery, four excisions of the shaft of the humerus, and five of the head of the humerus, two of the elbow joint, seven of the radius or ulna, and one of the wrist joint, together with forty-four minor operations. * * In amputating, the circular methods had the preference, for the reason chiefly that it is easier to transport the patient after the operation. Of late, all the amputations have been either circular or by integumentary flaps." * * *

CCLXIII. *Extracts from a Report on the Wounded in the Army of the Ohio during the Campaign in Georgia.* By Surgeon A. M. WILDER, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "During the campaign in Georgia, from the 1st of May, 1864, to the middle of September, 1864, there were three amputations of the thigh performed at the upper third, of which one case made a good recovery; the other two died, one on the table. Ten amputations were performed at the middle third, five of which recovered, and five died. Twenty-three amputations were performed at the lower third, twelve of which recovered; two are still under treatment January 1, 1865; eight have died, and one termination is not known as no trace could be found of him. Ten amputations were performed at the upper third of the leg, six of which have recovered, and four died. Five amputations were performed at the middle third of the leg; two have recovered, two died, and one is still under treatment January 1, 1865. Eight amputations were performed at the lower third of the leg; two have recovered and six died. Three amputations were performed at the upper third of the arm; all have recovered. Four amputations were performed at the middle third of the arm; one recovery and three deaths. Eight amputations were performed at the lower third of the arm; five recovered and three died. Two amputations were performed at the upper third of the forearm; both have recovered. Five amputations were performed at the middle third; three have recovered and two have died. Four amputations were performed at the lower third of the forearm; three have recovered, and one is still under treatment January 1, 1865. One amputation was performed at the hip joint; the patient died on the table. One amputation was performed at the knee joint; the patient recovered. Four amputations were performed at the shoulder joint, all of which recovered. Two amputations were performed at the wrist joint; both cases have recovered. Thirteen excisions of the shoulder joint were performed; eight have recovered and five have died. Four excisions of the elbow joint were performed; two cases have recovered, one died, and one case was lost. There were two cases of resection in the continuity of the femur, following compound comminuted fracture by conoidal bullet. About three inches were removed in each case, one man died a month subsequently, the other one died about four months subsequently. One case only of resection of the tibia was attempted; the fibula was intact, and but two inches of continuity were removed. The case progressed finely, and there was every prospect of recovery, when gangrene attacked the limb September 4, 1864. The patient died September 26th, two months subsequent to the operation. Five cases of resections of the fibula are reported, two of which terminated favorably, and three died; of these, one died at Knoxville, Tennessee, three months after the operation. He was in the gangrene ward six weeks, and was reduced to a mere skeleton; the other two died at Chattanooga about a month subsequent to the operations. Eight cases are reported in which portions of the continuity of the shaft of the humerus have been removed. Of these, five have terminated favorably, one is still in hospital, one was transferred to Chattanooga where he died twenty-two days after the reception of the wound, and one was transferred to Nashville, Tennessee, where he died in twenty days after the reception of the wound. Eight cases of resection in the continuity of the radius are reported, all of which have terminated favorably. Thirteen cases of resections in the continuity of the ulna are reported, of which eleven have terminated favorably and two have died. Before closing this report, I would respectfully call your attention to the greater mortality in those cases that are rapidly transported to the rear, as compared with those retained at the general field hospital, army of the Ohio, and in a number of instances, patients were transferred from the latter place before they were able to endure the fatigue consequent thereon, and death was the result. The regular hospital trains were kept so constantly employed in transporting the sick and wounded of the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee that they were never made use of by the army of the Ohio, consequently, in every instance, the sick forwarded from this army were sent to the rear in ordinary box cars, made as comfortable as circumstances would permit by padding the bottoms with pine boughs, leaves, cotton, etc., being sent in this manner. Although cooks and attendants were always provided, and army rations such as could be obtained, it was next to impossible to furnish the patients with suitable nourishment, or to give them that attention so essential, especially to wounds. On several occasions, upon arriving at Chattanooga, it was found impossible to have

the same cars sent to Knoxville, and the men had to be unloaded wherever a vacant place could be found, and made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, until cars were obtained to take them through to Knoxville. These causes combined could not fail in greatly decreasing the probability of recovery in a majority of cases, and among the wounded resulted in the wounds being filled with maggots, and attacked with traumatic gangrene which, if not fatal in termination, protracted recovery for an indefinite period. Several cases died during the transit to hospitals in the rear, and I am very confident that this one thing prevented recovery in many instances, that would have terminated successfully had they been retained in quiet near the point where they were wounded. I have already briefly called your attention, in my report of the general field hospital, army of the Ohio, to the unfavorable results of wounds treated by medical officers having no experience in surgery, and who are totally ignorant regarding treatment of gunshot injuries; that the subsequent treatment has much more to do with the successful terminations of operations either in military or civil practice than the operation itself, none will deny; and in the army where the soldier is deprived of that entire devotion which he would have at home among his own people, it is even more necessary that his medical attendant should be skillful and watchful; that the contrary is the fact, in very many instances, I think no experienced surgeon who has had any opportunity for observation, will give a dissenting voice, and in my own mind, I have no doubt from personal knowledge of cases at various times, that some few at least have terminated unfavorably by reason of inexperience on the part of the medical attendants." * * *

CCLXIV. *Letter to the Surgeon General relative to General Sherman's Campaign from Atlanta to the Coast.* By Surgeon JOHN MOORE, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Department of the Tennessee.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, November 10, 1864.

SIR: I have been ordered by General Sherman to report to him as medical director of the entire army under his command. In three days the army will move into the interior of this State, having for its objective point some important town on the Atlantic seaboard. Transportation has been reduced to the minimum, and in consequence, only a limited amount of supplies can be carried on the march. In view of the probability of those on hand being exhausted when the objective point is reached, I respectfully suggest that three months' medical supplies for sixty thousand men, as well as the fixtures for fitting up a hospital of five thousand beds be held in readiness to be shipped without delay, and without further requisition, to Savannah or such other point as the army may make its appearance on the seaboard. Our movements will probably be learned through rebel papers.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

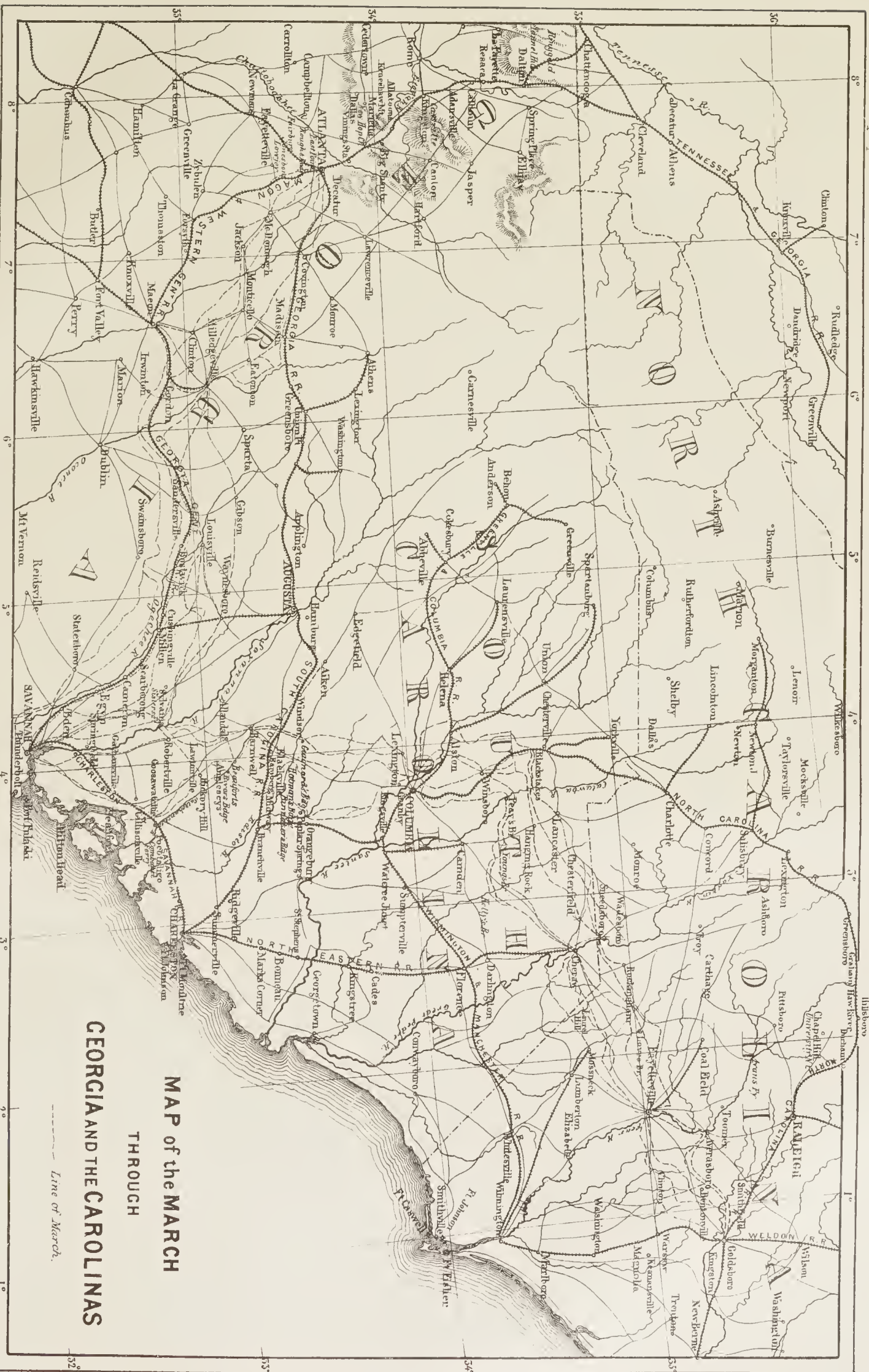
JOHN MOORE,

Surgeon, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of the Tennessee.

To the SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

CCLXV. *Extracts from a Report of the Medical Staff of the First Division of the Twentieth Corps During the March from Atlanta to Savannah, in 1864.* By Surgeon H. Z. GILL, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The division was composed of fifteen regiments, having a total strength present of five thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine. * * The men were generally in good condition, having had for some weeks the advantage of foraging expeditions, and were well clothed before leaving Atlanta, having received issues of new clothing. There were about three hundred recruits in the command. The transportation of the division consisted of one hundred and seventy-seven six-mule wagons, thirty-eight of which carried ammunition. The transportation of the division hospital consisted of three army wagons and one medicine wagon, carrying sixteen tent-flies and the usual monthly allowance of the most useful medical supplies. The transportation of the sick and wounded consisted of thirty two-mule ambulances, under the supervision of a captain and one lieutenant for each brigade, to which were added, near the close of the march, three army wagons for conveying knapsacks and equipments of such men in the regiments as were not fit for hospital and who would return to their regiments at night. The ambulances carried two hundred pounds of hard bread for the hospital, which was much needed after the commissary's supply was exhausted and before communication was opened with the fleet; also, a quantity of beef essence. The sick and wounded of the command had been mainly sent to the rear before we left Atlanta, the credit for which is partly due to the foresight and energy of Surgeon Kittoe, medical inspector U. S. A. The hospital report of November 15th, showed but one man remaining. There were, at the same date, fifty-one men in the regiments excused from duty. On the march, men were admitted to ambulance or hospital on passes signed by the regimental medical officers. One medical officer of the hospital corps, and one steward accompanied the ambulance train each day to regulate admissions and attend to the wants of the sick. During the campaign seven hundred and seventeen sick and seventy-four wounded men were admitted to hospital. At the close of the siege, the number in hospital was only one per cent. of the entire strength of the command. The regiments were supplied in most cases with a pack-mule and a pannier, and no regiment was without a medical officer. * * The weather was unusually fine during the campaign, there being but three rainy days, though there were also a few light showers. The roads were good most of the time. In the latter part of the route where the road led through a swampy country, some difficulty was experienced. Had the weather been rainy it would have necessitated the abandonment of a portion of our train. * * The supplies were taken mostly from the country through which we passed, and though comparatively thinly settled, it usually furnished an abundance of beef-cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry of all kinds, sweet potatoes in abundance for the men, and plenty of forage for the horses and mules. The water was generally very good, and sufficient for the season. The command marched about three hundred and fifty miles, and passed through the following towns: Decatur, November 15th; Social Circle, November 18th; Madison, November 19th; Eatonton, November 21st; Milledgeville, November 22d; Sandersville and Teneille Station, November 26th; Davisboro',



Reduced from Map of the Engineer Bureau.

November 27th; Spiers Station, November 28th; and Springfield, December 7th. The battle of Monteith Swamps occurred on December 9th, at which the division captured two forts, with a loss of one killed and five wounded. We reached the main works for the defence of Savannah, on December 10th, and commenced the siege. On the same day, the division captured a steamboat, and another on December 12th. One brigade crossed the river and entrenched on the South Carolina side on December 19th. The city was evacuated by the enemy on the night of the 20th, and was formally surrendered by the civil authorities on December 21st, 1864. On the route we had two skirmishes; one at Sandersville on November 26th, and the other at Monteith Swamp, on December 9th." * * *

CCLXVI. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of General Sherman's Army from January, 1865, to the Close of the War.* By SURGEON JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., Medical Director.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of that part of the campaign in the Carolinas pertaining to the medical department. Prior to leaving Savannah, the army had been replenished with one month's supplies of medicines and hospital stores. These supplies were drawn from the purveyor for the Department of the South, at Hilton Head, South Carolina, to whom they had been sent for this army. Soon after arriving in Savannah, corps hospitals were established for the reception of such sick or disabled men as were then in the army, as well as for receiving all such cases as would be unable to undergo the hardships of a severe campaign when the time came for taking the field. The army was composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, and the Third Cavalry Division, making an aggregate of about sixty-five thousand men. The several corps left Savannah at various dates from the 15th to 22d of January. Before marching they were disencumbered of all men not supposed to be able to endure active duty in the field, these sick or disabled men being placed in their respective corps hospitals. A sufficient number of medical officers and hospital attendants had been detailed and ordered to the duty of taking care of all left in the hospitals. Before entering Savannah, about two hundred men, eighty of whom had been carried in ambulances from the vicinity of Macon, had been sent on a hospital steamer to the hospitals at Hilton Head. The right wing, under command of General Howard, began the march from Pocotaligo, South Carolina, on February 1, 1865. These troops had been encamped for two weeks in low marshes, and it was again found necessary to disencumber the two corps, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth, forming this wing of the army, of about two hundred sick, who were sent to hospitals in Beaufort, South Carolina. At about the same date, the two corps, Fourteenth and Twentieth, forming the left wing under General Slocum, began the march from two points, about thirty miles apart, on the north side of the Savannah River. To facilitate the progress of the army, the four corps marched by as many different roads. By far the most serious obstacle encountered during the first ten days was the bad condition of the roads. The face of the country was intersected with innumerable streams, spreading over a wide extent of bottom, through which the water flowed in numerous channels, with intervening marshes, impracticable for roads except by continuous corduroy and bridging. To do this work, and to extricate wagons and artillery from the mire, great numbers of the men were wading through water and mud from morning till night. The roads through this part of the State would have been thorough fens and marshes only to be crossed on causeways even in dry weather and without opposition; but several days' heavy rain so swelled the streams as to cover the whole face of the country with water, so that the marching columns were almost constantly in water, often knee deep. On February 2d, the enemy disputed the crossing of the Salkahatchie River at River's Bridge. After a short skirmish, a crossing was effected with a loss of sixteen killed and eighty-five wounded. The wounded from this affair were sent back to Beaufort. This loss occurred in General Mower's division of the Seventeenth Corps. After this there was no other considerable skirmish until the arrival of the right wing at Congaree Creek, near Columbia. The crossing was opposed by cavalry under Wade Hampton; but the crossing was soon effected, with a loss of five killed and fourteen wounded. Two days afterward the army entered Columbia. Up to this period the left wing had encountered no opposition. The cavalry under General Kilpatrick had a severe skirmish at Aiken, a point on the railroad about twenty miles east of Augusta; but I have not received a report of the casualties. After a rest of two days in Columbia, the army resumed its march, taking roads leading to the north, and in two days reached Winslow. The following day, a march of near twenty miles was made, to the crossing of the Catawba River at Rocky Mount. This was by the left wing. The right wing crossed the river twelve miles lower. At this point the river is called the Wateree. The country passed over from Columbia to the Wateree, a distance of nearly fifty miles, was high and rolling, with occasional outcroppings of the granite formation, more so than any passed over in South Carolina. Owing to a rapid rise in the Wateree, a delay of four or five days occurred before the army was entirely across. From this point the march was in the direction of Cheraw, South Carolina, and Fayetteville, North Carolina. These places were both taken with very trifling loss. A halt of two days was made at Fayetteville, during which about three hundred sick and a few wounded were sent on river transports to Wilmington. The Cape Fear River was crossed on pontoon bridges, and the march resumed in the general direction of Raleigh and Goldsboro', the latter being the objective point. On the evening of March 15th, General Kilpatrick came in contact with the enemy on the Fayetteville and Raleigh road near Averysboro'. On the 16th, they were found posted behind entrenchments, and in dislodging them the Twentieth Corps and cavalry division lost about four hundred in wounded. They were promptly removed from the field, and two or three adjacent houses and sheds used for hospitals. It was raining heavily during the greater part of the day. The enemy retired in the direction of Smithfield, and our march was resumed the following day to the eastward on roads leading in the direction of Goldsboro'. On March 19th, a fierce attack was made by the whole rebel force, under General Joe Johnston, upon the advance and flank of the marching column of the left wing. The Fourteenth Corps, having the advance, was compelled to fall back a short distance, until the Twentieth Corps came up, when a line of battle was formed and temporary defences thrown up. Two or three determined assaults by the enemy were made, but were successfully repelled. The ground was held that night by our troops, and on the 20th, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps were marched back to their assistance. Some severe fighting and heavy skirmishing occurred during the afternoon, and heavy firing kept up until late at night. On the following morning, it was found that the enemy had evacuated his entrenchments and retreated in the direction of Raleigh, abandoning his hospitals. Our

loss in the left wing, according to the hospital reports during these two days, was nine officers and one hundred and forty-five men killed, and fifty-one officers and one hundred and fifty-one men wounded. In the right wing, two officers and thirty-five men were killed, and two hundred and eighty-nine were wounded, making a total of one hundred and ninety-one killed, and eleven hundred and sixty-eight wounded. The wounded were well cared for in hospitals erected about half a mile in the rear of the line of battle. On the 19th, they came under fire and had to be removed. Although this battle occurred nearly at the close of a long march of two months' duration, without an opportunity of replenishing supplies, there was no lack of any article essential to the comfort of the wounded. Most of those wounded on the 19th were made as comfortable as possible in wagons, and moved on the 20th to the vicinity of the Neuse River, opposite Goldsboro', a distance of about twenty-five miles. Army wagons were used in consequence of a scarcity of ambulances. About twelve o'clock on the 21st, the army renewed the march toward Goldsboro', and entered that place on the 23d and 24th. All the wounded and sick were comfortably placed on bunks before the evening of the 25th. As far as the number of tents would allow, they were placed under canvas in the open country around the town, and the remainder placed in houses selected in town. They have done remarkably well. Supplies were rapidly brought up from New Berne, and the men before being wounded were in a vigorous state of health, very favorable to rapid recovery from wounds. From this point all have been or will be sent to New Berne, where they will have good hospital accommodations until they can be sent north. The duration of this campaign has been about sixty days, and the distance marched about four hundred and fifty miles. Forty-eight days were spent in actual marching, and the average, notwithstanding bad roads and the necessity of bridging most of the streams, has been about ten miles. Some of the corps made on emergency as much as twenty-five miles in a day. No part of the regular ration was issued on the campaign, except sugar, coffee, and salt. Everything else was obtained from the country by regularly detailed foragers. A great part of the march was through a region sparsely settled; an unbroken flat and sandy region, yielding little in return to the farmer. But our foraging parties would go to distances of five or ten miles from the road, and always returned laden with bacon, poultry, and flour or meal. The people of the country soon discovered that when our soldiers brought together everything which could be used in an army, there was a very considerable supply where they supposed nothing could be found. Very great sagacity was shown by our soldiers in discovering provisions and other articles hidden in the earth. Of course such a march as this, with two or three weeks continuous rain, over a country interspersed with swamps and wide-spread marshes, with an unusual number of broad and difficult rivers to be crossed, and a watchful enemy ready to give annoyance at every available opportunity, could not be accomplished without much hardship and determined and patient endurance on the part of the men. But that this has not injured them is shown by the very small number of sick. The average percentage of sick during the campaign, in an army of sixty-five thousand men, has been a fraction of over two per cent.; unquestionably much less than if they had been lying quietly in garrison. The open air, freedom from drunkenness, and other vices inseparable from garrison life, but most of all, the novelty and excitement of an active campaign, on which every man knows that important results depend, are among the causes of better health in the field. And again, the variety and abundance of food, and possibly the irregular and predatory method of obtaining it, may have something to do with their better sanitary condition; and lastly, but not least influential, is being led by a general in whom they have unlimited confidence. On the march the system of division hospitals was kept up, and found to work well. All men from the regiments requiring hospital treatment were sent to the hospital of the division at the morning "sick call," and were taken under the care of the surgeons in charge, who remain permanently with the hospital. The wagons and ambulances of the division train move together, and in the evening the commander of the division indicates the place for encamping the hospital, and the surgeon in charge, with his ambulance men and attendants, sees to the prompt pitching of the tents, and the removal of the sick or wounded from the ambulances, and that they are fed and made comfortable. This is a complete organization, and secures more comfort to those in hospital, without the trouble of making daily details from the regiments for pitching hospital tents, and having them in the way of those who are well. The hospital attendants on the march do the foraging for their hospital. After the last two battles some inconvenience was felt owing to the deficiency of ambulances. Most of those in use in this country were supplied during the first year of the war, and are worn out. One hundred new ones have been received here. No instances of any serious neglect of duty on the part of the medical officers have come to my knowledge; but, on the contrary, they have been faithful and zealous in the performance of duty, and the wounded have been promptly removed from the field to the hospitals. The new system of ambulance organization has been more or less completely carried into effect in all the corps, and has worked well. The character of the wounds in the cases of those brought to the hospitals were unusually grave, much of the firing being at short range. Of the one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight wounded brought to the hospitals, one hundred and thirty-one died within forty-eight hours. There were eighty-eight capital amputations in cases brought to the hospitals from the battles of the 16th and 19th of March. A number of these in the Twentieth Corps were carried in ambulances over very rough roads the day following the battle; and yet when I saw them a few days ago at the hospital tents in an open field, I think I have never seen so many men with amputations doing so well in the most elaborately arranged hospital. Every year's experience tends to prove the advantage of treating wounded men in tents where they can enjoy the ventilation almost of the open air. The Sanitary Commission was prompt in furnishing many luxuries to the hospitals, which they had no other means of obtaining.

The subjoined tabular statement will give a summary of sickness, casualties, etc.:

Strength of command.	Average daily number sick.	Total number wounded.	Died from wounds.	Sent to rear.	Total number wounded and sick on arrival at Goldsboro'. (Approximate.)
65,000	1,520	1,368	130	685	2,888

Those in the above table reported as sent to the rear, were sent from Fayetteville to Wilmington, except the wounded from River's Bridge, who were sent to Beaufort. As far as I have been informed there is no case of a sick or wounded man being left on the way. When the army cast loose from everything in the rear, on the campaign from Atlanta to Savannah, probably one of the gravest objections to it, in the minds of both officers and men, was the dread of being left in case of sickness in the hands of their enemies. But on neither that campaign nor this one has this fear been realized, except in the case of two men from the right wing who had compound fractures of the thigh, and were left in friendly hands in Georgia. In short, the facility with which an army can subsist in all the settled portions of the Confederacy, while at the same time destroying the food and forage indispensable to the support of its armies, has demonstrated the feasibility of a mode of warfare, that, six months ago, was deemed chimerical and hazardous, and undoubtedly has had an important influence in bringing the war to its present cheerful aspect.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MOORE,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

Major General W. T. SHERMAN."

COLXVII. *Report of the Medical Department of the Army of the Cumberland, from September 1 to December 31, 1864.* By Surgeon GEORGE E. COOPER, U. S. A., Medical Director.

"My report of the medical department, army of the Cumberland, from the time of the invasion of northern Alabama and Tennessee, by the army under General Hood, till the defeat of the same by the Union forces in front of Nashville, and the pursuit of the enemy beyond the Tennessee River, must be a meagre and unsatisfactory one, in consequence of my having been separated from the army, and not in active campaign with it until after the battle of Nashville. The proceedings of the medical department are, however, exceedingly well pointed out in the accompanying report of Surgeon J. Theodore Heard, U. S. V., the medical director of the Fourth Corps, who, in person, accompanied that corps which was all that was left as an organized force of the old army of the Cumberland, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, having been taken by Major General Sherman to form a portion of the army with which he made the march through Georgia. At the time of evacuating Atlanta the corps hospitals of the army of the Cumberland were, as they had been in the summer campaign, fully organized and equipped, and ready to move at a moment's notice. The general field hospital, under the charge of Surgeon M. C. Woodworth, U. S. V., was in fine condition and of sufficient capacity to receive all the sick and wounded of the army who, on the breaking up of the division hospitals, might require medical treatment. Supplies of all kinds had been called for and procured by the field medical purveyor, and the army corps were amply and liberally supplied. The ambulances which had undergone severe wear during the summer campaign, were repaired and put in as serviceable a condition as the time and material on hand would permit. When the rebel army fell upon the line of railroad in our rear, the inconvenience suffered by the medical department was trivial. The only article which ran short was whiskey and this was replaced by requisitions on the subsistence department. The Fourth and Fourteenth Corps having been ordered to follow General Hood's army to the rear, the sick from their division hospitals were transferred to the general hospital, where they were cared for as well as could be desired, and the troops left Atlanta entirely disencumbered of sick or wounded men. What occurred from that time till the last days of November, 1864, is known to me by hearsay only, and from reading the reports furnished to headquarters. For this information, I refer to the excellent report of Surgeon Heard, medical director Fourth Corps, who, having been one of that little band who held the whole rebel army in check from Decatur, Alabama, to Nashville, Tennessee, is far more competent to make the report than I. Synchronous with my arrival at Nashville from Atlanta and Chattanooga, came reports of the falling back of our army from Pulaski, Tennessee, and of heavy and continuous skirmishing with Hood's advance. On the 30th of November came the news that a severe action had taken place near Franklin, Tennessee, and that our losses in both killed and wounded had been heavy. The medical director of the Fourth Corps was immediately telegraphed to and asked if he required a hospital train, and early next morning hospital train No. 2 was sent to Brentwood, between Nashville and Franklin. On the night of November 30th, two freight trains loaded with wounded from skirmishes beyond Franklin, containing chiefly patients who had been brought to that place in ambulances, arrived here. The wounded were transferred to the general hospitals here, and were promptly and skillfully cared for by the medical officers there on duty. On the following day the troops arrived from Franklin, bringing with them many wounded, but having been unfortunately compelled to leave larger numbers in the hands of the enemy. Almost at the same moment came the troops commanded by Major General A. J. Smith. These troops were deficient in almost everything belonging to the hospital department; they had no organized ambulance corps or trains; there was neither division nor brigade organization of hospitals; but the regimental medical officers were as they had been from the beginning of the war, and seemed to have learned nothing from experience or the example of others, and opposed every improvement as an innovation. They had but few medical supplies, and were wanting in almost everything which would aid them in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded of their commands. It was necessary to fit them out with all possible dispatch, which was done; and thanks are due to Surgeon Robert Fletcher, U. S. V., medical purveyor, for his energy, efficiency, and promptness in this emergency. No one could have performed the duties of purveyor in a manner more creditable to himself or with greater benefit to the government. As soon as the troops arrived in front of Nashville they were placed in the lines, and compelled to throw up intrenchments. They were much prostrated by their constant harassing night and day marches from the Tennessee River to Nashville; but notwithstanding this, in a short time, by constant and severe labor, works were thrown up which rendered Nashville impregnable. As the army was short of men it became necessary to call to the aid of the beleaguered city all the troops within reach; consequently, the different detachments of the army which left Atlanta with General Sherman and had remained behind in hospitals or otherwise were organized into a temporary corps under the command of Major General Steadman. This extemporized corps was without any organization whatever, and to it was attached the regiments of colored troops. It is impossible for me to learn whether these troops consider themselves a part of the army of the Cumberland or a separate command made for Colonel Mussey. I should judge

them to be out of the department did I take the attention they pay to the existence of this office as a criterion. They are more irregular in forwarding their reports than any regiments in the army of the Cumberland.

The weather, which previous to the arrival of the troops had been moderate, became, shortly after their arrival at Nashville, excessively cold for this latitude. The result of this was much suffering on the part of the troops, and the comparative cessation of all offensive measures on the part of either army. At this time the results of the fatigue undergone by the troops in the retreat from Decatur and the subsequent labor in the trenches, began to show themselves in the greatly increased number of men who presented themselves for medical treatment. Many, too, who had undergone the hardships of the summer and fall campaign without detriment to their health, now yielded to the bitter cold, and the disease of the pulmonary organs became numerous. Rheumatic affections, too, became quite prevalent. The advent of the rebel army in front of Nashville, and the fact that it was intrenching, rendered the necessity of a general action a moral certainty. To prepare for the sick and wounded of the government forces demanded a much larger amount of hospital accommodation than was at that time at the disposal of the hospital department. Anticipating a large influx of wounded, the efficient superintendent and director of general hospitals at Nashville took possession of every building that could be made use of for hospital purposes, and had them fitted up with all possible dispatch. Consequently, four thousand vacant beds were at the disposal of the medical department. The assistant surgeon general, too, anticipating the necessity, ordered to Nashville a large number of medical officers, many of whom arrived prior to the actions, and all in sufficient time to be of the greatest service to the wounded in the battles in front of Nashville. The medical officers of the Fourth Corps being emphatically experts in the care of the wounded after a battle, had everything prepared for prompt and efficient action. They had supplied themselves with all the necessaries, and in addition had procured all the delicacies within their reach. The result was that after the actions of 15th and 16th of December the men belonging to the Fourth Corps, and all who were brought to the field hospitals of that corps, were promptly and skillfully treated, and most carefully provided for. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the medical staff of the Fourth Corps for their untiring attention and skillful manner of treating the wounded in their division hospitals. Were it not invidious to designate and particularize by name certain officers where all are worthy, I would give a list of the medical officers who so faithfully performed their duties. This I will not do, but justice to themselves demands that I should mention and particularize Surgeons M. G. Sherman, 9th Indiana Volunteers, Stephen J. Young, 79th Illinois Volunteers, E. B. Glick, 40th Indiana Volunteers, and C. N. Ellinwood, 74th Illinois Volunteers, as men deserving of more than ordinary notice. Previous to the battles instructions had been given to the surgeons in charge to establish division field hospitals as near to the field as practicable, and strict orders were issued directing the surgeons to operate upon the field on all requiring it previous to transferring the men to the general hospitals in the city. The weather, which had entirely stopped all offensive military operations, having moderated considerably, the army, on the morning of December 15th, marched out beyond the fortifications for the purpose of assualting the enemy's lines. The medical department of the army of the Cumberland proper were prepared to attend to any number of wounded brought in to them from the field, and established their hospitals as near the front as the safety of the wounded, and the configuration of the country would admit. Water being quite plenty, position only had to be sought for.

The extemporized corps commanded by Major General Steadman, had no organized medical staff. One was organized, being composed of all the surgeons who could be found unattached, in consequence of being on leave of absence, or having been separated from their regiments, which had marched from Atlanta with Major General Sherman. To these were added the medical officers of the United States colored troops. This portion of the medical staff was under the charge of Surgeon Josiah D. Colton, 92d Ohio Volunteers, who acted as medical director. Though hastily brought together, and lacking in all the appurtenances for field hospitals, the medical officers of this command did all in their power to assist and relieve the wounded under their charge. The only great drawback to prompt action in this portion of the army, was the entire absence of an ambulance corps. The blockade of the Cumberland river by the rebel batteries had prevented the quartermaster's department from bringing a sufficient number to Nashville. To remedy the want of ambulances as much as possible, every one that could be found in Nashville, no matter in what capacity used, was taken possession of and sent into the field, to be used as circumstances might demand. This in a manner served in the place of an ambulance corps, but the want of system and organization was very apparent. The soldiers wounded in the action of the 15th of December, were, on the same night, brought into the city, and placed in the general hospitals, where every necessary attention was paid them; such as had not been operated upon were then examined, and such measures were taken as their cases demanded. The wounded in the action of the 16th of December, 1864, were also brought in and placed in the general hospitals; some were brought in by ambulances of the corps, and some by vehicles which had been impressed for that purpose. Surgeon O. Q. Herrick, 34th Illinois Volunteers, superintendent of transportation of sick and wounded, made use of all available means to remove from the field, each and every man found there. This was a matter of no little labor, for the field of operations covered several miles, and wounded men were in every portion of it, and the cavalry wounded were further distant; yet by midday of the 17th of December, all our wounded were in comfortable hospitals, the recipients of every attention that skill and science could furnish. The pursuit of the enemy entailed, as a natural consequence, much more labor in the care of the wounded; the railroads were destroyed, and all the wounded had to be transferred by means of ambulances to the hospitals at Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski. This was done under the supervision of Surgeon O. Q. Herrick, and too much praise cannot be given him for his untiring energy and labor in collecting and bringing in from the houses in the vicinity of the line of march, the wounded of our own and the rebel army. The cavalry in advance, paid but little attention to their wounded, but left them in houses by the road-side, to be cared for by the surgeons of the infantry troops who were following. The Fourth Army Corps carried with them the sick and wounded, in ambulances, until they arrived where proper hospital accommodations could be furnished. The Sixteenth and Twenty-third Army Corps not being in the advance, had no wounded to be cared for. In Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski, a large number of rebel wounded were found, who had been left by their army. A sufficient number of medical officers had been left with them, to give them proper attention. These wounded were, as soon as practicable, transferred in hospital cars, to Nashville; where they were placed in one large hospital. The medical officer in charge, was directed to furnish them all necessaries, and such luxuries as the condition of their wounds required. This was done until the arrival of the commissary general of prisoners, who directed that the wounded rebels should be confined to prison hospital rations. I do not

think that it is the intention of the government to deprive wounded men, rebels though they be, of everything needful for their treatment. Prison hospitals being at a distance from the front, it was not expected that wounded men would be brought there, till sufficiently well to travel, when diet would be but a matter of minor import. No surgeon can give good results, if he be not allowed to use every article called for by sinking nature, and to treat disease untrammelled by orders from non-professional men.

The wounded of our armies, who were left at Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski, had medical officers detailed to remain with them until the railroad could be repaired, when those who could bear transportation were to be removed to Nashville. The necessary supplies were left with the sick and wounded, as far as was practicable, but not in such abundance as would have been furnished had the railroad been intact. The weather, during the pursuit, was of the most disagreeable character; rain fell for four successive days, and when this ceased, the weather grew severely cold. This was followed by protracted rains and mud. Probably, in no part of the war, have the men suffered more from inclement weather than in the month of December, 1864, when following General Hood's retreating army from Nashville to the Tennessee River. The result of this weather and the hard marching was, as might have been looked for, severe affections of the pulmonary viscera, fevers, rheumatisms and diarrhoeas, which served to fill the hospitals in this vicinity to their utmost capacity.

The number of men wounded in the actions in front of Nashville will never be correctly furnished, in consequence of the character of some of the troops engaged, and their having no organized medical department. The records of this office as far as completed show, for the actions from Decatur to Nashville, four hundred and two wounded. In front of Nashville, and during the pursuit of the rebels, one thousand seven hundred and seventeen wounded. The wounds were caused by musketry throwing conoidal projectiles, and by artillery of the latest and most approved character, and were received at all distances, from contact with the muzzle of the piece to the extreme range of artillery and musketry. The character of many of the wounds was of the most severe kind, having been received at short range, consequent upon the peculiarity of the battle, which was a series of charges upon heavily fortified lines, held by strong forces of the enemy. The medical officers of the army of the Cumberland did, in this campaign, all that men could do to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiery, and have only added to the enviable reputation gained by them on many a former battle-field. They are skillful, zealous, untiring and faithful, knowing their duty and doing it most conscientiously. The medical officers of the Sixteenth Corps did their duty well and faithfully, but want of systematic organization crippled their movement most perceptibly. I will transmit the nominal list of wounded as soon as it can be made out. It will be defective in the cavalry corps and in those troops commanded by Major General Steadman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. COOPER,

Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director D. C.

To the SURGEON GENERAL U. S. A."

CCLXVIII. *Extracts of a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Fourth Army Corps at Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, Tennessee.* By Surgeon J. T. HEARD, U. S. Volunteers.

"SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of the Fourth Corps at the battles of Spring Hill and Franklin, November 29th and 30th, respectively. On the morning of the 29th of November, the Fourth Corps consisting of three divisions, and the Twenty-third Corps of two divisions, were in position on the north bank of Duck River opposite Columbia, Tennessee. The enemy, or the larger portion of the rebel army, was upon the south bank and confronting our lines. At nine o'clock A. M., the 2d division of the Fourth Corps marched for Spring Hill, accompanied by and guarding all the trains of the army, with the exception of twenty ambulances left with the 1st and 3d divisions of the Fourth Corps, which divisions were ordered to remain with the Twenty-third Corps until dark and then to withdraw with the rest of the army. About two in the afternoon, the head of the column being within one mile of Spring Hill, the commanding general was informed that the cavalry of the enemy was pushing back our cavalry and rapidly approaching the town. The troops were at once pushed forward at double quick, and having passed through the town, charged the enemy, checked him, and finally caused him to retire. The division was then placed in position to protect the pike on which the trains were moving. About four o'clock, the right brigade under General Bradley was furiously attacked by two brigades of rebel infantry. The attack was continued until nearly dark, when our right gave way toward the pike and was followed by the enemy. Fortunately all trains had then passed, and had been parked north of the town where, also, division hospitals had been temporarily organized, and the wounded provided with primary dressings and comforts. A few wounded were unavoidably lost when the right gave way. One hundred and fifteen wounded were brought to hospital. Shortly after dark orders were given to break up hospitals, load ambulances, and be ready to move with the other trains at a moment's notice. The rest of the army reached Spring Hill about ten P. M., and continued their march through the town toward Franklin. The hospital and ambulance trains moved at the same time, reaching Franklin at ten in the morning of November 30th, without loss, although several times attacked by the enemy's cavalry. The wounded and sick were sent by rail to Nashville early in the afternoon. The two divisions of the Twenty-third Corps, with the 1st and 2d divisions of the Fourth Corps remained south of the Harpeth River and intrenched themselves. The 3d division of the Fourth Corps crossed to the north side of the river and was not engaged in the battle of Franklin. At about one o'clock in the afternoon of November 30th, the enemy appeared in force opposite our lines. At half past three o'clock in the afternoon, as it was determined to withdraw at dark toward Nashville, orders were given to send all trains, except half the ambulances of each division, to Nashville. Soon after the trains were fairly on the road, the enemy commenced a furious attack upon the entire lines. Six distinct assaults were made, and by hard fighting were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. As soon as the firing commenced, orders were sent for the hospital wagons to be parked in the nearest field, and the tents to be temporarily pitched; all ambulances to return and cross the river. Efforts were there made to obtain a train of cars for the wounded; the commanding general, however, did not deem it best that one should be telegraphed for. Owing to the intense darkness and imperfect provision for crossing and recrossing the river, the movement of ambulances was necessarily retarded. The wounded were

collected at hospital as rapidly as possible; the town was thoroughly searched for wounded; orders were issued for the withdrawal of troops at twelve o'clock; the ambulances worked constantly until eleven o'clock P. M., and were then loaded to their utmost with wounded collected at hospitals. Such slight cases of disease as remained were loaded upon army wagons; the hospitals and ambulance trains were the last to draw out, and were closely followed by the troops. Five hundred and fifty wounded were brought off. From all that can be ascertained, it is probable that from seventy-five to one hundred wounded of this corps were left in the hands of the enemy. Many rebel wounded fell into our hands, but were left for want of transportation. The ambulance train reached Nashville at nine o'clock A. M., December 1st, and the wounded were placed in general hospitals. The following casualties occurred among the ambulance men of this corps: Private William Malony, Co. D, 23d Kentucky, shot through arm; Private Patrick Martin, Co. E, 73d Illinois, severe wound of leg; Private Henry Donnell, Co. C, 36th Illinois, shot in chest; Private John Halderman, Co. H, 36th Illinois, missing in action; Private Owen Henderson, Co. G, 40th Indiana, shot in abdomen, reported killed. List of wounded and tabular statements of wounded have already been forwarded. * * * On the morning of December 14th, orders were received to be ready at six o'clock A. M. December 15th, to move upon the enemy's position. The hospitals of this corps which, since the 2d of the month, had been located near the city on the Franklin pike, were ordered to be broken up, and the hospital train to be parked on the Hillsboro' pike, there to remain until further developments. The sick were transferred to general hospital. At seven o'clock A. M. December 15th, the troops of this corps moved out by the Hillsboro' pike, in front of the line of works occupied by them during the two weeks previous and formed as follows: 1st division on the right, connecting with the left of Major General A. J. Smith's command; 2d division on the left of the 1st, and the 3d division on the left of the 2d, and somewhat retired. The hospitals of the corps were at once established directly on the Hillsboro' pike, and about a quarter of a mile in rear of the line of works. The site selected was the lawn in front of a large brick house; water was abundant and good. Detachments from each division ambulance train were close in rear of the troops, the remaining ambulances were parked in rear of the works and ready to move out when required. The stretcher-men were with their respective regiments. During the fighting of December 15th, the line of this corps was advanced nearly two miles. The loss in wounded was not severe, being only two hundred and three men. The wounded were promptly removed from the field and cared for at division hospitals. The majority of the wounds were caused by conoidal balls. After dark, the fighting having ceased, and all operations and dressings having been attended to, the wounded were transferred to general hospital. As the position of the corps had now changed from the Hillsboro' to the Franklin pike, the hospital train was ordered to be loaded and ready to move at daylight on December 16th. On the morning of the 16th, the position of the troops of this corps was as follows: The 3d division on the left of the Franklin pike, connecting with the right of Major General Steadman's command; 2d division in the centre, and the 1st division on the right, connecting with the command of Major General A. J. Smith. The hospitals were located on the right and left of the Franklin pike at the Springs, about two miles in advance of the old line of works; the ambulances were near the troops. The fighting of to-day was much more severe than that of yesterday, although the casualties were wonderfully slight. Four hundred and ninety-five men of this corps were wounded and taken to hospital; shell wounds being of more frequent occurrence than on the previous day. At night the wounded, after being attended to, were ordered to be transferred to general hospital and the hospital trains to be loaded and ready to move at early daylight, either for the establishment of the hospitals near the troops in the event of another battle, or to be ready to follow the corps in case, as was probable, the enemy should retreat. The medical and ambulance officers of the corps deserve great praise for the faithful and efficient manner in which they performed their arduous duties, with little or no rest for fifty hours they yet cheerfully and fearlessly continued at their posts. I can truly say that I have never seen wounded more promptly removed from the field, or better cared for in division hospitals. Medical and hospital supplies were abundant and rations plenty. There were no casualties in the ambulance corps, or among medical officers. The following number of wounded of other commands was received into hospitals of this corps, viz.: rebels, fifteen; 12th United States colored troops, two; 13th United States colored troops, forty; 14th United States colored troops, one; 100th United States colored troops, three; total of other commands, sixty-one. Enclosed are lists of rebel wounded received into hospitals of this command." * * *

CCLXIX. *Extracts from a Report of the Casualties in the Brigade composed of the 8th, 9th, and 13th Tennessee Cavalry Regiments at the Engagement at Bull's Gap, Tennessee.* By Surgeon A. L. CARRICK, 2d Tennessee Cavalry.

* * * "At Bull's Gap, Tennessee, on November 11 and 12, 1864, the brigade was engaged. * * * On the 13th, when orders were given to retreat from Bull's Gap, there were eight of our wounded who could not be removed, four being patients whose limbs had been amputated the day before. These, I left in charge of Dr. Drake, a surgeon of experience and reputation, who resides at the Gap. He volunteered to take charge of them, and I left him a sufficient supply of medicine, dressings, etc. The remainder of our sick and wounded, I took with me in our ambulance train. All went on well until we reached Russellville, when our train was fired upon by the enemy concealed in the woods. This created the greatest confusion and alarm. * * * In the attack, Hospital Steward Gifford, 8th Tennessee Cavalry, was severely wounded in the thigh, and Assistant Surgeon Edmund A. Finn, of the same regiment was captured. The train retreated precipitately to Morristown, the enemy being close behind. When we neared Morristown, we found the railroad train from Knoxville in waiting, with some reinforcements. I then considered all danger passed as our forces were formed in line to resist the enemy, and I went over to make arrangements to get all my sick and wounded on board to be conveyed to Knoxville, but before I could get anything done the enemy, from various points, attacked in overwhelming force, and the train started back for Knoxville. Our artillery opened on the enemy with grape and canister. Our forces were rallied and made a vain effort to stem the torrent; the ambulance and wagon trains were hurried forward, but I regret to state a panic seized our men. They broke in confusion and disorder, and in less than twenty minutes ambulances and wagons were upset on the road. Fifteen of the sick and wounded got out and escaped, some on the cars, others on horseback. The remainder, together with all the ambulances, hospital stores, and medical supplies, fell into the hands of the

enemy. This catastrophe occurred at midnight, rendering the scene doubly frightful. * * The enemy continued to pour volley after volley into our retreating column, rendering it impossible for any of the medical officers to go to the assistance of the wounded. Next day, when I arrived at Strawberry Plains, I found many of the sick and wounded, whom I thought captured, had arrived there before me, these I sent to general hospital at Knoxville." * * *

CCLXX. *Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, in Alabama and Georgia, from March 22 to August 20, 1865.* By Surgeon F. SALTER, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director.

* * * "The 1st, 2d, and 4th divisions together with the 4th United States Cavalry, all under command of Brevet Major General Wilson, composed the troops engaged in this campaign. The 1st division, under Brigadier General E. M. McCook, numbered four thousand, and ninety-six men. The 2d division numbered five thousand one hundred and twenty-seven men, under command of Brigadier General E. Long. Brevet Major General Upton commanded the 4th division, containing three thousand nine hundred and twenty-three men. The 4th United States Cavalry was on duty as headquarter's guard, and was three hundred and thirty-four in number. There were thus engaged in the expedition, in all, thirteen thousand, four hundred and eighty men. The chief medical officers of the command were Surgeon Francis Salter, U. S. V., medical director; Assistant Surgeon William T. Okie, U. S. A., medical inspector; Surgeons Benjamin McCluer, U. S. V., Frederick Corfe and Francis Greene, U. S. V., chief surgeons of the 1st, 2d and 4th divisions. There were altogether fifty medical officers on duty with the command. Orders were given to march early on the morning of March 22d. The several divisions moved out on parallel roads in a south-easterly direction. The 1st division forming the right, the 2d the centre, and the 4th the left. The roads all led to the south-east, passing through Russellville and Jasper. The weather was pleasant, and the roads though rough, were nevertheless firm and passable. Corps headquarters passed through Cherokee Station, Alabama, at twelve o'clock noon, and at five o'clock P. M., after a march of eighteen miles, encamped within a mile from Barton's Station. March 23d, march began at an early hour, weather fine, country similar in appearance to that passed over on the day before, being hilly and rough. The soil is here sandy and barren, and the population small. General Wilson and staff marched twenty-four miles, and at twelve meridian arrived at the dilapidated village of Russellville, county seat of Franklin County. It has been a place of some local importance, with a population of two thousand inhabitants; it has, however, suffered severely from the ravages of war. Camped there for the night. March 24th, weather pleasant; march began at eight o'clock, but after reaching a point three miles distant, corps headquarters went again into camp in order to await the arrival of the pontoon and wagon trains, which had been delayed on the march. General Long with the 2d division passed by in the morning at nine o'clock. General McCook and headquarters arrived in the evening at six. March 25th, reveille at five o'clock A. M., marched at six. Weather very pleasant, roads good though occasionally rough. Crossed Big Bear River at Bell's Factory at three o'clock P. M. Travelled twenty-one miles and camped on a branch of the Buttahatchie River. General Upton with the 4th division was a considerable distance in advance. General McCook guarded the rear. March 26th, started at an early hour and marched twenty-five miles to Blackwater Creek. Weather continued to be pleasant. The country, like all yet passed over, is barren, the soil is sandy and supports a forest of pines. Water good, forage found in sufficient quantities for the necessities of the command. Camped for the night. During the night a bridge was constructed over the Blackwater. March 27th, reveille at four A. M., marched at five and a half A. M., on road to Jasper. General Upton on the left led the advance, General Long held the centre with the 2d division, and General McCook, with the 1st division, the rear. Weather mild with indications of rain. Road to Jasper was found, except in one or two places, to be in good condition. Arrived there after a march of seventeen miles, at half past eleven o'clock A. M. We heard news to the effect that Forrest was fortifying the road from Montevallo to Tuscaloosa with a force of ten thousand men. Orders were given to General Upton to push rapidly forward, leaving the wagon train to take care of itself. Similar orders were also issued to Generals Long and McCook. General McCook entered Jasper with the 1st division at two P. M. At five o'clock P. M., General Wilson and staff arrived on the banks of Mulberry Fork of the Black Warrior River, eight and a half miles from Jasper. The sky had shown symptoms of rain since noon, and now it began to fall and continued during the whole night. Corps headquarters encamped on the north bank of the river. Jasper, through which we passed at noon, is a large village of from four to five thousand inhabitants, has a court-house and jail. The road thence to Black Warrior was firm and good. On arriving at that stream, we found that General Upton had already crossed it at the ford, with all his troops and most of his wagons. This fork of the Black Warrior was at this point about one-eighth of a mile wide, with a depth ranging from one to three or four feet, and a very rapid current. The bottom was very rocky and uneven, and the banks on each side very precipitous. March 28th, the weather was very damp and disagreeable. The greater part of the day was taken up in getting the troops and wagon trains over the river. Many horses lost their footing, and many men were dismounted, but none were drowned. We crossed the Loeust Fork of the Black Warrior at the ford at four o'clock P. M. This stream is deeper than the Mulberry Fork, but not so wide nor so rapid; the distance between the two forks is eight and a half miles. The country between them is barren and thinly settled. The people are very ignorant and poor, but of "Union" proclivities. General Wilson camped at night on south bank of this fork. March 29th, the day was occupied in getting the 1st and 2d divisions over the Loeust Fork of the Black Warrior River. General Wilson remained in camp all day. Captain Brown, acting chief quartermaster, was ordered to take charge of corps trains. Weather rainy. March 30th, started on the road to Elyton at half after six o'clock. Weather cloudy but cold, rain had ceased to fall. The main road was found to be very muddy. We arrived at Elyton at one o'clock P. M., a distance of twenty miles, having crossed Black Creek on our way at Lamson's flour mills. These mills were burned. The country had now begun to assume a more fertile and cultivated appearance. Elyton is a very pretty village of from three to four thousand inhabitants. The route on which we had hitherto come, since leaving Chickasaw, had been south-easterly from Elyton, until we arrived at Selma. We now advanced due south. The 1st brigade of the 1st division was detached from the command at this point, and ordered to proceed to Tuscaloosa and destroy the rebel government works there. Large iron works six miles south of Elyton were burned. We arrived at night on the banks of

Cahawba River, fifteen miles from Elyton. The railroad bridge had fortunately been left uninjured, and was easily fixed to allow the crossing of trains. The last four miles of the road were very rough and muddy. March 31st, fine drizzly rain fell early in the morning; weather cleared after sunrise. The railroad bridge across the Cahawba was a quarter of a mile long, and had been planked the day before by General Upton. The Cahawba River is at this point an eighth of a mile broad, and quite deep. The crossing would have been troublesome had the bridge been burned. Large iron works half a mile from the river were burned. Arrived at Montevallo at eleven o'clock A. M., distance fourteen miles from the Cahawba road. The country was wooded but the forests differed from those through which we had hitherto passed, there being some oak mixed with the pines. The soil though still sandy is more fertile than that north of Elyton. Montevallo is a village of two thousand inhabitants, but was nearly deserted at our entrance. General Upton had his headquarters there and was awaiting our approach. The rebels were now reported, for the first time, to be before us in some force. They were charged by the 3d Iowa, and dispersed with the loss of twenty prisoners. Left Montevallo on road to Selma, at three o'clock P. M. General Long advanced with the 2d division on the road to Randolph, to the right of the main road to Selma, General Upton kept the main road. There was continual skirmishing with the rebels, but they were unable to check our advance in the slightest degree. We went into camp twelve miles from Montevallo at half past seven o'clock P. M. There had been during the day several men wounded, and one or two killed. April 1st, marched at an early hour; at Randolph, a small village seventeen miles from Montevallo, General McCook was ordered with the 2d brigade of the 1st division to take the road to Centerville, and to co-operate with General Croxton against Jackson, who was reported to be on the Tuscaloosa and Centerville road with four thousand men. General Long on the right, and Upton on the left, had a brilliant fight with the rebels under Forrest in person, defeating them with severe loss. There were captured from the enemy, three pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners; there was besides quite a number killed. The loss on our side was forty wounded, and twelve killed. We arrived at Plantersville, after a march of twenty-six miles, at six o'clock P. M. Corps headquarters at house of Mrs. Discoe. A quantity of rebel hard tack and some forage bags were found in the depot. April 2d, a hospital was established in the village church for the reception of the sick and wounded. Assistant Surgeon T. A. McGraw, U. S. V., was ordered to remain in charge, with Assistant Surgeon T. J. Maxwell, 3d Iowa Cavalry, as assistant. There was left in the hospital forty wounded, and eighteen sick, together with a sufficient number of nurses. The depot was burned, together with a storehouse containing cotton. The command then moved on toward Selma, twenty-one miles distant. The 4th and 2d divisions arrived in front of Selma at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at sundown an attack was made. Forrest was in command of the rebels, and endeavored to defend the city, but without success. Our troops took the breastworks by assault, and entered the city with the flying rebels. In the confusion resulting from the night attack, a large number of stores were plundered and burned. Our loss was: Killed, four officers and thirty-five enlisted men. Wounded, twenty-four officers and two hundred and twelve enlisted men. We captured twenty-three hundred prisoners, a large number of small arms and cannon, and the work-shops and arsenals which supplied the armies of the west with ammunition of all kinds. Forrest escaped with his escort, and retreated toward Plantersville. On his way he came across a party of federals asleep in a neighboring field, under command of Lieutenant Roys and Lieutenant Mullin, 4th United States Cavalry. He charged on them in their sleep, and refusing to listen to their cries of surrender, killed or wounded the entire party, numbering twenty-five men. April 3d the day was spent in restoring order in Selma. The 2d brigade of the 1st division, which had been unsuccessful in the attempt to unite with the 1st brigade, was ordered back to protect the wagon trains. Forrest arrived at Plantersville on his retreat, and captured the hospital, which had been left without a guard. He paroled all the nurses and slightly wounded men, and left the surgeons and patients unmolested. A corps hospital was established in Selma for our wounded. April 5th, a party of the 2d division went to Cahawba and recaptured several of our prisoners confined there. April 6th, the wagon train arrived at Selma. Arsenals and government warehouses were found destroyed by fire. April 7th, negroes gathered together to be organized into three regiments, one for each division. Sick and wounded men were brought in ambulances from Plantersville and put in the corps hospital. General Wilson met Forrest on the Cahawba River under a flag of truce. It was determined to take along on the march all the sick and wounded whose situation would permit of it, and to leave only such as were very ill or badly wounded. Engineers were busily engaged in building a pontoon bridge over the Alabama River. The Alabama River is, at this point, about five hundred yards wide. It has a very rapid current and a depth that admits of navigation by steamboats of considerable size; Selma is situated on its north bank. It is, or was, a beautiful city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, containing many fine residences and large government work-shops. April 9th, it had been determined to move toward Montgomery, but the pontoon bridge broke for the second time and prevented the whole command from crossing until late in the night. Camped on the south side of the river. Left in hospital at Selma sixty-eight patients under charge of Surgeon Larkins, 17th Indiana, and Assistant Surgeon J. N. Raley, 10th Missouri Cavalry. Rations for forty days were left with them, as also plenty of medicines and other supplies. April 10th, began our march to Montgomery. Forrest had refused to acknowledge any paroles, and General Wilson accordingly ordered all prisoners to be brought along under guard. The citizens however and some of the militia were paroled. The weather was good, although the roads were muddy from recent rains. Surgeon G. W. Carter, 3d Iowa Cavalry, was ordered to take charge of the hospital train. This train was composed of the ambulances belonging to the corps, together with a number of wagons properly fitted up with beds and blankets. We marched fifteen miles to the village of Benton, and camped there during the night. Benton is a small village of no particular importance. April 11th, began to march at six o'clock A. M. Sky cloudy and threatening rain. Our route, since leaving Selma, has been due east on the road to Montgomery, south of the Alabama River. One mile from Benton we passed through a swamp a mile long. The road was very bad and almost impassable for wagons. After leaving the swamp, however, we found the roads to be smooth and dry, leading over a rolling country. Thirteen miles from Benton, the column passed through the village of Lowndesboro'. This village was one of the most beautiful that we have yet passed through. It is built up of large elegant mansions, and is inhabited by rich planters. It has a population of about one thousand five hundred. Small pox was raging furiously, and in some families had attacked all the members. We here received the news of the fall of Richmond. Went into camp eighteen miles from Montgomery, after a march of eighteen miles. April 12th, started from camp at five A. M. Weather very pleasant and roads good. General McCook with the 1st division led the advance. The city capitulated to General McCook early in the morning, and a provost guard having been stationed in it, the troops marched through and

camped outside. The inhabitants received the troops without manifestations of joy, but at least without any evidences of dislike. Private property was everywhere respected. The rebel troops before our entrance, had burned a quantity of cotton of great value; the citizens expressed a great deal of anger at the occurrence. Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, is a beautiful city, and contains a large number of elegant residences; it is situated on the south side of the Alabama River. This river is navigable to the city by small steamers. April 13th, hospital train came into the city at five o'clock P. M., and was unloaded at Saint Mary's Hospital. The transportation of so many sick and wounded had been found to be a serious encumbrance on the march, and it had therefore been determined to leave them at this city. There were, accordingly, sufficient quantities of commissary stores and medicines left in the hospital, for the wants of the sick and wounded. There was left in Montgomery, one hundred and forty-four men, under charge of Assistant Surgeon D. C. Dome, 17th Indiana Mounted Infantry. April 14th, started for Columbus at eight o'clock A. M. Weather pleasant, roads excellent; marched due east twenty miles, and then encamped. April 15th, started at seven and a half o'clock, A. M. General Upton way ahead. Weather cloudy and threatening rain. Arrived at Tuskegee, forty-two miles from Montgomery, at two o'clock P. M. Tuskegee is a village of three thousand inhabitants and a county seat. It has a jail, court-house, and young ladies' seminary. Left Tuskegee at five o'clock. It began to rain just as we left, and continued to do so for two hours. Encamped at seven o'clock at a farm house forty-eight miles from Montgomery and thirty-six from Columbus. April 16th, commenced our march at seven o'clock. The country passed over is not so fertile as in the immediate vicinity of Selma, and has been worn out by the defective system of agriculture. We passed through Society Hill, and two other small villages, on our route. General Upton again led the advance. Weather was fine and the roads were in good order. We arrived opposite Columbus at three o'clock P. M., and found General Upton preparing to attack the works. The attack began at seven o'clock P. M.; and notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy who was entrenched on the neighboring hills, our forces drove him from his breastworks and captured the bridge leading over the Chattahoochee River to the city. The attack was made exclusively by the 4th division; our loss was but twenty-eight wounded, and five killed. There were captured from the enemy nearly two thousand prisoners, a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and all the government stores, shops, and arsenals in the city. Columbus was a city of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants, and is situated on the east bank of the Chattahoochee River. It was connected with the Alabama side of the river by three bridges, at the time of its occupation by our forces. It was a place of considerable importance as a manufacturing town, having a number of mills and work-shops of different kinds. While the main body of the troops were thus engaged, Colonel La Grange had been detached at Opelika, and ordered to destroy the railroads and depots at West Point. Arriving there April 16th, he attacked and carried the fortifications built to defend the place, though not until after a severe struggle, in which we lost in killed and wounded, thirty-seven, of whom seven were killed. April 17th, the women and children who had been employed in the factories and arsenals, turned out with one accord, to pillage the stores and warehouses of the rebel government. The government buildings were burned with the exception of the hospitals. It was determined to leave our sick and wounded, with a proper amount of stores of all kinds, in the hospitals of the city. Assistant Surgeon Samuel Whitten, 3d Iowa Cavalry, was detailed to take charge of them; in all, thirty-five patients were left at Columbus. April 18th, bridges over the Chattahoochee River were burned, together with such public buildings as had escaped the day before. We commenced to move at nine o'clock on the road to Macon, via Thomaston, marched twenty-one miles and encamped. The weather was pleasant and the roads good. The character of the soil was different from that of Alabama; it consisted of red clay, beneath which was a layer of limestone. Several cannon and a large number of wagons left on the road, showed that the enemy had fled in the greatest confusion. April 19th, the command marched at an early hour, the 2d division in advance. The weather was very windy, and the roads dry and dusty. The forests presented a somewhat different appearance from those by which we rode yesterday, having oak mixed with the pines. Our advance, consisting of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, had captured the bridges over the Flint River, forty-four miles from Columbus. We arrived there at twelve o'clock noon. The Flint River here is very rapid and not easily forded. A further march of ten miles brought us to Thomaston, a village of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. After having crossed Big Potato Creek, we encamped, at six o'clock P. M., at Thomaston. April 20th, corps headquarters began their march at six o'clock A. M. Weather was good; the roads were very dry and dusty. Our course, which from Columbus to Thomaston had been to the northeast, now deviated to the southeast. Thomaston is forty-seven miles from Macon. Our advance was met by a flag of truce, announcing that General Sherman had entered into an armistice with Johnston, and demanding that we should halt where we were. The officer commanding the advance, however had no authority to stop his march, and by the time the letter had reached General Wilson the city of Macon had already been captured. Thus imperfectly are the main incidents of the march of General Wilson's command from Chickasaw, Alabama, to Macon, Georgia, recorded and reported for the information of Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. A., medical director of the army and department of the Cumberland. It had been intended to render the report more complete, and give the points of interest more in detail. The reports from surgeons in charge of subordinate commands are not, however, so explicit as to permit the execution of this intention. One or two points I desire to present to the medical director. First, that the ambulance corps organization operated as successfully in the cavalry as in the infantry corps. Secondly, no patients were left on the roadside in the rear of the advancing forces, and all were provided for in regularly furnished hospitals. Two accidents arose from the magazines of the Spencer Carbine exploding, from being half filled, while on hot march by concussion; in one instance the magazine was in the pouch, in the other in the stock of the carbine. The tin tubes or magazines which contain the fixed ammunition, should therefore be kept filled; four inches of play on a hot day may explode them, as evidenced in these two cases. The greatest energy and assiduity on the part of all the medical officers was observable throughout the campaign." * * *

CCLXXI. *Extract from Report of a Medical Inspection of General Grant's Army, April 23, 1863.* By Medical Inspector E. P. VOLLUM, U. S. Army.

* * * "The amount of medical supplies at Young's Point, Louisiana, the headquarters of the army of Tennessee on March 24th, was sufficient to meet the wants of ten thousand men in the field for three months, consisting of the usual field supply assorted in convenient form for ready distribution. Cooking utensils and hospital clothing had recently been exhausted by fitting up Van Buren general hospital, at Milliken's Bend, where it was intended to accommodate one thousand men. To make up this deficiency, Assistant Surgeon J. W. Brewer, U. S. A., medical purveyor at Young's Point, had already made a requisition on the purveyor at Memphis for these articles, and hospital stores generally, for five thousand men, which arrived soon after. On the 20th of March, Assistant Surgeon Brewer made a requisition on Memphis for assorted supplies for seventy-five thousand men in the field and five thousand in hospital for three months. Some of these supplies had begun to arrive on the 30th of March. Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. A., informed me that when he was medical purveyor at Memphis, in the early part of February, he made a requisition on Medical Storekeeper Creamer, at Saint Louis, for supplies for one hundred and sixty-five thousand men in the field and ten thousand in hospital, to be delivered at Memphis. Most of these supplies had been shipped from Saint Louis March 12th, and a cargo of them was landed at Memphis March 20th from the steamer on which I took passage down the Mississippi. Surgeon Sutherland further informed me that Read & Co., druggists, of Chicago, Illinois, notified him about the 1st of February that they had received orders from Surgeon Satterlee, medical purveyor at New York, to forward to Memphis medical supplies for one hundred and fifty thousand men in the field for three months. From these facts it will be seen that there are, in close proximity to the army of the Tennessee, supplies sufficient for the present, and that there will soon be enough for six months to come. Steamers ply frequently between Young's Point and Memphis, making the round trip in four or five days, so that in case of loss or destruction of medical property, deficiencies can easily be made up; and to insure the transportation of these supplies, a standing order from the headquarters of the army of the Tennessee requires all transports destined for Young's Point, and touching at Memphis, to take on any medical supplies put up for the army.

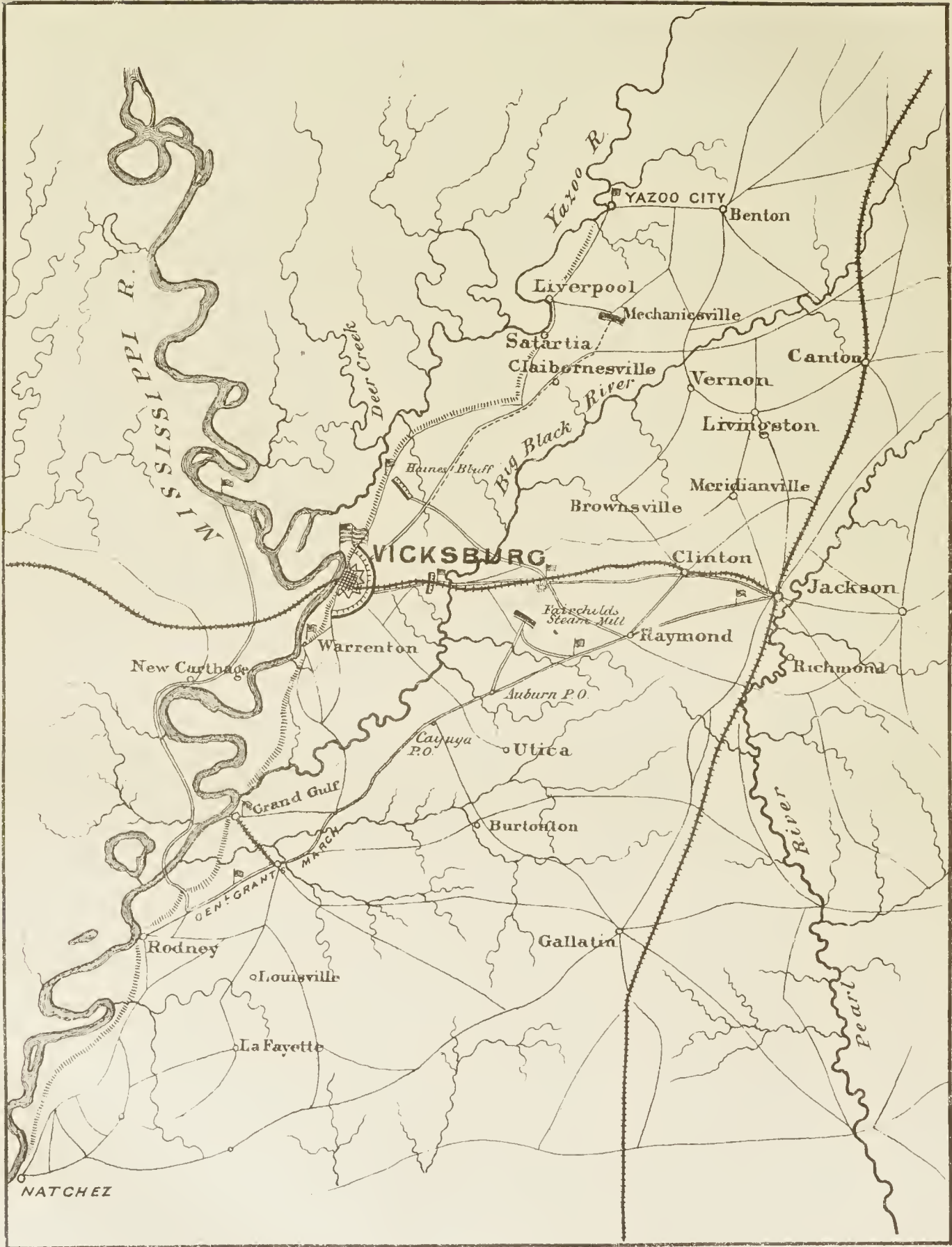
From an examination of the receipts in the medical purveyor's office, Young's Point, it was evident the commands in front of Vicksburg had, in March, a sufficiency of all kinds of medical supplies for present use. The medical stores at Young's Point, Louisiana, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Brewer, are stored on the steamer *Des Arc*, a vessel pressed into the service for this purpose. The stores are arranged conveniently in boxes placed on shelves in the cabins or stored in the state-rooms. As supplies are needed by the commands scattered up and down the river, this steamer plies from point to point distributing them.

At Cairo, Illinois, March 18th, Medical Storekeeper H. Stevens had in store, ready for issue, medical supplies for fifty thousand men for six months. His establishment was business-like and orderly, and his books showed that his requisitions were usually filled on the day they were received, or on the following one. Medical Storekeeper Stevens is authorized by his instructions to keep on hand supplies for fifty thousand men only, and he complains that he has on several occasions had demands from Memphis for quantities beyond his authority to fill. This cannot happen in future, owing to the abundance of stores at Memphis. The purveying establishment at Memphis, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Joseph P. Wright, U. S. A., is by far the most extensive and important place of the kind in the west. The whole of the department of the Tennessee, now comprising some one hundred and ten thousand men in the field, besides post hospitals in the towns along the line of railroad leading to Jackson, Corinth, and La Grange, ten hospitals in operation in Memphis, and those at Helena, Arkansas, is supplied from it. This establishment occupies four five-story buildings, which are nearly filled. The employés consist of two citizens as clerks, eleven enlisted men, and five contrabands, as laborers. Stores are constantly arriving and departing, and the place bears the appearance of our largest business houses. The amount of hospital clothing and bedding on hand seems large enough for any possible demand, and includes a proper proportion of gowns, caps, slippers, and socks. Just previous to my arrival at Memphis, April 5th, there had been sent to the field hospitals, and Young's Point, Louisiana, three thousand five hundred bedsacks, three thousand blankets, two hundred blanket cases, three hundred and seventy-four counterpanes, two thousand hair pillows, four thousand shirts, and four thousand drawers. The extent of the operations and the importance of the purveying establishment at Memphis make it a proper place for a medical storekeeper. The one at Cairo could, with advantage to the service, be removed there, and his place should be supplied by a purveyor. Assistant Surgeon Wright, medical purveyor at Memphis, would prefer a post where his professional acquirements could be brought to bear, such as the charge of general hospital, Jackson, Tennessee, which he recently left. The important question arises in this place as to what point is most suitable for a purveying depot for the army of the Tennessee. Unquestionably while that army occupies its present position, Memphis is the place; but that point being on debatable ground, and the stores being in constant danger of capture or destruction, a reserve supply should be beyond danger, and no place seems so convenient to the lines of travel as Cairo; and until the situation of our armies in the west changes, I would recommend that supplies for one hundred thousand men be kept there. Preparations are in progress for the destruction of Memphis by our forces in case of an attack by the enemy, and it is proper that precautions be taken for the safety of the medical property stored there. The only plan at all feasible is to keep it afloat as in a wharf boat. I may mention that General Grant is not at all easy about the hospitals and medical property at Memphis. In case of an attack by the rebels they would embarrass him seriously. I was unable to learn that there had, at any time, been a deficiency of medical supplies in the army of the Tennessee so as to occasion suffering. During General Sherman's expedition up the Yazoo River, and after his attack on Vicksburg in the latter part of February, the regular supplies of bedding gave out, but that on the steamers conveying the troops was quickly turned to use instead. In concluding this subject, I will quote General Sherman, who stated, March 15th, 'that the field hospitals of the army of the Tennessee are now admirably supplied with everything that a generous and bountiful government could or should bestow; and no one deplures more than I do the spirit of falsehood and calumny that harrows the minds of our people at home, and has led to such anxiety of the medical authorities concerning the condition of our troops.' Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, U. S. V., while medical director of the army of the Tennessee, March 16th, stated that the amount of medical supplies now on hand and being received by the medical purveyor 'are sufficient for all exigencies that may arise, and there can be no cause for complaint, and any person making such complaints may well be suspected of a design to disaffect the

MAP
OF
VICKSBURG & VICINITY

Plate XIV op p.331

Appendix to Part I Med. & Surg. History of the Rebel Army



Reduced from Map of the U.S. Coast Survey.

W. H. RAY

people and demoralize the army;' and 'the sweeping charges that have been made against the medical department of the army are unjust and malicious, and have originated among designing persons, if not with southern sympathizers.'

Taking into account the field, convalescent, and floating hospitals, hospital steamers, and general hospitals at Memphis, Cairo, Mound City, Paducah, Evansville, Saint Louis, and at other points further north, there can be no doubt that there is ample accommodation for the sick of the army of the Tennessee. Instead of a deficiency, I should rather say that many thousands of beds now ready, or being prepared, would never be occupied, unless that army suffers beyond precedent. I spent a couple of days among the hospitals in and around Saint Louis, and as medical inspector on duty at that point furnished monthly reports concerning them, I therefore consider any remarks from me about them at this time superfluous, further than to express my admiration of their appointments, discipline, tidiness, and general good condition, in which particulars they compare favorably with any I have yet seen; and I am not sure but for the kind of buildings converted to use, stores, hotels, etc., they are the most complete hospitals I have seen. The hospitals in Memphis are in an incomplete condition." * * *

COLXXII. *Report of the Medical Director of the Army of the Tennessee from May 1 to July 4, 1863.* By Surgeon MADISON MILLS, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

* * * "I have the honor to forward the following report, with statements of the number wounded in the several engagements in which the different corps of the army of which I am medical director have participated during the month of May. In obedience to instructions from the general commanding, I remained at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, until the army had moved, for the purpose of providing for the accommodation of the sick and convalescent left behind. A convalescent camp was established for each corps, under the charge of a medical as well as of a line officer, and the men were sent forward as soon as they were able to march. The sick were transferred to hospitals provided for their reception, which were ample for the emergency. On May 5th I moved from Milliken's Bend, and May 9th joined the headquarters of General Grant at Rocky Springs, Mississippi. Shortly after assuming the duties of medical director, in the month of March, I had ordered all medical officers to make quarterly requisitions for supplies, commencing on April 1st. The system of making special requisitions having prevailed to a great extent in this army, I was determined to have the abuse corrected as far as it was in my power to do so, and no special requisitions were allowed to be made unless for extra issues, and accompanied with a proper certificate, explaining the necessity for the articles called for. My instructions on this important subject were obeyed fully in the Seventeenth Army Corps, only partially in the Thirteenth, and almost wholly disregarded in the Fifteenth. My correspondence with the medical director of the latter corps in relation to this matter has already been forwarded to your office. Owing to the neglect of these corps directors—the Thirteenth and Fifteenth—to enforce a proper obedience of this important order, and with the determination that the army should not suffer by their mismanagement, I had abundant supplies forwarded by the medical purveyor from Milliken's Bend at different times, and placed two assistant surgeons temporarily on duty as acting purveyors, who brought the stores within reach of the army. The army moved rapidly, and with scanty transportation for a time. Some medical officers failed to carry their supplies, having been ordered by their commanding officers to leave them and give ammunition the preference; but I know that the commanding general intended that nothing pertaining to the medical department should be left. This interference on the part of generals commanding divisions might have resulted in serious trouble to my department, if I had not taken the precaution to hurry up the supplies before mentioned. The battle of Port Gibson occurred before I joined the army in the field. In this, all the divisions of the Thirteenth Corps, and one division of the Seventeenth, were engaged. We were successful, and retained possession of the field, and had, altogether on our side, five hundred and sixty-one men wounded. The medical directors of the two corps organized temporary hospitals on the field, and subsequently a large mansion was secured for hospital purposes. It was not retained for any length of time as we did not intend to occupy the country in the vicinity, and the general commanding ordered it to be broken up and the eases transferred to Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi River. A very excellent location was found here for that purpose. Our first engagement, after the entire army had crossed the Mississippi River, occurred near Raymond, Mississippi, on May 12th, in which one division of the Seventeenth Corps (McPherson's) engaged the enemy for several hours, and defeated him. They were driven off the field, leaving their dead and wounded. Our wounded, numbering two hundred and nineteen, were promptly attended to in field hospitals, and the next day removed to hospitals in Raymond, only a few miles distant. Medical officers and supplies were left with them. The wounds received by our men in this engagement were generally severe. The rebels occupied two buildings in the town with their wounded. On May 14th the city of Jackson, Mississippi, was attacked at two points by our forces, the Fifteenth (Sherman's) and Seventeenth Corps, and after three hours' fighting the place was captured. The heaviest fighting was by the Seventeenth Corps, in which we had one hundred and sixty-six men wounded. The Fifteenth Corps engaged on the right and lost but few, and had only twelve men wounded. McPherson's Corps captured the place. Ample hospital accommodations were found in the city, and appropriated. The rebels had hospitals established which contained the wounded unable to escape. Medical and other supplies were readily obtained from the drug stores, and our men were made as comfortable as possible. Surgeon Hewitt, U. S. V., and three assistants were left to take charge of them. On May 15th our army moved towards Vicksburg, McPherson's Corps leaving Jackson first, and joined, the next day, with the Thirteenth Corps, (McClelland's.) General Sherman's corps remained to destroy Confederate property, and moved on the 16th. The battle of Champion Hills took place on May 16th, in which the Thirteenth and Seventeenth corps engaged the enemy under General Pemberton. This bloody battle was hotly contested for nine hours, and finally resulted in a complete victory for our arms. We had one thousand five hundred and sixty-three wounded, who were attended to in three division hospitals organized in such dwellings as could be conveniently appropriated for the purpose. Our men, with a few exceptions, were removed from the field the following morning before daylight, and attended to by an efficient corps of medical officers in the hospitals. Operations, as a general rule, were well and speedily performed, and the wants of our wounded were provided for as far as circumstances would permit. Our troops were now getting short of hard-bread, and it was difficult to obtain a sufficiency for the hospitals.

Beef was plenty and nutritious soups were readily made, together with corn bread, so that our men subsisted fairly enough until a full supply of rations were sent to them. Hospitals for the enemy's wounded were also established and attended to by our medical officers as well as by their own. We also found rebel hospitals on the field which had been established previous to the battle. They were destitute of provisions as well as medical supplies. I remained on the battle-field three days, and on May 19th had all cases that could be moved transferred to the front, leaving a sufficient number of medical officers to look after those remaining. On May 20th five wagon loads of supplies, consisting of medicines, stores, and blankets reached them, and at my suggestion thirty thousand rations for our wounded there, as well as at Jackson and Raymond, were sent to the rear by a flag of truce, and reached their destination about May 25th. The battle next in order occurred at Black River Bridge. In this, two divisions of the Thirteenth Corps participated and had one hundred and sixty-nine men wounded. Dwellings near the field of engagement were used as division hospitals, and the wounded were satisfactorily cared for. On May 18th the army reached the rear of Vicksburg, and from that date up to the 23d we had frequent and severe engagements with the enemy. I have had the list of wounded during these days consolidated in one tabular statement, as on the 24th there was a cessation of hostilities. All those wounded subsequently are reported in a statement at the end of each week, and the tabulated statements forwarded with this report are complete up to May 30th. The whole number wounded was two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven. Each of the ten divisions of the army had its own hospital established and conducted in obedience to instructions issued from my office on April 8th. Most of these were located at farm houses, and were extended by erecting tents or sheds around them. They were well conducted, and under the charge of efficient medical officers. Abundant supplies were at hand and our communication being opened with the Yazoo River and Young's Point, transports loaded with medical and subsistence stores were only six miles distant from the centre of our line. The medical purveyor is abundantly supplied with every necessary article, including dressings, stimulants, hospital stores, and bedding. Cots and mattresses have been furnished to every hospital on requisition. There is now also an abundant supply of ice. In addition to these division hospitals, I had a field hospital established for each corps for the treatment of such cases as were too severely wounded to be removed to the general hospitals up the Mississippi. Three hospital transports, the R. C. Wood, D. A. January, and City of Memphis, have been used in transferring such wounded as were proper cases to be sent to Memphis, where there are nearly five thousand beds, two thousand of which are yet vacant. All slightly wounded cases were directed to be kept in camp under charge of their own regimental surgeons. It is the desire of the commanding general that the sick and wounded of this army should not be removed from his department. The division hospitals in the rear of this place are generally well selected, being situated on high ridges, healthful in all respects, and beyond the reach of the enemy's fire. I am satisfied that our wounded improve more rapidly here than elsewhere. Some deaths have occurred by removing the wounded at too early a period, and I have instructed all division surgeons not to transfer cases that will suffer by being transported. All proper cases have been sent to the general hospitals at Memphis and none remain except the seriously wounded. I have had a number of invalids removed to the hospitals at Saint Louis; these were cases that had been lingering for several months in the hospitals at Milliken's Bend, who probably would not have recovered while remaining in this climate. * * I would state, in conclusion, that a large proportion of our wounded, left from necessity at Raymond, Champion Hills, and Black River, have been brought forward, and to-day fifty ambulances and a supply train have been sent by flag of truce to these places, and I expect that nearly all of those remaining will reach this camp to-morrow evening. I inclose tabular statements of wounded in the battles and skirmishes during the campaign from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to the rear of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and during the siege of Vicksburg to May 30th. Many of the surgeons plead, in excuse for not sending in these statements at an earlier day, that they were in campaign, marching rapidly, with inadequate means of transporting their baggage, and that the necessary materials for making these reports could not be taken with them. They claim that since their arrival here a constant siege has been kept up and that they have been too busy to admit of their doing it. Some of the records have been very carelessly kept and may not be exactly correct. It is a most difficult task to get correct papers from many of the surgeons of this army." * * *

Consolidated Statement of the Number of Wounded in the Engagements of the Army of the Tennessee during the Month of May, 1863.

Port Gibson,	Mississippi.....	Thirteenth Army Corps.....	513
“	“	Seventeenth “	48
Fourteen-Mile Creek,	“	Fifteenth “	9
Raymond	“	Seventeenth “	219
Jackson	“	Fifteenth “	12
“	“	Seventeenth “	166
Champion Hills	“	Thirteenth “	956
“	“	Seventeenth “	607
Black River Bridge	“	Thirteenth “	169
Siege of Vicksburg from May 18th to May 30th....		Thirteenth “	863
“	“	Fifteenth “	1,086
“	“	Seventeenth “	778
Total.....			<u>5,426</u>
Total by corps:			
	Thirteenth Army Corps.....		2,501
	Fifteenth “		1,107
	Seventeenth “		1,818

Consolidated Statement of the Number of Wounded in the Engagements of the Army of the Tennessee from May 1 to June 27, 1863.

Battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi,	May 1st	561
“ Fourteen-Mile Creek, Mis’ippi,	May 12th	9
“ Raymond, Mississippi,	May 12th	219
“ Jackson, Mississippi,	May 14th	178
“ Champion Hills, Mississippi,	May 16th	1,563
“ Black River Bridge, Mis’ippi,	May 17th	169
Siege of Vicksburg, for the week ending	May 23d	2,544
“ “ “ “	May 30th	183
“ “ “ “	June 6th	89
“ “ “ “	June 13th	85
“ “ “ “	June 20th	116
“ “ “ “	June 27th	271
Total.....		<u>5,987</u>

CCLXXIII. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services in the Medical Staff.* By Assistant Surgeon C. S. DEGRAW, U. S. Army.

* * * “In March, 1863, I received orders to report to the general commanding the Department of the Tennessee. General Grant’s headquarters were then at Milliken’s Bend, Louisiana. I reached there on April 9th, and was ordered to report to Surgeon Charles McMillan, U. S. V., medical director of the Fifteenth Corps, for assignment to duty with the 1st battalion, 13th U. S. Infantry, then in camp at Young’s Point, Louisiana, opposite Vicksburg. General Grant was at this time preparing to make an attack on Vicksburg, and for the purpose of diverting the enemy’s attention from important movements then being made about the end of the month of April, instructed General Sherman with his corps, to make a demonstration against Haines’s Bluff. The battalion took part in this demonstration. Although the troops did not come to any actual engagement with the enemy, they were for a time under fire from the Haines’s Bluff batteries, and conducted themselves admirably. Immediately upon our return from this expedition to Young’s Point, orders were issued transferring us to Milliken’s Bend. Here, in the course of a day or two, we received orders to join the army then in the field, marching upon Vicksburg in the rear. Grand Gulf was in the possession of our troops. The battle of Port Gibson had been fought and won; our armies had proved victorious at Raymond and Jackson; at Champion Hills a determined stand was made. We did not reach there till near the close of the battle, and were then ordered in as skirmishers; but the enemy was already on the retreat. The 2d division of the Fifteenth Corps did not participate in the early part of the engagement, but captured a number of prisoners. The next day the enemy was closely followed up. Our crossing the Black River at Bridgeport, was delayed by a small force left there by the enemy. We succeeded after a time in dislodging the enemy, and crossed the same evening, May 17th, by means of a pontoon bridge. Early on the morning of the 18th we were on the march, reaching Walnut Hills, in the rear of Vicksburg, that afternoon. The battalion was ordered forward as skirmishers, the enemy’s skirmishers falling back. By that evening we were established upon the hills. On the 19th an assault was ordered to be made at two o’clock P. M. on the enemy’s works. The nature of the ground rendered this task most difficult, being a succession of ravines choked up with brush and trees felled to obstruct our progress; and all directly under the fire of the enemy’s musketry and artillery. The condition and morale of the 1st brigade, 2d division, was excellent. Those unable to bear heavy marching had been left at the camp, so that, with few exceptions, the men were in good fighting condition. The regiments forming our brigade did not average three hundred men each. The 1st battalion went into action on the 19th about two hundred strong; next morning, eighty-three were reported killed, wounded or missing; a few of the missing made their appearance during the day. Of the twelve officers seven received marks of bullets. This will show the earnestness with which the men fought for the possession of Vicksburg. Most of the regiments in the 1st brigade were well supplied with medical and hospital stores, also with ambulances; some for want of transportation did not carry hospital tents, but every thing of this kind was readily supplied, communication being open with the Yazoo River. In the assault of the 19th the wounded received immediate temporary attention, and were then conveyed by means of ambulances to the division hospital, distant about a mile. Here the attention rendered was constant. At the hospital, water was readily obtained from cisterns, there being no wells and very few springs; food and soup were supplied plentifully. The men were exposed from two o’clock P. M. till dark to a most deadly fire of both musketry and artillery, mostly at very short range. The principal fire-arm used, was the smooth-bore musket with buck shot and ball; though of this I cannot speak with certainty, as I witnessed as many wounds from the conoidal ball as the other. As early as convenient many of the wounded were transferred by boat to hospitals north. The principal operations were amputation and resection. I saw no primary amputations on the field. Chloroform was the anæsthetic employed. I did not observe any deaths from its use. Our own casualties were over sixty, being proportionally greater than those of the other regiments engaged. The assault of the 19th having failed, another was ordered on the 22d. The battalion being detached at that time I did not witness the action. This assault also failed. In both assaults our loss was very heavy, but the confidence of the men remained unshaken. After the failure of the second assault a siege was determined upon, which terminated in the capitulation of Vicksburg, July 4th. That same evening we received orders to prepare to march next day to join General Sherman, who was in command of the forces at Black River, watching Johnston. Accordingly on the morning of the 5th we marched, and reached Black River on the 6th; Johnston falling back toward Jackson. We followed him up closely and arrived in front of Jackson on the 10th. We found the place fortified and Johnston determined to make a stand. We

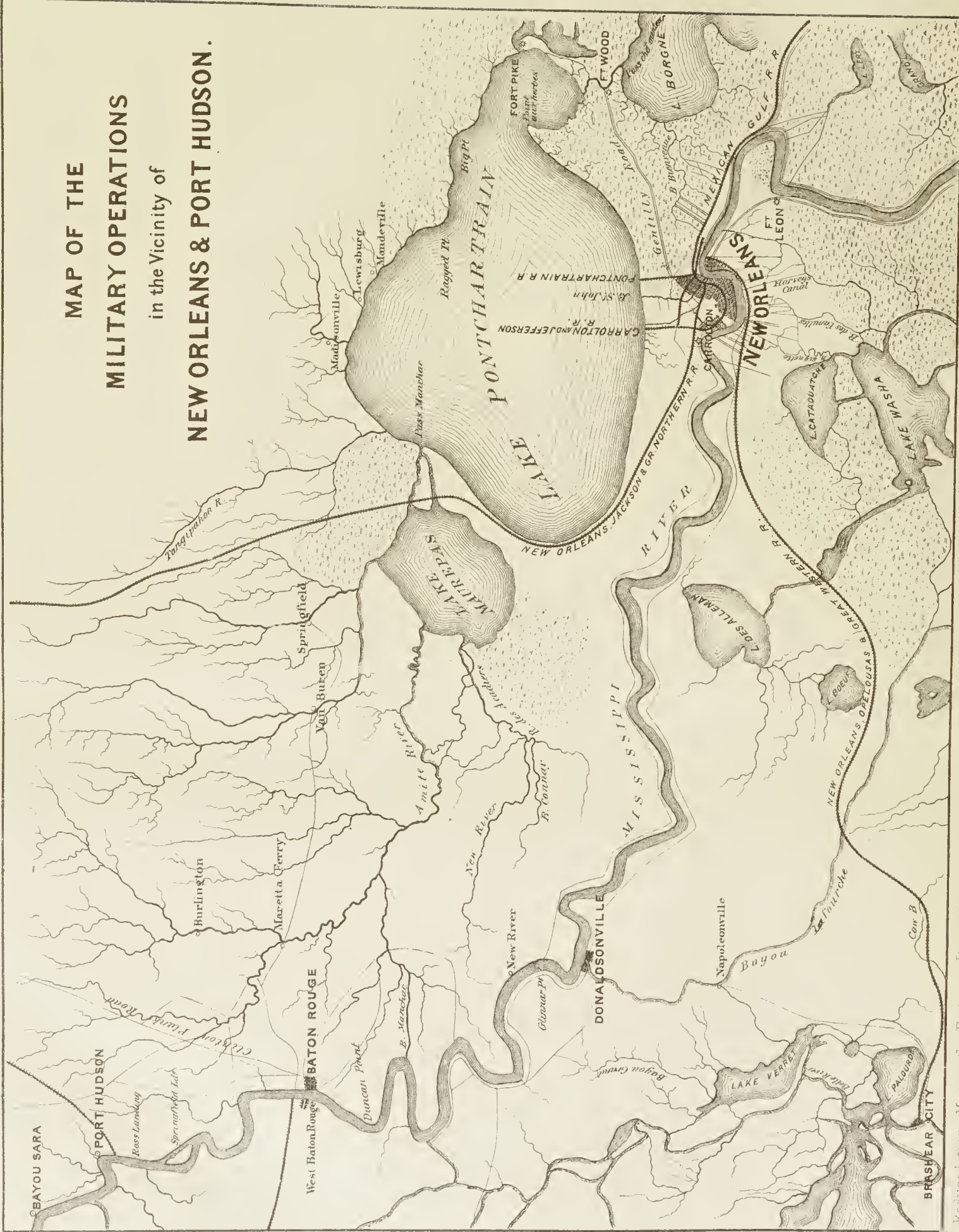
proceeded to invest the place, and on the 17th the enemy evacuated. The casualties of our brigade were very few, not averaging over two to a regiment. The division hospital had been established about a mile and a half from our rifle pits, and every preparation made for a large number of wounded; fortunately they were not needed. On the 23d we took up our line of march back toward Black River for the purpose of going into camp for rest and reconstruction. Reached camp between Vicksburg and Black River on the 25th." * * *

CCLXXIV. *Extracts from the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of Kimball's Provisional Division, for June, 1863.* By Surgeon J. C. WHITEHILL, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "I have the honor to report that I have been on duty with this division in the field during the past month. I left Jackson, Tennessee, on the first of the month, under special orders from Major General Oglesby. On our way down the Mississippi River, the transport steamer Chancellor having on board the 106th Illinois Infantry, was fired into by guerillas. One man received a conical ball about four inches from the spine, and below the point of the scapula of the right side, which passed out through the clavicle of the same side, fracturing it near the middle without wounding the subclavian artery. He died in about ten minutes. Another received a ball in the same region, which passed up under the scapula and lodged near the humeral articulation; it could not be removed. Three others were wounded slightly. While dressing one of the wounded men, I received three holes through my coat, but escaped injury. Our division disembarked at Sartartia, about forty miles from the mouth of the Yazoo River. A portion of it led by the general himself, immediately pushed forward to Mechanicsburg, about four miles distant, where it engaged and defeated a rebel force and destroyed the place. We lost one killed, and had seventeen wounded. The rebel loss was greater than ours, but was not definitely ascertained; some of their wounded fell into our hands and were cared for. We subsequently, under orders from Major General Grant, fell back to Haines's Bluff and thence to this point. The march from Sartartia was a very severe one; the weather was very warm and the men suffered severely. There were many cases of sunstroke, but no deaths from that cause. A captain was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands while removing it from a wagon, and one man was wounded. In consequence of our transfer to a warmer climate at this season of the year, and the unavoidable encampment of unacclimated troops in a very miasmatic locality, the increase of sickness was such as to render necessary the organization of a large division hospital, which was placed under the immediate charge of Surgeon York, of the 54th Illinois Infantry. * * * To obviate, as far as possible, the large and rapid increase of disease among us, every possible effort has been made to improve the sanitary condition of the troops; the most stringent sanitary orders have been promulgated and rigidly enforced. I have made frequent visits to the respective camps and given personally, such instructions and directions as were deemed necessary; and as an important sanitary measure from which much good has resulted, I have detailed an officer to the especial duty of inspecting the camps and reporting to these headquarters weekly, as to the police of the respective camps, the preparation and cooking of their food, and all other matters pertaining to the health of the command. Since the adoption of this course a marked improvement is perceptible, and I have no doubt a large amount of sickness is prevented by the more faithful enforcement of hygienic measure. I have approved but six discharge papers, five tenders of resignation based on surgeon's certificates, and four leaves of absence during the month. There have been three thousand and fifty-two cases prescribed for during the month, being one in 2.48. There have been twenty deaths, three officers and seventeen enlisted men; being a mortality of one in 152.6 of the cases treated, and one in 379.95 of the command. The present ratio of sickness is one in 9.38 of the command. This is a large ratio and is attributable to the very large number of intermittents consequent, in addition to the causes already stated, to the exposure of new and unacclimated troops to heavy picket duty, severe marching, and unusually heavy fatigue duty in constructing fortifications. Another prolific source of disease has been the inferior quality of the water, and the extremely filthy condition in which some of our camp grounds had been left by former occupants. These combined causes added largely and rapidly to our sick list, both of bowel affections and miasmatic diseases. The former were rapidly amenable to the usual remedies, but the combined testimony of medical officers is that periodic diseases here require larger doses of quinine than further north. During the latter part of the month a number of cases of intermittents assumed a pernicious or malignant form of unusual severity. No extraordinary or alarming symptoms usually mark the inception or progress of this disease, until the fatal collapse sets in, when the attention of the attendant being arrested by the slightly heaving respiration of his patient, he finds him with feeble pulse, cool skin and inclined to stupor. If unarrested these symptoms rapidly increase in intensity. An icy coldness prevades the entire surface, which is covered with a clammy perspiration; the heart's action grows more feeble until at length it ceases entirely, and the patient, unconscious of suffering, sinks into the arms of death without a struggle. This disease has proved highly intractable, every variety of treatment being alike unavailing when the stage of collapse has fairly set in. The first premonition of collapse should be the signal for the administration of an active mustard emetic, to be followed by very large doses of quinia, combined with small portions of capsicum, morphia and strychnia, with alcoholic stimulants, and the energetic use of hot frictions, sinapisms and other revulsives. As in other miasmatic localities all classes of disease assume more or less of the periodic type, and require medication accordingly, with antiperiodic remedies, prominent among which here as elsewhere, stands the sulphate of quinia. Our camps thus far in this region of the country have been bordering upon, or in the vicinity of the lowlands of the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers; and so long as we remain in such localities, we must expect miasmatic diseases to abound." * * *

CCLXXV. *Extract from a Report on the Actions before Jackson, Mississippi, from July 6 to 20, 1863.* By Surgeon CHARLES McMILLAN, U. S. V., Medical Director of the Fifteenth Corps.

* * * "I believe the results of operations are very favorable, although all the very severely wounded were brought the whole distance from Jackson to Big Black River on litters carried ahead of the moving column, and starting before daylight each morning, so as to make the distance allotted to each day, before the sun became oppressive and the dust began to rise. A medical officer from each division accompanied the train, with an ambulance containing supplies of nourishment and stimulants.



Reduced from Map of the Engineer Bureau

and a water cart with a supply of fresh water, renewed whenever practicable, on the march. They arrived at our present camp, near the Big Black River, in good condition, cheerful and hopeful. They have been retained in their camps for treatment, until able to be sent home on furlough, transferred to the Invalid Corps, or discharged from service. Amputations have been followed in most cases by very gratifying results. One case of amputation of the thigh within a half inch of the trochanter, recovered in a surprisingly short time, and with hardly an unfavorable symptom throughout." * * *

CCLXXVI. *Extract from a Report on the Battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.* By Surgeon EZRA READ, 21st Indiana Volunteers.

* * * "At the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, the 21st Indiana Volunteers went into action with five hundred and eighty-five men. As the regiment occupied the centre, it was exposed to a constant fire during the action, and for a short time received a heavy cross fire from the enemy's right flank. No regiment suffered so much in killed and wounded. Twenty-four men were killed on the field and ninety-seven wounded. Every field officer was killed or wounded. The projectiles from the enemy's small arms were oblong and inflicted injuries of the most serious character. In anticipation of a renewed attack, the wounded were removed to the general hospitals at New Orleans, before any opportunity was offered to inspect individual cases. Four of the wounded died before transportation, two on transport, and several since in general hospital." * * *

CCLXXVII. *Extracts from the Reports of the Chief Medical Officer of the 2d Division, Nineteenth Corps.* By Surgeon EUGENE F. SANGER, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "General T. W. Sherman and staff left New Orleans for the vicinity of Port Hudson, May 21, 1863. Port Hudson was completely invested May 24th, and the assault was made on the 27th. The action commenced at six hundred yards with a murderous fire of minié balls, grape, and canister, and approached within one hundred yards. Total killed, sixty-one; total wounded, four hundred and twenty-five. Number of amputations, thirty: leg, two; thigh, three; arm, nine; fore-arm, one; fingers, fourteen, and toes, one. In many instances spiculæ of bone were removed, and an effort to save limbs was attempted where comminution was not too great; but all our wounded being sent to Baton Rouge the result cannot be determined at present. I am satisfied that too many limbs are amputated, and if greater efforts were put forth in constructing good roads and easy transportation from the division hospitals to landing places, and comfortable and well-ventilated general hospitals, the ratio of deaths would be smaller and the percentage of amputations much less. The distance from the battle-field to division hospital was two and a half miles, over rough roads with poor ambulances. Distance from division hospital to Springfield Landing, eight miles, and thence to Baton Rouge by boat, eighteen miles. * * * June 30th, the division still lay before Port Hudson. General Sherman was wounded through the right leg, comminuting the tibia below the tuberosity, and producing transverse fracture of the fibula, caused by small grape shot. Resected the tibia, leaving the lower spur, which was not cracked from the distal end of the fractured tibia, attached to overlap and meet the proximal end of the fracture. The leg was amputated, however, at New Orleans. Total number of killed and wounded during the month of June: killed, twenty-one; wounded, two hundred and eighty-three; total, three hundred and four. Killed and wounded during the assault of the 13th and 14th of June: killed, eighteen; wounded, two hundred and three; total, two hundred and twenty-one. Number of troops engaged on the 14th, about three thousand; distance from four to five hundred yards. Nature of missiles, conical balls, grape, and canister. Number of amputations, forty; of resections, five. Amputations: thigh, four; leg, one; arm, two; fore-arm, one; shoulder, one; fingers and metacarpal bones, thirty; toes, one. Resections: shaft of humerus, one; humerus at distal end, three; ulna and radius, one. Resections are all doing well. No indications of erysipelas supervened in the case of those operations which were retained in my division hospital. Some cases of compound comminuted fracture of the thigh were saved, and did well as long as we could retain them in division hospital. I saw two of them at Baton Rouge some three weeks afterward, and they were doing well. I observed at Baton Rouge several cases of erysipelas among the wounded.

The following is the result of a hasty examination of the wounded at Baton Rouge on the 21st of June, from the battles of the 27th of May and 14th of June. Amputations: thigh, primary, twenty-six cases, seven deaths; secondary, four cases, three deaths. Leg, primary, one case; secondary, five cases, two deaths. Arm, primary, twenty-three cases, one death; secondary, three cases. Fore-arm, primary, four cases. Shoulder, three cases, one death. Resections: shoulder, two cases, doing poorly; elbow, two cases, one death, (amputated;) knee, one case, one death; tibia, one case. Compound fractures: thigh, four cases, two doing fair; leg, four cases, one doing fair; arm, one case; radius, one case. Ligation of arteries: femoral, four cases, three deaths; carotid, two cases, one death; brachial, one case; erysipelas, ten cases." * * *

CCLXXVIII. *Extracts from the Report of the Medical Director of the Nineteenth Corps, for April, 1864.* By Surgeon EUGENE F. SANGER, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "Shortly after leaving Natchitoches we entered the yellow pine woods of upper Louisiana, and skirmishing became almost constant. April 7th, three miles beyond Pleasant Hill our cavalry became engaged with the enemy, in a little opening in the pine woods bordering on a small bayou. The country was hilly, thickly covered with pine trees, and the clearings small and infrequent. The consequence was that the firing was at short range, and the wounds were very severe and fatal. The cavalry loss was ten killed, and forty-seven wounded. This engagement is known as Wilson's Farm. I took the wounded back to Pleasant Hill, furnished them with rations, medical supplies, and a medical officer; and the entire force advanced early in the morning, leaving the wounded. April 8th, the battle of Sabine Cross Roads was fought at about five o'clock P. M., seventeen miles from Pleasant Hill, and about two and a half miles from Mansfield. This battle was also fought in a little opening in the

woods, at short range with minié balls. I had just organized a division field hospital when the rout of the cavalry division and Thirteenth Corps became complete, and I was obliged to abandon the hospital. A portion of the wounded were rescued. Twenty ambulances were captured, and eight medical officers of the Thirteenth Corps either captured or left with the wounded. There were two hundred and ten wounded left in the hands of the enemy. The 1st division, Nineteenth Corps, checked the pursuit of the enemy, and repelled his charges with terrible slaughter. Night closed the scene, both armies resting on their arms within speaking distance. I immediately organized a division field hospital for the Nineteenth Corps, and every exertion was made by the medical officers to collect our wounded in the thick woods and darkness, with a limited number of ambulances—most of the ambulances being blocked up in the rear, by the stampeded mass of wagons, artillery, infantry and cavalry. Our forces retired at twelve o'clock. One surgeon was captured asleep, and one was left with thirty-eight wounded of the Nineteenth Corps, for whom we did not have transportation on our retreat to Pleasant Hill, about fifteen miles. Loss: cavalry, thirty-five killed; one hundred and seventy-four wounded. Thirteenth Corps, forty-three killed; two hundred and seventy-seven wounded. Nineteenth Corps, unknown. Arrived at Pleasant Hill at six o'clock A. M. Immediate orders were issued to send all transportation to Grand Ecore, forty miles in the rear. All my wounded were sent, leaving the Nineteenth Corps with only three ambulances. The battle of Pleasant Hill was fought on the 9th of April at five o'clock P. M., one division of the Nineteenth Corps, and two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps being engaged. The battle ground was a large open field of three or four hundred acres, on an elevated piece of ground forming a beautiful plateau, completely surrounded with woods. A few houses and shops on the hill; no water excepting a few wells. The soil in this entire region is poor, being clay largely mixed with sand. We repulsed the enemy at dark, and night only stopped our pursuit. I organized a large hospital in three or four of the largest dwellings on the hill, for the Nineteenth Corps. All the buildings were badly exposed to fire during a portion of the engagement, when two brigades broke and the enemy came upon our centre, in direct range of the hospital. One shell went through the main building, and numerous balls struck the house. Immediately after the battle was over, I obtained permission to send for my medical stores; but by a change of plans and orders, I discovered at six o'clock A. M. of the 10th, after a hard night's labor with the wounded, that the infantry had retreated during the night, and a small squadron of cavalry was guarding the rear immediately in front of my hospitals. I had no other alternative than to put a medical officer in charge, leave him a very meagre supply of medicines and follow the infantry, then five miles distant. The Sixteenth Corps left two medical officers. Both of our hospitals were very poorly supplied with food, and the ordinary comforts for the wounded. We lost in all in the two days' fight thirteen medical officers, nine captured and four left to attend to the wounded. Abandoned at Pleasant Hill two hundred and ninety-six wounded. Total number of wounded left at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, four hundred and ninety-nine. Total number of killed and wounded on the second day, 9th of April: 1st division, Nineteenth Corps, seventy-one killed; four hundred and eleven wounded. Total killed and wounded in the two corps and cavalry divisions on the 7th, 8th and 9th: killed, one hundred and sixty-one; wounded, nine hundred and ten. Arrived at Grand Ecore about noon April 11th, and on the 12th I obtained permission to take two loads of medical and hospital stores to our wounded at Pleasant Hill, under a flag of truce. I found them very kindly treated, but suffering for medicines, bedding and hospital stores; all of which I was able to supply. I found Surgeon Yandell, medical director of the trans-Mississippi Department, disposed to do every thing in his power, he also promised that all the medical officers should be allowed to return within our lines as soon as I conscientiously thought they could be spared. General Taylor in his communication to General Banks, expressed a willingness to parole all our wounded as soon as they could travel. On the 14th of April, I sent four loads of supplies and clothing to our wounded. They allowed one of our captured medical officers to come to our lines, but would not allow another medical officer to enter their lines. Since that time I have not heard from our wounded, as we commenced our retreat from Grand Ecore April 21st. I found that a medical officer in the Confederate army had possessed himself of a case of instruments left with one of the medical officers who remained after the first day's fight, by my orders. I reported the fact to Surgeon Yandell, and he promised it should be returned. I fortunately took an operating case with me when I visited Pleasant Hill, and received a written guarantee from the medical director that it should not be taken. On the 23d of April, the enemy attacked us both in rear and front at Cane River Crossing. The enemy held the ford, commanding it with cannon mounted on bluffs and hills densely covered with forests. Two divisions forded two miles above, and by a heroic charge through the woods and over a precipitous hill, carried the position. Our loss was: 1st division, Nineteenth Corps, killed, sixteen; wounded, one hundred and twelve. 2d division, Nineteenth Corps, killed, unknown; wounded, twenty-four. All the wounded had to be picked up during the night under great difficulties, and either brought across the river in ambulances by fording, or on pontoon boats lent us for the purpose. By six o'clock A. M. I had them all dressed, most of the badly wounded operated upon; and at eight o'clock A. M. I had all in ambulances and started for Alexandria, forty miles distant. Arrived at Alexandria April 25th, about noon, and by dark had all provided with hospital accommodations. The wounded were sent to Baton Rouge and New Orleans as fast as boats could be obtained. The casualties may be summed up as follows:

April 7th, Cavalry.....	killed, 10	wounded, 47
April 8th and 9th, Cavalry.....	“ 35	“ 174
April 23d, Cavalry.....	“ 2	“ 21
April 8th, 3d division, Thirteenth Corps.....	“ 24	“ 110
April 8th, 4th division, Thirteenth Corps.....	“ 19	“ 167
April 8th and 9th, 1st division, Nineteenth Corps.....	“ 71	“ 411
April 23d, 1st division, Nineteenth Corps.....	“ 16	“ 112
April 23d, 2d division, Nineteenth Corps.....	“ unknown	“ 24
	“ 177	“ 1,066
Probable loss of Sixteenth Corps.....	“ 79	“ 550
	“ 256	“ 1,616

I send you this hasty synopsis, having been most of the time chief medical officer in the field, and all the time medical director of the Nineteenth and Thirteenth Corps, and cavalry division. The campaign has been a laborious one, our troops having marched more than four hundred miles in forty days, and fought three hard battles. The troops have stood it remarkably well, and although reduced in flesh, are in good spirits and ready to meet the enemy. Before we left Franklin, March 16th, I had a medical purveyor appointed, and obtained six wagons for the medical supplies, which accompanied us through the entire march. The wisdom of this plan was almost providential, for although we had reason to presume that the regiments would take ample supplies, and our water communication with Alexandria and Grand Ecore would afford every facility for obtaining everything, repeated delays and unforeseen accidents on the river, and our frequent absence from the river for days at a time, together with the fact that all the important battles were fought forty miles from water communication, would otherwise have entailed upon our wounded soldiers a large amount of misery and suffering. Our wounded received every comfort and attention which it was possible for a retreating army to give. The number of operations was not large, many cases proving fatal before they could be operated upon, on account of the severity of their wounds. I enjoined upon all the surgeons under my charge the importance of resections in gunshot wounds of the upper extremity. Although many do not agree with me, I can hardly believe there is any excuse for a failure in resections of the elbow-joint, provided the patient has a fair constitution and can receive careful treatment in a not too crowded hospital, where ventilation is properly attended to. * * I have had equally good success in resections of the hand. All operations give the surgeons of hospitals great care and trouble; and there is to be found in every department a very large number of surgeons who disapprove of resections, if we except selected cases of the shoulder. In the hand I find any single bone of the carpus, or portions of the metacarpal bones, with one or more of the carpal bones, can be resected with almost uniform success leaving useful hands, provided the operator is able to cut cleanly and neatly, not making extensive openings, carefully avoiding arteries and nerves, and dissecting out each bone by closely shaving the bones themselves. I have collected a large number of specimens of resections of the elbow and shoulder, some of which I propose to forward to the Museum as soon as I have time to select them. The classified return of wounds and injuries received in action is nearly complete, and will be forwarded through the regular channel. The campaign has been most trying, and constantly retreating as we have done with considerable loss of baggage, papers are slow in coming in, and in many instances have been made out a second time." * * *

CCLXXIX. *Extracts from the Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Army of the Military Division of West Mississippi, during the Campaign against Mobile, Alabama.* By Surgeon E. H. ABADIE, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

* * * "This army, commanded by Major General Canby, and consisting of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps, after consolidating at Danley's Mills on Fish River, Alabama, some twelve miles up from the bay of its name, broke up camp March 25th for a place called Deer Park, ten miles toward Blakely, and had some skirmishing with the enemy until near the camp ground, giving the few casualties reported. On the 26th, sharp skirmishing was resumed on leaving camp, continuing more or less toward Sibley's Mills on Rock Creek, some eight or ten miles from Deer Park, near which the army encamped. More casualties occurred this day, mostly in a brigade of the Thirteenth Corps marching on a road nearer the bay. Monday the 27th, the army marched directly upon Spanish Fort and its outworks to invest them. On our approach toward their fortifications a considerable engagement took place, giving us a large number of wounded. Since that day the army has regularly besieged these works, and the casualties have gradually diminished as the troops have strengthened and fortified their position. * * After the 31st of March the operations of this army were actively directed to the complete investment of Spanish Fort, and of the works at Blakely, some six miles from the fort, the first week producing comparatively few casualties, notwithstanding the well-directed fire of heavy artillery and musketry of the entrenched enemy. Early on the morning of the 8th, we met with more losses from a sortie made by the troops at Blakely, attempting to dislodge a portion of General Garrard's command from their left. At about eight o'clock the same evening, after a general bombardment of some two hours duration, General Carr leading a portion of his division of the Sixteenth Corps, made a lodgment in the right of the rebel works, which led to the abandonment of their fortifications by the enemy, and our taking them with some seven hundred prisoners and about forty-six pieces of artillery. Early on the 9th, the headquarters moved on toward Blakely, the army before Spanish Fort having preceded us at daylight. At about five o'clock, a general assault on the Blakely rebel works was made. General Hawkins's colored division on the extreme right, General Andrews's division, of the Thirteenth Corps, (of General Steele's command,) in the centre, and General Garrard's 2d division, Sixteenth Corps, on the left. The attack being simultaneous and rapid, our troops soon gallantly entered the works, capturing about four thousand prisoners, among whom were Generals Liddel, Thomas, and Cockrell, also fifty-six pieces of ordnance. The possession of these works and Spanish Fort, led to the abandonment, on the night of the 11th, of batteries Tracy and Huger, protecting the entrance of the channel and Tensaw River, as also Mobile which was abandoned and taken possession of by our own troops, the Thirteenth Corps, commanded by General Granger on the morning of the 12th." * * *

CCLXXX. *Extract from the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Forces Operating from Pensacola Bay against Blakely, Alabama.* By Surgeon P. A. WILLIS, 83d Ohio.

* * * "Agreeably to orders, I forward the following report of this command in the recent campaign from Pensacola, including the march from that point to Blakely and the operations for the reduction of the latter place. The command, consisting of Brigadier General C. C. Andrew's division of the Thirteenth Corps, Brigadier General J. P. Hawkin's division of U. S. colored troops, and Brigadier General Lucas's brigade of cavalry, numbering in all about twelve thousand men, moved from Pensacola, Florida, on the 20th of March, 1865. The command was in an excellent sanitary condition, having left all the sick and disabled

in hospital at Barrancas, and having been well fed and clothed in anticipation of the campaign. The morale of the men was of the first order; each regiment trying to stand at the head of the list for efficiency and good discipline. The command was supplied with the full amount of medical stores, hospital tents and ambulances allowed by the existing orders, and all in good condition, except the ambulance train of General Hawkins's division, which was hardly serviceable. On the first day's march from Pensacola it began to rain and continued, almost without intermission, for forty-eight hours, rendering the roads almost impassable. The condition of the men during this long rain-storm was miserable in the extreme, as they were unable to dry their clothing during the time, and, owing to the flat condition of the ground, could not find a dry place to sleep or rest. But little sickness resulted from this exposure, and the spirit of the troops was not depressed in the least. After this the roads had to be corduroyed for many miles, and while half the command was engaged in laying it the other half was assisting the artillery and wagon trains. On the 25th we reached the vicinity of Bluff Springs, where we found Brigadier General Clanton with a small force prepared to oppose our further progress. Brigadier General Lucas, commanding the cavalry forces, ordered the 2d Louisiana Cavalry to charge, which it did in fine style, killing several and capturing General Clanton with one hundred and forty men. General Clanton was wounded through the body and left with the other wounded of his command in a small house near the battle-field. Dr. Grigsley, surgeon C. S. A., with a sufficient number of attendants, was left to care for the wounded. Our casualties were slight, only two being killed and a few wounded, who were taken with the command in ambulances. On the 20th the whole command was put on one-fourth rations and large details were employed each day in laying corduroy bridges, while others assisted in extracting artillery and wagons from the mud. In many places the trains had to be moved entirely by the men, since it was utterly impossible for the animals to get through. On the 30th we reached Stockton, where we found large quantities of corn and a grist-mill and the command halted twenty-four hours in order that a supply of meal might be obtained. On the 1st of April we arrived in the vicinity of Blakely, having marched one hundred and twenty miles over the worst of roads; many estimating that thirty miles of corduroy bridge had been built. For several days the troops were on one-fourth rations, were working every day as well as marching for days without dry clothing, and yet there was scarcely any sickness, nearly every man being able to take his place in the ranks when the advance was made. Field hospitals were established in the rear of the centre of each division; the corps of operators reported promptly and everything was made ready to care for the wounded. The hospitals had to be moved several times on account of the shells from the rebel gunboats reaching so far to the rear, but finally safe positions were secured; that for General Andrews's division near Mr. O. Sibley's house, and that for General Hawkins's division near the house of Mr. Wilson, on the Stockton road. The ambulances were stationed in localities which were easy of access from the several regiments, and the wounded were promptly removed from the field to the ambulance stations on hand-litters. General Hawkins's division suffered severely on the 1st, 2d, and 3d from shells thrown from the rebel gunboats, but after these were driven off the daily list of casualties was small until the evening of April 9th, when the works were carried by assault, and hundreds of wounded were carried to the hospital. Finding the hospital accommodations in General Andrews's division inadequate, I had the wounded removed to the house of Mr. O. Sibley, where there was plenty of shelter and excellent water in abundance. By ten o'clock P. M. all the wounded had been removed from the field and before morning every man had received attention. The wounded were not exposed to wet or rain at any time and the changes of atmosphere proved of no detriment to them. The supplies of food, water, stimulants, and medical stores were abundant, and no case of suffering came under my notice from neglect or scarcity of supplies. The wounded were removed in ambulances to the steamship *Saint Mary* at the landing below Spanish Fort and shipped from that point to the general hospitals at New Orleans. Most of the wounded from General Andrews's division were shipped on the 12th, and the remainder with those from General Hawkins's, on the 13th of April. A sufficient number of medical officers and attendants were sent to care for the wounded. The several medical officers belonging to the command have done their duty nobly and well; laboring under the many difficulties of an active campaign, they did all within their power to ameliorate the condition of the wounded." * * *

CCLXXXI. *Extract from the Report of the Medical Director of the Thirteenth Army Corps for the Campaign against Mobile.* By Surgeon C. B. WHITE, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director.

* * * "The campaign of the Thirteenth Corps, from Fort Morgan to its position in the rear of Spanish Fort, was very laborious. Much of the ground over which the corps passed was of quicksand covered by sod. This sod, once broken through, horses and wagons sank to such a depth that the assistance of troops was necessary to extricate them. The men worked in rain and mud for several days, till firm ground was reached and good weather prevailed, dragging wagons and artillery through by hand and in constructing many miles of corduroy. This immense labor was performed with energy, alacrity, and in high spirits. Rest for thirty-six hours was afforded at Fish River, and though but partially recovered from their fatigue, the soldiers moved again with cheerful promptitude. The morale of the corps was admirable. Many of the regiments had belonged to the corps previous to its suspension. All were of more than two years service and had ordinarily been successful in battle. Most had fought in the same battles, so that a considerable degree of *esprit du corps* was manifest. The scorbutic taint, existing in some regiments, had nearly disappeared; the troops were of robust, full habit, showing high health. The supply of ambulances, of hospital tents, and hospital wagons was in accordance with orders No. 24, headquarters of the Division of West Mississippi. Regimental officers were instructed to keep medical supplies for thirty days constantly on hand. Each division hospital carried as large a supply of the articles usually required by the exigencies of battle, as the amount of transportation would permit. At the siege of Spanish Fort, the troops of the corps were disposed in ravines and under the crest of hills, at distances from the fort varying from six hundred to eight hundred yards. The skirmish line was daily pressed forward and the working parties pushed in behind it. Until the soldiers covered themselves by bomb-proofs,

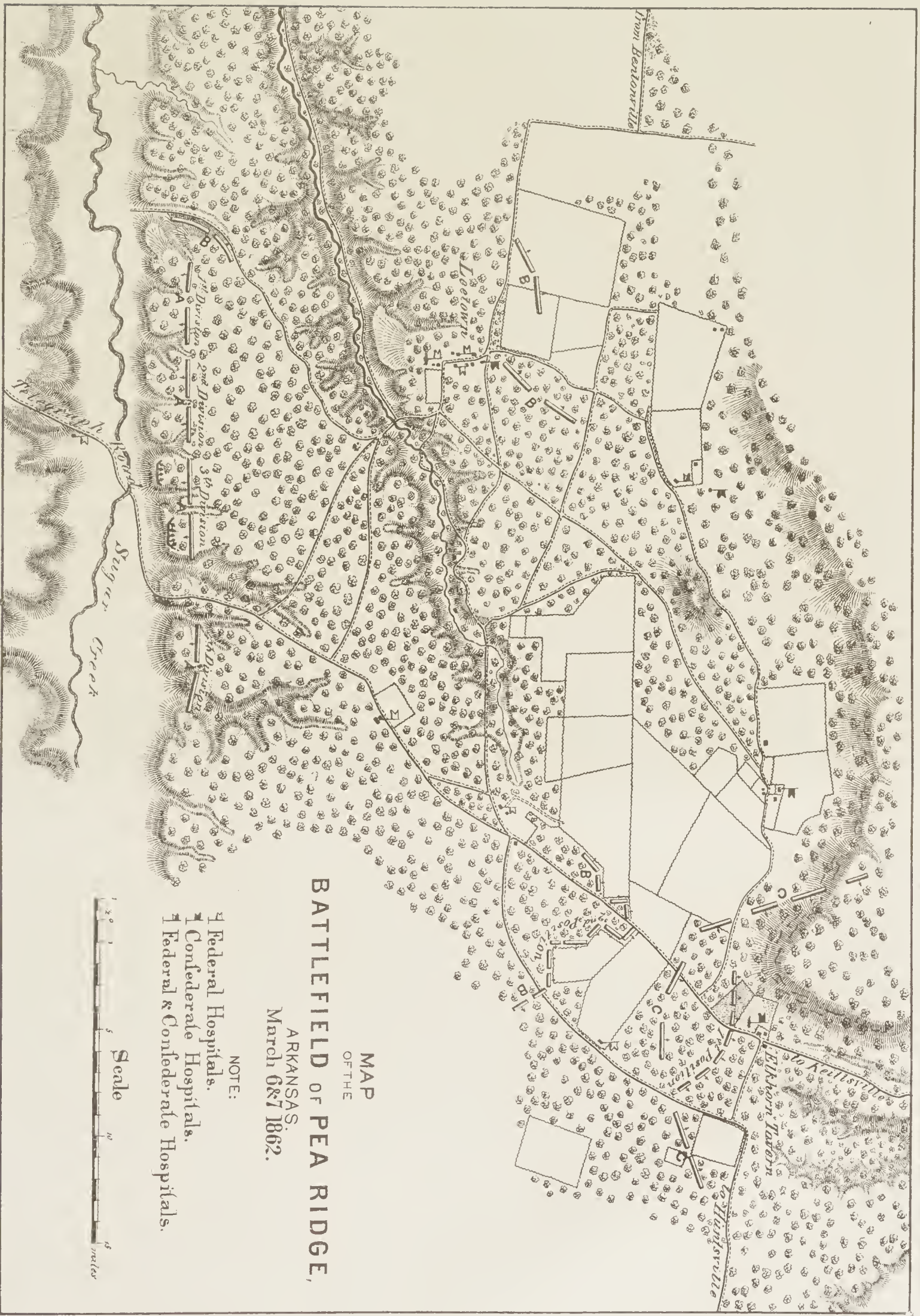
the wounds were principally from solid shot and shell. After the construction of covers and the pushing of skirmishers near the fort, the number and proportion of casualties from artillery fire greatly decreased. The wounds received in the rifle pits and on the skirmish line were usually from ball; those in the trenches were nearly equally divided between musket and cannon shot. In the course of the siege several casualties occurred from the explosion of torpedoes buried at the crossing of the creek which passed through our lines and, after the occupation of the fort, from those which were placed around it near the abattis and in the roads leading to the fort. The litters and litter-bearers were kept with the main line of troops where medical officers were always on duty. Those wounded in the trenches and at this reserve line were immediately carried off. Those wounded, and the bodies of those killed, at the skirmish line were left until dark and then brought off. The fire from the rebel rifle pits prevented any one from reaching the skirmish line, or from returning from it, except at night. After the first three days' operations against Spanish Fort, those killed on the field were buried in division burying grounds and the graves properly marked. At the suggestion of medical officers, immediately upon the closing in of the troops around the fort, sinks were dug and attention paid to those sanitary precautions which might serve in the case of a long siege, to prevent or delay the appearance of those disorders which so frequently occur in the camps of besieging troops. The division ambulance trains were kept with their respective divisions, and a sufficient number of ambulances were stationed as near the camps as they could find shelter from the enemy's fire which swept every hill and many of the ravines. The wounded were conveyed by ambulances from the field to the division hospitals which, at first situated in the rear of the line, were afterwards pitched upon a hill on the extreme left, on the road to Starke's Landing, where they were transferred to steamer. This was a point not more than two and a half miles from any portion of the line and in the vicinity of a plantation house, surrounded by trees, with water of excellent quality and an abundance of fuel. Bunks were made and filled with fine straw for the accommodation of the wounded, and when hay was received at Starke's Landing it was furnished to the hospitals by the quartermaster, upon requisition, but arrived too late to be of service at this point. The division wagons furnished the hospitals an ample supply of beef extract, condensed milk, and stimulants. The wounded did not endure any exposure to wet, cold, or heat, that was of long duration or sufficient to cause suffering. Rain fell heavily three days, but those wounded on the skirmish line, though remaining on the field until night, were protected by the rubber blankets of their comrades. The wounded were moved from the division hospital to transports for transfer to New Orleans, within two to four days after the injuries were received. They were accompanied by medical officers, cooks, and nurses, and furnished with medical and hospital supplies and rations, under orders from Surgeon E. H. Abadie, medical director. At the time of the assault on Blakely, I was absent at Starke's Landing, paying attention to the transfer of wounded to transports, and having no notification of the intended action, did not provide for the necessities of the field. I am informed that three hours' delay occurred in removing some of the wounded of this corps from the field. The next morning I found all the wounded of the 1st and 2d divisions, who participated in the assault, gathered into division hospitals; in the 1st division all necessary operations performed, and in the 2d division all but one. The 2d division hospital was not in a creditable condition, but it is impossible for a surgeon in charge, in advance, to judge unerringly of the comparative executive ability of the various surgeons newly placed under his direction. Those wounded at this assault were sent to New Orleans, by way of Starke's Landing, thirty-six hours afterward; medical officers accompanied them, a surgeon-in-charge, an assistant to each fifty patients, and one nurse to each fifteen patients. Rations also, and medical and hospital supplies for three days, were sent with them. Hay was drawn by requisition on the quartermaster's department, and a liberal amount placed in the ambulances which transferred the severe cases, and in the six division wagons which carried the sick and slightly wounded, for whom the ambulance accommodation was insufficient. The wounds received in this assault, it is believed, were principally from musketry fire. The proportion of amputations to the number of wounded at Spanish Fort was large, as the majority of wounds during the first days of the siege were from explosion of shell." * * *

CCLXXXII. *Extract from the Report of the Medical Director of the Sixteenth Corps for the Campaign against Mobile.* By Surgeon W. H. THOM, U. S. V., Medical Director.

* * * "This command was organized into a corps at New Orleans on or about the 21st of February, 1865. It comprises forty regiments divided into three divisions, chiefly western troops, with one regiment from New York and one from New Jersey; nearly all have been in active service for two years or more. Their morale was excellent and their sanitary condition good. Each regiment was furnished with a pannier, or a portabable medicine chest, which was kept filled by timely requisitions on the division supply contained in one Perot's medical wagons, and several six-mule teams for each division. The ambulance corps was organized according to law, and a division field hospital established at the rate of one tent to a regiment. We left New Orleans on transports about the 12th of March and after a short stay on Dauphin Island, sailed across Mobile Bay and up Fish River to Danley's Landing, where we debarked. Thence three days' short marches through the pines brought us, on the 27th of March, to the vicinity of Spanish Fort, against which we immediately commenced siege operations, while one division operated against the defences at Blakely. Spanish Fort was taken by storm on the 8th and Blakely in the same manner on the 9th of April, up to which period our men were constantly subjected to fatigue duty in the trenches. The weather during this whole period was fine, neither too hot nor too cold, with very little rain. Water and supplies were abundant and good, and the general health of the command preserved its usual average. During the siege, all men who were wounded were conveyed on stretchers or carried by hand to the medical depot in the rear of the trenches, whence, after the proper attention, they were transferred to the division field hospital, further in the rear, where the proper amount of water and shelter could be obtained. Each division hospital was capable of accommodating two hundred men, and was provided with bunks, bedsacks or leaves, on which the wounded were placed. The wounded were transferred almost daily by steamer to the general hospitals at New Orleans, and at no time were the field hospitals crowded. Medical and hospital supplies were sufficient, and provisions furnished in reasonable quantities. There were the usual varieties of gunshot and shell wounds. But few of the wounded died in the hospital, and the whole number treated in the field hospitals was about five hundred." * * *

CCLXXXIII. *Extracts from a Report on the Operations of the Medical Department during the Battle of Pea Ridge.* By Surgeon D. S. MCGUGIN, 3d Iowa Cavalry.

* * * "On the morning of February 7, 1862, I left Benton Barracks to join my regiment at Rolla, Missouri. Four days after my arrival we received orders to move, and proceeded by way of Lebanon to Camp Halleek, at the Osage Springs, Arkansas, where the headquarters of the army of General Curtis were established. Two divisions of his army were in this vicinity, the other two at Cross Hollows and Elm Springs. I found, on reaching Camp Halleek, that Surgeon W. C. Otterson had arrived the day before. It was ascertained that the army was entirely destitute of medical supplies, and it was determined that Surgeon Otterson should at once proceed to St. Louis to procure them. * * Upon further examination I found that the rapidity of the movements of the army in reaching this point, the condition of the roads, the inclemency of the weather, and the insufficient commissary supplies, had much exhausted the men; yet they were comparatively healthy, there being but very few cases of serious illness among them. They were compelled, in part, to subsist upon the little that was left in the country by the enemy, a large force of which, under McCullough, had occupied and almost devastated it during the previous nine months. The inhabitants had, in a majority of instances, suddenly departed before the advance of our army, and left behind them everything for which they had not the means of conveyance. Small lots of wheat, corn, oats, hay and straw were found in their abandoned dwellings, barns and fields, which were taken for our men and horses. Our commissary trains from Rolla were sometimes waylaid and seized by squads of the enemy, so that very little reached us. Thus we were compelled to subsist, each day rapidly diminishing the supplies until the 6th of March, which was the first day of the battle; the initiative being on the right with General Siegel's division, which was surrounded by a strong force of the enemy near Bentonville, but after a sharp engagement he succeeded in cutting his way through and came into camp on Sugar Creek, where General Curtis was massing his forces to meet the enemy. It was very manifest that the attack made upon General Siegel's division would be followed immediately by a general engagement. It was expected that the enemy would approach by the valley of Sugar Creek, which was from a quarter to a half mile in width, and therefore batteries were erected upon the elevated bluffs or hills which bordered upon it. But the enemy who was well acquainted with the topography of the country and the direction of the roads, avoided the approach by the valley of the creek; and determined to surround our army, placing himself upon the road to Cassville so as to prevent our retreat in that direction. On the morning of the 7th of March he showed himself in strong force at Elkhorn Tavern, upon the road leading along the spine of Pea Ridge, the direction of which is north-west and south-east. Our forces were displayed along the bluffs overlooking the valley, but as soon as it was found that the enemy had appeared in our rear, the front was changed. Before proceeding further it is proper that I should state that the 1st and 2d divisions were commanded by Generals Siegel and Asboth, the 3d by Colonel Davis, and the 4th by Colonel Carr. There were besides, two or three independent detachments. The whole force according to the report of General Curtis, did not exceed in cavalry and infantry, twelve thousand and ninety-five men, with fifty pieces of artillery, four of which were mountain howitzers. The enemy had not less than forty thousand men, with seventy pieces of artillery. * * It was very clear that the surgeons would soon be called upon for the exercise of all their powers. There was however no medical head, for Surgeon Otterson had not yet returned. Moreover the medical supplies for which he had gone to St. Louis, had not yet arrived. * * From the valley of Sugar Creek the road proceeds north-west, at right angles from the stream. The bluff or hill bordering upon it, rises abruptly to a considerable height, until it reaches the apex. For some distance, say half a mile or more, the surface declines either way into deep fissures or ravines. A little further on it widens out, and for the distance of half or three-fourths of a mile the surface is more even and uniform, with fields on the right and left until very near the Elkhorn Tavern. On the west side of the road and behind the tavern is an abrupt elevation, with a high rocky face looking back toward the creek, and facing the fields on the left side of the road. To the left and west of this there is a deep ravine or gorge, after passing which and upon a ridge of equal height with the one on which the road is located, Leetown is situated. It consists of some fifteen or twenty houses, frame and log, and but one story in height. North-west of this there are fields with woodland intervening, and extending out in this direction for some distance. Three-fourths of a mile from this village was the centre of our extended line, and also that of the enemy. At this point and simultaneously at Elkhorn Tavern on the main road, the battle was renewed early on the morning of the 7th. A charge was made by a portion of our cavalry and a battery of light artillery, who were repulsed with considerable loss and a portion of the battery was taken by the enemy. The cavalry were pursued by mounted Indians and Texan cavalry armed with a formidable weapon, a short, heavy, and sharp sabre, made from heavy saw-mill files by their own mechanics. One blow with this rude weapon would crash in through the integument, bony structure, and into the brain, or make deep gashes upon the body. Our forces however rallied and drove the enemy. Before the enemy's cavalry sallied out upon our forces, their infantry concealed in the underbrush, fired a volley from squirrel and shot guns of all calibre, killing and wounding many. Before the battle began our cavalry had moved to our centre through Leetown to take position. I ordered out two ambulances, and with surgical appliances accompanied by an assistant, proceeded after them as speedily as possible. Before arriving at the village the rapid discharge of cannon and small arms proclaimed the beginning of the conflict. On the way and while ascending the hill from the deep ravine, before reaching Leetown, we were met by about forty horses in the wildest and most furious stampede, with saddles, blankets and other cavalry equipments in disorder. These belonged to the cavalry who had been unhorsed by ball and sabre in the charge. * * At Leetown I was soon engaged with Surgeon D. W. Young, 36th Illinois, and several other medical officers in attending the wounded, in a building formerly occupied as a small store. It was one story and a half high, about thirty feet long, and twenty feet wide. Hospital tents were erected upon the grounds around, and the wounded were brought in more rapidly than there was room for their reception. * * This building would accommodate only about thirty-five patients, yet it had a greater capacity than any other building in the village. In some were the wounded of the enemy only, in others were both friends and foes, while others were occupied by our own men exclusively. In all, the windows were few and very small, admitting little light and an insufficiency of air, even when the sash frames were entirely removed. * * The wounded lay upon their blankets or on the naked floors. Water was scarce, and those who had lost largely of blood, suffered for want of it. The wounds were mainly produced by rifle balls and by the sabre already described. A number were killed by one stroke of this weapon, and I



A. P. Hiers del.

Wm. P. Hiers lith.

saw several who had been severely wounded by it. The gunshot wounds were mainly produced by the ordinary squirrel rifle, while a few were from cannon ball. The cavalry were wounded more frequently in the upper part of the trunk or the face, upon the head and superior extremities. The corps of surgeons was not sufficient for the number of wounded. The wounded of my own regiment, to the number of seventeen, were collected and placed in our regimental hospital tent. The afternoon of Friday the 7th was spent by me at the hospitals near the main road, which consisted of two one-story log houses, one of which had two apartments, and the other but one. There was neither kitchen nor out-house to either of them. These were nearer the right, where the battle raged most fiercely the afternoon of that day, than those at Leetown; and to these and other hospitals even nearer the field, the wounded were brought in the afternoon and evening. These houses accommodated but few, and were objectionable on account of insufficient light and ventilation. Hospital tents were erected upon the grounds around. In some of these the rebel wounded who had been taken prisoners were placed, and one of their surgeons who had been taken prisoner was assigned to them. The wounds in a large majority of these cases were of a serious character. They were produced by cannon ball, grape and the conoidal ball. Several regiments of the enemy were armed with a heavy rifle known as the Mississippi rifle. This was a formidable weapon, and at short range would produce severe and unsightly wounds. They were mainly upon the lower extremities. Flap amputations were preferred by most of the surgeons. A number were performed on the thigh; one at the upper third was performed by myself. Several amputations at the lower third were necessitated by the mangled condition of bones and soft parts below the knee. Many wounds were produced by small rifles or squirrel guns. These were usually on the trunk and upper extremities. There was a deficiency of pure water at these hospitals also, and we were forced to bring it in casks from the creek, half a mile distant. All the houses within three miles of the field were taken for hospitals. Some of these sheltered both our own wounded and those of the enemy. In one I found both white men and Indians. * * Most of these houses were but one story high, and but one consisted of more than two rooms; all were badly lighted and poorly ventilated. They contained but few of the ordinary domestic appliances, and were wholly wanting in the usual necessaries found in more settled regions. The surgeons were compelled to rely upon their own limited resources for dressings, bandages and other appliances. Owing to the number of wounded and the limited supply of hospital tents, these small houses and cabins were much overcrowded, and the want of dry straw was an additional cause of discomfort to the wounded. The deficiency of medical and hospital supplies caused great embarrassment to the medical corps. * * Friday night the two armies lay upon their arms; but the surgeons, where they were fortunate enough to procure light, proceeded with their work, and few, if any, of them slept. * * Next morning the battle was renewed, and continued until about eleven o'clock A. M., when the enemy gave way. Our killed and wounded were not as numerous as the day previous; but the character of the wounds were as serious, most of them having been received at short range. The wounded received prompt attention, and by noon all were cared for as far as our limited appliances would permit. The number of the enemy's surgeons was small, and it was feared that much suffering among his wounded would result. General Curtis therefore expressed the wish that such of our surgeons as could be spared should assist them in caring for their wounded. * * The next day our wounded were ordered to be removed to Cassville, and the work was begun with the ambulances and wagons. The distance was about twenty miles, and the road passing through a broken country, was rough and uneven. It required three or four days to complete this task. Although all prudent care was observed in their removal, yet there was more or less suffering experienced by them in their transit, as I was afterward informed. Surgeon Benjamin J. Newland, of the 22d Indiana Volunteers, was placed in charge at Cassville, and as soon as all the wounded were sent forward, the army moved to Camp Stevens, two miles distant, upon Sugar Creek. * * In this engagement we had thirteen officers and one hundred and ninety privates killed, and fifty-two officers and nine hundred and sixteen men wounded. Total, two hundred and three killed, and nine hundred and sixty-eight wounded." * * *

CCLXXXIV. *Second Extract from a Narrative of his Services on the Medical Staff.* By Surgeon GEORGE H. HUBBARD, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "Late in October, 1862, I was ordered to report to General Schofield, commanding the army of the Frontier, and was on duty as director of that army corps from November 7, 1862, to February 2, 1863, when I was relieved and assigned to duty as director of the district of south-west Missouri. Nothing of importance occurred till the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862. The 1st division of the army of the Frontier was under the direction of Surgeon J. E. Quidor, U. S. V., until some time after the battle; the 2d and 3d divisions, numbering about seven thousand men, were under my medical direction. They marched about ninety-five miles after Thursday morning, December 4th, and went into action, without resting, at noon of Sunday, December 7th. They were of course very much fatigued, but in the highest moral condition. Many of the regiments had been in service for more than a year without having been in action, and all made the march stimulated with the prospect of an engagement, and it may be stated that every man physically or morally incapable failed to reach the field. Supplies of medical and hospital stores were abundant. By my express order each regiment marched with sixty days' supply of all essential articles, and I took with me an abundance of everything needed after an engagement. Ambulances were plenty and were promptly at hand when wanted. The hospital tents of the regiments were with the train, but were not needed for the use of the wounded, as an abundance of small buildings were at hand to receive those of them who needed protection, but the mildness of the weather was such that there was no suffering from exposure. The battle-field was Crawford's Prairie, bounded on the east by Illinois Creek, which was easily fordable for ambulances and by stepping stones for men on foot. The medical officers were stationed near this ford, thus enabling them to examine each man as he came off the field. The ambulances took all who could not walk from this place to the small buildings in the rear. As this point was little exposed to the fire of the enemy, though in immediate proximity to the field, the promptest attention was paid to the wounded without accident to medical officers or ambulances. The battle ceased at dark, and the ambulances immediately went over the whole field bringing away every man not previously removed, so that before morning every wounded man had been placed in a comfortable situation and properly attended to. Water was abundant and pure; but little food except hard bread was to be obtained till Monday, when soups were prepared for

all. I will here remark that I believe more harm is done from too much food and too free use of stimulants with wounded men than from the want of an adequate supply. I believe that many lives were lost after the battle from this cause, while I have no reason to believe that any one died from a want of these articles. Most of the wounds were received during charges upon batteries, in very close conflict, and from arms of various character, from the Enfield rifle to the double-barrelled shot gun; but the majority were caused by the conoidal ball with a wooden plug, made at Birmingham, and the range being so short, most of the balls passed entirely through, causing lacerated wounds of a terrible character. On Monday I ordered all the wounded to be sent to Fayetteville, ten miles distant, as fast as possible, where I proceeded to establish a general hospital, to which all were conveyed within three days. Primary amputations were performed as fast as it was possible to reach the cases; but the number wounded in so short a time rendered it impossible, with the limited number of medical officers, to prevent too great delay in many cases. The earlier the operations were performed the better the results. Chloroform was the anæsthetic with no accidents from its use. In the 2d and 3d divisions one hundred and fifty were killed and six hundred and four were wounded. I remained at Fayetteville six weeks after the battle. About the 25th of December the general hospital was placed in charge of Surgeon Ira Russell, U. S. V., and I afterwards had little more than a nominal direction of its affairs." * * *

CCLXXXV. *Extract from a Report on the Operations of the Medical Department during the Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas.* By Surgeon IRA RUSSELL, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "The battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, was fought December 7, 1862, by the combined forces of Generals Herron and Blunt against the rebel army under General Hindman. General Blunt, with a force of several thousand men, had been, for a few days previous to the fight, at Cane Hill. Constant skirmishing had been going on, and the day before the battle his pickets had been withdrawn to the eastern side of the Boston Mountains. Expecting an attack, orders had been issued to General Herron, then nearly one hundred and six miles distant, to join him at once by forced marches. General Herron, with his entire force, left his camps near Twin Springs on the 4th of December, and early on the morning of the 7th his cavalry arrived at Illinois Creek, near the battle-field, while his infantry was on the road stretching back as far as Fayetteville, distant ten miles. The 7th Missouri Cavalry held the advance while the 1st Arkansas (Union) Cavalry was at breakfast in its rear and near the creek. Suddenly, about seven o'clock A. M., a portion of the 7th Cavalry came dashing through the latter regiment, thereby creating a panic. Indeed it was afterwards reported that men from both regiments continued their retreat as far as Elkhorn Tavern, thirty-five miles away. About one hundred of the 7th Missouri Cavalry were taken prisoners. Both regiments then successfully resisted the approach of the enemy's cavalry. Later in the day, the infantry began to arrive on the field, and at about ten o'clock A. M. by cutting roads, artillery was got into position and opened fire for the purpose of feeling the enemy. After a cannonade of an hour or more, firing ceased. About two o'clock P. M. General Herron's remaining troops having come up, the lines were formed, the artillery again opened and the battle began. General Herron's command, which bore the brunt of the battle and sustained the heaviest loss, consisted of the 19th and 20th Iowa, 37th and 94th Illinois, 20th Wisconsin, 26th Indiana Infantry regiments, 7th Missouri, a part of the 8th Missouri, the 1st Arkansas, and a body-guard of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, a company of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Murphy's and Peoria batteries, probably amounting in all, as they went into battle, to three thousand five hundred or four thousand men and eighteen pieces of artillery. The 19th Iowa, leaving camp with over eight hundred men, went into battle with four hundred and forty-five. The battle-field was an extensive series of improved farms, skirted on the east by abrupt hills covered with heavy timber. The battle consisted of desperate attempts to take the batteries of the enemy posted on the hills. The 19th Iowa and 20th Wisconsin suffered principally in their charges up the hill and into an orchard which was inclosed on three sides by the enemy in great force. Within a space of two acres two hundred men of these regiments fell. During this time General Blunt, at Cane Hill, eight miles away and in the rear of the enemy, heard the firing, and at once started off his trains, pushing his troops through to General Herron by a country road. At four o'clock P. M. he rushed in on the right flank of the enemy, taking him by surprise, as a brigade had been left behind to attract his attention. At once the fight became an artillery duel. The most desperate attempts were made by the enemy to take our batteries, but were everywhere repulsed. As the sun descended and twilight came on, it became apparent to the enemy that it was necessary to retreat. The retreat began at ten o'clock P. M. and continued all night, being completed during the next forenoon. Our total force engaged, as per official report of General Blunt, was seven thousand men, with twenty-eight pieces of artillery. On the rebel side there were at least five brigadier generals under General Hindman. General Blunt estimated the force of the enemy at twenty-eight thousand men with forty-five pieces of artillery. Probably twenty thousand men would be nearer the truth. The Federal loss was one thousand one hundred and forty-eight; being one hundred and fifty-four killed, eight hundred wounded, about fifty missing, and one hundred and fifty taken prisoners. The 20th Wisconsin lost two hundred and seventeen men, killed, wounded, and missing. The loss of the enemy was estimated by General Blunt to be three thousand. The rebels acknowledged a loss of one thousand six hundred killed and wounded. Such is a brief military history of the battle. The total number of wounded, so far as known, was six hundred and thirty-nine, of whom seventy-five have died.

The morale of the troops of General Herron's command, although reduced by a very severe forced march of three days through a country abounding in small streams, without bridges, was nevertheless very good. General Blunt's forces were in still better condition to withstand the fatigue of battle. All the troops displayed great heroism, pluck, and energy. The troops of the enemy were armed with Enfield rifles, Austrian muskets, shot guns, and a few squirrel rifles. Most of the severer wounds were caused by conical balls; but the nearness of the contending forces at times gave to round balls nearly the same penetrating and crushing effect. I saw conical balls of three sizes; grape, round shot, round musket bullets of at least two sizes, and buckshot. The medical staff consisted of Surgeon Quidor, U. S. V., medical director of the army of the Frontier; Surgeon Hubbard, medical director of General Herron's command, and the various regimental officers. At the commencement of the battle, Surgeon Hubbard ordered Surgeon Harvey, 19th Iowa Volunteers, to occupy a house two or three miles from the battle-field for a temporary hospital. This was out of range, though an occasional shot passed near. Hither the slightly wounded repaired, while during the evening, night, and next morning the ambulances brought up the more severely injured. Surgeon Bruner, 7th

Missouri Cavalry, a fine officer, was taken prisoner early in the day and labored among the enemy's wounded, performing several operations. Most of the wounds he saw were very severe. Surgeon Harvey performed several operations in his field hospital, but owing to the lack of medical stores of every description, and there being but little room, it was decided to delay all operations until the establishment of a general hospital. Fayetteville offered the only accommodations for this purpose, and thither the removal of the wounded at once commenced. They were conveyed ten miles in ambulances and army wagons. By the 10th all but the slight cases treated in regimental hospitals had been placed in two churches, a masonic hall, a seminary, a school room, and three private residences. On the 9th of December I was ordered from Saint Louis to Fayetteville, accompanied by Surgeon H. S. Churchman, U. S. V., and Acting Assistant Surgeon S. D. Carpenter, now Surgeon U. S. V. We arrived on the 20th, and on the 21st a general hospital was established by order of the commanding general, and I was assigned to the charge of it, and afterwards to the medical directorship of the district." * * *

CCLXXXVI. *Extracts from the Sanitary Reports of the Department of Arkansas for 1863, 1864, and 1865.* By Surgeon J. R. SMITH, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

* * * "During the latter part of July, 1863, preparations were commenced at Helena, on the Mississippi River, with a view to the capture of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, the headquarters of Major General Price, and the centre of rebel operations west of the Mississippi. Major General Steele, U. S. V., was assigned to the command of the troops organizing for that purpose; and the army of Arkansas, as it was termed, marched from Helena on the 15th of August. Records showing the exact numerical strength of the army are wanting. It was however composed as follows: 1st division, consisting of cavalry under Brigadier General Davidson, numbering about seven thousand men. The regiments comprising this division I am unable to ascertain. 2d division, consisting of infantry and composed of the following regiments: 18th, 43d, 54th, 61st, 106th, and 126th Illinois, 12th Michigan, 22d Ohio, 27th Wisconsin, 40th Iowa, and 3d Minnesota, under command of Colonel W. E. McLean, of the 43d Indiana. 3d division consisting of the following infantry regiments: 29th, 33d, and 36th Iowa, 43d Indiana, 28th Wisconsin, and 77th Ohio, under command of Colonel S. A. Rice, of the 33d Iowa. There was, besides, a separate cavalry brigade, consisting of the 5th Kansas, and 1st Indiana Cavalry, under command of Colonel Powell Clayton, of the 5th Kansas Cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. Surgeon J. C. Whitehill, U. S. V., the only staff-surgeon accompanying this army, was assigned by General Steele as acting medical director. Surgeon E. P. Smith, of the 7th Missouri Cavalry, was appointed surgeon-in-chief to the 1st division; Surgeon H. M. Starkloff, of the 43d Illinois Infantry, to the 2d division; and Surgeon S. H. Sawyers, of the 36th Iowa Infantry, to the 3d division. On the 9th of August a hospital and convalescent camp was established at Helena, under Surgeon S. York, 54th Illinois Infantry, for the reception of such sick of the army as were unable to accompany its march. No records are in the department showing the number of men sent to this camp. On the 17th of August, the expedition reached Clarendon, on the White River, whence most of the sick were sent back to Helena by steamboat; a few were placed in temporary hospitals established at Clarendon. August 24th, the army of Arkansas was at Duvall's Bluff, on the White River, and from this point the sick were sent by water, to the Memphis hospitals. On the 28th, a temporary hospital was established at Duvall's Bluff; and on September 1st and 2d, the army again moved toward Little Rock, reaching the small village of Brownsville the next day, where another temporary hospital was established. Slowly the army moved forward, its progress impeded by frequent skirmishes, until September 10th, when Little Rock was captured. Little Rock had been well fortified to resist our approach, and was garrisoned by an army under Major General Price, reported to be twenty thousand strong. General Steele, however, did not attack the fortifications in front, but crossing a portion of his army to the southern bank of the Arkansas River, seven miles below the city, he flanked the enemy and drove him out of his works. During the whole expedition, including fights at Little Rock, and at Bayou Metoe bridge, between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, the number of killed and wounded on our side, was one hundred and sixty-three. These figures I obtain from General Steele, as no records on the subject are to be found in the office of the medical director of the army. Arrived at Little Rock September 10th; a hospital was organized September 17th, in the buildings previously used as such by the rebels. These consisted of a large brick structure called St. John's College, as its name imports, originally intended for educational purposes; and cut up into rooms illy ventilated and otherwise unadapted for a hospital. On each side of this building had been erected a long wooden structure, one story in height; and at the further extremity of each of these, and running backward at right angles thereto, two long wooden buildings had been constructed, each of two stories, and each story constituting a separate ward. Within the parallelogram of three sides thus formed, were situated kitchen, mess-room and other out-buildings, with privies in the rear. The wooden wards of the hospital had a door at each end, and side windows, without other means of ventilation. In addition to the above, a large room in the building erected and used by the Government before the war for an arsenal, was also turned into a sick ward. A number of sick and wounded under charge of three medical officers, had been left in this hospital by the Confederates when they retreated. Such of these as were in proper condition, were at once sent to the military prison hospital established at the State Penitentiary, where they were placed in charge of a Confederate assistant surgeon, named Rutherford. The remainder were left where they were, to be treated with the sick of our own army. This hospital was placed under charge of Surgeon E. A. Clark, of the 8th Missouri Cavalry. September 22d, orders were issued breaking up the hospital at Duvall's Bluff, and sending to Memphis all patients not likely to be fit for duty within sixty days; and on the 8th of October, orders were issued to break up the hospital at Brownsville, its inmates and supplies being sent to Little Rock. The number of sick during the march from Helena to Little Rock, I have no means of ascertaining. The troops were without tents, and a large portion of their march was through swamps and marshes. The concurrent testimony of many medical and other officers of the expedition, with whom I have conversed on the subject, is, that the percentage of sick and mortality was unusually great. * * On the 10th of October, in obedience to orders, I reported to General Steele in person, and was at once announced by him as medical director of the army of Arkansas. The army was constituted as before mentioned, with the addition of reinforcements sufficient to bring its strength to about nineteen thousand men. This number is estimated and only approximate, but as near as I can ascertain. The main army occupied Little Rock, detachments being stationed along the line of the railroad from Little

Rock to Duvall's Bluff; at this latter place on White River, at Lewisburg and Pine Bluff on the Arkansas, at Benton to the south and on the Saline River. The regiments were deficient in medical supplies, which were procured from Memphis on requisition made by regimental medical officers; and only after long and vexatious delays. The allowance of the supply-table, being insufficient for this climate, especially in the important article of antiperiodics, deficiencies were supplied by requisitions ordinarily made out, only when the deficiency really existed. Hence, during the period which must elapse between sending requisitions to a distant point and the return of the medicines asked for, the commands were without the articles required. One general hospital was in operation as before described; the surgeon in charge was absent, having been ordered north after hospital supplies, and the hospital itself was in a sad condition as regards police, discipline, ventilation and supplies. Vacancies existed in the ranks of regimental medical officers, some being absent from their regiments, and in other cases appointments having never been made. Of the officers present some were manifestly unfit for their places, though the majority were competent and industrious, as was well proved by the hard labor performed by them during the ensuing summer. A purveyor was at once appointed for the army of Arkansas, and requisitions forwarded to Memphis, both from regiments for articles of which they had present need, and from the purveyor, for an ample supply to be stored for issue at Little Rock. Specific instructions were issued to the surgeon in charge of the general hospital for the improvement of its condition, and for its future management. Efforts were made to secure the return of all medical officers absent, and to procure the appointment of others to fill all existing vacancies. A board of medical officers was appointed in obedience to General Order 35, War Department, 1861, before which a number of surgeons and assistant surgeons were brought, and by whose action those who were found incompetent or inefficient, were dismissed from service. Medical boards were also organized at various places, before which were summoned for examination all applicants for sick leave or furlough, and all subjects for discharge on surgeon's certificate of disability. Proper steps were taken for the organization of an ambulance corps, and no effort was spared to place the medical service in perfect uniformity with that of the eastern armies. I have already stated that I am unable to give any figures as to the amount of sickness in the army of Arkansas prior to October, 1863. The first consolidated report of sick and wounded to which I can refer, is for October 21st, and according to this the number of sick was as follows: in general hospital at Little Rock, four hundred and sixty-four; in regimental hospital, two hundred and thirty-nine; in quarters, nine hundred and fifty-one. Total, one thousand six hundred and fifty-four. Aggregate of army present, nineteen thousand. Percentage of sick, 8.70. The most sickly portion of the season was now however past, and the health of the army began to improve as shown by the following statistics: November 10th, sick in general hospital, three hundred and forty-six; in regimental hospital, two hundred and fifty-eight; in quarters, nine hundred and seven. Total, one thousand five hundred and eleven. Aggregate strength of army present, twenty thousand. Percentage of sick, 7.55. November 30th: sick in general hospital, three hundred and fourteen; in regimental hospital, two hundred; in quarters, six hundred and six. Total, one thousand one hundred and twenty. Aggregate of army present, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-three. Percentage of sick, 5.05. December 16th: sick in general hospital, two hundred and fifty-three; in regimental hospital, two hundred and four; in quarters, seven hundred and forty-four. Total, one thousand two hundred and one. Aggregate of army present, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-three. Percentage of sick, 5.42. December 31st: sick in general hospital, two hundred and eighty-six; in regimental hospital, two hundred and twenty-eight; in quarters, eight hundred and six. Total, one thousand three hundred and twenty. Aggregate of army present, twenty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven. Percentage of sick, 5.96. These tables do not include the large numbers sent to Helena, Memphis, and northern hospitals during August and September; a number I am unable to state, but which was doubtless large. During the months to which these tables refer, the army had been far from idle. Numerous scouts and raids had been sent in every direction, resulting in constant skirmishes; quarters were built, consisting of huts, generally rude but comfortable. These were not uniform, but were built according to the taste or wishes of the regimental commanders, holding from four to twelve men each, and averaging about two hundred and thirty cubic feet to each inmate. Fortifications were also erected by the labor of the troops, at the different places occupied by them, and none of them were idle. The morale of the troops was always excellent, and they were confident in themselves and their commander. Their sanitary condition, bad during the early period of the campaign, soon improved after the close of active operations. Medical and hospital supplies were deficient from the organization of the army until the 21st of December, when abundant supplies were received by the purveyor, and were issued to the regiments as needed. During the march from Helena to Little Rock, the army was without tents; after the capture of Little Rock, tents were furnished or huts built, so that the shelter was at least comfortable. The supply of ambulances was sufficient. They were distributed among the brigades by Surgeon Whitehill before leaving Helena. The sick and wounded were carried by ambulances to the temporary hospitals in the rear, or to steamboats on White River, which transported them to Helena or Memphis. Complaint was rife as to their care before reaching the boats, but no facts on the subject have come to my knowledge. During the early months of the expedition, the prevailing diseases were zymotic. Intermittent and remittent, and typho-malarial fevers constituted most of them. Diseases of this class diminished in frequency, rapidly in October and subsequent months, and were replaced by local diseases, conspicuous among which were inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs and of the eye. Rheumatism also now made its appearance. The monthly reports of sick and wounded from the regiments and hospitals in this army were generally promptly forwarded to the Surgeon General, and to these I must refer for full particulars as to the prevailing diseases, and their mortality. * *

January, 1864, was ushered in by very cold weather; the thermometer fell as low as 12° below zero; the Arkansas river froze over so that trains crossed upon the ice. Advantage was taken of this circumstance to procure ice for the coming summer; wagons and a detail of men were furnished by order of General Steele; an ice house situated in the town was taken possession of, and the working party at the pond whence the ice was procured and at the house where it was stored was placed under the immediate charge of Lieutenant F. Sommer, assistant engineer of the department, under whose direction more than two hundred tons of ice were housed. The severe weather was of short duration, or more would have been secured. This ice was the main supply of the hospitals during the year 1864. Some was purchased at Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and Duvall's Bluff; the latter came to grief; it was loaded in railroad cars and started for Little Rock. That very day the nomadic Shelby made a raid, tearing up the railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and the ice melted in the cars. * *

Late in 1863 the small-pox made its appearance at Little Rock. The first case occurred in the person of a negro barber, who, having been exposed to the contagion in Memphis, moved to this place where the disease appeared. It slowly spread, at first among the contrabands, next among white citizens, and finally among the soldiers. Early in January, 1864, I established a hospital for eruptive diseases in connection with the general hospital in this city and situated about a quarter of a mile from the nearest house or camp. Here all cases of the disease occurring in the vicinity of Little Rock were treated; vaccine virus had already been procured. * * In January, 1864, I was ordered to Washington and was absent from the department from the 29th of January to May 11th. During my absence a large expedition moved hence, southward, under General Steele for co-operation with General Banks. General Steele was attacked by the enemy who had a large preponderance of force, and, after a desperate battle at Jenkin's Ferry, made good his retreat, though almost surrounded by Confederate forces, and arrived at Little Rock in safety, having lost largely in men and material of war.

Upon my return to the duties of medical director, I found no reports on file relating to this period, but I find a letter from Surgeon J. C. Whitehill, U. S. V., dated May 11, 1864, reporting to the Surgeon General as follows: 'Herewith I transmit you, in duplicate, classified returns of wounds and injuries received in the various actions that occurred during the recent expedition to Camden from this place; a detailed account of the expedition has, I am informed, been furnished you by Surgeon Hubbard, U. S. V., who was the medical director in the field.' To these returns and reports I refer you for information of which I am ignorant. I called, however, for some reports of the expedition to Camden from medical officers, which reports are herewith transmitted. The wounded from General Steele's expedition had, at the date of my return, just been received and placed in hospital; a few at Pine Bluff, but the greater part at Little Rock. At the latter place three private dwellings had been seized at the request of Surgeon Whitehill for the reception of the sick. Neither churches, hotels, or other public buildings had been taken for the purpose; the buildings seized, like all private houses, were unfit for the reception of the sick, and I immediately caused hospital tents to be erected around the general hospital, and on the 28th of May ordered the evacuation of private houses, the patients being transferred to the tents. In the ill ventilated private houses, erysipelas appeared, and delayed convalescence from wounds was the rule. All my experience during this war convinces me that during the warm season of the year hospital tents are far preferable for hospital purposes to any buildings not specially erected and prepared for the reception of the wounded. The majority of the wounded received furloughs at this time and started for their homes. A number of wounded of our army in the actions of Mark's Mills and Jenkin's Ferry were left in the hands of the enemy upon the retreat of the army. Surgeons were left in charge of them, whose reports have already been transmitted to the office of the Surgeon General. These wounded received such provisions and medicines as the limited means of the rebels would permit. These, however, were soon exhausted, when permission was granted by the rebel authorities for supplies to be sent from our lines. I accordingly caused ample stores of medicines, food, and clothing to be prepared, which were forwarded by flag of truce in charge of one of our own medical officers, who was permitted by the officer in command of the Confederate forces to distribute the supplies himself to those of our wounded in need, to whose comfort I believe they were scrupulously devoted. * *

In the latter part of August it was reported by our scouts that unusual activity was manifested by the rebels to our south, and soon after it was reported that they were massing upon the Saline River, with a view to an attack on Little Rock or Pine Bluff. Due preparations were made to receive them at either place. Our army scattered through the department, was ample to hold the more important and fortified posts, but was not sufficiently concentrated to assume the offensive. General Steele soon became satisfied that the object of General Price was to cross the Arkansas River somewhere between Little Rock and Fort Smith and make a raid into Missouri; demands were, therefore, at once made by him for reinforcements sufficient to enable the army to assume an offensive attitude, to pursue and chastise the rebel army. In the meantime, Price crossed the Arkansas River at Dardanelle with his army, consisting of about fourteen thousand men, mostly mounted, and seventeen or eighteen pieces of artillery. The Arkansas River was low and presented no obstacle, being easily forded. Driving in our little outpost at Lewisburg, occupied by the 3d Arkansas Cavalry, Price passed northward into Missouri. At the abandonment of Lewisburg no stores were lost; the sick and appurtenances of the post hospital, with the other stores, being brought in safety to this place. Early in September, but just too late to intercept the raiders, reinforcements arrived at Duvall's Bluff; consisting of a portion of the Seventeenth Corps, numbering between fifteen and sixteen hundred men, and the 1st division of the Sixteenth Corps, under command of Major General Mower, numbering not quite five thousand men. The sick of these two commands numbered six hundred and forty-four. General Mower with his division pushed speedily forward in pursuit of Price, and did not again return to this department. Such of his sick as needed hospital treatment were sent to the general hospital; for the remainder a convalescent camp was established, and they were, shortly, all transferred to the convalescent camp of their own division, established at Memphis. Such medicines as were needed by General Mower's command were issued by the purveyor here. Of the subsequent history of this division you will have received reports through other channels. Early in November all the available cavalry forces of the department were assembled and sent up the Arkansas River to Dardanelle, in the endeavor to cut off Price in his retreat. This latter general, however, found it more convenient to retreat through the Indian Territory, fording the Arkansas River with such forces as could be kept together between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. In connection with the raid of Price, a feint was made by the rebels as if to attack Fort Smith, in whose vicinity they appeared several thousand strong. They attacked the 12th regiment of colored troops about twelve miles west of Fort Smith, killing two and wounding thirteen. Among the killed was Surgeon C. J. Lee, 11th U. S. colored troops. The only other military operation worthy of mention during the year, was as follows: In June, Shelby with a force of Confederate troops assembled in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri, marched to Clarendon on the White River, attacked a gunboat lying there, surprising it early in the morning with a battery commanding it from the shore, captured the gunboat and sunk it. A command of about three thousand men was immediately sent in pursuit under General Carr, which overtook the rebels near Pikeville, attacked and drove them off, pursuing them some miles and recapturing the artillery taken by them from the gunboat. Our loss was thirteen killed and two wounded. The expedition then returned. In August, an expedition of four thousand men under General West, marched to Augusta on White River, hoping to surprise a force of Confederates said to be in that vicinity. High water, however, prevented the crossing of White River, and the expedition returned without fighting. * *

During the year 1865, the Department of Arkansas was the scene of no considerable military operations. The surrender of the Confederate forces under General Kirby Smith, speedily followed the surrender of the eastern armies. Our own troops had been, previous to the above named event, much reduced in numbers by transfer to distant departments, and during the latter part of the year their number was still further reduced by muster out, to about eight thousand men. * * No battles took place in the department during the year. In the latter part of January, an expedition was sent to the south-east from Little Rock, consisting of the 25th Ohio Battery, the 1st Iowa and 1st Missouri Cavalry, the 43d Illinois Infantry, and the 1st brigade, 1st division Seventh Corps, under command of Brevet Major General E. A. Carr. This expedition was sent out in conjunction with, and to draw attention from, an expedition sent by General Canby, for the purpose of releasing our prisoners confined at Tyler, Texas. General Carr met with no enemy and returned in a few weeks. In April a movement was planned by Major General Pope, to start southward from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. The necessary preparations were made therefor, medical and other supplies duly obtained, and Major General Blunt ordered to Fort Gibson to command the cavalry of the expedition; the whole to be under command of Major General Reynolds. In consequence of the surrender of the southern armies, the movement was rendered unnecessary. No other movements of military importance took place in this department during the year; the movements being confined to changes of station of the different regiments to supply the places of regiments mustered out, or otherwise meet the exigencies of the service." * * *

CCLXXXVII. *Extract from a Report on the Operations of the Medical Department at the Battle of Valverde, New Mexico.* By SURGEON BASIL NORRIS, U. S. Army.

* * * "The battle of Valverde was fought February 21, 1862; fifty-six men were killed and one hundred and forty-six were sent from the field to the hospitals at Fort Craig. The action commenced about nine o'clock A. M. and continued until four o'clock P. M. The battle-ground was about five miles from the fort, our troops having forded the river to engage the enemy. All the medical officers accompanied their respective columns; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. M. Belt, U. S. A., having been previously detailed as Post Surgeon, remained in garrison. Near the hour of eleven o'clock A. M. I left the depot of ambulances and, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon J. H. Bill, U. S. A., in charge of eight severely wounded men, proceeded to Fort Craig to prepare an operating room and open our hospitals. Assistant Surgeon J. H. Bill had collected the wounded here mentioned with commendable zeal and activity. Assistant Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. A., Surgeon J. M. Whitlock, 1st New Mexico Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon J. H. Shout, 1st New Mexico Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon S. Rankin, 2d New Mexico Volunteers, and Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Arnold, U. S. A., continued on the field with instructions to forward the wounded to hospitals. Immediately on my arrival at the post, assisted by Assistant Surgeon J. H. Bill and Acting Assistant Surgeon W. M. Belt, U. S. A., I amputated at the upper third of the thigh for round-shot fracture of the femur. At this time I received a note from Assistant Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. A., acting medical director on the field, informing me that twenty-two wounded men were in ambulances, and that at least eight additional wagons were required. By the prompt assistance of Captain W. A. Van Vliet, A. Q. M., the necessary transportation was rapidly sent forward, and also a large supply of blankets and bedsacks placed at my disposal. Ordnance Sergeant Jones and the clerks and other employes of the quartermaster's department voluntarily placed themselves under my command and rendered valuable service by preparing beds, and in arranging for and assisting the wounded. Wounded men continued to arrive throughout the day and until two o'clock at night; some of them had fallen in the river, or were helped by their companions through the water and were brought in thoroughly wet and chilled. Large fires were made in all the hospitals and every attention was given to providing for their comfort. On the following morning, in addition to the garrison hospital, four temporary hospitals were established and the following medical officers placed in charge: Assistant Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon J. H. Bill, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon S. Rankin, 2d New Mexico Volunteers, and Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Arnold, U. S. A. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. M. Belt, U. S. A., continued in charge of the garrison and assisted whenever his services were required. Assistant Surgeon J. H. Shout, 1st New Mexico Volunteers, rendered valuable service by remaining on the field until late at night, and in consequence of his exertions at that important time became so much indisposed as to be unable to attend actively to duty until several days afterward, when he was placed in charge of a ward. I invited Surgeon Whitlock to assist in attending the wounded, but he remained in charge of the ordinary duties of his regimental hospital, and inasmuch as he had a short time previously, on a question of rank, officially objected to me as the medical director, I did not choose to insist on his services. Circumstances compelled me to delay the amputations until eleven o'clock of the day succeeding the battle; assisted by the entire medical corps, we then performed seven amputations; two at the upper third of the thigh, two at the lower third of the thigh, two of the leg, (upper third,) and one of the arm above the elbow. The cases amputated at the upper third of the thigh, including the one performed on the first day, died a few hours after the operation. One of the cases of amputation below the knee died of gangrene of the stump on the third day. Four of the fractures of the femur were put up in splints, (Physick's modification of Dessaults,) and up to this time the treatment promises the happiest results. Three cases of fracture of the tibia were put up in fracture boxes. One case of gunshot wound opening the knee joint and fracturing the condyles of the femur, was put on double-inclined plane and bran pillow, in consequence of the earnest objection of the patient to the amputation of the limb; a particular report of the case will hereafter be made. I herewith inclose a list of the wounded with the character of the wound in each case. Before closing this report, I desire to express my thanks to the medical officers who cooperated with me in the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties which devolved upon us. It will, I am sure, detract nothing from the merit of the medical gentlemen of the volunteers, or those who are so efficiently acting with us, to say that Assistant Surgeons B. A. Clements and J. H. Bill, U. S. A., fully sustained the reputation of their corps for practical knowledge of their profession. The excellent condition of our wounded is due in good part to the unremitting attention of our hospital stewards and attendants; very favorable mention is due Hospital Steward John McIntosh, U. S. A., Acting Hospital Steward Charles Erdman, U. S. A., Hospital Steward Philip Welch, 2d New Mexico Volunteers, Hospital Steward Godfrey Gauss, 3d New Mexico Volunteers, Acting Hospital Steward James Cleland, company D, 3d Cavalry, Acting Hospital Steward Jacob Morrow, company B, 5th Infantry, and Acting Hospital Steward George Dunn, company I, 3d Cavalry. Hospital Steward John

Drennan, 1st New Mexico Volunteers, though not on duty with the wounded in hospital was with his regiment on the field and was active and efficient in the discharge of his duties. * * The character of the wounds received in this action is shown by the following summary: Contusions, eight. Flesh wounds: of head and neck, seven; of trunk, eighteen; of upper extremity, seventeen; of lower extremity, fifty-three; of arm, shoulder, and thigh, one; of arm and thigh, two; of testicle, one. Fracture of bones: of the face, three; of the clavicle, one; of the upper extremity, five; of the lower extremity, nineteen. Wounds of lung, six; of brain, one. Not specified, three." * * *

CCLXXXVIII. *Extract from the Quarterly Report of Sick and Wounded at Fort Craig, New Mexico, for the Quarter ending June 30, 1862.* By Surgeon BASIL NORRIS, U. S. Army.

* * * "On the 24th of April, seventy-five of the wounded of the battle of Valverde were transferred to general hospital at Hot Springs near Las Vegas, two hundred miles from this post. These patients were convalescent, only a few of them requiring crutches. On the 10th of May, sixteen of the wounded of the battle of Valverde were transferred to general hospital. All of these men were able to walk without crutches. On the 17th of June, seven of the wounded of the battle of Valverde were transferred to general hospital. Four of these cases were amputated above the knee, and three of them had recovered from severe compound fractures; two of the femur and one of the internal malleolus. There were six primary amputations above the knee; five of them died and one recovered. There were two primary amputations of the leg near the knee; one of them died and one recovered. There was one primary amputation of the arm above the elbow; this case recovered. There were six secondary amputations of the thigh; five of them recovered and one died. Of the cases which recovered, four were amputated at the upper third, and one at the lower third of the thigh. The patient who died was Captain Benjamin Wingate, 5th U. S. Infantry. His thigh was amputated at the lower third. He died on the thirteenth day after the operation from pyæmia. Of the two cases of compound fractures of the femur which recovered, one of them was fractured too high to offer any hope of recovery from amputation; in the other case the patient would not submit to the operation." * * *

CCLXXXIX. *Extracts from a Report on the March of the Column from California, from Fort Yuma to the Rio Grande, during the Summer of 1862.* By Surgeon JAMES M. McNULTY, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * "On the 22d of July, 1861, the President of the United States approved an act of Congress, entitled 'An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property.' Under this act, one regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry were raised in California. These were called respectively the 1st Infantry and 1st Cavalry, California Volunteers. The troops were raised for the protection of the Overland Mail Route between California and the Eastern States by way of Great Salt Lake City. The force was placed under the command of Brevet Major James H. Carleton, 1st U. S. Cavalry, with the rank of Colonel. The regiments rendezvoused at Oakland opposite San Francisco, California. During the latter part of August and the month of September, they had obtained nearly their full complement of men. Active preparations were made to put the command in the best condition for active field service, and by the 1st of October everything was in readiness for the movement of the troops. About this time the spirit of rebellion became manifest in California. Treason stalked abroad. In the southern part of the State, an open rupture was apprehended. In consequence of this condition of affairs the command of Colonel Carleton was diverted from its original destination by General Sumner, the department commander, and moved to the disturbed district. About the 1st of October, the command moved down the coast and formed a camp near Los Angeles called Camp Latham. On the 14th of October, three companies of the 1st Cavalry, California Volunteers, under the command of Major Eyre of the same regiment, were ordered to relieve the regular troops stationed at San Bernardino. This place was the hot-bed of secessionism in California. On the same day orders were received to send three companies of the 1st Infantry, California Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J. R. West, to relieve the regulars stationed at Fort Yuma. Regular troops stationed at different parts of the State were ordered to rendezvous at two points, viz.: San Diego and San Pedro, for the purpose of embarkation. Orders had been issued by the War Department that regular troops on the Pacific coast should be sent to the seat of war in the east. Brigadier General E. V. Sumner, at that time in command of the department of the Pacific, was also ordered in. On the departure of General Sumner, Colonel George Wright, 9th U. S. Infantry, assumed command of the department. The southern district of California was turned over by Colonel Wright to the command of Colonel Carleton.

During the two succeeding months quiet and order were restored throughout the southern part of the State. The distribution of the troops indicated to the disaffected the determination of the authorities to keep California firmly in the Union. On the 12th of January, 1862, Colonel Carleton was summoned to San Francisco to consult with Colonel Wright in reference to the movement of troops into Utah. Rumors had reached California that Van Dorn of the rebel service, was fitting out an expedition for the invasion of California by way of Arizona. The fact was well established that Arizona and a portion of New Mexico were occupied by Confederate troops, and it was apparent to all that California was more accessible through Arizona by way of Fort Yuma, than in any other direction. Fort Yuma, located on the Colorado River, on the south-eastern line of the State, is our extreme outpost. Surrounded as it is by a vast desert, if once in the possession of an enemy, the key to the State is lost. In view of all these dangers to the State and coast, General Wright suggested to the War Department, that perhaps the government would be best served by throwing the California troops into Arizona to drive the rebels from that Territory. A double object would thus be gained: First, an effectual guard would be kept against any invasion of the Pacific Coast from that quarter. Second, the California troops would fall on the flank of the Confederate forces then in New Mexico and assist the federal troops in expelling them from that Territory. The suggestions of General Wright were favorably received by the War

Department. The feasibility of the movement was so apparent that the consent of that department was at once obtained. On the receipt of the decision of the War Department authority was granted to Colonel Carleton to organize and fit out the expedition. The 5th Infantry California Volunteers, under the command of Colonel George W. Bowie, company A, 3d U. S. Artillery, and a light battery under the command of 1st Lieutenant John B. Shinn, of the U. S. Army, were added to Colonel Carleton's command; also Captain Cremony's company, 2d Cavalry, California Volunteers.

Active preparations were at once made for the movement of the column. It was important that the troops should move as soon as possible in order that they might receive the benefit of the cool winter weather while passing over the Gila and Colorado deserts. The great distance from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, the entire and complete desolation of nearly the whole route, presented obstacles almost insurmountable to marching a column of over two thousand men, and the same number of animals. It was well known that forage and provisions could be obtained at but two points between Fort Yuma and the Rio Grande, in time of peace, and then in limited quantities, viz.: at the Pimas Villages and at Tucson, and it being known that the enemy occupied one, if not both, of these points, it was necessary that preparations should be made entirely independent of them. The greatest difficulty appeared to be in subsisting animals. Unless this could be done, rations could not be furnished the troops, and the expedition would necessarily fall to the ground. With the commencement of preparations came unlooked-for difficulties. Not for twenty years had a winter of such severity occurred in California. The whole country was flooded and hundreds of horses and cattle were mired in the open plains and lost. For weeks it was almost impossible to move a vehicle of any kind, and the movement of baggage trains was out of the question. In the meantime commissary stores and forage were sent by sea to Fort Yuma, making this point a general depot and base of operations. The troops, during this terrible winter, lived in tents. As the rains subsided and the ground became more settled, the troops were gradually moved towards Fort Yuma by detachments of two or three companies at a time. A sub-depot was formed at Oak Grove, near the edge of the Yuma desert, one hundred and twenty miles from Los Angeles, called Camp Wright. From this point to Fort Yuma, one hundred and eighty miles, is a continuous desert entirely destitute of vegetation, water very scarce, and generally of bad quality. Before moving the troops on this desert, Colonel Carleton sent out parties and had the wells cleaned out and new ones dug in order that every drop of water might be available. Forage for the animals was deposited at different points between Camp Wright and Fort Yuma. The troops were marched by companies, and one day apart. At some of the wells there was so little water that it was necessary to dip it out in a pint cup, thus consuming nearly a whole night in watering one hundred animals.

In order that this desert may be more thoroughly understood, I quote from the notes of Lieutenant Colonel West, of the 1st Infantry, who marched the first three companies over. His description of the route commences at Oak Grove, Camp Wright, near the edge of the desert: 'Left Camp Wright, near Warner's Rancho, at seven and a half o'clock A. M., marched five miles over pleasant rolling roads and well wooded country to La Puerta, at which place found mountain stream, but no place for a camp ground. Thence, by fair road, without water, to San Felipe, eight miles; pasturage good, but no wood; water neither over abundant nor good; camp ground inferior. Left San Felipe at three and a half o'clock A. M. by heavy, hilly road to Vallecito; road sandy, through bottom land, to first hill seven miles; thence broken road six miles, a great portion of which is a cañon with but one wagon track winding between cliffs. A very small force could oppose an enemy of far superior numbers. The latter part of the road is more level; on the left side, and about half a mile from the road, is a spring that affords water enough for fifty men; thence a small rugged hill is surmounted, and a valley reached, five miles in length, with a sandy road to Vallecito. Water in fair supply; no wood, but mezquite bushes; pasturage fair. Left Vallecito at three and a half o'clock A. M., marched nine miles by heavy, sandy road to Palm Springs; water in limited supply and required to be prepared for the command; the locality can be used as a camp. Thence by heavy, sandy road to Carisso Creek; no pasturage. The country has now become a complete desert of most forbidding aspect. The creek is a small stream affording an abundant supply of water of an inferior quality. The bottom land is filled with a stunted growth of mezquite and arrow bushes. Left Carisso at eleven and a half o'clock A. M., following the stream and constantly crossing it; road heavy and sandy; thence over a level road with somewhat improved travelling four miles to a short, steep hill; thence to a level plain with desert brush to Sackett's Well, last part of the road fair travelling, the desert complete, water good, but uncertain; in dry weather it entirely disappears. Left Sackett's Well at quarter of six o'clock P. M. through a continuous desert, first five miles sandy; thence better travelling to Indian Well. Indian Well is some thirty feet deep, water good but in small quantities. Signal Mountain is a prominent land-mark, bears south-west about fifteen miles; reached camp at eleven o'clock P. M., distance fifteen miles. Left at five o'clock P. M. for New River Station; road a perfect level over an alkali plain, with a few patches of mezquite bushes; road dusty and heavy for wagons; well deep, water scarce and of inferior quality. Started at five o'clock P. M. for Alamo; road heavy, over a barren flat; there is a well some thirty feet deep, affording some water. Left at four o'clock P. M. for Gardner's Wells; no water; nine miles thence, by same character of road and country, to Salt or Seven Wells; water plenty but brackish. Started at four o'clock P. M.; nine miles to Cook's Wells; first two and a half miles bad road; at Cook's Wells water and wood abundant and good. Thence fifteen miles to Pilot Knobs; camped on the bank of the Colorado at foot of mountain. From Cook's Wells the road is generally good, through mezquite, flat, and the latter part through Indian Gardens; distance twenty-five miles. Started at one and a half o'clock P. M.; the road follows the Rio Colorado to Fort Yuma, distance ten miles; road much broken; reached Fort Yuma at four and a half o'clock P. M.'

I have been thus minute in detail in order that a correct idea may be had of some of the difficulties encountered in marching troops across this desert. It will be seen that nearly every march was made in the night. By starting at four or five o'clock in the afternoon the march would be accomplished before daylight, thus enabling the men to sleep a part of the night. The ground did not become sufficiently settled for the movement of Shinn's Battery until the 13th of April. Previous to this nearly all the command had been moved towards Fort Yuma, one company only remaining to accompany the battery. Colonel Carleton arrived at Fort Yuma on the 29th of April; active preparations were made to move the command eastward without delay. Water tanks, holding six hundred gallons each, were prepared to accompany each detachment. Contracts were made at Fort Yuma to have hay cut and deposited at different points between the fort and the Pimas villages. It was ascertained that Tucson was still in the hands of the Texans; their pickets extended down the Gila River to within fifty miles of Fort Yuma;

hay deposited at different points by Colonel Carleton's agents was burned. The Pimas Indians are an agricultural people and cultivate large quantities of wheat; knowing this fact, and the importance of securing as much as possible, Colonel Carleton had been for some time in communication with an American living at these villages; he was directed to purchase all the wheat the Indians had. A considerable quantity was thus accumulated, but before the advance of the column reached that point, the Texans had destroyed it all, with the exception of a small quantity the Indians had cached. This was a serious loss, but the growing crops had not been molested, and Colonel Carleton was enabled to secure a considerable amount for his animals. Two companies of infantry and one of cavalry were sent forward towards the Pimas and Tucson; as they advanced the Texans fell back to Tucson. The command followed them to within a short distance of that place, but not feeling sufficiently strong to attack them, fell back to the Pimas. Lieutenant Colonel West was then ordered forward with four companies of infantry.

The following itinerary was made by this officer: 'To Gila City, seventeen miles; no grass or wood, camp on river; thence to Mission Camp, eleven miles; wood, water, and a little grass; wood, water, and grass four miles further on. From Mission Creek to Fillibuster is six miles, thence to Antelope Peak, nine miles; grass within three-fourths of a mile; camp at station. From this place to Mohawk Station, twelve miles; no grass, camp on the river. To Texas Hill, eleven miles; a little grass on the Hill; station half a mile back from the river. Lagoon Camp, fine water, wood, grass, and shade. Thence to Brumell's Rancho, eleven miles; very dusty and disagreeable, neither men nor animals can recruit much; at Grassy Camp, three miles distant, they do much better. From Grassy Camp to Berk's Station, six miles; a very poor camp; little better at Oatman Flat, eleven miles further on. From Oatman Flat to Kenyon's Station, eleven miles; poor camp, no grass; to Shady Camp, ten miles; everything good. From Shady Camp to Gila Bend, four miles; wood and water, but no grass; thence to Desert Station, twenty-two miles; good wood, no water or grass. To the Tanks, seven miles; same as Desert Station. To Maracopa Wells, eleven miles; plenty of brackish water, some salt grass; and from thence to the Pimos Villages, eleven miles; roads fair with some sloughs.'

The march from Fort Yuma to the Pimas Villages, was fatiguing in the extreme. The intense heat and alkali dust was almost intolerable; both men and animals suffered very much. As fast as possible, the troops were pushed forward. On the 14th of May, Lieutenant Colonel West was sent forward by way of Fort Breckenridge, with four companies of infantry. This fort was reoccupied, and the stars and stripes again floated to the breeze. From Fort Breckenridge, Colonel West proceeded to Tucson, by way of Canada del Oro. A description of the route is taken from the notes of Colonel West: 'May 14th, left Fort Barrett, Pimas, at seven o'clock A. M.; road tends toward the river. On the left hand detached and irregular mountains from five to nine miles to the right. Soil becomes sandy, and the country desert. Grease-wood and mezquite abound, but no thickets. The river is gradually approached and touched at Sackaton Station; there plenty of sacketon grass, a poor article for pasturage; good camp on the river, road fine for marching and transportation. Course, east, north-east. May 15th, left Sackaton Station at forty minutes past five o'clock A. M.; road parts from the river and leaves it from one to two miles to the left, mountain spurs tend off south-east. A lone peak, about a mile and a half long, is detached from the main range. The Butterfield road to Tucson passes between the peak and the main mountain. A picket there can effectually watch both roads. A small lagoon of water is found at the north base. The Picacho is plainly visible throughout the day's march. Dense mezquite thickets, road fine for marching and transportation. Camp on the river in a cotton-wood grove, one-quarter of a mile below Whites; good grazing and fine. Course, east by south. May 16th, left Whites at fifty minutes past five o'clock A. M. Road leaves the river and takes the mesa, the ascent is gradual and road good for twenty miles. Thickets of cactus and palo verde. At about twenty miles a steep descent leads to Dry Camp, a basin in the hills of some thirty acres in area; a trail makes out of this due north to Ojo Verde Springs, four miles. The Gila River is three miles further in the same direction. Ojo Verde can be used; the water is inferior and not abundant; the quality and perhaps the quantity could be improved. The spring is four miles off the road, and the return must be made by the same track. Left Dry Camp at forty minutes past six o'clock P. M., road turns off south-east up an arroyo; very heavy sand for about six miles, then gradual ascent for five miles, then more abrupt and up high hills. At fifteen miles from Dry Camp, a finger-post, marked water, points to the right. Cotton-wood Spring is half a mile distant in a ravine. The grazing is fine, and water abundant for such a body of troops as this. A lone cotton-wood tree prominently marks the springs. Course, east by south and south-east. May 17th, laid by. May 18th, left Cotton-wood Spring at five o'clock P. M. Road over rolling hills five miles, good grass, then pass the summit, and the descent commences toward the San Pedro River. Sandy arroyo for eight miles, and heavy travelling; the road becomes a cañon. A walnut tree three miles west of Fort Breckenridge, marked water, stands in the middle of the road. At this point the road to Tucson turns off square to the right, thence to San Pedro and Fort Breckenridge. The fort is three miles to the right, up a cañon. Rocks from one to three hundred feet high. Pass from twenty to seventy yards wide, road extremely heavy. At this fort, a fine stream, good grazing, and abundance of wood. Course, east by south. May 19th, left Fort Breckenridge at forty-five minutes past five o'clock A. M. Returned by the cañon to the walnut tree, thence turned abruptly to the left and south, up a similar cañon, which gradually expands to open country. Road for twelve miles excessively heavy and sandy, thence gently rolling hills until the foot of a mountain is reached, on the left, at seventeen miles from the walnut tree. Thence for three miles the hills are sideling and difficult. A steep descent of one mile leads to Canada del Oro. Camp on a fine mountain stream, grazing very fine, and wood abundant. This is a very difficult day's march. Course, north-west by south. May 20th, left the Canada del Oro at two o'clock P. M., road follows a ravine between the mesa on the right, and a mountain range on the left; a good deal of sand but mainly a fair road; fine grass along the route. At fifty-five minutes past eleven o'clock the road forks, left hand leading one mile to the Rincon, a small running stream; fine camp; grass immediately under the mountain. Course, south-west. May 21st, left Rincon at thirty minutes past five o'clock A. M., road turns around the point of the mountain on the left, travelling rather heavy. Sandy arroyo, and then the ground becomes rolling; about eight miles from Rincon a mesa covered with cactus and mezquite is reached; travelling improves. Course, south-west and south by east. Our troops entered and occupied Tucson without firing a shot; at our approach the Texans made a precipitate retreat. Colonel Carleton determined to collect the troops at this point for rest, drill, etc.; men and animals required rest; wagons wanted repairing, the dryness of the atmosphere and the intolerable heat, having shrunk them to the point of falling to pieces. Communication was opened with Sonora for the purchase of flour, grain, etc.' In the first part of June all the troops composing the column were in and about Tucson, with the exception of a part of the 5th Infantry, left to garrison Forts Yuma and Barrett.

There is another and more direct road leading from the Pimas Villages to Tucson; this road was taken by Lieutenant Shinn and two companies of infantry. The following description of the road is given by Lieutenant Shinn. 'June 1st, left camp at Fort Barrett at fifteen minutes past four o'clock P. M. with battery, one ambulance, one water and eight transportation wagons, loaded to three thousand six hundred pounds with ammunition, flour, forage, etc., eighty-seven men, and one hundred and fifty-three animals. Road on Gila River, fine for transportation of heavily loaded wagons; no water, no grass; vegetation, mezquite and greasewood. At Sackaton Station, very dirty. Encamped on river at eight P. M., having marched nearly twelve miles. June 2d, filled water tank (six hundred gallons) and left camp at Sackaton at twenty minutes past four o'clock P. M. Road leaves the river and sweeps around from south-east by south, to south by east; with gradually ascending slope to summit, five and a quarter miles. Between mountain spur and detached peak on left, two miles of the road dusty; then soil changes from the alkali dust of Gila River bottom, to mixture of sand and gravel, very hard and quite smooth. From summit, Casa Grande in sight on desert to left; and the Picacho straight ahead, south by east, thirty-one miles. Desert continues to Oneida Station; road continues good. At eight miles, gravel replaced by hard alkali clay; vegetation, mezquite, greasewood and cactus. No water or grass on road. Wood plenty and sufficient for cooking. Near Oneida Station, which is on the left, well on right of road, depth twenty-nine feet, with five feet of water. Encamped there at forty-five minutes past seven o'clock P. M. Train all in ten minutes later. One hundred and seventy-five buckets, equal to seven hundred gallons, were taken from the well at the rate of ten gallons per minute, without apparently diminishing the supply. The water is excellent, cold and sweet; the best this side of Fort Yuma. Arrived and departed during the night, having marched eleven miles; found no grass near station. June 3d, left camp at four o'clock A. M. Old marks of surface water show a gradual rise of the desert toward Blue Water Station. Road very fine for marching, very little sand. At six miles, halted from forty-five minutes past five to forty-five minutes past six o'clock for grass, which may be found in considerable quantities one hundred yards to the left, off road in belt of mezquite and arroyo leading east from that point, and said to extend four or five miles in same direction. Obtained sufficient for a good night's feed. The grass is grama with some little gaeta. The gaeta was also observed on the left of the road one mile further on; no water; vegetation, desert plants, mezquite, and greasewood. Arrived and encamped at Blue Water Station at forty-five minutes past seven o'clock A. M. Well, sixty-nine feet in depth, with two and a half feet of water. Drew water at the rate of six gallons per minute, for one and three-fourths hours; watered ninety horses in same time, four gallons each, watered mules and horses again in the afternoon. Took from this well in ten hours, over sixteen hundred gallons of water, and left the depth of water as found. It will probably afford four thousand gallons of water in twenty-four hours; quality good, and water cool. At four o'clock P. M., sent a detachment forward to clean out well at the Point of Mountain. Wood plenty; some grama and a little gaeta reported to exist in the mezquite, five hundred yards north-west of the station. Marched nearly ten miles. June 4th, left Blue Water Station at ten minutes past two o'clock A. M., and expected to march to Tucson, fifty-four miles, in the next twenty-four hours; as there is no water on the road, and not enough with the company to encamp on. Some wagons remain loaded with three thousand six hundred pounds; morning quite cool, and very fine for marching. Road continues to rise to the Picacho. At forty minutes past four o'clock A. M., 9.6 miles from Blue Water; soil, clay water-washed and very hard and smooth, extends for miles on either side of the road. Considerable dry grama grass in the immediate vicinity and mezquite sparce. At 13.9 miles passed graves of Lieutenant Barrett and two soldiers, on left of road. The chaleos (or water holes) now dry, are in the mezquite on the right of the road; here quite a thicket, some grass but dry. The road is now level, or nearly so, for three or four miles. At forty-five minutes past six o'clock A. M., halted at Picacho Station on the right, and distant from Blue Water Station, 14.9 miles. Saw a band of antelopes near foot of peak; no water at this point. Consumed about two hundred gallons of water in tank, for which had to wait half an hour; resumed march at forty-five minutes past seven o'clock A. M.; road begins to descend toward the south two miles beyond the Picacho, and so continues to Point of Mountain. A very excellent road all the way; at 25.5 miles passed a deep well (dry) on right, no water ever found here. High mountains on right, distant from thirty to one hundred miles; and between mountain and road, valley of Santa Cruz River; here only an arroyo, which road crosses near Point of Mountain. At twelve o'clock M. and twenty-nine miles, halted half an hour. Met a messenger at thirty minutes past one o'clock P. M., and received notice of water in abundance at Point of Mountain, where command arrived and encamped at fifteen minutes past four o'clock P. M. Station on right, and well on left of road, water plenty, no grass, no wood at well, and but little on last eight miles of road. Used water brought from Tucson on wagons, and did not thoroughly test the capacity of the well; which is thirty-nine feet deep, with four feet of water. All agree in pronouncing it the best on the desert, and say it cannot be dipped dry. March 39.1 miles. June 5th, left camp at three o'clock A. M. About five miles from Point of Mountain, dense mezquite thicket—a good cover for Indians. At six miles crossed arroyo of Santa Cruz. River descending to left, quite dry, a little sand, and some more at eleven miles; remainder of road very good, numerous cotton-wood trees on road this day, and much mezquite; no water. Between seven and ten miles from Point of Mountain, much salt grass, poor stuff for forage. First five and last three and a half miles of to-day's march, very fine road of hard gravel. Arrived at Tucson at forty-five minutes past eight o'clock A. M.; march fifteen miles. Total, 86.7 miles.'

Tucson is about halfway between Fort Yuma and the Rio Grande, and contains a population of four, or perhaps five hundred, mostly Mexicans; a few Americans and foreigners were living here, principally gamblers and ruffians, traitors to their country—secessionists. Colonel Carleton received his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, while on the desert, in the early part of June. On his arrival at Tucson, the Territory of Arizona was at once placed under martial law, and a proclamation issued to the people. * *

A number of notorious characters were arrested, examined by military commission, and sent to Fort Yuma. Order sprang out of disorder, and in a short time a den of thieves was converted into a peaceful village. In the meantime General Carleton was making active preparations to move his command to the Rio Grande. Wagons were repaired, stores collected from Sonora, and everything put in as good condition as circumstances would permit after the severe march over the Yuma and Gila deserts. No communication, up to this time, could be had with our forces in New Mexico. The strength of the rebels and their locality were entirely unknown. Great difficulty in communicating with General Canby, at that time in command of the department of New Mexico, existed on account of hostile Indians. The Apache nation occupied the whole country between the

Rio Grande and Colorado River. The great distance to be traversed through this country rendered it hazardous, if not impossible, for any small party to get through it. General Carleton endeavored to send an express to General Canby from Tucson. The party, consisting of three men, was attacked near Apache Pass and two of the men were killed by the Indians; the survivor was pursued some forty miles and barely escaped; he was captured by the Texans near Mesilla, and the dispatches to General Canby fell into their hands. From these they learned the exact strength of General Carleton's command and the intended movements of the column. On the 22d of June General Carleton sent forward Lieutenant Colonel Eyre of the 1st Infantry, California Volunteers, with one hundred and forty men; this was the advance guard of the column. With the exception of frequent skirmishing with the Indians, and the loss of three men killed and several wounded at Apache Pass, the party met with no other enemy before reaching the Rio Grande. Apache Pass is about midway between Tucson and the river; it is through a spur of the Chi-ri-ca-hui Mountains and is about three and a half or four miles long. In this pass is a fine spring of water and a favorite haunt of the Indians. A company of infantry and a part of a company of cavalry, with two mountain howitzers, fought the Indians at the spring for four hours. A number of the savages were killed in the fight; our loss was three killed and several wounded. On either side of this pass extends a plain from thirty to forty miles in width. The Indians can see parties approach and lay in wait for them.

On the 20th of July, preparations for the movement of the command having been completed, General Carleton issued the following general order: 'The column from California will move to the Rio Grande in the following order: 1st. On the 20th instant Colonel Joseph R. West, 1st Infantry, California Volunteers, with companies B, C, and K of his regiment, and company G of the 5th Infantry, California Volunteers. This command at the Rio de Sanz will receive the addition of company E of West's regiment, and Thompson's mountain howitzers. Major Theo. A. Coult, of the 5th Infantry, California Volunteers, is assigned to duty with the command. Colonel West will take forty thousand rounds of rifle-musket ammunition. 2d. On the 21st instant a second command, consisting of Shinn's light battery U. S. 3d Artillery, and companies A, 1st Infantry, and B, 5th Infantry California Volunteers, will take up its line of march for the Rio Grande. This command will be supplied with all the artillery ammunition now here which pertains to Shinn's Battery, and seventeen thousand rounds of ammunition for the rifle musket. 3d. On the 23d instant a third command under Lieutenant Colonel Edwin A. Rigg, consisting of companies D, F, H, and I, 1st Infantry California Volunteers, will start for the Rio Grande. This command will have twenty-eight thousand rounds of ammunition for the rifle musket. 4th. Each of these commands will be supplied with subsistence for thirty days, with at least two tents for each company, and with a good supply of entrenching tools. Each command will also have one hospital tent complete and an ambulance for the sick and wounded, and will have a forge and materials for shoeing horses and mules and also a water tank and a good supply of water kegs. 5th. On the 31st instant a train of wagons, laden with forty days' supplies of subsistence for the whole command, is hereby ordered forward with the following ammunition, viz.: forty thousand rounds for the rifle musket, thirty thousand rounds for the Sharp's carbine, and twenty thousand rounds for the navy size Colt's revolver, together with such other supplies of clothing, tents, tools, spare wagon timbers, leather, wagon grease, horse shoes, mule shoes, horse-shoe nails, stationery, &c., &c., as may be required, will leave Tucson for the Rio Grande, escorted by companies A, 5th Infantry, and A, 1st Cavalry, California Volunteers, each furnished with sixty days' rations. This command will have an ambulance, forge, and water tank, and such other articles as may be required to render it efficient. 6th. Company D, 1st Cavalry, California Volunteers, will move from Tubae directly for the crossing of the San Pedro, where it will arrive on the 22d instant; from this point it will form the advance guard of the column and habitually, unless otherwise ordered, will march one day in front of West's command. 7th. Captain Cremony's Company, B, 2d Cavalry, California Volunteers, will march near the head of the column to serve as flankers or as videttes as occasion may require. 8th. The staff officers attached to the headquarters, except the chief commissary, will, until further orders, move with West's command. Surgeon Prentiss, 1st Cavalry, California Volunteers, will move with the second command and Surgeon Wooster, 5th Infantry, California Volunteers, will move with Rigg's command. 9th. The chief quartermaster, chief commissary, and medical director are charged with giving the most perfect efficiency possible to all matters pertaining to the public service in their several departments, keeping in mind the fact that the column is presumed now to move forward prepared at all points to engage the enemy at any moment, by night or by day. Let nothing be omitted or neglected which will give due effect to this idea, whether on the march or on the field of battle.' * * *

The strength and location of the Confederates were unknown, consequently the column was kept well in hand, the companies marching only one day apart. For a description of the country, I quote from the notes of Colonel Eyre: 'June 21st, left Tucson at three o'clock A. M. with Captain Fritz, and Lieutenants Haden and Baldwin, 1st Cavalry California Volunteers, and one hundred and forty men; marched thirty-five miles to Cienegas delos Pinos, and camped at thirty minutes past twelve o'clock P. M.; water and grazing abundant. The road to-day is very good, with the exception of two or three hills. At a distance of about twenty-eight miles, the road descends into the cienega; then seven miles to water, near the burned station which stood on the hill to the right of the road. Course, south-east; thirty-five miles. June 22d, left Cienega at six o'clock A. M., marched over a high rolling country, but good wagon road and splendid grazing all the way for a distance of about twenty-two miles, when the road descends through a cañon for one mile, and then opens on the San Pedro Valley. Two miles further the river is reached, at the overland mail station. Strong bridge over the river; water and grass abundant. Course, north-east; twenty-five miles. June 23d, left camp at the crossing of the San Pedro at thirty minutes past seven o'clock A. M. The road at once leaves the river, and enters a valley about one mile wide and four miles long, when it terminates at the foot of the mesa, which is gained through a narrow cañon, in which is a long but not very steep hill. The cañon is about one and a half miles long when the top of the mesa is reached; then about fourteen miles to overland station at Dragoon Springs, at which place we arrived at thirty minutes past twelve o'clock P. M. and encamped. Found water sufficient, by digging, two miles up the cañon, the trail to which is difficult in some places to lead animals over. Course north-east; nineteen and a half miles. June 24th, left Dragoon Springs at thirty-minutes past ten o'clock A. M.; was detained in consequence of scarcity of water; marched twenty-five miles over an excellent road to Ewell's Station, arriving there at thirty minutes past five P. M. Sent Captain Fritz and six men with spades to examine the spring in the mountain north of the station; he had returned to station by the time the command arrived, and reported water enough for the men only. Camped at six o'clock P. M. Course, north-east; twenty-

five miles. June 25th, left Ewell's Station at one o'clock A. M., marched fifteen miles over a very hilly, and in some places very rocky, road to station in Apache Pass, and camped at six o'clock A. M.; water scarce, no grass. Course, north-east; fifteen miles. About twelve o'clock M., while I was engaged at the spring superintending the watering of animals, it being necessary to dip it with tin cups, four shots were heard in the direction where the horses that had been watered were being grazed under a strong guard. Immediately thereafter it was reported that Indians were in sight, and that the guard had fired to give the alarm. Almost immediately thereafter it was reported to me that the Indians were waving a white flag. I at once started for them, taking with me a white flag, and Mr. Newcomb as interpreter. At the end of about an hour, I succeeded in getting sufficiently near one of them to be understood. I explained to him what I desired, and asked for the chief. By this time about seventy-five to one hundred Indians were in sight, many of them mounted on good looking horses, and all of them armed with fire arms; some with rifles and six shooting pistols—of the latter I observed a great number, and occasionally single barrelled shot guns. When the chief came forward, I told him that we were Americans and that our great captain lived in Washington; that we wished to be friends of the Apaches; that at present I was only travelling through their country, and desired he would not interfere with my men or animals; that a great captain was at Tucson with a large number of soldiers; that he wished to have a talk with all the Apache chiefs, and to make peace with them, and make them presents. He professed a great desire to be friendly with the Americans, and assured me that neither my men nor animals should be molested. He asked me for tobacco, and something to eat. I gave him all that could possibly be spared, and we parted with a request on his part, that I would meet him at the same place at sunset. On my return it was reported to me that three men were missing. A party of thirty men were at once sent out in the vicinity of where the firing was heard, and after an hour's search, the bodies of the missing men were found, stripped of all their clothing, and two of them scalped. Each was shot through the chest with fire arms, and lanced through the neck. They were victims of their own imprudence; the entire command having been repeatedly warned by me, not to wander from camp. It appears they had started, leading the horses from the spring where the watering was being done, over the ridge into another gulch, when they came on the Indians, and were murdered. The Indians succeeded in getting one horse. When the bodies of our murdered men were found, instant pursuit of the Indians was made, some of whom were seen on a hill half a mile distant; but being unable to come up with them a return to camp was ordered, carrying in the dead bodies which were buried—the entire command being present. The animals now being all watered, as far as was possible, and there being very little grass in the pass, at six o'clock P. M. left camp; marched out and made a dry camp on the plain, two miles beyond the cañon. Course, east, north-east; four miles. At eleven o'clock P. M. a volley of six or eight shots was fired into camp, wounding Acting Assistant Surgeon Kittridge in the head, and killing one horse at the picket line. June 26th, left Dry Camp No. 1 at thirty-minutes past three o'clock A. M., marched fifteen miles over an excellent road to San Simon Station; then turned square to the right, marched thirteen miles up the dry bed of the river to a large cienega, and camped at two o'clock P. M. Course, east, north-east and south-east; twenty-eight miles. This is a splendid camping place, water and grass in the greatest abundance. The proper road to the cienega turns to the right from the stage road, about six miles from Apache Pass, and around the Point of Mountain it comes on the San Simon, one mile below the water. At midnight camp was alarmed by a shot fired by one of the guard. On examination it was found to be a coyote, which he mistook for an Indian crawling through the scattered bushes, and which he instantly killed. This was a very hard day's march on men and animals, being obliged to leave dry camp without breakfast, owing to scarcity of water, having but eight five gallon kegs in which to carry water for the men; and not being able to get, at the pass, as much water as the animals required. June 27th, laid over. June 28th, left camp at Cienega of San Simon at four o'clock P. M., marched five miles to the pass in the mountain; road heavy. On arriving at the pass found the road through it very good, and the pass wide. Marched fifteen miles from San Simon, and made Dry Camp No. 2 at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock P. M. Course, north, north-east; fifteen miles. June 29th, left dry camp at four o'clock A. M. marched nine miles, over good road, to Lightendorffer's Well, in Round Mountain cañon, well on right and close to road, it is about eight feet square and seven deep, rock bottom. Halted at well one hour. Obtained a very limited supply of water for my command. This is a tolerably good camping place for three companies of infantry. By care they could obtain sufficient water, which is good. Left Lightendorffer's at eight o'clock A. M., marched twenty-two miles to Dinsmore Station, (Soldier's Farewell,) and at five o'clock P. M. halted. Discovered here a small spring about two or three miles up the arroyo, north of station, and a hole of bad water eight hundred yards south of station. Left Dinsmore Station at eight o'clock P. M., marched fourteen miles to Cow Springs, and camped at twelve midnight; water and grazing abundant. The road from the Cienega of San Simon to this place is good for loaded teams, excepting four or five miles to the pass. Course, north-east; forty-six miles. Soon after leaving Dinsmore Station found two men on the side of the road, under rather suspicious circumstances; took three letters from them, one directed to the Commander of the Federal forces at Tucson, or en route. Put the men in charge of a guard and brought them back. Here discovered nine men camped, who proved to be a party sent by Colonel Chivington, commanding southern military district of New Mexico, at Fort Craig, with a letter to Colonel Carleton; with verbal orders to deliver it to the commander of the advance of his column when met with, and return to Fort Craig. Read the communication and returned Mr. Milligan and one of his party with the answer to Fort Craig, at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th instant, at which place he would arrive on the evening of the 2d proximo. * * From Mr. Milligan I learned of the capture of Jones, the expressman, by the secessionists at the Picacho near Mesilla; his two companions having been killed by the Indians at Apache Pass, and he himself chased by them for a great many miles. This information was brought to Fort Craig by a friendly Mexican, who was present at the capture of Jones. June 30th, laid over. July 1st, this morning a number of men were discovered by the lookout, approaching from the direction of the Pinos Altos Mines; sent out a party and brought them into camp. They proved to be a party of thirty Mexican miners returning to Sonora, in consequence of the almost total absence of provisions at the mines. Allowed them to proceed on their journey. Left Cow Spring at eight o'clock A. M. Arrived at the Rio Mimbres at one o'clock P. M., and camped two miles above station; water and grazing abundant and of the best quality; road good. Course, north-east; sixteen miles. July 2d, laid over. At ten o'clock this morning one of the pickets discovered persons approaching camp; they were arrested and brought in, twelve men and two women—one a German and the others Mexican. They were also from the mines en route for Mesilla. Ordered them to be confined, in order to secure the secrecy of my movements. At nine o'clock A. M. sent out a party of twenty men to examine

Cook's cañon, with orders to arrest, if possible, all persons they may meet with; and to remain at Cook's until the command came up. July 3d, left Mimbres River at thirty minutes past six o'clock A. M., marched twelve miles over a good road to Cook's Pass; from here to summit, road hilly. A long rocky, but not very steep hill, brings you to the top of the pass. From there the descent to the spring is good. Distance from pass to spring, six miles. Course, north, north-east; eighteen miles. Here came up with the party sent in advance yesterday. They reported no person in sight, and no fresh tracks. July 4th, left Cook's Spring at thirty minutes past six o'clock A. M., took Fort Thorn road which keeps a north, north-east course, while the Mesilla road turns to the right immediately at the springs, and bears east, north-east passing the overland mail station, which is seen on the hill about half a mile distant. Marched thirteen miles to Mule Spring; good road. Here no water could be found even by digging; having sent a party in advance with spades for that purpose. Left Mule Spring at twelve o'clock M., marched twenty-two miles to the Rio Grande, and camped at seven o'clock P. M. near Fort Thorn. Course, north, north-east; thirty-five miles. The road for about eight miles after leaving Mule Spring is very good, it enters a rolling country, the hills becoming more and more abrupt, for a distance of about six miles, when it ascends into a broad cañon, which it follows, in a good road, to the river. Immediately on making camp the national colors were raised amid the loud and continuous cheers of the assembled command. This was the first time the stars and stripes floated on the Rio Grande below Fort Craig, since the occupation of the country by the Confederate troops; and the day being the anniversary of our National Independence, was not calculated to dampen the ardor of the command. We are now within thirty-five miles of the enemy, who the prisoners whom I have taken variously estimate, from two to eight hundred strong. As soon as the horses have recruited a little—they being considerably reduced by a march of about three hundred miles, through a broiling sun, and over a country entirely destitute of water, for distances ranging from thirty-five to sixty miles—I will reconnoitre his position and endeavor to ascertain his strength, which I have but little doubt of accomplishing, and in case he does not greatly outnumber me will give him a fight. Moved three miles down the river and occupied Fort Thorn.

As soon as the arrival of Colonel Eyre on the river was known, the Texans made a hasty flight. Their army was completely demoralized, and Colonel Eyre's force magnified fourfold; what they could not carry with them was destroyed. One hundred and fifty sick and wounded were left in hospital at Franklin, Texas, and the neighborhood. Colonel Eyre crossed the river near Fort Thorn, and pushed down toward the retreating rebels. He entered Las Cruces, opposite Mesilla, and raised the national colors. Franklin was also occupied by a detachment of his command.

General Carleton, with the head of the column, reached the river on the 8th of August. The time consumed on the march being eighteen days. The sight of this beautiful stream, after the many days of toil and suffering gladdened the hearts of all. The last day's march was particularly severe. Over forty miles had been made by the infantry without water, without a murmur. The desert had been conquered, and the command arrived on the river in good fighting condition. No deaths had occurred between Tucson and the river, and but few remained on the sick list. General Carleton crossed the river at the point where Colonel Eyre crossed. The river was so high that it could not be forded, and the only boats were two small scows made by Colonel Eyre. The animals swam over. This was successfully accomplished, none were lost. A rope was attached to both sides of the boats and extended to either bank of the river. A number of men were stationed on both flanks. By this means they were enabled to pull the boat from shore to shore. The wagons were unloaded, their contents being ferried across in the boats which were hauled across by ropes. In this manner, each command as it came up, was crossed in safety. Nothing was lost or injured. General Carleton moved the column down the river as far as Las Cruces, Mesilla, and Franklin, taking with him two companies of cavalry; he proceeded on down as far as Fort Quitman, Texas. From there he dispatched a company of the 1st Cavalry as far as Fort Davis, distant from Fort Quitman, one hundred and thirty miles. The Texans had abandoned this post. One man much emaciated was found dead; his body being pierced in many places with arrows. This man had evidently been left behind sick. The sick and wounded Texans left behind at Franklin, were sent with an escort to San Antonio. General Canby, at this time in command of the Department of New Mexico, had been ordered east; and on the 16th of September, 1862, General Carleton arrived in Santa Fé, and on the 18th assumed command of the department. * * In this march every thing was reduced to the smallest possible compass. No tents were used by officers or men during the whole march. Two wagons were allowed to a company. In these were carried camp and garrison equipage, ten days' rations, mess furniture, and every thing belonging to a company. Every article was weighed. Officers, from the general down, carried each but eighty pounds of baggage, including bedding, mess kit, etc. The troops suffered very little from sickness. The mortality was very small. Not one single death occurred on the march of the column from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, from the 13th of April to the 8th of August, and but five deaths from disease in hospital during this time; two at Fort Barrett, and three at Tucson. Every possible care was observed to guard against sickness. This, together with the splendid *personel* of the men, will account for the success of the expedition, and the slight mortality attending it." * * *



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