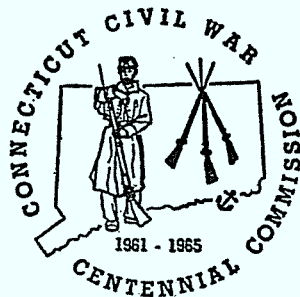


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CONNECTICUT PHYSICIANS IN THE CIVIL WAR



STANLEY B. WELD, A.B., M.D.

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Connecticut Physicians In The Civil War

MEDICINE AND THE DOCTOR AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR - - - AND AT THE END

The picture of preparedness at the outbreak of the Civil War as painted by many is not a pleasing one. Little wonder that the war, instead of being won in three months as so many in the North were led to believe would happen, dragged on for four terrible years. The Regular Army was made up of 16,000 officers and men scattered over the country in small commands, poorly trained, poorly supplied, and neglected. At the head of the Medical Department were to be found for the most part old men unfit for the task ahead. The Surgeon General in Washington had only three clerks in his office, and in his entire department 114 officers and a small but indefinite number of stewards. There were no hospitals worthy of the name, no ward masters, no nurses, no cooks except those detailed from the line. The entire medical staff of the Army was made up, in addition to the Surgeon General, of thirty Surgeons and eighty-three Assistant Surgeons. This number was further reduced to ninety-eight by resignations to join the Confederates and by discharges for disloyalty. Congress was extremely parsimonious when it created one Brigade Surgeon and 107 additional medical personnel, later adding 10 Surgeons and 20 Assistant Surgeons to the regular Medical Department. At the same time, it authorized the use of female nurses in hospitals; "when deemed expedient by the Surgeon General or the Senior Surgeon" at the munificent compensation of 50 cents per diem. A liberal employment of contract surgeons was also authorized.

Lacking was any system of training of Medical Department personnel. The Army had practically no supplies, tents were lacking, the sick and wounded were more often than not to be found without any shelter, and surgeons were forced to set up improvised hospitals in hotels, halls, and other unsuitable buildings such as barns. There was a total lack of provision for removing the wounded from the battle fields, so that relatives had to come and search and, if fortunate, take away the wounded in carriages. All of these shortcomings brought about increased activity by the Sanitary Commission, a private volunteer organization which functioned much as did the Red Cross in later years.

Repeated offers were made to supply an ambulance organization, but through poor judgment, delay, and jealousy this was not accomplished until July, 1862 by Jonathan Letterman during his tenure of office as Medical Director of the Army. Ambulances had been adopted in 1859, but the two

types were both failures. Hundreds of them were manufactured and sent to the regiments at the beginning of the war, many of them broke down, and the two-wheeled contraptions were so terribly uncomfortable they were dubbed "avalanches." The wounded were often evacuated to general hospitals in freight cars, as a result of which their sufferings were cruel. As the war continued, regular hospital trains were fitted out for the Army and hospital ships for the Navy.

The story of the agitation for the passage of legislation establishing a separate ambulance corps, staffed by trained attendants under the jurisdiction of the Medical Corps rather than of the Army Quartermaster Corps, as had previously been the practice, affords a bit of local color. Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine at Harvard Medical School, came into the picture. His eldest and favorite son, Nathaniel, on March 16, 1863, sustained a gunshot wound of the jaw and another of the abdomen. He lay for hours upon the field and was at last removed, painfully and slowly, upon a stranger's horse, no ambulance being available. This untold suffering and ultimate death of his "darling boy" spurred on Dr. Bowditch in his open campaign for an ambulance system and supported Surgeon Letterman in his successful appeal to Congress.

Surgeon Letterman also introduced the pavilion type of hospital construction, a complete and effective supply plan for the Army of the Potomac, and a workable and satisfactory field hospital plan.

That was the day of many poorly trained doctors. Medical education consisted of a series of lectures covering at the most two years, usually followed by a period of practical experience under the supervision of a proctor, an older physician well established in practice. At the outbreak of the war, many of the units supplied their own surgeons, and at first there was no examination to determine professional ability. Medicine and hygiene were in a comparatively primitive stage. Modern bacteriology was unknown. Anesthesia had been discovered a little more than a decade previously, but without any knowledge of either antisepsis or asepsis the results of much of the emergency surgery were horrifying, viewed through present-day eyes. Although typhus and typhoid had become separated clinically, the cause of neither was known. The germ theory of disease was to await Pasteur's work later in the century. The roentgen ray had yet to be discovered, likewise the causative organisms of leprosy, gonorrhea, suppuration, malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria, pneumonia, tetanus, syphilis, dysentery, scarlet fever, yellow fever and a host of other diseases. Immunization and vaccines were unknown. Insulin and the value of liver extract were yet to be discovered. Modern surgery was hardly dreamed of, the Civil War surgeon being limited to liga-

tion of blood vessels for hemorrhage, amputation of limbs in the hope of preventing general sepsis, and removal of foreign bodies.

At the close of the war, definite progress in military medical administration was evident. The Medical Department had been completely organized in all its branches; the method of supply had been changed and so arranged that medical officers at all times could be well provided; field hospitals had been instituted to the great advantage of the wounded; an ambulance service had been established which operated well. Exclusive control of general hospitals and hospital camps had been secured by the Medical Department. This department retained the same proportions of the several grades of personnel as earlier. The high standards of the officers were maintained. Convalescent camps came into existence, largely for the sick and wounded. The evacuation system operated well, and supplies were plentiful. An example is to be found in the four first-class steamers, carrying complete supplies for 5,000 beds, which met Sherman's army at Savannah. Sickness decreased so rapidly that by the end of 1866 there existed no general hospitals.

Although this great conflict saw no real advances in medical and surgical treatment, it did serve as a stimulus for much of the progress which took place during the remainder of the century. Surgical operative technic had been improved, and it was coming to be recognized that disease prevention and cleanliness were related. There still remained to be discovered the actual causes of infections; the means of their transmission, and the reasons for recovery, and for immunity continued for the most part to be unknown. Although the clinical thermometer and the hypodermic syringe had been invented, they did not come into general use until after the Civil War.

Looking back 100 years, one must feel charitable toward those doctors of medicine who left home, loved ones, and in many instances a rewarding practice to face situations for which they were untrained and inexperienced. Small wonder some failed, but there were giants in medicine in those days as there are now, and Connecticut could rightly claim her share.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF ARMY MEDICAL PRACTICE

The Connecticut regiments entered the service at varying intervals and for different periods of time. Hence we find some Connecticut physicians in the Union Army for only three months, others for three years, and a few, through re-enlistment, for the entire war. President Lincoln called for volunteers at the outbreak of the struggle. On April 15, 1861, he called for officers and men to serve three months. One month later he issued a call for volunteers for three years. Thereafter, there was a call on July 1, 1862,

for 300,000 additional troops, on October 17, 1863, for another 300,000, on July 4, 1864, for 500,000, and finally on December 20, 1864, for another 300,000.

The saga of the Connecticut doctor in the Civil War is a continuous tale of brave men endeavoring to cope with such diseases as dysentery, chronic diarrhea, typhoid, typhus, malaria, measles, pulmonary tuberculosis, and small-pox, engaged in endless amputations and ligations of arteries in an attempt to save lives, and living and working much of the time under the most difficult and trying conditions. Our own Dr. John B. Lewis of Hartford, in his "Reminiscences," speaking of the volunteer regiments which responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops, said: "We may not feel proud of the efficiency of an army so hastily summoned, organized and officered by inexperienced men. In this remark I would include the entire force—the field and staff, the rank and file, the medical department in common with them all. But however lacking in a practical knowledge of their new duties, the material with which the army was composed was excellent. They were bright scholars and could promptly adapt themselves to the new order of things, so that within two years we had an effective, well handled and well trained body of men in the field. But during these two years we had everything to learn and to teach.

"Prior to the war all medical supplies had been obtained through the Purveying Bureau of the Army, but the rapid organization of a large volunteer force in the spring of 1861 soon exhausted the purveyors stores, and in the emergency a regimental medical outfit had to be otherwise looked out for. On making the facts known to our Governor Buckingham, he promptly authorized the surgeon to make liberal provision for the care of the sick and wounded of his regiment, by direct purchase of such articles as might be needed before a government supply could be procured. That relieved all the embarrassment, and, so far as my recollection of the situation extends, our earlier Connecticut volunteers were able to proceed to their destinations with adequate preparations for all exigencies. It was not long, however, before the Medical Purveyor was prepared to promptly fill all requisitions, and thereafter, throughout the whole period of the war I found no difficulty in obtaining all medical supplies wanted for field or hospital use.

"At the beginning of the war there were no military hospitals other than those provided by the regimental surgeon for the accommodation of the sick and wounded of his own regiment. Hospital tents were furnished by the government for this purpose, but it was soon learned that a consolidation of these regimental hospitals would be of advantage to the patients and relieve the troops in the field of a serious encumbrance. These detached bodies of

disabled soldiers, at a later period, were removed to some church or other large building temporarily appropriated for the purpose, and ultimately the general hospital was the outcome of these changes. It was not long therefore before a regularly organized hospital system was established which became an important feature in the medical history of the war."

The doctor in this conflict had to become a surgeon, like it or not, "cutting, sawing and messing about in the wound, and wrestling as best he could with the suppurations and 'fevers' which followed." Many had little or no surgical experience but exemplified an eagerness to acquire it, often at bitter cost to the wounded soldier. There was experimentation; in fact, many situations demanded it. Anesthesia was available in the form of chloroform, but there was no antisepsis nor asepsis. Amputations were attempted by many who had never even seen one done. Whiskey or brandy was routine in the treatment of shock, together with morphine or an opium pill. The operating tables were crude affairs, often only a door laid across some kind of a support. After the removal of foreign bodies, treatment consisted of absolute rest, cold fomentations, opiates, liquor and quinine. Two out of every three deaths resulted from disease. Altogether, it has been estimated that 6,000,000 sicknesses were treated and 400,000 wounds. Over 1,000,000 Union soldiers were patients in General Hospitals during the four years, and the Surgeon General reported a mortality from disease and wounds of about 8 percent. A popular notion existed that the army surgeon was exposed to little or no danger during battle. The number of medical officers in the Civil War who died of injuries sustained in line of duty is proportionately larger than that of any other class of staff officers.

The conditions under which the Connecticut doctors worked were many times deplorable. Surgeon Frederick L. Dibble relates how havelocks were distributed to the Army by the hundreds of thousands to keep the men cool. The only value of the havelocks was found to be in covering the head on frosty nights, so they were soon thrown away. Diseases such as typhus, typhoid, diarrhea and dysentery, which had proved to be the scourge of armies in the field, were supposed to be preventable and controllable by enlightened sanitary regulations but, with the crowded conditions which developed, they spread extensively. In selecting places for hospitals, it was soon found that barns were better than hotels or houses and tents better than barns. The mortality from diseases and wounds dropped as the amount of pure fresh air increased. Surgeon Dibble writes that "in spite of reduced rations with less nutrition, severer labor, constant and more exhausting vigilance, the health of many improved after breaking permanent camp and getting into active operations in the field." When transportation was poor, the principle diet

consisted of hard bread, salt pork and bacon with coffee and sugar. The result was exhaustion, scorbutic cachexia, and diarrhea.

Early in 1863, the Army was issued an order that each meal, before being served, was to be carefully inspected by two officers, one of them a medical officer. Woolen clothing and broad-soled shoes added to the health of the troops. All this led to the statement that the Union Army was the best fed, best clothed, and best cared for in every respect of any which up to then had taken the field against an enemy. Yet conditions in many areas were anything but good. Surgeon Henry P. Stearns, who was a member of General Grant's staff at the attack on Fort Donelson, Tennessee, on February 12, 1862, reported that the 200 to 300 wounded suffered greatly because of very cold weather and a severe snowstorm. Supplies of medicine were abundant, but hospital stores very limited. The experience of the Ninth Regiment,* Connecticut Volunteers, to which were attached five Connecticut physicians, presents a drab picture. This regiment, with Charles A. Gallagher, Surgeon, and George W. Avery, Jairus F. Lines, Ira C. Winsor and Rollin McNeil, Assistant Surgeons, sailed from Boston on the steamer "Constitution" in 1862, arriving at Ship Island, Mississippi, in December. "The men were still wretchedly clad, and it was midwinter. Nearly half of them were without shoes and as many more without shirts; several had no coats or blankets. Some drilled in primitive attire of blouse and cotton drawers. The tents were hardly capacious enough to cover them. There was no straw to sleep on. They were without transportation, and were obliged to bring the wood for their fires four miles. This was made into rafts, and men almost naked, in water up to their arms, floated it down to camp. * * * With the buoyancy of the Irish character, the men were hopeful, and during these severe months sent home to their families not less than twenty thousand dollars—almost their entire pay." This was a part of General Benjamin F. Butler's command.

Assistant Surgeon George Clary of the Thirteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, had arrived at Ship Island the preceding April and reported an outbreak of dysentery in his regiment soon after its arrival. The Twenty-first Regiment, with William Soule, Surgeon, J. Hamilton Lee, Nehemiah Nickerson and Lewis E. Dixon, Assistant Surgeons, joined the Army of the Potomac in September, 1862. The record tells us that "the sufferings of that winter will never be forgotten by those who endured them. The long march from Pleasant Valley to Falmouth (175 mi.) in 12 days; without tents during the entire winter; exposed to terrible storms, and lying down at night on the frozen ground or in the plastic mud of old Virginia with no covering

*Regiment in each case refers to infantry unless it is indicated otherwise.

other than blankets, very scanty and thin, was an experience which tested the metal and tried the endurance of every man to the utmost, and planted the seeds of disease and death which produced such a harvest on the plains of Falmouth, and gave to its camp the appropriate title of Camp Death."

The Twenty-fourth Regiment had a devastating experience. With Levi Warren, Surgeon, and Hiram Warren, Assistant Surgeon, the division of which it was a part was ordered, on March 15, 1863, to march from New Orleans toward Baton Rouge. The men spent the night in a swamp, drenched with rain, with water ankle deep, and sleeping on stumps and rails. This proved to be one of the hardest experiences during the regiment's term of service. Surgeon Frederick L. Dibble of the Sixth Regiment relates his experiences in January, 1862. His regiment was ordered to break camp at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and embark, about 800 strong, on the steamer "Cosmopolitan." This craft was not capable of accommodating more than 400 men for any length of time. The command was kept on the transport for five days in Port Royal harbor and for fifteen days more in Warsaw Sound, then ordered to encamp on Warsaw Island, Georgia. There proved to be insufficient dry land on the side of the island where they went ashore to lay out a regular encampment. The tents were huddled together helter skelter, and the entire area was one vast swamp. Although the temperature was mild, the so-called congestive or pernicious fever of the coast raged for the first five days, increasing with almost incredible violence. Of those who succumbed, not more than two lived twenty-four hours.

In contrast, we read Surgeon Nathan Mayer's account of an encampment near Portsmouth, Virginia, during the summer of 1863. "Gradually, the first camp, but one, which it has been my fortune to see, grew up. The most perfect order, the most civilized condition, prevailed. The tents were neatly and prettily furnished, as our Connecticut country homes are, and the ground always in beautiful condition. As winter approached the men built a hospital of logs, — log houses for the officers, log kitchens and eating-saloons for the companies. Our pioneers erected a perfect village. During all these weeks, the military standing of the regiment rose perceptibly. There was not a cleaner, prompter, more loyal, reliable, and honest regiment in the service. No brighter arms, no quicker evolutions, no greater perfection in drill were to be found anywhere."

SOUTHERN PRISONS

Much has been written about the conditions in the southern prisons, but Bruce Catton is authority for the statement that the northern ones were almost as bad. There were three large prisons where Union soldiers and

officers were confined - - Libby at Richmond, Virginia; Andersonville, Georgia; and Danville, Kentucky - - as well as many smaller ones such as the one at Raleigh, North Carolina. Libby prison became famous for the officers of both rank and prowess who were confined within its walls. It was a former tobacco warehouse, verminous, provided with terrible food, but not escape proof. Charles Carleton Coffin in *Four Years of Fighting*, paints it in vivid colors.

"Libby Prison! What horrors it recalls! What sighs and groans! What prayers and tears! What dying out of hope! What wasting away of body and mind! What nights of darkness settling on human souls! Its door an entrance to a living charnel-house, its iron-barred windows but the outlook of hell! It was the inferno of the slave Confederacy. Well might have been written over its portal, 'All hope abandon, ye who enter here.' * * * Whoever of Union troops approached the prison bars, or laid his hand upon them, became the victim of a Rebel bullet. * * * Many thousands had lived there month after month, wasting away, starving, dying of fever, of consumption, of all diseases known to medical science, — from insanity, despair, idiocy, — having no communication with the outer world, no food from friends, no sympathy, no compassion, — tortured to death through rigor of imprisonment, by men whose hearts grew harder from day to day by the brutality they practised." Libby Prison housed at various times Surgeons Evelyn L. Bissell, Hubert V. C. Holcombe, Lowell Holbrook, and Nathan Mayer, all from Connecticut.

The picture of Andersonville Prison as painted by Bruce Catton is hardly any more pleasing. This prison was opened in February, 1864. During its existence, it housed more than 30,000 Union prisoners, of whom about 12,000 died. "Just to be in the army at all was a serious danger to life and limb in the 1860's. To be a prisoner of war inevitably intensified that danger, not because anyone planned it that way but simply because it was bound to happen so." Andersonville was set up far enough away from the fighting fronts. The first prisoners arrived before the stockade around it was finished, before the prison bakehouse had been built, even before there were any barracks or huts built — in fact, before the authorities were ready for them. They came at the rate of 400 a day, so that in March, 1864, there were 7,500 prisoners in the stockade, and by May, 15,000 where there were supposed to be only 10,000. And more arrived every week. The prisoners had no housing except foxholes they made themselves or makeshift tents from blankets, branches, and odds and ends of planks. Many died daily, but until that May there were no tools with which to dig the graves. The sanitation was beyond any solution. By July, the stockade had been enlarged, but there were 30,000 prisoners confined in a pen which was nothing but a quagmire. That August

the space allowed each prisoner had been reduced to six square feet. They were dying at the rate of 100 a day. The food for the most part consisted of corn meal made out of corn with the cobs ground in with it and unsifted. Andersonville soon became the worst of the Southern prisons.

Over in Wellington, North Carolina, Surgeon George C. Jarvis, Seventh Connecticut Regiment, received and cared for about 20,000 sick, wounded and starved Union soldiers from Andersonville, Raleigh and other Southern prisons. These men were suffering from the gravest types of typhus or prison fever and dying at the average rate of twenty a day.

THE KNIGHT HOSPITAL

At the outbreak of the war in 1861, the General Hospital of Connecticut in New Haven, chartered in 1826, cared for the sick of this section of the State. On June 9, 1862, by special arrangement with the War Department, the hospital was made available for receiving such sick and wounded soldiers as the Surgeon General saw fit to send. These soldiers, like the civilian patients, were under the care of the Hospital Society until April 7, 1863, at which time their care was transferred to the supervision of the War Department. The building was then vacated by the Hospital Society and leased to the federal government, thus becoming an army hospital. To it was given the name of the Knight Hospital, after Dr. Jonathan Knight, Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Yale. Dr. Knight was active in the service of the hospital at this time.

Temporary barracks were constructed and tents erected, increasing the capacity of the hospital to 1,500 beds. Several thousand dollars were appropriated by the Connecticut General Assembly for these additions. Each day the hospital was visited by ladies who wrote letters for the soldiers; assisted in dressing their wounds, and served in the capacity of nurses aides. Divine services were conducted by the local clergy, and daily gifts of fruit and flowers were supplied by the community.

After the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, 250 sick and wounded were assigned to Knight Hospital, and during its entire operation as an army facility 25,340 soldiers received treatment within its walls. It is said that there were but 185 deaths, and of these eleven were accidental. The Hospital issued a weekly *Record* beginning in November, 1864. At this time Surgeon Pliny A. Jewett was in charge, and on his staff were Acting Assistant Surgeons Levi D. Wilcoxson, the Executive Officer, David L. Daggett, Timothy H. Bishop, T. Beers Townsend and Worthington Hooker. Before the close of the war there also served on this staff H. S. Pierpont, Charles A. Lindsley,

United States Army Surgeon Virgil M. Dow, William B. Casey, Horace B. Porter, William H. Thomson, Frederick L. Dibble and Charles O'Leary.

An editorial in the Knight Hospital *Record* of January 18, 1865, explains the lack of accommodations in the Hospital at times. In the summer of 1864, during Grant's bloody Wilderness campaign, there were loud calls for hospital accommodations for his sick and wounded, and many were brought to New Haven and other seaport towns directly from the field. This was unexpected and created a situation for which there had been inadequate preparation. As a result, a large number of tents were hurriedly erected and "every rod of ground was necessarily occupied by them." After this experience, Major Jewett, anticipating an unusually active spring campaign, ordered the erection of five additional pavilions during the winter of 1864-1865. These buildings, each 25 by 150 feet, were to contain 100 beds each, so that, with four additional wards, it was believed they would "meet all the exigencies of the coming campaigns, and afford accommodations for all Connecticut soldiers." With this increase in the capacity of Knight Hospital it was felt that the necessity of keeping Connecticut soldiers in hospitals of other States would be reduced and that they would thus have the opportunity of "spending their time proportionately among their friends."

Smallpox appeared among the patients in Knight Hospital in January, 1865, making it necessary to keep out all visitors. By April, this disease had almost entirely disappeared, so that visitors were permitted once more. Only two deaths from smallpox occurred during this period, "probably owing to the excellent care and attention which [the patients] have received from the Surgeon in charge of them."

During 1865, the last year Knight Hospital was an army facility, sufficient additions brought the capacity of the Hospital from 500 to 1,000. The offices which were used for headquarters were dismantled and moved to the rear of the new wards for the use of the ward masters. Many of the old patients had been returned to their regiments, new ones admitted, some died, others discharged. In March, the *Record* accounts for almost 600 in the Hospital, "some suffering from diseases contracted while doing duty, and the larger number from wounds received in action." The Surgeon-in-Charge boasted a large new tent, and another one was erected for the Assistants Surgeons. The Dispensary underwent changes, notably "new bottles with fine gilt labels have been put upon the shelves, and the counter and draws grained," placing it on a par with any other dispensary in New Haven.

News of the capture of Richmond on April 3, 1865, was the occasion for a celebration at Knight Hospital. Major Jewett, "our patriotic Surgeon in Charge, who is always ready to celebrate a victory, ordered the guns,

which were stored in the knapsack-room, to be given to the soldiers, at the same time sending for a fine new flag, and some powder." The flag was raised, "and amid the rattling of musketry, to the top of the pole. A number of salutes were afterwards fired, the Drum Corps at the same time playing patriotic airs."

REMINISCENCES OF A CONNECTICUT SURGEON

Nathan Mayer, of German birth, is probably best remembered for his experiences with yellow fever, about which he wrote after his return from the Civil War. He came to the United States at the age of ten, was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery at eighteen, and then carried out a "study-residence" in Europe for two and one-half years, chiefly in Munich, Vienna and Paris. Two months after his return to Hartford, in March, 1862, Dr. Mayer was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, then stationed at New Bern, North Carolina. In January, 1863, he was promoted to Surgeon, replacing Abner S. Warner of Wethersfield, who resigned. Later Dr. Mayer was transferred to the Eleventh Regiment. His story is best told in his own words in his "Reminiscences of the Civil War":

"At Newbern * * * a long line of fortifications defending the city had been taken by storm, assisted by the hundred pound shells of our gunboats. Newbern lies in an angle of the broad river Neuse, where the Trent, another river, empties into it. And our gunboats had a fair chance. In 1862 the south was full of marrow, rich in agriculture and the cities were elegant and fashionable. Our boys, who had endured much pain and stress at sea on the storm beaten transports around Hatteras and had wanted for many things, now ran riot in the land. The result was a great number of typhoids. I was at once in charge of thirty typhoid cases, housed partly in log barracks formerly occupied by the confederate soldiers, partly in the old mansion of a Governor of colonial days. I moved them into tents as soon as I could draw any, and organized a corps of nurses from the rough material of our boys. I assure you they were not bad. The American has faculty and these country boys carried out my Munich ideas better than they deserved. For I was the martinet. I tried to improvise a German hospital in an American camp, till I saw my folly. In an ambulance I headed a party into the enemy's country and brought in several cows, put them in charge of a man from Pomfret — his captain maintained that he marched in cow step ever after — and had milk for my typhoids, better than the Borden condensed which was supplied in cans. I went into Newbern and unearthed some kegs of beer — in a German tinner's shop — paid for them out of the hospital fund, and stimulated my

patients Munich fashion. Above all I had the dejections carried off and buried daily at a distance. Fortunately the Regiment had moved off about three miles, leaving me with my hospital in an exposed position, but sanitarily good. Only two of the thirty died, one of utter exhaustion, the other of perforation and I sent the section of perforated bowel to the brigade surgeon, having made a post mortem. The cooking was something awful, and I had to look to the kitchen daily, though I myself didn't know anything of that department except by intuition.

"But I had not alone typhoids. In a hospital tent $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away in the woods were twenty-five small pox cases. At first only a few, then more, up to 25. The disease must have been brought along with the expedition. The milk and the water and the food were carried to the edge of the wood by my typhoid nurses 3 times a day; then the four negroes who attended the small pox cases came and got it. I was the only white person who went to the small pox tent. Remember I had only my uniform—my trunk was lost—so you saw me in a scarlet, much beflowered calico morning robe, my head tied up in a bandanna stalking across the fields and into the woods to see my patients. In the huge pockets of the gown I brought medicines and dressings, and several of the patients who were not very sick, or already better, helped manfully in the care of the rest. The small pox people got no beer but whiskey—and this I had to give myself. I couldn't trust the negroes. I lost one case and we buried him in the woods—a slender, fairhaired boy full of patriotic fire. After most of my convalescent patients had recovered, and a few convalescents had been placed in a general hospital established meanwhile at Newbern, I burned the entire outfit, and got to my regiment. I took my place at surgeon's call. The range of diseases was not extensive. Malaria, diarrhoea and malingering held first place. Then occasionally sore throat and rheumatism. Most were young men in their prime. And they lived in the open air during the southern spring.

* * * * *

"In the summer we were moved into Maryland and occupied pretty historic Frederick for a short while. Here I had fine quarters in a southern mansion, my hospital was nicely organized and I had the regiment well in hand. At Newbern I had begun to accompany the inspection tours on Sunday. The boys got used to see me turn over their mattresses, make them unbutton and show me their underclothes, poke into their knapsacks. The kitchens I inspected frequently and generally tested the food.

* * * * *

"In the fall of 1862 as McClellan gathered the scattered lists to repel Lee's invasion in Maryland, my regiment was carried northward. We marched

through Washington up toward the trysting place where the finest strategist of the war expected to catch the rebel army between his own forces and Harper's Ferry, the only point where they could cross the Potomac. I marched. The government had gathered in all captured horses, mine among them, and there was none to supply me. In the beautiful fall weather, through one of the loveliest countries one can find, past fields full of grain and corn, we did our 15 to 20 miles a day. I marched in place behind the regiment, and that was no cinch. It was my duty to stop with those who fell out and see whether they were sick, or played out, or malingering. In one pocket I carried quinine, in the other morphine, and whiskey in my canteen. The hospital steward was behind, if I wanted further stores. But ordinarily, when on horseback, I could inquire and judge without dismounting, and I got entirely practiced to dispense from the bottle into my hand and know the exact quantity. The quinine — Weightman's — was cottony, the morphine a fine powder. They licked from my hand and the men carried water in their canteens to wash it down. After dispensing I would give a slip to justify the proper cases for straggling. All this is not difficult on horseback, but on foot it was a serious labor.

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"Within a day we were at South Mountain where a sharp action took place, the first of consequence. It was very bloody. I was left at a little wayside house full of wounded, in charge, until the ambulances could take them back to Frederick City. Every road was choked with wagon trains, or clogged with advancing regiments. The entire army was pressing forward in the rear of Lee. Here, in the morning, I amputated in the middle of the thigh, our Dr. Storrs assisting me, and the case did well afterward. And, throughout the day I continued to attend and bandage wounds and to perform amputations. My nurses, the merest boys, started chloroform and when I got ready I completed narcosis and went ahead. I had Dr. Storrs' assistance part of the day and that of other surgeons later. But, in the evening, the regiments moved on and I was left alone facing a very serious proposition. There was hardly any food in the house, no provisions had been left. It was supposed that the wounded could be removed that night to Frederick City. But the roads were so choked up it took two days to do it. Then I rallied with my force of attendants around a quartermaster's wagon that happened to be without guard, halted the driver, and forced him to let me take coffee and hard tack and bread from his stores. I gave him a signed receipt, and he was not unwilling when he saw the situation. Thus I fed my wounded late that night. As for myself, my colored orderly had stolen or confiscated a fine good sized pig, had killed it, and was boiling the meat. I fared well on it for two days.

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"On the evening of the second day the last bunch of wounded left for Frederick City, and I mounted my new horse and started after my regiment. For hours I rode through columns of marching infantry and of artillery trains, vainly inquiring for my division, my brigade. It was deep in the night when I got home, that is, to the Eleventh Conn. The 16th Conn. 1,000 strong, had just arrived and I thought I was again lost when I got into their ranks, fresh, cheery boys, clean and well uniformed. Our regiments at that time counted up only 400 or 500 men, no more. Next day we were on the battlefield of Antietam where one of the crucial battles of the war was fought.

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"On the morning of the battle our field and staff, Colonel Kingsbury, Lieutenant Colonel Stedman, and the rest breakfasted on hard tack and the remains of the boiled pig which I had brought. Soon rebel shells drove us from our position in the hollow of the two hills, and near noon the regiment marched forward to storm Antietam bridge. My first station was in a little barn by Antietam creek, but the rebel sharpshooters from behind the trees, across the stream, soon drove me out. There, however, I dressed Captain Griswold, shot through the belt and body in fording the stream; and there I dressed Col. Kingsbury, shot through stomach and liver as he stepped from behind a tree to order the deployment of the men. I moved back an eighth of a mile to the Rohrback farm house and at once arranged it for a field hospital. Every room was soon filled; the barnyard and garden were crowded with wounded; and I should not have known where to place more. But the battle had swept onward, the Rebels were driven back, and houses on the other side of the creek formed nearer points where other surgeons were able to establish field hospitals. Dr. Storrs, whose regiment, the 8th Conn., did wonders of valor under their (acting) Colonel Ward, had a hospital there which I took a week later after my wounded had been carried away. I worked that day till deep into the night. In the parlor lay, among all the field officers of my own regiment (Lt.) Col. Frank Cheney, whose elbow had been shattered by a musket ball. It had been dressed on the field by Dr. Nickerson, now of Meriden, and the Colonel went to Washington Hospital next day and later home, where Dr. Hunt, our Dr. Hunt, treated the case for a long time and the Colonel was deemed in peril of losing arm and life more than once. At midnight my patients were all dressed and fed, my nurses lying down, and I retired to the garret to a meal of hard tack and preserved strawberries, a pot of which I had found in a little chimney closet there. It was the first food since morning. But we did not want on the Rohrback farm. There were 300 chickens and some calves about the place which the rebels had been too hurried to capture. And flour, and meal and bread. And in due time I had to receipt for the whole. But the owner never recovered from government.

He cut my receipt in two and pasted in the list of a lot of stuff he remembered later, and so it fell through.

"Two comments permit me to make on my Antietam experience. First, that the free use of chloroform by untrained men was not attended by any untoward result in my knowledge, this being in the open air and the patients on their back. Second, that all the wounded came in, exalted in spirit, full of patriotic fire, anxious for the battle, the defeat of the rebs, and complaining hardly of their own injury. This was quite remarkable on that day. Whether the whiskey which was given to the wounded man at once — and needed in the collapse of serious gunshot wounds, contributed to this exaltation I know not. But I have still in mind some badly wounded boys that fiercely demanded the fate of the battle before they cared about themselves, and the beautiful resignation with which others awaited their certain death. This is not romance. I saw it and it is realism.

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"For over a month after the battle I kept a field hospital and across the creek, where Dr. Storrs had started it in a farm house. He went back to his regiment. My service was hard, but of the greatest interest, and I had many patients of rank. But they were gradually removed to the large hospitals and then I returned to my regiment. The entire army was encamped in Pleasant Valley and was being equipped for the winter campaign in Virginia. Then it happened that I was promoted to be surgeon of the 16th Conn. and I was at once in a Hartford regiment. * * *The long marches over frozen roads, the bivouacs in the snow, the trials of that winter 1862 to 1863 are another story. So is the battle of Fredericksburg of which I was enabled to see altogether the operations in the center. For, my regiment was pushed into an advanced position on the slope of a hill, guarding the flank of the army, and was not really in action. And the work that night in the sacked city where we surgeons labored in a large freight depot till morning. The carnage had been terrible. All day long I had seen the troops, in brigade lines, marched up a wide slope against stone walls defended by the confederates. And line after line was received by deadly volleys, broken and driven back, while batteries from the top of the slope threw shrieking shells among them.

"But during the summer our division under General Gatty [Getty] made a raid up the peninsula and came within 20 miles of Richmond. And then — we marched back again, and all the soldiers had sore feet. An insect, a wood tick, screwed into the flesh of their legs and Dr. Storrs, myself and the rest of the surgeons there kept busy digging it out. The entire division was lame.

"In April 1864 the fortified town of Plymouth, N. C. was taken by the Confederate General Hoke with a force of 12,000 men. My garrison counted up 2,000. The assault was assisted by a turtle shaped iron roofed ram, which sunk three protecting gunboats in the river. This siege, lasting 4 days, was full of interesting and tragic incidents, military, medical and personal, but I cannot delay with them. We were captured and thus I came to Libby Prison. The famous prison for Union officers at Richmond consisted of a block of three tobacco houses, each of three stories, each story a single enormous room, and all communicating freely with each other. 900 officers were confined there at the time, and that was just after a tunnel had been dug for liberty, and a number had escaped. There were windows all around, strongly grated, and without sash or shutter, so the ventilation was excellent. Every man's bed was the floor, with such blankets or clothes as he had brought with him. The entire building has been moved to Chicago since and is now a war museum, and a few years ago I easily picked out the place where I had slept for a few weeks, with my first loaf of corn bread as a pillow. Only a few weeks it was, luckily, since our commissioner of exchanges, Col. Mulford, was a classmate of Col. Frank Beach of the 16th Conn. Vols., and uncle of our Dr. Charles C. Beach, a magnificent man. Col. Mulford steamed up the James River with a bunch of rebel prisoners, conditioning that Col. Beach be exchanged. I was not at once aware of what was going on when the list of names was read of those to be exchanged. So I listened stolidly and made no move. 'Why don't you go?' asked one of the prisoners. 'They didn't call my name.' 'Yes, they called out: all surgeons and chaplains before they began.' I jumped. Quickly I divided out my belongings, as was the wont of the prison and made for the door. It was just closing. But I got along all right.

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"I think I did not realize my liberation fully even when we were set ashore at Annapolis. Not until I passed the Naval Academy and a stalwart young soldier on guard clapped his heels together and presented arms. Then I knew I was in God's country.

"One more bit of work fell to my share later, when medical purveyor of the district of North Carolina. I supplied Sherman's army with medical stores. More ragged and dirty and wild than the surgeons with whom I had to deal, after their wonderful march to the sea, it is hard to imagine. And the entire army was in that shape. I not only furnished them with medical supplies, but received, and receipted for, the rebel stores they had captured — not far from a half million dollars worth, English instruments and goods. And I got out at the end of my service only indebted to the U. S. government

for 10 lbs. of cast iron nails. And a demand for this was mailed to me every quarter for a dozen years, from the Quartermaster General's Office. Then they forgave it."

Back in Hartford in 1865, Dr. Mayer was appointed to the Board of United States Pension Examiners. He died July 10, 1912.

THE "UNUSUALS"

Among all the many drab and terrible experiences of the Civil War surgeon there were bound to be many exciting ones, some of these being in the category of the unusual. Today, transfusions of whole blood are a routine procedure in our hospitals. One hundred years ago, they were practically unheard of. Surgeon Edward Bentley has the distinction of having performed the first successful transfusion of human blood in the United States. According to the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion*, published by the War Department, only one other case was on record and that ended fatally.

Private Cross, nineteen years old, of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, sustained a wound in the right leg at Petersburg, Virginia, on June 16, 1864. He was admitted to Grosvenor Branch Hospital, Alexandria, Virginia, two weeks later, where Surgeon Bentley was prepared to operate on him. There was present a flesh wound of the posterior aspect of the right leg, but the soldier was so exsanguinated that no operation was attempted. Stimulating therapy with a highly nutritious diet was carried out, but by August 12 the wound had developed gangrene. Local applications of creosote, charcoal poultices, and nitric acid were of no avail. Three days later, hemorrhage developed from erosion of the posterior tibial artery. Amputation at the level of the tubercle of the tibia was carried out, there being no opportunity to develop a flap, but, the patient showing no sign of rallying from his poor condition, it was determined to test the method of transfusion of blood as recommended by Brown-Sequard. Blood was obtained from "a strong healthy German," an opening made in the median basilic vein, and about two ounces of blood injected with a Tiemann's syringe. The patient is said to have improved immediately; the stump cleared up and was entirely healed by October 20.

Ingenious and lifesaving measures were often carried out in emergency situations. Surgeon Melancthon Storrs was engaged in the battle of Antietam and of Cold Harbor, Virginia, among others. In December, 1862, he was made Acting Medical Director of the Third Division, and promoted to Division Surgeon in January, 1863. While at these various stations, he performed

many operations resulting from gunshot wounds. One procedure which he considered safe he carried out on a soldier with acute retention due to a musket-ball wound of the pelvis. In this instance, he punctured the bladder through the rectum, with a resulting recovery and return to duty. He reported a case of a gunshot wound of the elbow joint in a lieutenant where he excised the lower end of the humerus and extracted bone fragments a few hours after the injury was sustained. Recovery followed to the extent that the officer was able to carry a pail of water with the involved extremity but was unable to rotate his hand.

Nathan Mayer not only showed his metal as a surgical operator under trying conditions but also is due much credit for his management of yellow fever when it struck the troops with such dire results. We quote from his "Reminiscences of the Civil War": "At Fredericksburg I did my first operation. Seven miles away a picket in the woods had been shot by bushwhackers. He was not of my own regiment but it seemed to fall to my duty to attend to him. With an orderly to guide and carry my surgical knapsacks I went there, an ambulance following, as far as there was a road. The poor youth had a completely shattered arm and elbow. I operated on the spot, lower third of humerus, the orderly assisted. I gave chloroform, got things ready, and did as any of you would have done. It was a fair operation, but the flaps proved too short. I mounted the boy on my horse, the orderly carried his gun and his and my belongings and we treaded the woods for a couple of miles till we were able to reach the ambulance. All the interest of this was heightened by the knowledge that other bushwhackers might be around and pick us off during the work. The water for the operation we brought from the Rappahannock 2 miles away, in several canteens. I heard later that in a Washington hospital, they took some more of the bone."

Again from Surgeon Mayer's account: "After a leave of absence granted to all prisoners I was ordered to Newbern once more, and here encountered the most dramatic event of my career. I was in charge of the U. S. Gen'l Hospital 'Foster,' at Newbern, N. C., a very extensive establishment, when, among many cases and varieties of malarial disease I saw one which appeared to be Yellow Fever. I had never seen Yellow Fever, but the symptoms were typical — and yet not far removed from a bilious remittent. The patient died. A young nurse, a college boy from Massachusetts, was taken next. He died. Then I reported to the War Director and we both went to the comdg. general and I reported, Yellow Fever. He covered me with scorn and abuse. It could not be. They had these fevers in the south 'of which you northern men know nothing.' General Palmer was a West Pointer and could be very profane. The same officer 3 months later, published an order highly compliment-

ary to me and named me Med. Purveyor of the district (of Beaufort, N. C.). It was Yellow Fever. Cases piled in. At first we used the treatment which had succeeded in a New Orleans epidemic just previous to the war — very large doses of quinine. Every case died. Then I grubbed up from somewhere the English treatment of an epidemic in the West Indies, gr. xx of calomel at once, oz. iii of Castor Oil in three hours — and wait. At recurrences of the fever, repeat. This treatment when given early, was fairly successful. I considered chances good when administered before black vomit occurred. And by order I compelled my assistants to use it. There was an element of daring in this, for, Gen. Hammond, the later nerve man, then Surgeon General U. S. A. had positively forbidden the use of calomel in the army. It was terrible at this time to observe with many, the struggle of conscientiousness with fear. Every one tried to do his duty. Not all succeeded. They were frightened out of their wits.

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"I had 18 assistants during this time, some of them volunteers, just graduated from N. Y. collegès. All were taken with the fever soon or late. My nurses needed replacing every five days. And I was not only responsible for the medical property of the hospital but also for its administration, and for the money and valuables left by the dying. I had 2 trunks full of watches and many thousands of dollars with the merest lead pencil notices. But my men were loyal and devoted, and I made good. I had yellow fever myself, and before full recovery was forced to resume management on account of the seizure of my successor. In all this terrible time I saw nobility, devotion, unselfishness — and, but very few mean streaks. Every one worked calmly, steadfastly — and, when taken sick, just laid down without a murmur. I arranged for any body to be sent north at the proper time — winter — without the least preception of the dramatic quality of the act and others were just like that."

CONNECTICUT SURGEONS AND THEIR REGIMENTS

The physician who in 1874 became the superintendent of the Hartford Retreat, Dr. Henry P. Stearns, was the first surgeon to enter the service from Connecticut. He also had the distinction of being on the staff of General Grant during part of the Civil War. Henry P. Stearns was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, on April 18, 1828. In 1855 he received his degree from the Medical Department of Yale, then spent two years abroad. On his return to this country, he first settled in Marlborough, Connecticut, moving to Hartford in 1859. In April, 1861, Dr. Stearns was commissioned Surgeon, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. This outfit at first was quartered in buildings of Yale College, moving soon after to a vacant lot

in the western part of New Haven, where regular drill was carried out. At the first battle of Bull Run, the First Connecticut Regiment was held in reserve, but at ten o'clock in the morning was ordered to advance to the field. Surgeon Stearns selected a house of four rooms for a hospital, "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 and had only eight or ten slightly wounded. Medicines and hospital stores were ample; there was one four-wheeled, two-horse ambulance; there was no hospital tent, but ordinary wall tents were used for hospital purposes. There was plenty of water but no soap, and no food except what the men carried in their knapsacks. Wounds treated were for the most part in the upper extremities. Wounded from other regiments were brought in on blankets fastened to poles, as the ground was too rough for ambulances. Chloroform was administered for pain suffered in extracting balls. After the battle the First Regiment retreated to Falls Church, Virginia, thence to Washington, D. C., and was mustered out on July 31, 1861.

Henry Stearns was then appointed Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers. He served under General John A. McClernand in the attack on Fort Donelson, Tennessee, on February 12, 1862, at which time he made use of a farmhouse as a hospital in which to treat 200 to 300 wounded. In addition to his own hospital, Surgeon Stearns was assigned at different houses used as hospitals and in superintending the removal of some of the more severely wounded from the field during the battle. Supplies of medicine were abundant, but hospital stores very limited on this occasion. There was plenty of water, and food was secured from the surrounding country. The weather was reported very cold; in fact, there was a severe snowstorm, producing great suffering among the wounded, who numbered about 1,100. All of these were evacuated by steamer.

His next move was an assignment which resulted in his presence at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. From there, Surgeon Stearns was sent to Savannah, Tennessee, seven miles downriver, to provide all the hospital accommodations. The wounded for the most part were cared for on the riverbank and on the hospital steamer "City of Memphis." After the battle of Shiloh, about twenty of the largest public and private houses were occupied by the wounded, approximately 1,800, in conjunction with the tenants. There were no epidemics, only a few cases of erysipelas which yielded readily to treatment.

From Savannah, Surgeon Stearns went to St. Louis, Missouri, as Inspector of Hospitals; was promoted to Medical Director at Paducah, Kentucky; moved on to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he built and equipped the

Joe Holt Hospital; and to Nashville, Tennessee, as Medical Director of the northern wing of the Army of Tennessee under General John Charles Fremont. In Nashville, he converted public buildings into hospitals and equipped them until he had 11,000 beds, an average of 10,000 patients under his charge, and a force of 100 surgeons and twenty clerks. Henry Stearns was finally mustered out of the Army on August 25, 1865, as brevet lieutenant colonel, at which time he was offered a position in the Medical Department of the United States Army. This he refused as "not work to do." He was called particularly indefatigable by one of his fellow surgeons and was said to have served his country with rare faithfulness and good judgment.

The first three regiments mustered in at the beginning of the Civil War were for a period of three months only. Most of the Connecticut Surgeons assigned to these regiments, on being mustered out after this interval, reinlisted in other regiments of the Connecticut Volunteers. John McGregor of Thompson, Connecticut, was a Surgeon in the Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, which was mustered in at Hartford. In the first battle of Bull Run, he was the only field and staff officer captured. In all probability Surgeon McGregor, like Chaplain Hiram Eddy of the Second Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, was captured because he remained with the wounded. He obtained his discharge July 29, 1862.

Edward Bentley was born in New London County, Connecticut, on July 3, 1824. He received his medical diploma from the University Medical College of New York in 1849. At the time the war broke out, he was practicing medicine in Norwich, Connecticut. He was appointed First Assistant Surgeon in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery Regiment, and later rose to the position of Brigade Surgeon and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel. We first learn of him in December, 1862, at L'Ouverture Hospital, the Third Division's hospital at Alexandria, Virginia, where his medical and surgical experience was extensive. He reported eighty-one cases of acute and chronic diarrhea, acute dysentery, and typhoid fever, all of whom died and came to autopsy. In another report of July, 1864, he records fifteen cases, all Negroes, including chronic diarrhea and tuberculosis of the lungs and intestines. All of these also died and came to autopsy. A single case of inflammation of the liver in a sixteen-year-old musician is recorded, where the postmortem showed pericardial effusion and the diaphragm adherent to the liver. The latter organ was found to be full of abscesses. He also reported a case of kidney disease in a twenty-nine-year-old soldier, admitted to the hospital with acute rheumatism and anuria.

Surgeon Bentley's surgical cases included excision of conoidal ball from the ninth rib with perforating wounds of the abdomen, testicle, and upper

and lower extremities. He performed countless amputations of the extremities, including the shoulder joint, and ligated the brachial, radial, and gluteal arteries under various conditions. Many of his amputations, like those of his fellow Army Surgeons, never recovered. He continued to serve at various army hospitals in Alexandria until 1865. Surgeon Bentley contributed to the medical and surgical literature of the Civil War, and at his death there was found among his possessions an unusual book of pathological specimens dated 1864. Although it is not certain that he personally made this collection, he must have had a keen interest in morbid anatomy to have had such a book in his library.

After the war, Dr. Bentley remained in army service until he retired in 1888. He was successively stationed at Russell Barracks, District of Columbia, Lincoln Barracks, District of Columbia, and Camp Reynolds, California; and in 1875 accompanied the Fourth United States Artillery to the Black Hills during the Modoc War. In 1877 he checked an epidemic of smallpox at New Orleans and the following year was Post Surgeon at Little Rock, Arkansas. He also was Medical Director of the Department of Arkansas until 1884, was active in building up the medical department of the University of Arkansas for several years after its founding, and was well known in medical work in that State. It was at Little Rock that death came on February 5, 1917, at the age of ninety-two.

The Surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was John B. Lewis, who enlisted from Rockville. Surgeon Lewis has left us an interesting document entitled "Some Reminiscences of an Army Surgeon during the Civil War." Dr. Lewis was born in Greenport, N. Y., on March 10, 1832. He was ready to enter Yale at the age of fifteen but instead joined a cruise to the West Indies. He graduated from New York University Medical School in 1853 and practiced in Vernon for three years and then removed to Rockville, where he practiced for five more years. In 1861, he was appointed Surgeon to the Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, which was organized in Hartford. The following April, he was commissioned Brigade Surgeon to Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, Department of the Shenandoah, and assigned to the Second Brigade, General James Shield's Division. It was not long before Surgeon Lewis, at the age of thirty, was promoted to Medical Director of the Division, on General Shield's staff, until the Division was merged in the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, Virginia. He was then assigned to temporary duty as Medical Inspector, and later placed in charge of a field hospital. From there, Surgeon Lewis went to General Hospital No. 6 at Frederick, Maryland, then to be Medical Director of the District of West Virginia, and finally was placed in charge of a hospital at

Cumberland, Maryland. Here he remained to the end of the war. During Lewis' stay at a field hospital, Lee was carrying out his invasion of Maryland.

This brilliant medical officer conceived plans for improving the Army hospitals. He initiated a system of lightly constructed pavilions, each to contain a single ward. If infectious diseases occurred, the pavilion was burned. Cumberland Hospital under him became one of the largest and best of the Army hospitals.

John B. Lewis participated in thirteen engagements and skirmishes, including the battles of Antietam, Port Republic, Virginia; and Winchester, Virginia. Most of his reports have come from his service at the battle of Winchester and at Cumberland Hospital. In August, 1864, he reported twenty-six cases of diarrhea, acute and chronic, and one of typhoid, all of whom died; cases of comminuted fracture of the skull, gunshot wound of the skull complicated by meningitis, conoidal musket-ball wound of the skull with extensive suppuration, musket-ball wound of the parietal bone with convulsions and death, musket-ball wound of the abdomen with abscess of the kidney and death, carbine-ball wound of the scrotum with recovery, and many amputations of the arms and thighs, with ligation of the femoral artery in the latter. He is said during his four years in the Army to have developed strength of character and skill that increased throughout the remainder of his active life. In October, 1865, as a mark of gratitude and approval for his "faithful and meritorious" service, Surgeon Lewis was commissioned brevet lieutenant colonel, United States Volunteers. He was discharged from the service October 7, 1865. After the war, Dr. Lewis returned to Rockville to practice, moving in 1868 to Hartford, where he died on April 26, 1914.

William C. Bennett was born in Bethel, Connecticut, March 7, 1836. He graduated from Yale College in 1858 and then studied medicine with his father in Danbury as well as receiving a medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in March, 1860. On July 23, 1861, Dr. Bennett was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, from which he received an honorable discharge on June 28, 1863. The same month, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and on December 4, 1863, received a promotion to Surgeon, with the rank of major. In this second term of service, his first assignment was to the Twelfth Army Corps, and in the following year he was transferred to the Twentieth Army Corps and promoted to Medical Inspector, at the youthful age of twenty-eight, in November, 1864. During his various assignments, he reported operating in the field on a case of canister-shot fracture of both legs, excision of the head of the fibula, and several amputations of the thigh and of the leg. Death followed some of these amputations.

Surgeon Bennett resigned from the Army at Savannah, Georgia, February 15, 1865, and returned to Danbury, where he died on July 12, 1886. In July, 1864, during his service in the Union Army, Yale conferred upon him a Master of Arts degree.

Evelyn Lyman Bissell was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, September 10, 1836. At the age of twenty-three he graduated from Yale in its Medical Department. Following his graduation, he served for one year as surgeon on a packet ship between the States and Liverpool, England. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Bissell enlisted from New Haven as Second Assistant Surgeon in the Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. During one of the first campaigns of the war, he participated in the retreat of General Nathaniel P. Banks before General T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson in the Shenandoah. On May 25, 1862, Surgeon Bissell was captured at Winchester, Virginia. "His captors, doubting his youth as a surgeon, set him to operate upon their wounded, when he soon convinced them of his surgical character." While at Winchester, he was one of seven Surgeons who signed the first cartel by which medical officers were recognized as noncombatants.

Two months later, Surgeon Bissell was released on parole and rejoined his regiment under General Banks, only to be taken prisoner again at the battle of Culpeper Courthouse, Virginia. He was sent to Richmond with the federal wounded and placed in solitary confinement in a tobacco warehouse opposite Castle Thunder. From there he was transferred to Libby Prison, where he was at the risk of being shot for violating his parole. Upon requisition from the War Department at Washington, he was released on November 20, 1862.

After his release from prison, Assistant Surgeon Bissell reported to General John A. Dix at Fortress Monroe in Virginia and was assigned to the hospital ship "Euterpe." This move was referred to the Secretary of War and Dr. Bissell was ordered to rejoin his regiment at Frederick City, Maryland, and participated in the battles at Chancellorsville, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Kelly's Ford, Virginia; Wauhatchie, Tennessee; and Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Dallas, Cassville, and Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia. It was in the latter engagement that his bravery in removing 200 wounded in the face of deadly fire attracted General Joseph Hooker's attention and he was detailed to serve on that general's staff. Later he also served on the staff of General George H. Thomas. When Sherman marched through Georgia, Bissell remained at Nashville. He was promoted to Surgeon on March 23, 1864. He was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to New Haven, where he served on the Board of United States Pension Examiners and in 1883 and 1884 was Surgeon General of Connecticut. Dr. Bissell died on December 9, 1905.

The same day that Dr. John B. Lewis and Dr. William C. Bennett were appointed Surgeons of the Fifth Regiment, Andrew I. Gilson of Bridgeport was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the same regiment. He was wounded on July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, and was mustered out of the service on July 19, 1865. The Fifth Regiment took part in twenty-three engagements, from Winchester, Virginia, on March 12, 1862, to Bentonville, North Carolina, on March 19, 1865, and including Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Frederick Lee Dibble was born in Newtown, Connecticut, in 1830, and in 1853 he graduated from the Medical Department of Yale. He was appointed by the Governor in 1861 as Assistant Surgeon, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and as such was at the first battle of Bull Run. On August 27 of the same year, he was promoted to Surgeon and assigned to the Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, with which unit he continued until his discharge on September 12, 1864. In January, 1862, he was encamped at Hilton Head, South Carolina. His experiences aboard a transport from Hilton Head to Warsaw Island, Georgia, have already been recorded, likewise many of his comments concerning sanitation of the troops, choice of locations for hospitals, and rations. It was Surgeon Dibble who was quoted as stating in his reports that the day might come when, following the principles of hygiene, medicine would be unnecessary.

In April, 1863, we find him at Folly Island, South Carolina, from which station he reported excising the right elbow joint and part of the humerus in a wounded soldier. Again, early in 1864, he was in charge of St. Louis Hospital, New Orleans. It was while there that he operated unsuccessfully on wounds of the head, one recorded as dying of tetanus, another several days after a trephining operation. After his discharge in 1864, he returned to New Haven and was added to the staff of the Knight Hospital as Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army. He continued to serve there until the end of the war in 1865. Dr. Dibble died in Macon, Georgia, May 12, 1898, of carcinoma of the stomach.

Myron Wilson Robinson was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on May 4, 1839. He studied medicine under Dr. Adam G. Craig of Hebron, graduated from Berkshire Medical College in 1861, and practiced for nine months in Hebron. He served a term of enlistment as a private in Company C, Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and also as a hospital steward in the Army before being commissioned Assistant Surgeon, Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, on May 11, 1863. After several months, he was promoted to Surgeon. During his service, he participated in the assault on Battery Wagner, Morris Island, South Carolina, where 141 of the regiment were either killed, wounded or missing. In May, 1863, he was at Bermuda

Hundred, Virginia, about Richmond in the battles of Drewry's Bluff and Deep Bottom, and in the trenches about Petersburg, Virginia. Later, under General Alfred Howe Terry, he participated in the attack on Fort Fisher at the mouth of the Cape Fear River guarding Wilmington, North Carolina. Fort Fisher was captured, resulting in 110 killed and 530 wounded among the Union troops. At Wilmington, Surgeon Robinson was placed in charge of Hillhouse Hospital during the typhus fever epidemic there in 1865. Mustered out at Raleigh on August 21, 1865, he returned to Connecticut and settled in Colchester. He pursued postgraduate study at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, served as health officer at Colchester, was President of his County Association in 1895, and was Medical Director of the Department of Connecticut for three terms, 1884-1885, 1890 and 1895. He died May 27, 1912.

Edward J. Bulkley, Jr., was also Assistant Surgeon, Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was born in New Haven on May 15, 1833, graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1856, and practiced medicine in his native city until commissioned in the Army August 27, 1861. After three years with this regiment he was discharged on September 12, 1864, and reappointed Volunteer Surgeon, United States Army, with an assignment on a hospital transport plying between Charleston, South Carolina, and New York. Six months later, he was transferred to Washington, D. C., where he remained till the end of the war. He then returned to practice in New Haven but was forced to retire in 1877 because of poor health and died November 5, 1880. He is described as "a cautious, watchful practitioner, entirely devoted to his patients."

Robert Eleazer Ensign was born in West Hartland, Connecticut, February 25, 1834, descending from James Ensign, one of the Reverend Thomas Hooker's company of colonists in 1635. On his mother's side, he was the grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Bosworth, who practiced medicine in Hartland for more than sixty years. Following his early education in public schools in Connecticut, at Westfield Academy in Massachusetts, and at Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield, he received his M.D. degree from Albany Medical College in 1857, taking a preceptorship under Dr. C. W. Ensign. He then went to Harvard Medical School for a special course of lectures under Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Private practice was pursued in several Connecticut towns, the last of which was Berlin. While there, Dr. Ensign was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, in 1861. The following year he left the Army and five years later was a member of the Connecticut General Assembly. He was health officer of Berlin for twenty-one years, death coming on March 29, 1909, at the age of seventy-five.

In the Sixth Regiment was another Assistant Surgeon, Henry A. Hoyt of New Haven, who entered the service March 23, 1865, and was mustered out on August 21 of the same year.

The Sixth Regiment participated in twenty-five engagements from the capture of Port Royal, South Carolina, on November 7, 1861, to the capture of Fort Fisher at Wilmington, North Carolina, on February 21 and 22, 1865. It served in both the Carolinas and in Virginia, under Generals George C. Strong, Benjamin Butler and Alfred Howe Terry.

Of all the Connecticut physicians serving in the Union Army during the Civil War, George Cyprian Jarvis was probably the most popular with all the "boys." He was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, on April 4, 1834, and graduated from the University of New York Medical Department in March, 1861. He then settled in Stamford, Connecticut, until commissioned Assistant Surgeon, First Regiment, Connecticut Cavalry, in December of the same year. In October, 1862, he was promoted to Surgeon and assigned to the Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. While with this regiment, Surgeon Jarvis was acting as chief medical officer at Goldsboro, North Carolina. Surgeon D. W. Hand has this to say of his confrere: "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, owing to the death of several prominent officers, and the sickness of most of the others, the records of the hospital were in a very confused and unsatisfactory condition." At this time the General Hospital in Smithville, North Carolina, was opened as well as several small hospitals, and all placed under the charge of Surgeon Jarvis.

Throughout much of the war, he was Chief Operating Surgeon, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, serving both on the field and in hospitals. He participated in the expedition against Fort Fisher, North Carolina, where for two and one-half days he worked at the operating table, performing amputations with only short intervals of rest. It was at this time that he accomplished some of the most difficult operations then known, with the result that he was considered one of the leading surgeons in the field. He volunteered to accompany the command in a midnight assault on Fort Wagner and Fort Gregg during the siege of Morris Island, South Carolina, early in 1864. He served under General Truman Seymour in the terrible battle of Olustee, Florida, went through the campaign in West Virginia, and was present at several battles under General Benjamin F. Butler. He served in General Grant's campaign about Richmond and Petersburg in 1864 and was placed in charge of exchanged Union prisoners at Northeast Station near Wilmington, North Carolina, where he commanded the general hospital.

Surgeon Jarvis was mustered out July 20, 1865, and returned to Hartford, where in 1869 he was appointed to the Board of United States Pension

Examiners. He assumed the presidency of the board soon after and continued as such until his resignation in 1884. He died in 1901. Throughout his medical career, he was described as quick in decision and ready in execution.

Destined to become Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Yale, Francis Bacon literally obtained his practical experience under the baptism of fire during the Civil War. He was born in New Haven on October 6, 1831, graduated from the Medical Department of Yale at the age of twenty-two, and engaged in the practice of medicine in his native city until he enlisted in 1861 as Assistant Surgeon in the Second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run, where he was especially commended for devotion to the wounded under hot fire. His term of enlistment ran out in three months, but he immediately re-enlisted as Surgeon, with the rank of major, and was assigned to the Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, under the command of Colonel A. H. Terry.

During this second enlistment, Surgeon Bacon was present at the siege of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, and in many other engagements, including Beaufort, South Carolina and Tybee Island, Georgia. He rose to Brigade Surgeon, then to Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, and finally to Medical Director of the Medical Department of the Gulf, in charge of all Union hospitals in the South. While at St. Louis General Hospital in New Orleans, he reported several cases of gunshot wounds of the head, some of which he treated with simple dressings, saline cathartics, and morphine, others with trephining. Most of these died. On August 25, 1864, Surgeon Bacon resigned from the Army and returned to New Haven, where he continued his career as an outstanding surgeon.

Under Dr. Bacon in the Seventh Regiment were Elmore G. Hine and Horace P. Porter. Dr. Hine was appointed Assistant Surgeon on August 27, 1861, from Plymouth, Connecticut, and was in service in his own State for two years, entering active service in the Civil War on April 1, 1863. He was mustered out September 19, 1864. Horace P. Porter of New Haven was appointed Assistant Surgeon on August 27, 1861. He was promoted to Surgeon, Tenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, on May 1, 1864.

The Seventh Regiment was in nineteen engagements, from Fort Pulaski, Georgia, on April 10 and 11, 1862, to Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on January 15 to 19, 1865. It was at Annapolis, then Fortress Monroe, Virginia, with General T. W. Sherman for a time, in the Dupont expedition, at Port Royal, South Carolina.

Melancthon Storrs was cited by Surgeon McClellan of the Regular Army as the most efficient surgeon ever on duty at his hospital. Dr. Storrs

had the enviable record of never being ill enough during his four years of service to be off duty a single day. Work seemed to agree with him, and the more of it he had, the better pleased he seemed to be. He possessed a superabundance of physical strength.

Dr. Storrs was born in Westford, formerly a part of Mansfield, Connecticut, and in 1853 graduated from the Medical Department of Yale. He then went to Colchester and engaged in the practice of medicine for eight years. On October 10, 1861, he was appointed Surgeon to the Eighth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. His first assignment was under General Benjamin Butler in North Carolina, where he served at a field hospital of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps. While he was at Moorehead City, North Carolina, the record shows that of the Eighth Regiment, sixty lay sick of fever and nearly forty had typhoid. There were only two captains present for duty on April 21, 1862, and Surgeon Storrs "was the only well man of the field of staff officers. It was fortunate that he was an exception, for his skill and tireless devotion to the regiment rendered him of incalculable service." Again, "he has shown himself diligent, quietly faithful, skillful, cool in battle, quick to see, and steady and calm in execution. He was often summoned from his regiment to positions requiring skill and reliability at corps and general hospitals. So manifest was his excellence that he was sent for a special purpose to Washington." It is not surprising then that he received a promotion to Brigade Surgeon. Discharged from the service on October 6, 1864, a few days later he accepted an appointment as Contract Assistant Surgeon, in which position he continued until July 17, 1865. Returning to Hartford to engage in private practice, Dr. Storrs became a leader in his profession, serving a term as President of the Connecticut Medical Society. He died on December 9, 1900.

In the Eighth Regiment under Surgeon Storrs were DeWitt Clinton Lathrop, James A. Bigelow, Sabin Stocking and Levi S. Pease. Lathrop was born in Franklin, Connecticut, June 20, 1819, and graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1846. He practiced medicine successively in Ashford, Windham and Norwichtown. On September 21, 1861, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon. After a little over six months of service he died at New Bern, North Carolina. From the day he joined his regiment until stricken down by fatal illness, he labored with a degree of zeal and self-forgetfulness that wore out his strength and actually cost him his life.

James A. Bigelow was born in North Canaan, Connecticut. Details of his early life are wanting up to the time of his enlistment on September 26, 1862. The following April, he was promoted from Hospital Steward, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, to Assistant Surgeon, Eighth Regiment,

and to Surgeon, January 1, 1865. He was mustered out on December 12 of that same year.

Sabin Stocking entered the service from Glastonbury as Assistant Surgeon, Eighth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, on August 29, 1862. He was promoted to Surgeon on May 31, 1864, and attached to the Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was mustered out July 19, 1865.

Levi Pease hailed from Enfield, Connecticut. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Eighth Regiment, in 1862. Later, he was transferred to the Twenty-eighth Regiment, which he accompanied in its engagements at the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, during the summer of 1863, having reached this point via Ship Island, Mississippi, Pensacola, Florida, and then back to Louisiana. On the trip home, several of the regiment died from disease. Pease was mustered out in New Haven on August 28, 1863.

Thomas E. Hamilton of Somers, Connecticut, also served as Assistant Surgeon, Eighth Regiment, from June 2, 1864, to December 12, 1865. The Eighth Regiment participated in nine engagements, from New Bern, North Carolina, on March 14, 1862, to Fort Harrison, Virginia, on September 29, 1864, including Antietam, Maryland, and Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor, Virginia.

Hampton, Connecticut, contributed George Whitfield Avery to the Union Army. Graduating from the medical department of Yale in 1861, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Ninth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. This regiment was composed mainly of men of Irish birth. It took part in eleven engagements, from Pass Christian and Biloxi, Mississippi, on April 4, 1862, to Cedar Creek, Virginia, on October 19, 1864, including New Orleans, Louisiana, and Winchester, Virginia. The regiment sailed from Boston on the steamer "Constitution" in General Benjamin F. Butler's expedition against New Orleans, landing at Ship Island, Mississippi. Here Assistant Surgeon Avery was assigned to hospital duty, which he performed so vigorously and introduced such discipline and good order that it was brought to the attention of the commanding general of the department. Avery entered New Orleans with the first Union regiment after the capture of that city. Following the occupation of New Orleans, on December 8, 1863, Avery was promoted to Surgeon, First New Orleans Volunteer Infantry. This outfit, recruited by General Butler, is said to have had a dubious and questionable existence. Surgeon Avery was ordered to establish a hospital in the old St. James Hotel. All the records and much personal testimony are said by the writer of his obituary to "agree in praise of his efficiency, good sense, careful management, excellent yet kindly discipline, and his useful medical service while in charge of this institution." From here, he was

transferred to take charge of the New Orleans Marine Hospital and at the time of his discharge commanded Camp Distribution, Alexandria, Virginia, where he was able to put spirit into dragging convalescents.

While at St. Louis Hospital, Surgeon Avery reported an operation in which he "exsected" a left hip joint from the head of the femur to one inch below the major trochanter with little loss of blood and no arteries requiring ligation. Although Surgeon Bacon remarked that the operation was well and rapidly performed and two months later the wound was almost healed, yet following a siege of very hot weather the wound suppurated and the soldier died. Surgeon Avery was mustered out of the service June 1, 1866, and chose to remain in New Orleans, where he became sheriff, then deputy marshal. He was selected by the reconstruction leaders to these ticklish posts because of his loyalty, energy and tact. Here he remained during an epidemic of yellow fever and cholera. He returned to Hartford in 1871 and for several years was Surgeon of the First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He died February 23, 1893.

Charles A. Gallagher was Surgeon to the Ninth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on December 12, 1835. His family moved to New York while he was an infant. He graduated from New York University Medical School in 1856, spent one year at Blackwell's Island, New York City, and then settled in New Haven. On October 4, 1861, he joined the Ninth Regiment and served with this outfit until October 26, 1864, when he returned to New Haven. There he died on May 9, 1878, at the age of forty-three, after serving on the Board of United States Pension Examiners for thirteen years.

Jairus F. Lines of New Haven started out in the service as Assistant Surgeon to the Ninth Regiment on February 25, 1862; was discharged January 31, 1863; and was recommissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment on April 22, 1863. On November 26, 1864, he was transferred to the Twelfth Infantry Battalion, Connecticut Volunteers.

Ira C. Winsor of Sterling, Connecticut, was an Assistant Surgeon in the Ninth Regiment for a six-month period only, March 12, 1863, to September 15, 1863. In the Ninth Regiment also was Rollin McNeil of New Haven, an Assistant Surgeon for a period of a little over four months in 1864. He was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1862.

The Tenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, carried on its rolls Archibald T. Douglass of New London as Surgeon and, as Assistant Surgeons, Charles R. Hart, Matthew T. Newton, Loren Pease and Henry A. Page. Dr. Douglass entered the Army in the First Regiment, Connecticut Volun-

teers, on September 22, 1861, re-enlisted in the Tenth Regiment, and resigned October 10, 1862.

Charles R. Hart was born in Hartford on July 22, 1837, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1859. He entered the Army as Second Assistant Surgeon in December, 1861, and was promoted to First Assistant Surgeon on August 10, 1862, and to Surgeon on November 18, 1864. He was mustered out on August 25, 1865.

Matthew Turner Newton was born in Colchester, Connecticut, June 4, 1829. He graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1851 and settled in Salem, Connecticut. While there, he served a term in the General Assembly, then moved to Suffield in 1853. His original commission was Assistant Surgeon, Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and with this outfit he participated in the first battle of Bull Run. He was mustered out on October 4, 1861, and immediately re-entered the Army as Surgeon, Tenth Regiment, where he served until his resignation, because of poor health, on February 17, 1864.

Loren S. Pease was a physician in Ellington, Connecticut, at the outbreak of the Civil War. His birthplace is unknown but is believed to be Somers. He joined the Tenth Regiment as Assistant Surgeon on September 5, 1861, and was discharged from the Army on October 2, 1863. A record of disability preventing any further service was removed by President Lincoln on the 30th of that same October.

Henry A. Page of New Haven became Assistant Surgeon of the Tenth Regiment on January 19, 1863, and was mustered out August 25, 1865. He received his medical degree from Yale in 1865.

James B. Whitcomb was Surgeon in the Eleventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1826 and settled in Brooklyn, Connecticut, in the practice of medicine. On October 23, 1861, he volunteered for service and received his assignment to the Eleventh Regiment. Surgeon Whitcomb went south with Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. In January, 1863, we find him Acting Brigade Surgeon, Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps. His regiment participated in ten engagements, from New Bern, North Carolina, on March 14, 1862, to Petersburg, Virginia, during the summer of 1864. At one time it was under General George B. McClellan and was engaged in the battle of Antietam.

Charles Henry Rogers was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, February 6, 1818. He graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1847, settled first in West Woodstock, Connecticut, then in Central Village. He was first appointed Second Assistant Surgeon, Tenth Regiment, then later First As-

sistant Surgeon, Eleventh Regiment. He spent one year in the service at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, in charge of the United States General Hospital. While at this post, he was made Chief Military Officer. He was forced to retire from active military service on May 13, 1863, because of diseases contracted in line of duty and from which he never fully recovered. He died May 23, 1897.

Under Surgeon Whitcomb, in addition to Assistant Surgeons Rogers and Nathan Mayer, were Dwight Satterlee and Gideon P. Reynolds. Dr. Satterlee, of Ledyard, Connecticut, became Assistant Surgeon in the Eleventh Regiment on February 21, 1863. During his war service, he was especially cited for his efficiency and was promoted to major. He was mustered out December 21, 1865.

Little is known of Dr. Reynolds, of Sprague, Connecticut, except that he was made Assistant Surgeon, Eleventh Regiment, January 22, 1864, and was discharged for disability on September 22, 1864.

The Surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was William R. Brownell. Under him as Assistant Surgeons, in addition to Melines C. Leavenworth and Jairus F. Lines, were John B. Welch and James R. Cummings. Dr. Brownell, of Hartford, entered the service on November 8, 1861, and was discharged November 30, 1864. His regiment took part in eight engagements, from Georgia Landing, Louisiana, on October 27, 1862, to Cedar Creek, Virginia, on October 19, 1864. It was known as The Charter Oak Regiment and was organized as part of the New England Division. First setting up Camp Lyon in West Hartford, it sailed from New York on February 2, 1862, to Ship Island, Mississippi, and was the first Union regiment to enter New Orleans after that city fell to the Union forces. The regiment captured the gunboat "Cotton," then moved on to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and finally joined Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and participated in all the battles of that campaign. At Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864, "bayonets dripped blood and skulls were broken with clubbed muskets." The regiment suffered severe losses in battle and from disease. It took up quarters at Sunset Point, Virginia, during the winter of 1864-1865 and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, August 12, 1865. After returning to Hartford, Dr. Brownell served on the Board of United States Pension Examiners.

Few physicians would consider entering the Army for active war duty at the age of sixty-five, yet that is what Melines C. Leavenworth decided upon. In less than one year he was dead of pneumonia. Melines Leavenworth was born in Waterbury on January 15, 1796. After a period of study at Cheshire Academy, then at Ellsworth Academy, he studied medicine under the precep-

torships of Dr. Edward Field of Waterbury, Dr. Baldwin of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and Drs. Jonathan Knight and Eli Ives of New Haven. He graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1817 and went south to set up practice in Cahawba, Alabama. Here he almost died of epidemic fever, then moved to Augusta, Georgia, where he engaged in the drug business for four years. Eleven years of service as Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, followed and included the Seminole War. His reputation as an Army Surgeon was good. He was said to be competent, faithful and very popular with his men. He became a useful officer because of his natural qualifications for camp life on the frontier, his genial manner, his ease of adaptation to circumstances, and his general intelligence.

Back north in 1842, Dr. Leavenworth settled in his native city. When the Civil War broke out, he applied for a commission as Surgeon in one of the Connecticut regiments. Because of his age he was induced to recall his application and accept the position of Assistant Surgeon, Twelfth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. With this unit he went south to Ship Island, Mississippi, thence to New Orleans, where he distinguished himself. He had an encyclopedic memory, retaining dates, events and facts in amazing quantities. As a consultant he was valuable, as a companion, most interesting. Death came on November 16, 1862.

Jairus F. Lines has already been mentioned in connection with the Ninth Regiment. John B. Welch was born in Winsted, Connecticut, on September 14, 1838, the son of Dr. James Welch. He studied in his father's office and graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1860. On December 11, 1861, he was mustered into the Twelfth Regiment as Second Assistant Surgeon and sailed with the regiment for Ship Island, Mississippi, the following February. Ill, but not considered dangerously so, he was unable to land with the troops and died two days later, separated from his comrades and almost alone.

James R. Cummings came from North Adams, Massachusetts, where he was born on April 16, 1830. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1862 and entered the Army from Winchester, Connecticut, on April 30 of that year as Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment. On November 26, 1864, he was transferred to the Twelfth Battalion of Infantry. With this unit he was present at the battle of New Orleans, the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, and the battles of Brashear City, Louisiana, and Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, Virginia. He was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, August 12, 1865, after having been promoted to Surgeon the preceding March. He then returned to the College of Physicians and Surgeons for postgraduate study and, following this, settled in practice in Bridgeport. Death came on February 4, 1891.

The Surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was Benjamin N. Comings, who enlisted from New Britain. He was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, graduated from Castleton (Vermont) Medical School in 1847, and settled in Troy, New York, and later in Rockville, Connecticut. He entered the Army on November 6, 1861, and with his regiment went to Louisiana. Arriving there, he was detached from his regiment and placed in charge of the First Division Hospital Corps by General Benjamin F. Butler. In addition to his surgical work, he set out to accomplish a sanitary reformation of New Orleans. On January 26, 1863, he resigned because of ill health and returned to New Britain, where he died December 4, 1899. He served one term as president of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Also in the Thirteenth Regiment there were at different times four Assistant Surgeons — Samuel McClellan, George Clary, Nathan A. Fisher and Linus W. Clark. Dr. McClellan joined from New Haven on July 27, 1861. The following January he was transferred to the Sixth Regiment. He received his discharge from the Army on December 6, 1865.

George Clary graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1857. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Thirteenth Regiment, on November 9, 1861, and promoted to Surgeon on July 31, 1863. He submitted a report in June, 1862, from Ship Island, Mississippi, stating that the regiment had been in winter quarters in a large carriage factory in New Haven and then had sailed from New York in March, 1862. During the voyage of twenty-three days, measles and bronchitis "had prevailed extensively," and many of the soldiers still had coughs and were much debilitated on arrival. There had been eight deaths while on shipboard, five from typhoid and three from measles. The condition of the troops improved at Ship Island, but dysentery soon made its appearance, yielding to rest and proper treatment. Dr. Clary was transferred out of the regiment on December 29, 1864.

Nathan A. Fisher of Norwich and Linus W. Clark of Winchester joined the Thirteenth Regiment as Assistant Surgeons. Fisher was offered a promotion to Surgeon on March 7, 1863, but refused it and was discharged from the Army on June 16, 1863. Clark was transferred out of the regiment at the end of 1864.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was formed in the summer of 1862 with Philo G. Rockwell as Surgeon and Frederick A. Dudley and Levi Jewett as Assistant Surgeons. Charles Tomlinson was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regiment at a later date. Dr. Rockwell joined the regiment from Waterbury on July 10, 1862. He was on active field duty during the early part of the war and was discharged for disability on March 8, 1863.

Dr. Dudley of New Haven was appointed Assistant Surgeon on August 11, 1862, and promoted to Surgeon on April 2, 1863. While in charge of hospitals of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, at Brandy Station, Virginia, and at Morton's Ford, Virginia, he reported cases of gunshot wounds of the chest where he removed fragments of bone and other foreign bodies, stopped hemorrhage when the site was accessible, and treated with simple dressings and stimulants, only to lose the battle from fatal pneumonia.

Dr. Jewett, of Windsor Locks, became Assistant Surgeon on July 14, 1862. He himself was wounded at Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25, 1864, while attending to the wounded. A shell exploded near him and badly shattered the bones of his face and head. He received a disability discharge on January 4, 1865.

Charles Tomlinson, of New Haven, joined the Fourteenth Regiment as Assistant Surgeon on August 3, 1863, and was discharged June 5, 1865. He was born in New Haven May 30, 1837, and graduated from Yale in 1858. After the war, he returned to New Haven to practice and died there December 18, 1921. Assistant Surgeon Tomlinson is reported as deserving of great credit for the fearlessness with which he followed the regiment into many of the hottest engagements to attend to the immediate wants of the wounded.

The Fourteenth Regiment lost the largest percentage of men, killed and wounded, of any of the Connecticut regiments. It was distinguished for its bravery in battle, participating in thirty-four engagements, from Antietam in September, 1862, to Lee's surrender at Appomatox on April 10, 1865. It was mustered out on May 10, 1865, with only 234 men on the roster. Of its more than 1726 men, over 800 were killed and wounded besides many missing.

The town of Branford contributed Dr. Hubert Vincent Claiborne Holcombe, commissioned in 1862 Surgeon, Fifteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was born in West Granville, Massachusetts, on January 5, 1828, the son of a physician. He graduated from Castleton (Vermont) Medical School, traveled in Mexico, practiced medicine with his father in Granville, Massachusetts, and then moved to Branford, Connecticut, in 1854. Even before his enlistment, he was active in making patriotic speeches in the town. Surgeon Holcombe was the only medical officer at New Bern, North Carolina, who was thoroughly prepared by previous experience to cope with yellow fever when it broke out there. This regiment alone occupied the post, and one-half of it contracted yellow fever. So many died that the bodies of the victims were hurried underground in the quickest manner possible, the burial details often consisting of soldiers who themselves were under treatment in that incipient stage of the disease. The city was said to have been effectively fumigated with huge bonfires, commissary buildings were burned, every unsanitary

locality cleaned up, and yet no relief came until the frost in November. The regiment lost more than seventy men by death, and many more were disabled by yellow fever.

At the time of Dr. Holcombe's enlistment on August 14, 1862, he was assigned as Assistant Surgeon to the Fifteenth Regiment, but was promoted to Surgeon and transferred to the Eighth Regiment just one year later. He was wounded on April 24, 1863, at Edenton Road, Virginia. That same year, while he was in Virginia, another promotion came through, to Acting Brigade Surgeon, Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps. In 1864, Surgeon Holcombe was captured and confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, from which he was paroled the following March. He was mustered out at New Bern June 6, 1865, and returned to his home in Branford. His health gradually declined and he died on August 4, 1875. His Register and Prescription Book, now preserved in the James Jackson Memorial Library at Branford, contains for the most part the following:

“Quin. Capsic & Opii
Quin. & Dov.
Cath Co Pills
Ol. Ricini
Tr. Opii
Tinct. Ferri Mur.
Magnes. Sulph
Blue Mass
Poultices and Expectorants
Ext. Gentian
Sol. Rochelle
Chlor. Hydrati”

An order to Holcombe from the Medical Director's Office, United States Army, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Fortress Monroe, Virginia, December 12, 1863, asked him to report (concerning smallpox epidemic) on vaccination: “(1) Source of virus used, and manner in which it was preserved with markings of any. (2) Comparative value of each kind. (3) Number of vaccinations performed, and whether in pre-vaccinated subjects or otherwise. (4) Results of vaccination on both classes and with each variety of virus, giving the number of successful cases, and period elapsing between the operations and the evidence of its success. These operations are to be repeated until every person in the Dept. under military control is surely protected.”

A letter from I. O. Comen, Hartford Soldiers' Aid Office, January 16, 1864, to Holcombe states that he is responding to Surgeon Holcombe's “application for some flannels & socks” by sending “25 Flannel shirts, 25 Flannel

drawers, 45 Wool Socks, 10 Soled Slippers & hankerchiefs, napkins, medicines, papers, etc. By Adams Express, *prepaid*."

"Nothing gives us so much satisfaction," the letter continued, "as to render any service to our own Connecticut regiments, and we hope you will not fail to apply to us whenever you require any hospital supplies." In the same letter, Comen writes that the embalming syringe requested is quite expensive and difficult to procure, that they furnished one to Dr. Nathan Mayer of the Sixteenth Regiment for the use of the Connecticut Brigade, and that if the regiments become separated he (Comen) would endeavor to procure for Holcombe "all the necessary apparatus for performing the last sad office for the men of your charge."

Surgeon Holcombe had three Assistant Surgeons from Connecticut under him - - Edward O. Cowles, Eli F. Hendrick and Moses H. Perkins. Dr. Cowles was born on December 22, 1834, graduated from Yale in 1856, and joined the regiment from New Haven on August 1, 1862. He served with this regiment, chiefly in Virginia and North Carolina, until it was mustered out at New Bern, North Carolina, June 6, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Hendrick, of Danbury, was at first assigned to the First Regiment, Heavy Artillery, but on January 5, 1863, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Regiment and served in this unit until it was mustered out. His surgical work was carried out while in the field and at Foster Hospital, New Bern.

Moses H. Perkins, of Columbia, Connecticut, served slightly more than four months. On August 13, 1862, he joined the Second Connecticut Volunteer Light Battery and on December 6, 1862, was transferred to the Fifteenth Regiment. On December 23 of that same year he was discharged for disability.

The Surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment was Abner S. Warner of Wethersfield. He served a little more than five months, enlisting on July 28, 1862, and resigning on January 9, 1863. Nehemiah Nickerson of Saybrook and Edmund M. Pease of South Windsor were Assistant Surgeons in this same regiment, both being commissioned on August 16, 1862. Nickerson was captured at Plymouth, North Carolina, on April 20, 1864 and paroled on November of that year. Slightly over one month later, he was promoted to Surgeon and assigned to the Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was mustered out June 16, 1865. Dr. Pease received a promotion to Surgeon on December 3, 1863, and was assigned to the Ninth Regiment. He received his discharge on November 26, 1866.

Robert Hubbard became Surgeon of the Seventeenth Conn. Regiment on April 11, 1862. He was born in Cromwell, then Upper Middletown, on April 27, 1826, and entered Yale in 1846, only to leave after one year to

teach school. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Nathan Ives in New Haven, graduating from the Medical Department of Yale as valedictorian of the class of 1851. He then began the practice of medicine in Bridgeport. In 1861, he was appointed by Governor William A. Buckingham as one of eight members of the board examining medical officers for Connecticut regiments. On August 6, 1862, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment, Conn. Volunteers; a few months later was promoted to Brigade Surgeon under General Oliver O. Howard, and then Division Surgeon under General Charles Devens just before the battle of Chancellorsville. For meritorious conduct during this battle, he was made Medical Inspector and later Medical Director in charge of the Eleventh Army Corps at Gettysburg. Surgeon Hubbard was Medical Director under General Joseph Hooker at Look-out Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, and Ringgold, Georgia. His duties were exacting, as there was continuous fighting, at times for days, thousands were wounded, the field hospitals had to be frequently shifted, there was inadequate transportation for medical and surgical supplies, and it was necessary to remain at the operating table continuously, without rest. Hubbard is said to have worked for one entire week without sleep and with almost no respite. It is little wonder then that he resigned on December 28, 1863, because of ill health and returned to Bridgeport. He served one term in the General Assembly and another as president of the Connecticut Medical Society. He died July 18, 1897.

Elijah Gregory was born in Danbury on October 9, 1833, and graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1856. He then practiced in Lakeville, Connecticut; Lenox, Massachusetts; North Salem, New York; Danbury, Connecticut; and what was then East Bridgeport, Connecticut. He became Assistant Surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment on August 16, 1862, and served for three years with great credit to himself. Death came on October 9, 1877. The same day that Dr. Gregory joined the regiment, Robert C. McEwen of Stratford became Assistant Surgeon, same unit. He served with this regiment until his resignation on September 30, 1863. Henry S. Tirrell of New Milford was an Assistant Surgeon in the Seventeenth Regiment at the time of his capture on May 19, 1864, at Welaka, Florida. He was paroled the following November and became health officer in Jacksonville, Florida, until mustered out July 19, 1865.

Charles Monroe Carleton of Norwich, Connecticut, was appointed Surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment on August 6, 1862. He served but a few months, resigning the following April because of "weakness of the lungs." Carleton was born in Waterford, Maine, on April 28, 1838, graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1861 and settled in Norwich in practice confined for the most part to surgery. Following his enlistment, his regiment was

ordered to Baltimore, and while there he exhibited such rare executive ability and superior skill that he was made Acting Brigade Surgeon of Hospitals and Defenses at Fort Marshall. On his resignation from the service, he returned to Norwich, then went to Europe for his health. He later distinguished himself as Surgeon, Connecticut National Guard, Medical Director of Connecticut with rank of lieutenant colonel, and president of the Connecticut Medical Society. He died at Norwich on December 30, 1866.

On the resignation of Surgeon Carleton, Dr. Lowell Holbrook of Thompson, Connecticut, succeeded him as Surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment. He was born in Thompson on October 6, 1818, the son of a physician. He graduated from the Medical Department of New York University in 1849, settled in Brooklyn, New York, for two years, then returned to his native town. His period of study at New York University was broken up by two years of practice with his father. With the regiment, Surgeon Holbrook was present at the battles of Summit Point, Piedmont, Snicker's Ford, and Winchester, all in Virginia. In the last engagement, on June 15, 1863, he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, where he remained until paroled several months later. He was mustered out at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, at the end of June, 1865. After returning to Thompson, he was appointed a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners and served a term in the General Assembly and also as president of the Connecticut Medical Society. Death came on October 16, 1905, at the age of eighty-seven.

Josiah B. Harrington of Sterling served a short period from July, 1861, to April, 1862, as Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment. On August 11, 1862, he became Assistant Surgeon in the Eighteenth Regiment, was captured at Lynchburg, Virginia, on June 18, 1864, and died December 1 of that year.

The Eighteenth Regiment had three other Assistant Surgeons at different periods during the war, namely, Henry W. Hough, William B. North, and Charles H. Rowe. Hough was born in Bozrah, Connecticut, on February 6, 1810, graduated from the Medical Department of Yale at the age of twenty-six, then settled successively in New Boston, Killingly Hill, and Putnam. He entered the Army from the latter town on September 20, 1862, and resigned the following year. He died in Putnam, January 21, 1897. Dr. William B. North of New Britain joined on March 20, 1863, was discharged because of disability on May 9, 1864, and died from disease contracted in the line of duty. Charles H. Rowe was born somewhere in Connecticut on March 3, 1841. He graduated from Yale in 1862 and on September 2, 1864, became Assistant Surgeon in the Eighteenth Regiment, serving at Harper's Ferry,

Virginia, until mustered out on June 27, 1865. After the war, he rejoined the Army in February, 1866, and died of yellow fever at Galveston, Texas, on September 5, 1867.

The Nineteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, became the Second Regiment, Heavy Artillery, and as such will appear later in this account.

William B. Casey was born in Middletown, Connecticut, on December 28, 1815. He graduated from Columbia University in 1834 and from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1837. From there he went to New York City for two years, then to Middletown, where he served two terms as mayor. From 1850 to 1854, Dr. Casey edited a daily and a weekly newspaper in addition to his medical practice. On September 5, 1862, he was appointed Surgeon of the Twentieth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, at New Haven. He accompanied this regiment until he resigned on May 24, 1863, having risen to the position of Brigade Surgeon. In 1864, he was serving as Acting Assistant Surgeon at Knight Hospital in New Haven, where he apparently remained until the end of the war treating medical and surgical cases. During his duty at Knight Hospital, he was detailed for a period at the Conscript Camp on Grapevine Point, in New Haven. He died in 1870.

Serving under Surgeon Casey in the Twentieth Regiment were Assistant Surgeons J. Wadsworth Terry of New Haven and Dan Lee Jewett of East Haddam. Dr. Terry graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1862 and was appointed on August 5 of that same year. He was promoted to Surgeon one year later and mustered out June 13, 1865. Surgeon Terry reported an interesting case of a gunshot wound of the head resulting in complete loss of sight and smell on the left side and impaired hearing and loss of memory, following removal of the ball from the region of the ethmoid bone. This patient lived over three years after the battle, dying eventually as a result of a brain abscess. Dr. Jewett joined the Twentieth Regiment August 15, 1862, and served until mustered out in June, 1865.

The Twentieth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, took part in eleven engagements, from Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863, to Raleigh on April 13, 1865. It served with the Army of the Potomac in October, 1862, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. It was with the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee in the autumn of 1863 and with Sherman in his march through Georgia to the sea in 1864. It then proceeded to North Carolina, joined the grand review in Washington, and was mustered out in June, 1865.

William Soule was born in Chaplin, Connecticut, on May 24, 1827. He graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1851 and then started his practice of medicine in Rhode Island. After a short time, he moved to Hampton, Connecticut, and then to Jewett City, Enlisting from Griswold,

he was made Assistant Surgeon with the rank of captain, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, on August 23, 1861, but the following May was transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and on September 5 was promoted to Surgeon. He was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in December, 1862, and two months later received his discharge from the Army.

Jonathan Hamilton Lee rose to the position of Brigade Surgeon, Third Brigade, Ninth Army Corps. He was born in Madison, Connecticut, April 10, 1837, and graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1859. He then started practice in Greenville, Connecticut. Dr. Lee entered the service from Norwich on August 22, 1862, as Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-first. The following April, he was promoted to Surgeon and continued in the service until his discharge on December 31, 1864. He then returned to Greenville and later to Killingworth.

In the same regiment with Lee was Surgeon Nehemiah Nickerson of Saybrook, who had entered the Army as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment; also Assistant Surgeons Lewis E. Dixon and Charles J. Tennant. Dr. Dixon joined the Twenty-first from Plainfield on August 16, 1862, and was discharged the following January. Dr. Tennant came from Windsor, Connecticut, graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in the class of 1863 and on March 12 of that same year joined the regiment, remaining with this unit until mustered out on June 16, 1865.

Ambrose Pratt has left a small, battered and much deleted diary which affords some information of his service in the Civil War. He was born in Essex, then part of Saybrook, on July 11, 1814, graduated from Yale College in the class of 1837, and from Columbia Medical College, Washington, D.C., in 1843. That same year he began the practice of medicine in Chester, Connecticut, five years later moving to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Back in Chester in 1853, Dr. Pratt opened an infirmary for the treatment of diseases on the basis of hydropathic principles. So successful was he that from 1853 to 1860 he treated 100 patients from various parts of the United States and one from England. Dr. Pratt volunteered for service in the Army and was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, November 6, 1862. The regiment was sent to Miner's Hill, Virginia, under the command of Colonel George S. Burnham, where it remained as part of the Second Brigade, General John J. Abercrombie's Division, in the extreme front of the defenses of the Capitol. Pratt was promoted to Surgeon on December 11, 1862, about one month after entering the Army, and was mustered out July 7, 1863. In February of 1865 he was commissioned Surgeon, Eighty-third Regiment of Colored Infantry, but did not accept "owing to the pros-

pective early termination of the war." Back in Chester, he became a controversial figure among his colleagues because of his interest in mesmerism and psychology. He died of pneumonia June 11, 1891. A list of his military expenses follows, of some interest when compared with present day prices.

"1 Dress Coat	\$25.00	Spurs	\$1.00
1 Fatigue "	17.00	Feed Bag	1.25
2 Vests	10.00	Picket Pin	1.25
1 pr Straps	5.00	Brush & Comb	1.25
2 pr Pants	19.00	Horse Exp. to N. Y.	27.00
1 Cap	1.50	Transp. Horse to	
1 Wreath for do	4.00	Washington	30.00
1 pr Gloves	2.00	" Self	10.00
2 pr Drawers	3.00	1 Book	15.00
2 wrappers (?)	3.00	1 Officers Coat Rubber	8.00
3 Flan Shirts	5.00	Blanket	4.00
1 Belt	4.50	Rubber Cloth	2.00
1 Sash	10.00	Photographs	10.00
1 Sword	18.00	Carte Visites	10.50
Saddle	25.00	Exp. at Hotel	3.00
Bridle (Fancy)	4.50	Frt on Box	2.25
Seat Mould	3.00	Horsekeeping	26.50
Housing	5.00	Stable at Phila	2.00
Under Housing	4.50	Frt on Horse to Phila	3.00
Martingale	3.50	Horse at Baltimore	1.50
Holsters	4.25	Hack " "	1.50"
6 Figures	2.00		

Jonathan S. Curtis of Hartford was the original Surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment but resigned after about eleven weeks to be replaced by Surgeon Pratt. Calvin Pease, Jr., of Ellington became Assistant Surgeon October 23, 1862, and Wait R. Griswold of Durham the same on April 8, 1863. Both were mustered out with the regiment on July 7, 1863.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, listed William H. Trowbridge of Stamford, Surgeon; Ransom P. Lyon of Bethel, George C. Dalton of Fairfield, and George Benedict of Stamford, Assistant Surgeons. Dr. Trowbridge entered the Army on June 25, 1862, and was mustered out August 31, 1863. He graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1855. Ransom Lyon became Assistant Surgeon on November 15, 1862, and was promoted to Surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Regiment the following month. He was a graduate of the Medical Department of Yale in 1853. While at Port Hudson, Louisiana, he contracted typhoid fever and died on

August 6, 1863. George Dalton entered the service on September 30, 1862, and George Benedict on January 22, 1863. They both were mustered out August 31, 1863.

Levi Warren of Lyme was Surgeon, and Hiram Warren of Danbury, Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. Both were mustered out at the end of September, 1863. This regiment was in two engagements, Irish Bend, Louisiana, and the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana. Its experiences en route to Baton Rouge have already been recounted. While in the siege of Port Hudson, it lived in burrows and was exposed to the broiling heat of a Louisiana midsummer sun with less than 100 men on duty because of casualties and sickness. After this experience, it was ordered to Ship Island, Mississippi, where several deaths occurred and where the health of the men was greatly impaired on account of the heat, poor water, and lack of vegetable food. The regiment was mustered out at Middletown, Conn., October 2, 1863.

In the Twenty-fifth Regiment were Alden B. Skinner, Surgeon, and William B. Woods of Somers and Wharton H. Godard of Simsbury, Assistant Surgeons. Alden Skinner was born in Vernon on September 27, 1799, attended medical lectures in New Haven and was granted a license to practice medicine. He settled in Willington for seventeen years, then moved to Vernon and later to Rockville. On October 1, 1862, at the age of sixty-three, he was made Surgeon of the Twenty-fifth, went to New Orleans and died there of "malarious typhoid" the following March 30. On that date, Assistant Surgeon Woods, who enlisted October 1, 1862, was promoted to Surgeon and remained with the regiment until it was mustered out at Hartford, August 26, 1863. Wharton Godard joined the regiment on October 2, 1862, and died eight days before the regiment was mustered out. This regiment was in five engagements, all in Louisiana.

Ashbel Woodward was one of the two Connecticut physicians who received their degrees from the Medical Department of Bowdoin College. In addition, Dr. Woodward acquired a second M. D. from Yale at the close of the war. He was born in Willington, Connecticut, on June 26, 1804, and after his graduation from Bowdoin in 1829 settled in Franklin, Connecticut. For the three years immediately prior to the war, he was president of the Connecticut Medical Society. Governor William A. Buckingham appointed him to the United States Army Board of Medical Examiners, which position he maintained during the entire Civil War period. Even though fifty-eight years of age, he was not contented to remain at home, so volunteered for military duty and on September 5, 1862, was appointed Surgeon, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was present at the siege and capture of Port Hudson, Louisiana, and became Medical Director of the Gulf. On August 17, 1863, Surgeon Woodward was mustered out and on his return

home suffered long and severely from malarial fever. He lived to the age of eighty-one, practicing medicine, writing extensively, particularly in the field of history, and collecting rare books, coins and autographs. Death came on December 20, 1885.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment had two Assistant Surgeons, Elisha Phinney and Nathan H. Wright. Phinney was born in Canterbury in March, 1809, graduated from Yale in 1834 and settled in Yantic in the practice of medicine. He joined the regiment November 1, 1862. Nathan H. Wright of New Haven joined the regiment December 16, 1862. Both were mustered out the following August.

A New York physician was appointed Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment. Under him were Frederick S. Treadway and Thomas M. Hills, both of New Haven. Treadway must have been a student in the Medical Department of Yale when he enlisted October 18, 1862, as a hospital steward. He was discharged from the Army the following March 24 and received his medical degree with the class of 1863. Thomas M. Hills joined the regiment October 27, 1862, and was dismissed the following February.

As previously stated, Ransom P. Lyon was assigned as Surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. He had tried to go with the Twenty-third but had his muster revoked. Levi Pease, Assistant Surgeon, has already been accounted for in the Eighth Regiment, where he served for five months before being transferred to the Twenty-eighth.

In the Twenty-ninth Regiment, John F. Stevenson was Surgeon, joining on January 28, 1864, and being mustered out October 24, 1865. In this same regiment, which was composed of colored troops, were John M. Rand of Milford, New Hampshire, William B. Crandall and Joel W. Hyde. Rand became Assistant Surgeon February 3, 1864, and was mustered out October 24, 1865. Crandall became Assistant Surgeon in this regiment February 6, 1864, was promoted to Surgeon, Thirty-third Regiment, United States Signal Corps, June 25, 1864, and was discharged January 31, 1866. Joel Hyde was a native of Brooklyn, New York and served as Assistant Surgeon in the Twenty-ninth.

The Thirty-first Regiment was originally the Thirtieth and was entirely made up of colored troops, only a part of whom came from Connecticut. C. Van Renselaer Creed of New Haven was appointed Acting Surgeon of this regiment on January 29, 1864. He graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1857 and is said to have served in the Thirteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and then in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Infantry. He was mustered out November 7, 1865.

The Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, became the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. Samuel W. Skinner of Windsor Locks was the

Surgeon in this unit. Born on June 19, 1820, he was graduated from Yale in 1842. On May 27, 1861, he was mustered in as Assistant Surgeon and nine days later was promoted to Surgeon. He participated in all the campaigns between Washington and Richmond until Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Much of the time he was Surgeon-in-Chief at Division Headquarters and at the end of the war was made brevet lieutenant colonel.

Jonathan H. P. Stevens was appointed Assistant Surgeon of this regiment when it was mustered in at Hartford as the Fourth Connecticut Infantry in May, 1861, and served till after General George B. McClellan's Peninsular campaign. Stevens was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, December 12, 1830, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and then became chief surgeon on several Atlantic passenger ships. He settled in practice in his native town. He resigned from the Army September 1, 1862. The methods used to obtain release from the Army in those days are reminiscent of World War I, for Assistant Surgeon Stevens procured his discharge "through the urgent necessities of aged relatives and friends who required his assistance and care." He died December 18, 1885.

In this regiment also were H. Clinton Bunce of Glastonbury, Medical Department of Yale, 1850, and William Henry Thomson. Dr. Bunce joined the regiment on November 18, 1862, and resigned October 19, 1863. William Thomson was born on February 8, 1840, and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point as a cadet at the age of seventeen, but was obliged to forgo a military career because of myopia. He took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Medical Department of Yale in 1862, and enlisted from Fair Haven as a private in the Army. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, then promoted to Surgeon, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. Mustered out on September 25, 1865, he returned to his practice in Fair Haven and died there October 18, 1893.

In the Second Regiment, Heavy Artillery, which had been the Nineteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, Henry Plumb was Surgeon and as Assistant Surgeons he had Jeremiah Phelps, John W. Lawton, Robert G. Hazzard and Judson B. Andrews. Henry Plumb came from New Milford, Connecticut, graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1861, and became Surgeon of this regiment on August 16, 1862. He served with this unit until August 18, 1865, part of the time at the field hospital in Winchester, Virginia.

Jeremiah Phelps was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, February 29, 1824. At nineteen years of age he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Cockey of Winchester Center. He graduated from Castleton (Vermont) Medical School in 1846 and started practicing medicine in Colebrook, Con-

necticut. After three years he moved to Wolcottville, then to Chicago, then back to Wolcottville in 1851. He joined the regiment as Assistant Surgeon September 5, 1862, and in ten days resigned. As one of his fellow townsmen has written: "Apparently he was less than enthusiastic about soldiering."

John W. Lawton of Naugatuck joined the regiment on August 16, 1862. He received his medical degree from Yale, class of 1859. His discharge from the Army came on March 31, 1863. Robert G. Hazzard (sometimes spelled Hassard) of New Haven graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1862 and enlisted as Assistant Surgeon on October 28, that same year. He remained with his regiment until August 18, 1865.

Judson Boardman Andrews was born in North Haven, April 25, 1834. From Yale he received an A.B. degree in 1855 and an A.M. in 1858. He attended Jefferson Medical College, then taught school in Saratoga County, New York. He first enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, became captain of his company, and was present in the Peninsular campaign against Richmond, in the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, and at many famous battles. In July, 1862, he resigned because of poor health and returned to New Haven to complete his medical studies, graduating from the Medical Department of Yale in February, 1863. Following his graduation, he went to Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, as a medical cadet and on July 21, 1863, was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon. He was present at the fortifications about Alexandria, Virginia, did field duty in caring for the wounded, and was in the Division Hospital with his regiment. Following his discharge in August, 1865, he practiced in New York state and was the first president of the American Medico-Psychological Association.

James J. Averill, born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, December 30, 1843, enlisted at eighteen in the Nineteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, which became the Second Regiment, Heavy Artillery. He was a hospital steward up to the end of the war, then attended the Medical Department of Yale, graduating in 1866. He settled in practice, first in Meriden, then in Falls Village, Connecticut. Death came suddenly on June 20, 1887. This regiment originally was the Litchfield County Regiment and was designated the Nineteenth Infantry. On November 23, 1863, it was changed to an artillery unit, but it served as infantry in all the engagements in which it took part.

The Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Rebellion credits George A. Hurlbut with being present at no less than eighty-eight engagements. Dr. Hurlbut was born in Glastonbury on September 28, 1833, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1857. He remained in New York City in the practice of medicine until

he enlisted in 1861 and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, First Connecticut Light Battery. On February 25, 1864, he was promoted to Surgeon, First Connecticut Cavalry. With General Grant at the surrender of General Lee, Surgeon Hurlbut's crowning moment came when he was detailed to Washington for the grand review of the Union forces. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and returned to Glastonbury. During the remainder of his life, Dr. Hurlbut suffered from intermittent fever, developed an abscess of the liver, and finally sustained a hemorrhage from his lungs in March, 1882. He lived but a short time after this last episode, dying in October of that year.

Thomas E. Buck of Portland, Conn. is listed as Assistant Surgeon in the First Connecticut Cavalry. Henry M. Bishop of New London was also Assistant Surgeon in this unit. He graduated from the Medical Department of Yale, class of 1865, and was mustered out that same August.

Although Curtice Harvey Bill was not a native of Connecticut, he became active in his profession in Bridgeport after the close of the war. Born in Albany, Vermont, on July 2, 1835, he received his medical degree from the University of New York Medical Department in 1859. Dr. Bill then settled in Tennessee, only to be driven from his home by Southern supporters at the outbreak of the Civil War. He went to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1861, joined the Union Army, and was assigned as Surgeon to the Fifteenth Regiment, United States Infantry. He served with this regiment in the Armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland, was present at many great battles and was personally complimented by General John H. King "for gallant and faithful services on the battlefield." In the autumn of 1863, Surgeon Bill was made Surgeon-in-Chief at Howard Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee. Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, in October, 1864, requested that Surgeon Bill be commissioned Surgeon, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry. He was with this unit until he was mustered out in August, 1865, when he returned to New England and settled in Bridgeport. He was active as president of the Bridgeport Medical Association and visiting surgeon and later consulting surgeon at the Bridgeport Hospital. He died in New York City on July 24, 1905.

CONNECTICUT SURGEONS IN THE NAVY

The United States Navy claimed Acting Assistant Surgeons Jonathan K. Bacon, George M. Beard, William H. Faxon of Hartford, George C. Reynolds, and Passed Assistant Surgeons James N. Hyde and Aaron S. Oberly. Bacon, Faxon and Reynolds served toward the end of the war. George Miller Beard was born in Montville, Connecticut, May 8, 1839, graduated from Yale College in 1862 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1866. During his medical school course he served for eighteen months in the Navy.

James Nevins Hyde was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 21, 1840. He received an A.B. degree from Yale in 1861 and an A.M. also from Yale in 1865. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1861 but left the following summer to become a medical cadet with McClellan's army in the Peninsular campaign. During the battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, in Virginia, Hyde cared for the wounded, was ordered to the hospitals in Washington, and in July, 1863, became Acting Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers and was assigned to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Here he served on several ships, then was placed in charge of the Naval Hospital at New Bern, North Carolina. In October, 1863, he became Assistant Surgeon in the Regular Navy and the following year was cruising in the Gulf of Mexico. While he was on duty at Key West, Florida, an epidemic of yellow fever broke out, and two of his superior officers died, leaving him in charge. He received a letter of appreciation from the Secretary of the Navy for his success in fighting yellow fever, and in the autumn of 1864 President Lincoln honored him with a commission on the "Ticonderoga" of the European Squadron under Admiral David G. Farragut. Hyde finally resigned from the Navy in 1868 and entered the University of Pennsylvania, completing his medical studies the following year. Taking up the practice of medicine in Chicago, he became one of its most eminent citizens.

Aaron S. Oberly was born in Pennsylvania. He was appointed from Connecticut July 30, 1861, and entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon, attached to the steam gunboat "Kisco" of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. Three years later, he was at the Naval Academy, and in 1865 was in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron on the steamer "Santiago de Cuba". He continued in the Navy after the war, being commissioned as Surgeon on June 19, 1866.

A native of New Haven, Richard H. Greene was born on November 14, 1834, and graduated from Yale College in 1857. From November 5, 1861, to the end of the war he was Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy. He practiced medicine in Hoosick, New York, and died March 23, 1877.

Arthur Mathewson was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, September 11, 1837, and graduated from Yale College in 1858. In July, 1861, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in New York, served for two years under Admiral David G. Farragut on the "Winona", and in 1863 was aboard the "Minnesota" in the New York navy yard. Promotion to Passed Assistant Surgeon came in June, 1864, and the following March to Surgeon. Mathewson served in Porter's North Atlantic Squadron and after the war practiced in Brooklyn, New York. He died December 31, 1920.

ASSIGNMENTS OF OTHER CONNECTICUT SURGEONS

Adopting Connecticut as his residence after the Civil War, George Loring Porter may well be included among the heroes of our State. He truly had an illustrious career. Born in Concord, New Hampshire, on April 29, 1838, graduated from Brown University with an A.M. degree in 1859, and from Jefferson Medical School three years later, Dr. Porter passed the examination of the army medical board at Philadelphia on April 29, 1862. He was first assigned to duty as "proof candidate" at the General Hospital at Strasburg, Virginia, then to duty under Major General Nathaniel P. Banks on May 10, 1862. When the Union forces retreated down the Shenandoah Valley, Porter volunteered to remain with the sick and wounded. He was captured by Colonel Ashby of the Virginia Cavalry and placed in charge of a hospital by Stonewall Jackson, where he was requested to care for the Confederate as well as the Union wounded. Like Surgeon Bissell, he was one of the first medical officers to claim the protection of the rules of war governing noncombatants in the Civil War.

Dr. Porter established a general hospital for the Germans of Blenker's Division after the battle of Cross Keys, Virginia, was then transferred to the General Hospital at Winchester, Virginia, on June 12, 1862, and the first of the following month was assigned to Best's battery. He was present, at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, the second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of South Mountain. On July 17, 1862, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant and served for two months that autumn at Bradford Barracks, Maryland. From there he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac at Falmouth, Virginia, in the Fifth Cavalry with which he remained until May 10, 1864. His record of battle service with this Regiment is a long one: Fredericksburg and Beverly Ford, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Brandy Station, Todd's Tavern, Fleming's Crossroads, Manassas Gap, Kelly's Ford, Middletown, and Upperville, Virginia; Williamsport, and Boonesboro, Maryland where he was wounded in the left arm; Funkstown, Maryland; and Falling Waters, Beaver Dam, Warrenton, Ashby's Gap, Front Royal, Culpeper Courthouse and Morton's Ford, Virginia. The War Department ordered him relieved from duty to report to Washington on April 29, 1864, but he did not receive the order and instead served with his regiment in the Wilderness campaign. After the battles of the Wilderness, Assistant Surgeon Porter remained with the wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia for a few days, then was placed in charge of the first train of wounded to Belle Plains, and from there went to Washington with dispatches. He often performed important operations on the field under heavy fire. Of his services with the Fifth United States Cavalry, Captain Julius Mason had this to say: "During this time the regiment was engaged in many battles,

losing heavily in killed and wounded. Assistant Surgeon Porter's faithfulness to the sick and wounded is gratefully remembered by the officers and men; and his conspicuous gallantry during the battles of Upperville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, and Brandy Station, where he took the dead and wounded almost from the hands of the enemy, entitles him to the greatest praise and consideration. He was under my command during all the above mentioned battles, and for his gallant conduct, and faithful and intelligent services he is justly entitled to a brevet captaincy and a brevet majority." Both of these he received on March 13, 1865. He was Post Surgeon at Washington from May, 1864 to May, 1867, having medical charge of the conspirators against President Lincoln, who were imprisoned in the old penitentiary building.

Surgeon Porter continued to serve with the troops until his resignation on July 18, 1868, when he betook himself on horseback and alone across the continent, over the Lewis and Clark trail. Returning to Bridgeport in the autumn of that same year, he served with distinction in many local medical positions as well as in the Connecticut National Guard, and became a member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association. To Dr. Porter belongs the distinction of instigating the discussion on suspended animation which resulted in the passage of the Connecticut coroner's law in 1882.

Another Porter, John B., was one of the oldest surgeons to serve from Connecticut during the Civil War. Born in Coventry on July 3, 1804, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Hunt and Dr. Fuller in Columbia at the age of twenty-two. He then attended the Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1829. Marlborough, Connecticut, was the scene of his practice for three years and then Mansfield for one year. In 1833, Dr. Porter was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, rising to Surgeon in 1846. He served through the Mexican War as Senior Surgeon in General Worth's Division. His Civil War service consisted of hospital duty at Alexandria, Virginia, from September, 1861, to May, 1862, when he was made Medical Purveyor at Chicago until 1864. During his Civil War service, Surgeon Porter wrote many valuable medical manuscripts, particularly on yellow fever. Varying dates are recorded for his retirement for incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from disease contracted or from exposure in line of duty. He was then over sixty years of age, and it was not long before he succumbed to "rheumatic carditis" on June 15, 1868.

Mason F. Cogswell was born in Hartford on November 10, 1809, and graduated from Yale College in 1829. At the outbreak of the war, he was examining physician for service at Albany, New York. During the Peninsular campaign in 1862, he was active in organizing a field hospital at White House,

Virginia. In February, 1863, he had the assignment of inspecting the western hospitals. Surgeon Cogwell's health became undermined during the Peninsular campaign, resulting in his death on January 21, 1865. He had attained the rank of major.

Pinckney W. Ellsworth was born in Hartford, December 5, 1814, graduated from Yale in 1836, and was commissioned Brigade Surgeon in charge of Connecticut regiments at the outbreak of the war. After the first battle of Bull Run, he was commissioned Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, United States Army. He resigned the following winter because of ill health and returned to Hartford. Death came November 29, 1896.

Charles A. Griswold was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, on November 24, 1830, and graduated from Yale College in 1852. In 1862, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteers, participated in the Vicksburg campaign and later accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. He returned to Illinois to practice medicine after the war and died on March 29, 1922.

Samuel C. Robinson, born in Guilford, Connecticut, September 20, 1830, graduate of Yale College in 1852, served as Surgeon on the armed transport "McClellan" of the United States Army. He died December 20, 1891.

William M. Hudson was born in Hartford on March 14, 1833, and graduated from Yale College in 1853. From 1861 to 1862, he was Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. He died December 2, 1906.

Richard McC. Lord was born in Lyme, Connecticut, on January 10, 1833. He also graduated from Yale, in the class of 1853, and in May, 1863, was appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment of the Third Congressional District of Connecticut. He received an honorable discharge June 15, 1865, and practiced medicine in New London and later in Missouri. He died May 11, 1894.

Bennet J. Bristol entered the Army from Naugatuck, where he was born September 15, 1833. He graduated from Yale College in 1854 and in June, 1863, was attached to the Illinois Sanitary Commission at Vicksburg. Commissions as Acting Assistant Surgeon and First Assistant Surgeon followed rapidly, and while assigned to the Fiftieth United States Colored Infantry he served in Tennessee and Mississippi. He was promoted to Surgeon in 1865, mustered out January 31, 1866, and died November 28, 1918.

William H. Palmer probably was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, since his gravestone is located there, although he practiced medicine in New York State after the war. His date of birth was May 25, 1829, and his graduation date at Yale, 1854. Beginning in August, 1861, Surgeon Palmer served for three years at the front with the Third New York Cavalry and in 1865 was

Acting Staff Surgeon, United States Army, at Richmond Hill. He died August 3, 1912.

Orson C. Sparrow was born in Killingly on September 5, 1832, and graduated from Yale College in 1854 and from Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1858. From 1864 to the end of the war, he was Acting Assistant Surgeon in McDougall Hospital near Fort Schuyler, New York. He then practiced medicine on Long Island until his death, September 13, 1895.

Virgil M. Dow, a native of New Haven, was born on April 5, 1833, graduated from Yale College in 1856, and from 1861 to 1865 was Assistant Surgeon at the United States Hospital in New Haven. He remained there in the practice of medicine after the war, death occurring February 19, 1932.

William H. Mather, a native of Windsor, Connecticut, was born on March 15, 1834. He graduated from Yale College in 1859 and with honors from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in March, 1862. He then settled in Brooklyn, New York, in practice. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, New York Volunteers, and sailed with General Nathaniel P. Banks to New Orleans. He served under Generals Banks, Sheridan, Canby and others, and was in charge of hospitals at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Fort Morgan, Alabama. In February, 1864, Mather was promoted to Surgeon with the rank of major and assigned to the Tenth United States Colored Artillery in and about New Orleans. In March of the following year, he was commissioned Surgeon with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel for meritorious service. He was mustered out February 22, 1867, returned to his home in Bethel and four years later moved to Suffield. Dr. Mather was active in public life. Death came on May 22, 1888 from sarcoma of the axilla.

George F. Lewis was born in Bridgeport, October 14, 1842, graduated from Yale College in 1864, and was drafted into the Army the following year. For six months he served as a medical cadet in Cincinnati and as Assistant Surgeon in the Ninety-sixth Colored United States Infantry. After the war, he practiced medicine in Bridgeport and in Kansas. He died June 5, 1923.

Francis D. Edgerton was born in East Hampton on August 26, 1838. He graduated from the University of Vermont and in 1864 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. He passed the examination as Assistant Surgeon but never saw active duty.

William M. White was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1823 and graduated from Berkshire Medical College at the age of twenty. He practiced in Centerville and Fair Haven, Connecticut. Active in military organizations during the Civil War, he was sent in 1863 as a special agent from the Executive Department to visit the sick and wounded Connecticut Volunteers

in United States military hospitals. In October, 1863, Governor William A. Buckingham of Connecticut appointed him Surgeon of Volunteers. He died February 21, 1879.

David L. Daggett, a native of New Haven, was born on June 24, 1820. He graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1843, was active in medical circles, and was appointed during the war Acting Assistant Surgeon on the staff of the Knight Hospital, New Haven.

Benjamin S. Catlin, reportedly a member of a prominent old Meriden family, was born in Haddam, Connecticut, September 14, 1837. He graduated from Yale in 1859 and went to Troy, New York, to practice. While there, in July, 1862, he was appointed Junior Assistant Surgeon, Second Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was present at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Virginia, and in the autumn of 1863 was promoted to Surgeon and assigned to the Twenty-first Cavalry, New York Volunteers, with the rank of major. From this position he rose to Brigade Surgeon and then to Division Surgeon and was with Generals David Hunter and Philip Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. He was mustered out October 15, 1865, and died on February 15, 1871.

William R. Donaghe was born April 26, 1830, in New Haven and died July 18, 1886. He graduated from Yale College in 1852. Twice he responded to calls for volunteer surgeons, the second time after the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. He practiced medicine in New York City.

Ashbel Smith was the only Connecticut physician to serve in the Confederate Army. Born in Hartford on August 13, 1805, he graduated from Yale College in 1824 and from the Medical Department of Yale in 1828. He became Surgeon General of the Texas Army and at the outbreak of the Civil War entered the Confederate Army, taking part in several battles, including Shiloh, Tennessee, and ending at the surrender of Vicksburg, Mississippi. He rose successively from captain to lieutenant colonel to colonel, and temporarily commanded an army corps. He assisted in arranging the terms of surrender of the District of Galveston. After the war, he practiced medicine in the South and died January 21, 1886.

EPILOGUE

Though the casualties of the Civil War were enormous and the end results terrible to contemplate, yet lessons were learned and this nation was to profit by this bitter struggle. As Colonel Ashburn has told us in his history of the Medical Department of the United States Army, this particular department owes more to the Civil War than is generally realized. Systems of evacuation and hospitalization were developed and the convalescent camp

came into use. The number of general hospitals was increased, with a corresponding number of additional beds, until sickness in the Army decreased so rapidly with the process of mustering out in operation that general hospitals were eliminated entirely by 1866.

The late Dr. Roger I. Lee has said that "some doctors make good soldiers, but generally speaking, doctors who are good soldiers are not at the same time good doctors." The doctors from Connecticut who served in the Civil War were no exception. One is filled with admiration, however, for those hardy souls who worked day and night with no sleep and very little rest in an endeavor to bring physical relief to the soldiers placed in their care. If being a good soldier comprises drilling, marching, camping under the most adverse circumstances, and obeying orders from higher up, few of those recounted in these pages failed to meet the test. Good doctors they were, using knowledge and materials available, and in many instances, by their ingenuity and outstanding courage, contributing to the progress of the care of the sick and wounded. Without the benefit of asepsis and antisepsis and with anesthesia still in its infancy, the doctors of this country accomplished far more than was realized for many years after the war was ended.

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