

The Swamp Hog Gazette

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March/April 2003

Captain's Corner Captain Greg Walz



With mess night now a fond memory the 2003 “outdoor” season will soon be upon us. This year should be exciting , challenging, and fun. Exciting, because we have a great schedule of events including the big one at Gettysburg with a company that could exceed 40

muskets. Challenging, because we have a reputation to build on. We are Black Hats of the Iron Brigade and to be true to those we try to honor we must be a cut above. Fun , well no unit knows how to have more of it than Company A.

In case some of the “old timers” haven’t noticed the hobby is changing. We will have to compete for the best assignments at the big events and campaign style is becoming more and more the sign of the best reenactment units. I have been in contact with our new Black Hat commander Col. Vogel and he expects us to set the example. I told him that this year we are going to practice “turns” more than “wheels” and drill at the “double quick” until it seems normal. He replied that quickness is his theme for the Battalion.

Our schedule is such that we had no Company drill time prior to the Black Hat Battalion and Cumberland Guard drill weekends when we will be “competing” for our assignments at the 140th Gettysburg.

I am asking each and every member to make a special effort attend the daylong Company drill at Ft. Tassinong on Saturday April 26. We have many new members and we MUST have a good turnout to blend them into the Company. The drill will start at 9AM and end promptly at 5PM in order to allow those who want to get home to do so. The camp over and live shoot on Sunday should be fun, but I am not going to ask anyone to stay if they want to go home.

I believe that people attend public events when they feel they will personally gain enjoyment that exceeds the cost and effort of going. When you make the effort to attend a drill you are doing it for the Company and I need, and greatly appreciate, that support.

Your Comrade,
Capt. Walz

MESS NIGHT THANKS

Lieutenant Wilcoxin

Dear Gentleman of the 19th Indiana,

Mess night is over and there are some people I need to thank.

First, congratulations to Pvt/ Capt. Lee Dunn on his recognition from Gov. O'Bannon. Also, to 2nd Sgt. Kenny Callaway for Officer / NCO of the year. And last but not least to Pvt. Lee Siler for Private of the year.

I would like to thank Captain Greg Walz, Lee Dunn, Jim DuMond, and Bill Hendricks for all of your help. Without all of you this could not have been done. Also, thanks to Melissa Hannebaum for playing the violin, and 1st. Cpl. Mark Coutts for playing the guitar for us. You made a memorable evening for us.

I have the photographs from mess night. At the Kouts drill we will let the company review these photos and order prints of them. To all of the new men, I hope you enjoyed the proceedings. Next year you will be expected to join in the fun. And thanks to all of the beautiful wives, and girlfriends you are like roses among thorns.

Again thank you one and all,

Lt. Dave Wilcoxon.

ps. If you would like to thank Melissa yourself her E-Mail is perfectangel6585@aol.com

A West Point Bound Word of Thanks

I would just like to thank all of you for the plaque. It's definitely unique. I really do like it though. I really appreciate you guys thinking of me and all signing it, too. I plan on coming to at least one last event this year before I have to leave for West Point (June 30). I hope to see all of you before I leave, but if I don't I really want to thank all of you for all you have done for me. All of you have been a positive influence on me, while also introducing me to some of the more corrupt things in life. Truthfully though, through reenacting I have learned a lot about respect, duty, honor, and what it is like to serve in the military. I believe that all of you have played at least a small part in my getting into and succeeding at West Point. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Brad Hemmick

INVITATION TO LADIES from 1st Sgt. Clayton Sevier

For the convenience and pleasure of the ladies whose husbands or beaux will be participating in the drill and live shoot ; a day and evening of diversion is anticipated. Miss Cora Crosby (Susie Fraley) and Miss Angie Fogg (Angie Callaway) most graciously invite those ladies needing a place to stay on the night of 26 April . It is understood at this printing that there could be some shopping at a nearby village or maybe a day trip into Chicago. 1st Lt. Wilcoxon describes it as a "hen party". If you would like to spend the night please telegraph Miss Crosby at (219) 462-1051 or Mrs. Fogg at (219) 395-9505. A map to both homes is printed nearby, gentlemen should divest themselves of a modest amount of legal tender whereby their lady might enjoy the glitter and amusements found in the varied craft shops.

A Message from Colonel Vogel

Gentlemen,

The season will soon be upon us. Staff assignments and Company order for our Battalion will be decided at the Battalion drill by performance. Here is a tentative schedule for the Battalion Drill weekend.

Tentative Schedule for Black Hat Battalion Drill
May 17 & 18

Friday

9:00 PM Officers Meeting

2:00 PM Tattoo

Saturday

7:00 AM Reveille

7:45 AM Morning Parade

8:00 AM Company Drill

9:00 AM Officers School - NCO's School

10:00 AM Battalion Drill

11:30 AM Dinner

12:30 PM Form Up for Skirmish

1:00 PM Skirmish

3:00 PM Company Drill or Situation Competition

4:00 PM Bayonet Drill

5:00 PM Stand Down

Sunday

8:00 AM Reveille

8:45 AM Morning Parade

9:00 AM Company Drill

10:00 AM Battalion Drill

11:30 AM Dinner

12:30 PM Form Up for Skirmish

1:00 PM Skirmish

3:00 PM Camps Close

Senior Officers should arrive prepared to command the Battalion in any situation. Company Commanders should arrive with their companies fully versed in school of the company, skirmish drill, and at least somewhat familiar with McClellan's Manual of Bayonet Exercise. (A copy of McClellan's Manual of Bayonet Exercise

can be purchased at most sutlers for a very modest price {or on the internet at <http://home.att.net/~DoubleBass/Bayonet.htm>}, let me know if you need help finding it or obtaining it.) Company Commanders should also be completely familiar with the School of the Battalion and be aware that a competition to decide company standing will ensue. It will not necessarily be a drill competition, but will utilize not only the School of the Company, but Skirmish and general tactical knowledge. And of course, Black Hat Battalion General Order #1, come prepared to have a good time.

Colonel Patrick G. Vogel

Black Hat Battalion

Education Day Crown Point by 1st Sgt. Jon Fraley

WHEN: 25 April 2003

WHERE: Taft Middle School, Crown Point, IN

Gentlemen,

We have been asked to participate at the annual "Civil War Education Day" at the Taft Middle school in Crown Point. This is a very rewarding experience to all involved. Several years ago Pvt. Goszewski initiated contact with the school from which he graduated and now we have an opportunity to inform these students about the history of the 19th Indiana. If any member of Company "A" can attend this important event, Please contact 1st Sgt. Jon Fraley. Our first group of 150 students will meet us in our

encampment at 9:40a.m.till 10:50a.m. Lunch is provided for the Soldiers,by the teachers from 11:00a.m. till 11:40. from 11:45 till 1:00p.m. 2nd group of 112 students. From 1:15 till 2:40 p.m. there will be 150 students. It will be important that we get to the school around 8:00 a.m to set up camp and get an understanding of what our objectives are. We need every soldier that can possibly attend this event. I would like to express my most sincere thanks to each soldier that takes time from his busy schedule to teach these future leaders and citizens.

RECRUITING NEWS !

Cpl. Jerry Smith, 1st Sgt. Jon Fraley
your Recruiting Team

Gentlemen, Please welcome into the ranks, Private Jeffrey Loucks. Pvt.Loucks is from Ossian, IN. and will be a most welcome soldier. Also please welcome our new Musician Jason Heiney from Santa Claus, IN. Musician Heiney is both tall and intelligent !

Setting Off On Campaign

by Ken Callaway

This year we are planning on a more campaign type appearance for our impression. With this goal in mind I would like to present an interesting passage. The passage deals with the subject of soldiers preparing themselves for the coming campaign season. This passage is from the book *Hard Marching Every Day: The Civil War Letters of Private Wilbur Fisk, 1861-1865/* edited by Emil and Ruth Rosenblatt. "But all of our preparations were nothing, as present

appearances indicate. It is quite amusing, though, to be in camp like ours on the eve of a march, and hear the debates, suggestions, and decisions in regard to a thousand little valuables,-whether they should be left behind or carried. Things of no special merit, but which had contributed to our comfort or convenience, were heedlessly thrown aside or destroyed. Many an article that a few before would have been gladly bought at a high price, were at once valueless and could not be given away. Often a knapsack would have to be unpacked and its contents sorted over and over again, and articles selected out and doomed to stay behind, to the no small regret of the wistful owner. No bigger article than a can for butter, or a frying-pan, would be made the subject of earnest debate, but the question, 'how can we get along without them' was confronted by the still more inexorable, 'How can we carry them?' If we only knew where we were going? But did we not know that, and it was wisdom to prepare for the worst. That night it rained like deluge, and marching the next day was rendered impracticable. It would be the merest guesswork, to undertake to tell when we shall be called upon to get ready for marching again."

Private Fisk and his comrades in the 2nd Vermont Volunteer Infantry would soon get on the march and the road would lead to the 2nd battle of Fredericksburg and a second assault against Mayres Heights in May of 1863.

ATTENTION COMPANY !

by 1st Sgt. Clayton Sevier

The week-end of 26-27 April 2003 is of vital importance to both the new recruits and the veterans.

We will all be on the same time zone so there will be no confusion when it is stated that the drill will begin at 9:00a.m. on 26 April 2003 and will end at 5:00p.m. The live shoot will begin at 9:00a.m. on 27 April and will end at Noon.

For the new recruits ; learning how to roll cartridges, and how to put your dog tent together will be of importance. 1st Lt. Wilcoxon will bring a large amount of gunpowder for those desiring to purchase a goodly amount for the up-coming season at a reasonable price of \$5 per Lb. Corporal "Waterdog" Smith will be bringing the rolls of newspaper which can be used for rolling cartridges. Quartermaster Sgt. DuMond will be able to show the new recruits how to "mate" their dog tents.

We are honored to announce that Private of the year "Groundhog" Siler and his kind and generous Father will provide and prepare breakfast for all soldiers on both Saturday and Sunday. There is a rumor that Pvt. Siler has been out "foraging" and has lit upon an extra large hog and has obtained a gross of large eggs and a pillow case full of grits !

I would like to thank each of the brave and loyal members that show up for the drill, yes it is a sacrifice of personal time, yet it is an investment of time and energy to make our Company vibrant and resilient !

A map to Ft. Tassinong is near-by. At the printing of this newsletter we have been unable to obtain a map to the Black-Hat Battalion Drill over in Illinois.

BREAK RANKS, March !

Live Loads

Quartermaster Sergeant Jim DuMond

In this past our officers and NCO's advised us that our powder loads should not exceed 55-60 grains of powder. That was correct for both safety and authenticity reasons to point this out. In fact, unless I'm mistaken, the load used in the civil war was 60 grains of ffg powder with the conical minnie ball. I'm writing this article to share my experience in the N-SSA with you that not only should you not exceed 60 grains of powder but that you don't even need that much.

My former teammates in Co. F of the 19th Ind. have helped me out greatly in finding the ideal load for my '63 Springfield. After testing two different kinds of bullets and 4 different powder loads we have determined that for my musket, the best load is 45 grains of ffg powder and a 480 grain "international" minnie ball. When I asked around to see how much powder my teammates are using I found they shoot with anywhere from 30 to 45 grains.

On my first live shoot at Kouts, I was shooting the regulation loads and bullets were going all over the place, but mostly high and right. There may be three reasons for this inaccuracy. One, it could have been the ammunition. Two, it could have been my Armi-Sport '61 Springfield. Three, it could have been my novice skill level as a shooter. Truthfully, I think it was a combination of all three with an emphasis on the third. I will add that my arm was sore. The heavy loads were kicking me like an angry mule. Every time I pulled the trigger it felt like I was getting punched in the arm.

So you may now see that you don't need the full historical load. The furthest target at Kouts is 100 yards away and you don't need that much

power behind the bullet to shoot that far. If you want to see what it feels like to shoot the same kind of ammo that the old boys in the 19th did, by all means do so. If you don't want to beat yourself up, feel free to lighten your powder loads a little bit. As for myself, I will be packing my own ammunition with the aforementioned load of powder. Since I am much more experienced than I was two years ago, I am throwing down the gauntlet to Pvt Haddad and anyone else for the title of "Swamp Hog Sharpshooter". I hope to see all of you at Kouts for some fun at the rifle range.

WHAT WOULD WATERDAWG DO?

By Jerry Smith

(Editors Note: This is the first installment of work by Jerry "Waterdawg" Smith called What Would Waterdawg Do. If you questions and would like to know W.W.W.D. please contact Jerry and he can answer your questions.)

I know you have heard all of this before but sometimes we all need some refreshers. So all of you vets glance over this information and pass it on to the fresh fish so they can pass it on when they are vets.

1. One thing everyone has trouble with during drill or battle is listening to commands. I know it is confusing and loud during events, but when we get into line you must pay attention. It is important to hear the orders that are given to us for our own safety. When an officer or NCO is in front talking to us please be kind enough to be quiet.

2. Using the chain of command. If you have military concerns please use the chain of command. The chain of command passes from the private soldier to the corporal to the sergeant and so on. Anytime you have a safety concern tell someone, don't be shy. You do not have to follow the chain of command for safety problems.

3. When we are at drill or in a battle and firing our weapons and yours misfires try to load again and fire. If your weapon still will not fire, remove yourself from the line and find the 1st or 2nd sergeant and they will try to fix the problem. Do not stay in line while you're having problems.

4. Never, never, never go into drill or battle without a full canteen. Remember, you are wearing hot wool uniforms and you can get dehydrated fast. Trust me you would not like what happens when you don't drink enough water unless IV's and throwing up sounds like fun.

5. If you have any problems with sutlers, just ask yourself, W.W.W.D.

6. Above all, avoid the leer of Sergeant Sevier. W.W.W.D.-Run!!

Now we come to the time to test your knowledge of Civil War facts. See if you can answer these questions. The answers will be in the next newsletter.

Good luck,
Waterdawg

1. When the Civil War began, what future general tried to answer the call for volunteers, but was rejected?
2. Promoted at age thirty-four to major general after Fort Donelson, who was the youngest of his rank in the union army?
3. How many regiments wore federal blue uniforms at the battle of Bull Run (Manassas)?
4. Although he was known to fellow cadets at west point as uncle sam, with what name was general U.S. Grant christened?
5. How many veterans of the Civil War went on to become president of the United States?

Battle Cry Of Freedom

Captain Walz said we need to learn at least one song we could all sing as a company while marching. So pvt. Lesley and I thought, most of us know the *Battle Cry Of Freedom*. One of our new recruits was brought to tears when he heard us sing at perryville. Maybe that was good or maybe not. So here it is, the *Battle Cry Of Freedom*

Yes we'll rally round the flag boys
 We'll rally once again
 Shouting the battle cry of freedom
 We will rally from hillside
 We'll gather from the plain
 Shouting the battle cry of freedom

(chorus)

The union forever, hurrah boys hurrah,
 Down with the traitor, up with the stars
 While we rally round the flag boys
 Rally once again
 Shouting the battle cry of freedom

We are springing to the call
 Of our brother gone before
 Shouting the battle cry of freedom
 And we'll fill the vacant ranks
 With a million freemen more
 Shouting the battle cry of freedom

(chorus)

We will welcome to our numbers
 The loyal true and brave
 Shouting the battle cry of freedom
 And although they may be poor
 Not a man shall be a slave
 Shouting the battle cry of freedom

(chorus)

So we're springing to the call
 From the east and from the west
 Shouting the battle cry of freedom
 And we'll hurl the rebel crew
 From the land we love the best
 Shouting the battle cry of freedom

(chorus)

So here it is, the song the captain would like us to know. This would be really something if we all knew this. I know there are some real good singing voices In our company, like Pvt. Bouldin and Pvt. Lesley.

BATTLEFIELD CASUALTY CARE IN THE CIVIL WAR

Cpl. Mark Coutts

At the recent company A meeting at Marion the subject of the care of casualties during battle was discussed with a view to making our impression more authentic and realistic. I have researched the matter and will attempt to present the material for all of us to share.

The aftermath of a Civil War battle is something that is difficult to imagine. The reenactments that we do, no matter how large and historically accurate, cannot adequately represent the overwhelming devastation and carnage. The special effects of film, no matter how detailed and gruesome, cannot give one the true sense of being in the midst of it all. The sounds, the sights, the smells, and the horrific pain and anguish; none can be experienced or comprehended on a truly visceral level.

The great tragedy of the Civil War was the fact that for four long years, America was at war with itself. The war would produce some gruesome statistics. Of the nearly 3 million soldiers who participated in the conflict, approximately 618,000 would die. Roughly two-thirds, or 412,000 would die by disease. One-third, or 206,000 would die in battle, or from wounds sustained in battle. Of the men who died of battle-related injuries, approximately two-thirds died on the battlefield. One-third died later, in field or general hospitals.

The wounded came to 471,000: 195,000 for the Confederacy and 276,000 for the Union. This gives an overall wounded to killed ratio of 2.3 to 1. About 94% of battle wounds were

caused by gunshot, 5% by cannon fire, and about 1% by the bayonet or saber.

Nearly a half million men came out of the war permanently disabled. Many more endured significant pain and hardship long after the war had ended. The tens of thousands of disabled soldiers at home with missing limbs, disfiguring injuries, and chronic illnesses, would be a daily reminder of the terrible cost of the war.

Of the total of dead, the Union lost 359,528; the Confederacy, about 258,000. In the Confederacy, this loss represented the death of one out of every four men of military age. The total mortality figure of the war represents the loss of 2% of the entire U.S. population at the time. In terms of today's population, this is the equivalent of losing 5 million young, able-bodied men in a four year period.

What price did Indiana pay in all of this? According to the Official Records 7,243 Hoosiers were killed or mortally wounded in battle and another 17,500 died of disease. The 19th Indiana had the dubious distinction of having the highest percentage of men killed or mortally wounded in combat of any Indiana Regiment. 199 out of a total of 1,246 enrolled or 16%.

Amputation was the most common major surgical procedure of the war. It has been estimated that approximately 50,000 amputations were performed; North and South combined. Confederate statistics are incomplete, but for the Union the following statistics were found in the Official Records.

UNION AMPUTATIONS

Region	Cases	Deaths	% Fatal
Fingers	7,900	198	3

Forearm	1,700	245	14
Upper Arm	6,500	1,273	24
Toes	1,500	81	6
Lower Leg	5,500	1,700	38
Middle Thigh	6,300	3,411	54
Knee Joint	195	111	58
Hip Joint	66	55	88

The first major engagement of the war was, of course, Bull Run, which was fought on July 21, 1861. Medical transportation of the wounded after the battle was essentially non-existent. Civilians had been hired as ambulance wagon drivers, and in their fear, hurried back to Washington as the fighting grew intense. In an investigation after the battle, the Sanitary Commission could not find one single instance of a wounded man having reached the capital in an ambulance. The U.S. government lost a lot of credibility that day. Its soldiers were ill prepared and its commanding generals proved lacking. What was supposed to be a show of force turned out to be just the opposite. The army had sent its soldiers to be slaughtered and couldn't care for them after it had. It was clear to all that an effective system of medical transportation and treatment would have to be developed, literally from the ground up.

At the outset of the war, medical care was organized and provided solely at the regimental level. Each regiment had a surgeon, an assistant surgeon, and a hospital steward. The bandsmen and a few other men were assigned to transport the wounded from where they lay on the battlefield to the location of the regimental medical staff. The wounded were usually picked up on hand-litters or stretchers. During the war the U.S. Army issued over 50,000 hand-litters for transportation of wounded soldiers. Occasionally, stretchers were improvised by passing poles or muskets through the sleeves of coats. Gates, window shutters, ladders, boards and blankets or

anything else that would carry an injured man between two stretcher-bearers were also used. Wounded who were able to walk were expected to make their own way to the surgeons.

The wounded walked, or were carried, to the regiment's "primary" or "dressing" station, which was set up on the battlefield just out of gun range. Due to the ebb and flow of the location of the front line, this first-aid station was often moved several times during the course of the battle. The regiment's assistant surgeon and a steward or orderly manned this dressing station.

As the wounded arrived at the dressing station, they were quickly assessed. Whiskey was given to counteract shock. Basins of water and sponges were used to clean wounds for rapid inspection. Minor wounds were dressed with linen bandages and, if capable, the wounded soldier was sent back into the battle. Pressure dressings were applied to large lacerations in order to control bleeding. In cases of uncontrollable arterial hemorrhaging, tourniquets were applied. Many of these tourniquets were left in place until the patient was transferred from the battlefield to a field hospital. Some tourniquets were left in place for several hours, cutting off all blood flow to the extremity, thereby contributing to the eventual loss of limbs.

Early in the war, field hospitals were staffed and supplied at the regimental level. Regimental surgeons procured buildings near the battlefield, but out of the range of cannon fire, for use as field hospitals. To be safely out of range, these buildings were usually located a mile and a half to two miles from the battle. These buildings included private homes, barns, sheds, and other outbuildings. Sometimes churches and other public buildings were pressed into service. Union field hospitals were often identified by a white flag with a large "H" in the center. Most of the furniture was removed, and doors were unhinged for use as operating tables. Most surgical

procedures, including amputations, were performed in the field hospital. Soldiers were then transferred to a general hospital for recuperation. General hospitals were usually located in large cities, distant from the fighting.

This regimental system was woefully inadequate and inefficient and did not improve until Dr. Jonathan Letterman was appointed Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac on July 4, 1862. Later that month, a law was passed that provided for the designation of a brigade surgeon to supervise the regimental surgeons and oversee all medical care in his brigade. Each army already had a medical director to whom the brigade surgeons would now report. The increased accountability and improved delivery of medical care that resulted from this chain of command was immediately apparent.

One of the first things done by Dr. Letterman was to request 200 ambulances and 1,000 hospital tents. By August 2, he had already submitted to General McClellan a plan for the development of an ambulance corps. Under his plan, all ambulances were taken away from individual regiments and placed under division control. The total number of ambulances issued depended on the number and size of the regiments in the division, usually one ambulance for every 150 men. The division ambulances were kept in a train. Division trains were sometimes combined into corps trains. Ambulance drivers would be hired and trained by the Medical Department instead of the Quartermaster Corps, which continued to hire unreliable civilian drivers.

In the East, the first test of this new system came at Antietam on September 17, 1862. This bloodiest day in American history produced 10,000 wounded Union soldiers. All were removed from the field within 24 hours. At the first battle of Bull Run, 3,000 men still lay on the battlefield three days after the fighting stopped.

Some poor souls lay on the field up to seven days without food or medical attention.

With the same enthusiasm and efficiency that resulted in a highly effective ambulance system, Letterman attacked the problems inherent in the existing field hospital system.

When field hospitals were being staffed and supplied at the regimental level, results were generally poor. Some hospitals, caring for regiments that experienced heavy fighting, were quickly overwhelmed and ran out of supplies. Other hospitals accumulated a surplus of supplies, and in many instances were unwilling to share. On October 30, 1862, Letterman adopted the system of division level field hospitals and medical supply. A typical division hospital train consisted of fourteen army wagons and four medical wagons. These wagons carried 22 hospital tents and the medical supplies and surgical equipment, which would ordinarily be sufficient for the care of the 7,000 to 8,000 men in the division.

Under this plan, one assistant surgeon from each regiment in the division operated a dressing station at the front. The rest of the division's medical staff gathered at the division hospital. As before, most of these hospitals utilized pre-existing buildings near the front, although increasingly as the war progressed, large tent field hospitals were erected. Rather than having every regimental surgeon perform surgery, a system involving a division of labor was developed. In each division, one surgeon was designated as the Surgeon-in-Charge. Under his authority, a medical officer was assigned to keep records while another supervised the supply and distribution of food, clothing, shelter, and bedding. Others functioned as wound dressers, or performed other necessary duties. One of the assistants would be chosen to administer anesthetics. Three surgeons and three assistant

surgeons were assigned specifically to surgical duty. These officers were chosen from the Division staff without regard to rank or seniority, but solely on account of their known prudence, judgment, skill, and their conscientious regard for the highest interest of the wounded. As a result of these changes, only about one surgeon in fifteen was a member of the surgical team that actually performed operations. This specialization in surgical care proved to be a major advance in military medicine and is still in essence used today.

After their initial treatment and/or surgery, the wounded were removed from the field hospitals by wagon or ambulance, and usually transported to a railroad depot or steamship landing. From there, they were taken by train or ship to one of the large, general hospitals for recuperation. General hospitals were military hospitals that would accept ill or injured soldiers from any military unit or post. The particular regiment, division, or corps to which the soldier belonged did not matter. Early in the war, most of these hospitals were set up in large, public buildings such as schools, churches, warehouses, or factories. Later, specialized hospital buildings were constructed.

When the war began in 1861 there was not one general military hospital in the United States. By 1863 there were more than 151 Union hospitals and by the end of the war there were 204. These hospitals had total bed capacity of 136,894. Washington had 16 general hospitals. Others were located in Philadelphia; New York; Baltimore; Chattanooga; Louisville; Memphis; Nashville; City Point, Virginia; Jefferson, Indiana; and several other cities. Quincy, Illinois had five general hospitals. These filled to capacity in April, 1862 as wounded soldiers were carried by steamship, up the Mississippi River, after the Battle of Shiloh.

I hope this gives all of you some insight into the care of Civil War casualty care and help provide some answers when the public asks us questions.

Your Comrade in Arms,
Cpl. Coutts

References: Civil War Medicine – An Illustrated history by Mark Schaadt, M.D.

The Civil War Infantryman – In Camp, on the March, and in Battle by Gregory Coco.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.





