

They regard the settlement of matters expressed in the Resolution of March 22, 1858, as having been conceded by the Legislature as a finality, and for the purpose of putting at rest forever, the claims of said Company, and the conveyance then authorized as the price of getting rid of the unpleasant importunities to which successive Legislatures were subjected; and they are unwilling to now recognize any claim by such Company upon either the State or any funds in the hands of the State. They do not consider such Company a *bona fide* purchaser of the lands conveyed by the Governor, by authority of the Resolution of March 22, 1858. They are also informed and believe that a great part of the sales made by said Company since that day, have been made to individuals who were at some time members of said Company. They could not recognize such a transaction as dividing up the lands between the different members of the Company as in any sense a sale, and much less can they consider them *bona fide* purchasers. And they, therefore, favor the excluding of both the Company and the individual members from the benefits of resumption. But all the undersigned join in the propriety and justice of the State saving all innocent purchasers from said Company from loss, especially such as bought of said Company on the faith of the title purporting to be conveyed by the State.

We present a plan for ascertaining the lands held by *bona fide* purchasers, in the bill reported, thinking the same bill should dispose of the whole matter.

Your committee have no means of ascertaining how much of such land granted to the Companies remains "undisposed of" and do not think it in our province to inquire, nor the effect of an attempt to dispose of those lands situated more than twenty miles west from the points to which their roads were completed, leaving those questions to be settled when they necessarily arise.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THERON W. WOOLSON,  
WM. C. SHIPPEN,  
A. H. McCRARY,  
J. H. HATCH.

## REPORTS

OF

MRS. ANNIE WITTENMYER,

# STATE SANITARY AGENT;

ALSO,

## SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF

# GOVERNOR WM. M. STONE,

RELATIVE TO

## SANITARY MATTERS.

DES MOINES:

F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.  
1864.

MRS. ANNIE WITTENMYER'S REPORT.

*To the Governor and General Assembly of the State of Iowa :*

I herewith have the honor to transmit to you a report of my Sanitary labors for the last fifteen months, to which is appended an exhibit of the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, beginning September 25th, 1862, and ending June 13th, 1864.

I have followed your instructions to the best of my ability, and I have reason to hope that a review of my labors, and an examination of my books, accounts, and vouchers, will result most satisfactorily.

The limits of this paper will oblige me to review my labors very briefly, and express in a few sentences, the result of efforts which cost me weeks and months of earnest toil.

For the first eight months of my term of service for the State, I had no assistance whatever in keeping up the records and correspondence of our State Sanitary Association, and in addition to my duties as traveling agent, felt myself obliged to maintain a very large correspondence, in order to give proper credit for goods received, and to keep up the interests of the Aid Societies of the State.

The present flourishing financial condition of the Sanitary societies of the State, attests the value of this kind of service, for besides the money in the treasury, many of the local societies report from two to four hundred dollars in their respective treasuries. And it is a most encouraging fact that the Societies that are in the most flourishing condition now, are those that have been the most liberal and active during the past year.

SANITARY DEPOTS.

Last May I was permitted to establish a State Sanitary Depot at St. Louis, there being no commercial centre in our own State, and

St. Louis being most convenient of access to the greater portion of our State, and directly on the route to our suffering army.

The U. S. Government about that time, gave to me the services of E. J. Matthis, of the 37th Iowa Infantry, a competent and trustworthy soldier. He was immediately placed in charge of the books and office business, and has continued to serve with great acceptability and faithfulness up to the present time. Of the services of Mr. Matthis, I can not but speak in terms of the highest praise.

The books and accounts of the office have been constantly open to public inspection. The business of the office has been entirely independent of any other Commission, but in conformity to the instructions given me from time to time, I have made personal distributions, or turned over the goods to the United States or Western Sanitary Commission, as circumstances and the situation of our troops seemed to demand.

Partridge & Co., Commission Merchants, St. Louis, have acted as my receiving agent at that point. They have had no control of goods, and have received no compensation whatever, for the valuable services which they have so promptly and faithfully rendered. Theirs has been a large charity. In looking over their freight bills I find that they have received and shipped no less than two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine packages, (barrels and boxes.)

During the past Fall, I communicated with Dr. Jenkins, Gen'l. Secretary U. S. Sanitary Commission, and Judge Skinner, President Chicago branch U. S. Commission, with a view to the establishment of a Depot at Chicago, similar to the one at St. Louis. No arrangements were, however, consummated. My views as to the importance of this measure, remain unchanged. I have also to recommend the establishment of store rooms in connection with each of these Depots, where goods may be conveniently unpacked, invoiced, assorted, accredited and put in proper condition for shipment. A sufficient quantity of goods should always be kept on hand to meet the special demands of field agents.

#### GENERAL COMMISSIONS.

There are now three General Commissions in the west; the United States and Western Sanitary Commissions, and the United States Christian Commission.

They are all receiving and distributing goods, and are doing a

great, good work, and yet much remains to be done, so vast is the field for philanthropic labor.

The two first named Commissions issue their goods, usually, on the requisitions of Surgeons; the Christian Commission, having a great many delegates in the field, distribute their supplies by personal effort, placing their goods in the hands of the soldiers.

During the greater part of the first year of the war, before the claims of the General Commission had been presented, when our army was small and our sick were kept mainly in Regimental hospitals, our efforts were more especially directed to the sick of Iowa troops, and personal distribution was made of sanitary goods; but now that our army has been greatly increased, and has advanced into the enemy's country, and many of our Regiments are separated long distances, and our sick have been scattered in General Hospitals, we have found it necessary to co-operate with more extended plans.

I have made personal distribution of goods in our Regiments and hospitals during the year, at times when there was great destitution and suffering; but when there were no such special demands, I have turned the goods over which I had control, into the depots of the General Commissions.

I was instructed to pursue this course in order to secure to our troops a greater variety and a more constant supply of sanitary goods than could be otherwise obtained, and to avoid the expense of keeping up a large number of distributing agents in the field.

At every military station where there are any considerable number of troops, there is a sanitary depot, where our troops may obtain their proportion of the supplies furnished by the generous north.

If any Regiment is without supplies, it is usually because they are not furnished in sufficient quantities, or their officers and Surgeons do not interest themselves to secure the comfort of their men in this respect.

In military life, the comfort of the men in the ranks is made to depend very much upon the faithfulness of the officers in command, nearly all of their supplies being obtained on their requisitions.

Under the most favorable circumstances, when the officers and surgeons do their whole duty, great hardships and deprivations have to be endured by the men.

When circumstances are unfavorable, and officers and surgeons

are careless or heartless, there is no measure to the sufferings that the private soldiers have to endure. It has been the chief labor of the agents appointed by the State, to secure to Iowa soldiers a faithful application of their proportion of the goods supplied for the relief of the army.

They have visited most of the Iowa Regiments at times of great suffering, and under circumstances of great peril, and by personal effort have aided in this work.

The General Commissions have such an immense business on their hands that it is impossible for them to descend to detail, or give special attention to the suffering; hence the importance of State Sanitary Agents. The General Commission are doing an immense business, and are making their power felt for good in the army. The claims and operations of the United States and Western Sanitary Commissions are so well known that I need hardly refer to them. The Christian Commission, an organization of more recent date, is assuming great magnitude, and carries with it the energetic spirit of the Christian religion, and bids fair to wield a vast power in the army.

#### STATE SANITARY AGENTS.

State Sanitary Agents are appointed as a medium of *special relief* to our own State troops, and in order to a successful prosecution of their labors, *they must have the means* with which to supply the pressing wants of those for whom they labor.

*More perfect arrangements than now exist, ought to be made*, by which agents in the field can be supplied with such stores as are necessary to the success of their work.

I have still to *urge*, as *I have constantly done for the past year* the appointment of additional agents, for this work.

When our army was more concentrated, two agents could accomplish more than four could do now, owing to the scattered condition of our troops.

The agents appointed by the Governor to labor with me have rendered most valuable service to our suffering army, and have heartily co-operated with me in every good work. Dr. Ennis of Lyons, appointed to this service in the early part of the year, rendered most acceptable service to the sick and convalescent at Helena at a time of great suffering and destitution. I very deeply regret-

ted that owing to ill health he was obliged to resign. He was succeeded by Mr. John Clark, of Cedar Rapids, a most energetic worker. He was sent to south-west Missouri with supplies for the troops in that section. The campaign proved to be one of great hardship and peril, and after laboring three or four months with great zeal and acceptability he was obliged to resign, owing to sickness in his family. Dr. Maxwell, of Davenport, succeeded him. He was appointed in June, and has continued to labor with great ability and a zeal worthy of so good a cause up to the present time. His labors have extended over the greater part of the South-west, and are spoken of with great commendation.

The labors of all these agents have been well received in the army, and their efforts in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers have proved invaluable.

#### MILITARY AGENTS.

Agents appointed to transact military business for sick, wounded, or discharged soldiers are of great importance.

At every important military post, where there are a large number of our sick congregated, or where our troops are passing and repassing, when coming from and returning to the army, a military agency ought to be established.

The men selected for this, or any other service in the army ought to be men of christian character, business ability, and great kindness of heart.

I have to recommend the establishment of such agencies at Cairo, Nashville, and New Orleans, and the maintenance of the agency already established at Memphis, under the superintendence of Mr. Dial of Davenport, who is acting with great acceptability.

Under instructions from Gov. Kirkwood I have already made the preliminary arrangements for establishing agencies at Nashville and Cairo, and propose soldiers for the work.

#### MISAPPLICATION OF SANITARY STORES.

The operations of our State, and other sanitary commissions have been greatly embarrassed by the circulation of false reports relating to the misapplication of sanitary stores. Many of our societies have suffered great loss and discouragement, and not a few have entirely suspended their labor from this cause.

It has been asserted that the common soldiers get nothing of all the supplies furnished—that they are appropriated by officers and surgeons to their own use. It is not surprising that such reports should obtain, especially when we consider the large number of troops in the field and the comparatively small amount of goods furnished for their use. The demand for sanitary stores has always greatly exceeded the supply, and the absence of such things as are furnished by the commission, is often taken as an evidence that they have been misappropriated by those having charge of hospitals.

There are doubtless mean, unprincipled men in the army, who would do such things, but I believe that the majority of our officers and surgeons would scorn to commit such petty outrages on their helpless, dependent sick.

Many of them have already sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberty and humanity, and some of them are brave soldiers and earnest Christian men, who are doing all they can for their sick, and these unjust charges are but a poor return for all the sacrifices they are making.

It is believed by those who have thoroughly investigated this matter, and who have had abundant opportunities of gaining evidence in the case, that while *there is and must ever be some misapplication and waste and misuse* of hospital stores, whenever a benevolent work assumes such immense magnitude; yet, that the sick and wounded do receive a large proportion of the supplies furnished. One instance of the misapplication of sanitary stores will do more to dampen the ardor of the people than twenty well authenticated instances of faithful application can counteract.

Soldiers themselves, the recipients of your bounty, sometimes write very discouraging letters about sanitary matters. Such letters are for the most part thoughtlessly written, under feelings of discouragement, or homesickness, and *without a full knowledge of sanitary efforts in the whole army.*

*When soldiers complain, they are entitled to respect and forbearance.* Their great sufferings, and the dangers and deprivations to which they are exposed, notwithstanding all that can be done to make their condition tolerable, entitles them to our most generous consideration. Their complaints should not discourage effort, but rather stimulate to increased exertion and vigilance; but when

those at home who are making no sacrifices in behalf of their country's cause, make such statements a pretext for withholding their assistance, it becomes a serious cause of apprehension and complaint.

Soldiers themselves do not always know when they receive sanitary stores, but very often accredit to the Commissary or Medical Department the supplies furnished by the Sanitary Commission. Frequent instances of this kind come under my own observation. Potatoes, onions, fruit and pickles, are some times, when circumstances are favorable, furnished by commissaries, and when furnished by the Sanitary Commission are apt to be regarded as Government supplies.

Another great cause of slander has originated in the fact that *traders* have taken advantage of the facilities afforded to the Sanitary Commission, and shipped their goods as sanitary stores, in order to get them through the lines. After thus eluding the vigilance of Government officers, they have privately sold their stores to sutlers and others, and the goods seen at their shops thus marked have been mistaken for Sanitary goods, and although not Sanitary goods, being so marked, they have been supposed to be such, and so reported; and many persons, not well advised in army matters, have been led to think that they had been sold by Sanitary agents, or picked up in depots where they had been lying neglected. But such has not been the case. The arrangements for the transportation of Sanitary goods are as secure and expeditious as for any other class of freight—indeed, the facilities are much greater.

#### FEMALE NURSES.

It has been a source of regret to the friends of humanity that more female nurses can not be employed in our hospitals. The presence of earnest, sympathetic, Christian women, among the sick would not only secure to them better care and attention, but would throw a moral influence into our hospitals greatly needed by our soldiers who are suffering, and dying, far away from home and all the sacred influences of religion. Petition after petition has been presented to the chief authorities, and Congress has condescended to legislate on the subject, and in compliance with their instructions, the Surgeon General has issued orders regarding the matter. But the end so much desired has not been secured, and the presence of

female nurses in a hospital is made to depend mainly on the caprice of the Surgeon in charge. A larger number of nurses has been employed from Iowa, I believe, than from any other Western State of the same population. They are now rendering most valuable service in our hospitals, and they have acquitted themselves so nobly in the discharge of their arduous duties, that they have won the respect and confidence of all. I have done all in my power to secure the employment of a greater number, but the following letter from the Government Agent for the employment of female nurses, will explain why so many applicants are unemployed:

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11, 1863.

MRS. ANNIE WITTENMEYER—My dear Madam: In answer to your inquiry, I find that there are now commissioned from the State of Iowa, as nurses in various hospitals some fifty-three nurses. The larger portion are most excellent women and valuable nurses. I am greatly indebted to you for the deep interest and zeal you manifested in the matter of female nurses. Nothing adds more to the comfort of our sick soldiers than the kind and tender care of these patriotic women who have volunteered to serve in hospitals. I wish that more could be employed, but as it depends in a great degree upon the will and caprice of the surgeons in charge of the hospitals, I cannot force it. A large number of applicants from Iowa have been declined for want of situations to give them.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

JAMES E. YATEMAN,  
Pres. Western San. Com."

I can see no way by which these difficulties can be overcome, but by an earnest presentation of the subject to Congress for further legislation.

#### SPECIAL DIET KITCHENS.

There are in most of our military hospitals a large number of patients who suffer for want of suitably prepared and delicate, nutritious food. To use the language of an able Medical Director in the army, "They are starving to death in the midst of plenty."

No benevolent organization has as yet been able to extend to them the assistance their condition so much demands. The supplies furnished by the Sanitary Commissions are afforded the sick on the requisitions of Surgeons, and are too often used by patients who

are not so especially in need of delicate food, thus leaving the worn out and feeble patients without the constant supply of the kind of food so essential to their recovery. Besides, the preparation of special diet in hospitals is not always done with sufficient care, as to meet the expectations of a weak and delicate appetite.

Even in the best regulated hospitals, especially in the South and South-West, it is almost impossible to provide for this class of patients, owing to the changes constantly going on in the Medical Department, and the difficulty of obtaining and keeping up a constant supply of suitable food.

This matter has given me serious and anxious thought for the past year, but I have recently submitted to the Christian Commission a plan by which I believe this class of patients may be reached and relieved.

The plan proposed is the establishment of "special diet kitchens" in connection with that Commission, to be superintended by earnest, prudent, Christian women, who will secure the distribution of proper food to this class of patients—taking such delicate articles of food as our good people supply to the *very bedsides* of the poor, languishing soldiers, and administering with words of encouragement and sympathy to their pressing wants; such persons to cooperate with the Surgeons in all their efforts for the sick.

This plan has been sanctioned and adopted by the United States Christian Commission, and several of the State Commissions, and the Western Sanitary Commission have pledged their co-operation. I have been chosen to aid in carrying out this enterprise.

The Union Aid Society of St. Louis has successfully maintained, during the past year, a special Diet Kitchen at Benton Barracks Hospital. They have recently established another at Nashville, Tenn., which is under the superintendence of their able Secretary, Miss Adams, assisted by Mrs. Barker. The success of their labors has demonstrated beyond a doubt the practicability of the plan, and the good resulting from their labors proves that much may be done by these special efforts to rescue those who have passed beyond the reach of all ordinary means.

#### SOLDIERS' HOMES.

At almost every important military post in the army, Soldiers' Homes have been established, and are daily receiving hundreds of

soldiers, who but for this generous arrangement would be unprovided for, and be obliged to lodge in the streets, regardless of the weather and surroundings. The U. S. and Western Sanitary Commissions have established Soldiers' Homes at every important military post between Chicago and New Orleans, and the United States Commission has established Soldiers' Homes at every important point in the Army of the Cumberland.

The life of many a precious loved one has been saved, to gladden the home circle, who but for this thoughtful and generous arrangement for their comfort, would have been sleeping in a soldier's grave. Great praise and gratitude is due the Commissions for establishing Soldiers' Homes.

#### ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Last October I made a proposition to the ladies of the State, who have so zealously and faithfully labored with me in the Sanitary work, to build an Orphan Asylum, for such children as might need the benefits of such an institution, but especially for the children of our brave dead, who have fallen on the battle field or in our military hospitals.

The proposition was received with great enthusiasm, but since that time we have deemed it advisable to separate the project entirely from the Sanitary work, and invite the generous and patriotic men of the State to aid us. The matter has accordingly been placed in the hands of leading men and women of the State, who have taken hold of the matter with commendable zeal—have incorporated themselves, and are now prepared to carry out the generous intentions of the people. A temporary building will be secured and the Asylum opened for the reception of inmates about the first of May next.

The Governor of the State is President of the Association. The co-operation of the Legislature is earnestly invoked.

No more fitting monument could be raised in honor of our brave dead, than the erection of an institution where their children (should circumstances require) may be cared for and educated for the duties of life, and prepared to meet its responsibilities.

#### FACILITIES AFFORDED.

The U. S. Government has given me every possible facility for carrying out your generous intentions.

Besides transportation for myself, and the nurses and assistants I have taken with me to the field, and freight on over a hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods, as will be seen by reference to the receipts of goods and money, that at a time when there was great destitution among the hospitals, Maj. Gen. Grant gave me ten bales of cotton, to be manufactured up into comfortables for their use. Two bales were given to the Chicago Commission for that purpose. The other eight were placed in the hands of the Western Sanitary Commission, and at my request a large portion of it was sent to the Aid Societies of Iowa to be made up. The work was done in a manner highly creditable to the ladies of our State.

Many of the "mottoes" dictated by their kind hearts and wrought by their fair hands, were most patriotic and inspiring.

Last April Maj. Gen. Grant and Adj't. Gen. Thomas, gave me fourteen bales of cotton for Sanitary purposes. The cotton was in a very damaged condition, having been saved from entire destruction by energy and zeal on the part of the lamented Colonel Abbott, and the noble men of the 39th Iowa, who had in view this purpose. It was sold in St. Louis by Partridge & Co., and netted two thousand dollars and eighteen cents (\$2,000.18).

This fund has aided us greatly in this work, and the thanks of the General Assembly are due to General Grant for the aid he has given the Sanitary cause.

The sympathies of that distinguished officer are with his brave men. He has shared with them the hardships and perils of military life, and he well knows how to feel for those who go forth to endure the hardships, and meet the dangers, in camp and on the battlefield. He is giving the greatest possible facilities to those who are laboring for the health and comfort of his men.

Great praise is also due the Superintendents and managers of the Keokuk & Ft. Madison R. R., Keokuk & Ft. Des Moines R. R., Burlington & Missouri R. R. R., and the Keokuk, Northern Line, and Davenport Packet Companies, for the facilities they have given in the matter of travel and transportation. Season tickets have been furnished me, and large quantities of goods have been transported gratuitously.

I take this occasion also to mention that the services of the shipping agents all along the line, have been performed gratuitously,

and that the Western Sanitary Commission has afforded us an office and storage and fuel free of charge.

Thanks are especially due the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company for the gratuitous use of their lines for the last two years.

It is due the medical and military officers of the army and the agents and delegates of the different commissions, and our brave soldiers in the field to state that they have uniformly treated me with great courtesy and respect, and given me such facilities as they could command for a successful prosecution of this work. Governor Kirkwood and his military Secretary, N. H. Brainard, have constantly sustained me by their advice and counsel in a manner worthy of the cause in which I was engaged.

#### AMOUNT OF GOODS AND MONEY RECEIVED.

As will be seen by appended statement, I have received from the Aid Societies of the State, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three packages (barrels and boxes,) of sanitary goods; which at an average value of forty dollars per package, (the estimate accepted at the Des Moines Convention,) would amount to one hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars, (\$108,920); which with cash and other receipts makes the sum total of business for the year, one hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-three cents, (\$115,876.93). As large as this sum may appear, it constitutes as far as any State record can show, nearly five sixths of all the sanitary supplies furnished by the State during the last year.

When we take into account the prosperity of our people, we can not but hope that the amount of goods furnished will be doubled during the year to come. Everything that will add to the comfort of the sick in hospital or the well in camp will be needed during the spring months that are before us.

The soldiers of Iowa are brave and honorable, and are worthy of our best endeavors and our choicest gifts. Let the tribute of a generous and grateful people follow them wherever they bear our glorious old flag. They have won for our State imperishable renown. When the honor of our country was violated at Ft. Sumter and our flag trailed in the dust and spit upon and buried as a vile thing, they were among the first to lift up a standard against the enemy, and they have vindicated her honor on many a well fought battle.

field, and for every buried flag they have given a thousand new bright banners to the breeze. They are now in the front ranks valiantly fighting the battles of our country. Let our generosity equal their bravery and patriotism.

In reviewing my labors for the past year, I find that in addition to a business of over one hundred thousand dollars, and the keeping up of books and correspondence connected therewith, I have traveled nearly thirty thousand miles, visiting most of our hospitals and regiments, and nearly all the general hospitals where Iowa troops have been quartered.

All the powers of my mind and soul have been given to this work. I have not shrunk from duty, or turned aside for danger or disease, however perilous the way or loathsome the malady; but with the single purpose to relieve the sufferings of our brave men who are involved in this terrible struggle, for the interests of humanity and the cause of liberty, I have gone forward and done my duty to the best of my ability. I submit to you the result of my labors for your approval.

I have asked from the U. S. and Western Sanitary Commissions a report of the goods furnished by them to Iowa regiments. Appended will be found a return from the Western Sanitary Commission. This does not include their immense issues to general hospitals, but only those furnished regimental hospitals. A report from the United States Commission has not been received.

Deeply grateful for the sympathies of the generous people of my State, and for the assistance you have rendered me, and thankful for the Divine favor which has brought me safely through all dangers, I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANNIE WITTENMYER,  
State Sanitary Agent.



## LIST OF GOODS

*Contributed by Soldiers' Aid Societies in Iowa, from Sept. 26th  
1862, to Dec. 31st, 1863.*

NAME OF TOWN OR DONOR.	NO. PACKAGES.
Albia, .....	1
Ainsworth, .....	1
Burlington, .....	167
Burlington, Cong. Church, .....	4
Bentonsport, .....	4
Bellevue, .....	10
Big Grove, .....	2
Baldwin, Mrs. C. ....	1
Bardin, Mrs. ....	2
Black Oak, .....	2
Brooklyn, .....	14
Bloomfield, .....	2
Cedar Rapids, .....	5
Council Bluffs, .....	84
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Burlington, .....	2
Christ's Church, Burlington, .....	10
Christman, Mrs. ....	2
Centre Point, .....	12
Clay, .....	6
Chicago San. Com. ....	12
Centreville, .....	4
Chester, .....	1
Copi, .....	1
Cincinnati, .....	3
College Springs, .....	4
Cedar County San. Com. ....	22
Dubuque, .....	3
Des Moines, .....	30
Des Moines, (East.) .....	5
Delhi, .....	1
Drakesville, .....	3

NAME OF TOWN OR DONOR.	NO. PACKAGES.
Denmark, .....	30
Dayton, .....	2
Decorah, .....	3
Davenport, .....	156
Danville, .....	6
East Delevan, .....	1
Eddyville, .....	1
Elgin, .....	1
Eldora, .....	11
Fairfield, .....	1
Fort Madison, .....	14
Flint River, .....	20
Farmington, .....	4
Grinnell, .....	3
Green Plains, .....	4
Graham Township, .....	3
Garnavillo, .....	2
Henry County, .....	13
Hamilton, .....	1
Iowa City, .....	33
Indian Prairie, .....	5
Independence, .....	11
Inland and Springfield Townships, .....	5
Inland Township, .....	1
Johnson County, .....	1
Janesville, .....	4
Keokuk, .....	20
Keosauqua, .....	5
Knoxville, .....	8
Libertyville, .....	18
Liberty and Spring Rock, .....	1
Ladies' Union Aid Society, Keokuk, .....	7
Loyal Womens' League, Polk county, .....	1
Lisbon, .....	5
Muscatine, City and County, .....	258
Muscatine Co., pr Col. Compton and Dr. Horton, .....	620
Mt. Pleasant, .....	55
Monroe, .....	14

## MRS. WITTENMYER'S REPORT.

NAME OF TOWN OR DONOR.	NO. PACKAGES.
Montezuma, . . . . .	4
Moscow, . . . . .	5
McMillen, Mrs. . . . . .	1
Mineral Point and Dodgeville, . . . . .	9
Mahaska county, . . . . .	11
Mills county, . . . . .	1
Marshall county, . . . . .	3
Marshall and Asbury Church, . . . . .	7
Mt. Algor, . . . . .	1
Marion, . . . . .	1
Momeka, . . . . .	4
Mt. Ayr, . . . . .	2
Newton, . . . . .	1
New London, . . . . .	4
Oskaloosa, . . . . .	9
Ottumwa, . . . . .	4
Osceola, . . . . .	29
Orleans, . . . . .	3
Pella, . . . . .	2
Primrose, . . . . .	2
Powell, Mrs. C. . . . .	1
Pleasant Ridge, . . . . .	4
Port Louisa, . . . . .	8
Pleasant Plains, . . . . .	6
Pleasant Prairie, . . . . .	3
Pleasant Hill, . . . . .	1
Quasqueton, . . . . .	35
Richland and Prairie Townships, . . . . .	1
Red Oak Junction, . . . . .	1
Salina, . . . . .	5
Solon, . . . . .	5
Springdale, . . . . .	3
Salem, . . . . .	24
St. Joseph, . . . . .	8
Springfield, . . . . .	1
South Prairie, . . . . .	3
Sharon, . . . . .	2
Sugar Creek, . . . . .	1

## MRS. WITTENMYER'S REPORT.

NAME OF TOWN OR DONOR.	NO. PACKAGE.
Scott and Pleasant Valley Townships, . . . . .	1
Troy, . . . . .	6
Tyrone, . . . . .	1
Stiles, Davis & Co., . . . . .	9
Unknown, . . . . .	587
Vinton, . . . . .	28
Washington county, Districts 4 and 7, . . . . .	1
Waterloo, . . . . .	2
Wayne, . . . . .	1
Wapello, . . . . .	4
Western, . . . . .	12
Washington, . . . . .	36
Winchester, . . . . .	3
Winterset, . . . . .	1
West Liberty, . . . . .	10
Winnebago, . . . . .	3
Waverly, . . . . .	2
Wilton Junction, . . . . .	1
West Grove, . . . . .	1
West Union, . . . . .	11
York Prairie, . . . . .	4

Total number of packages, . . . . .	2723
Cash value of same at \$40 per package, as per estimate fixed by Des Moines Sanitary Convention, \$108,920.00	
Cash value—articles brought forward, . . . . .	108,920.00
Three cows, by Mt. Pleasant Soldiers' Aid Society, @ \$30, . . . . .	90.00
Bentonsport, per Mrs. Sanford, three cows, @ \$30, . . . . .	90.00
U. S. Government, ten bales cotton for comfortables worth about, . . . . .	3,000.00
Total valuation of articles received, . . . . .	112,100.00
Total cash receipts, . . . . .	3,776.93

Grand total, . . . . . \$115,876.93  
 Not included in above, one thousand bushels of potatoes, by Muscatine Soldiers' Aid Society, and now stored in Muscatine.

## CASH RECEIPTS FROM SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES AND OTHER SOURCES.

1863.		
Feb. 3,	Des Moines Soldiers' Aid Society,.....	\$50.00
" 6,	Winterset " " " .....	70.00
March 4,	Good Templars' Soldiers' Aid Society, Des Moines,.....	100.00
" 5,	Young Ladies of Des Moines,.....	65.00
" 28,	Western Soldiers' Aid Society, Johnson county,.....	72.83
	Bentonsport,.....	20.00
March 28,	proceeds of cotton donated by Gen. U. S. Grant, and approved by Adj't. Gen. Thomas, ..	2,000.18
May	— persons unknown, per C. Marble, .....	50.00
June 22,	Des Moines Soldiers' Aid Society,.....	175.00
July 31,	Grinnell Soldiers' Aid Society,.....	35.00
Aug. 8,	Little Rock School House, Harrison Tp....	2.55
" 8,	Athens, Mo.,.....	7.00
" 8,	Croton,.....	12.45
" 9,	Hesper,.....	60.00
" 9,	Summitville, per John Brown,.....	2.80
" 9,	H. A. Wilkinson,.....	4.00
" 9,	Lewis Eche, (soldier),.....	1.00
" 9,	Keokuk Soldiers' Aid Society,.....	10.00
" 9,	Thanksgiving offering—Keokuk Churches, ..	96.15
" 9,	Denmark Soldiers' Aid Society, .....	13.00
" 9,	Bloomfield " " " .....	47.70
" 9,	Lutheran Church, Tipton,.....	15.30
" 13,	M. E. Church, New Loudon,.....	32.20
" 18,	Monticello, Johnson county, .....	10.35
" 18,	Langworthy,.....	2.35
" 20,	Oceola, Franklin county,.....	5.00
" 22,	Council Bluffs San. Com. per Miss Lockwood,.....	150.40
Sept. 1,	Independence, per Waine, .....	277.40
" 3,	Presbyterian Church, Cascade,.....	3.70
" 24,	Littleton, Buchanan county,.....	5.00
" 21,	Algona, Kossuth county,.....	48.50
Oct. 16,	Bishop Hamlin, Mt. Pleasant, .....	5.00

Nov. 21,	West Grove, Soldiers' Aid Society,.....	13.00
Oct. 10,	Vinton, Benton county,.....	42.00
Dec. 9,	Kossuth, Des Moines county, .....	176.19
" 22,	Linn Grove, Linn county,.....	11.63
Aug. 12,	Business Corner,.....	10.45
" 12,	Perry Township, Davis county, .....	25.15
" 12,	Bloomfield, Davis county,.....	36.00
Sept. 8,	Bloomfield, " " .....	7.00
" 8,	Osceola,.....	5.00
	Total,.....	\$3,773.93

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNT PAID FOR SANITARY PURPOSES FROM SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

1862.		
Dec. 16.	169 lbs. butter at 12½c,.....	\$21.12½
"	55 dozen eggs at 10c,.....	5.50
"	2 bus. oats at 20c, (for packing),.....	.40
"	1 barrel,.....	.25
"	1 box and marking,.....	.35
Dec. 17.	95½ lbs. butter at 11c, .....	10.50
"	127½ dozen eggs at 10c,.....	12.75
"	2 barrels at 30c,.....	.60
"	1 box—4 bushels oats,.....	1.25
"	68 dozen eggs at 10c,.....	6.80
"	Oats to pack,.....	.55
"	627 pounds butter at 18½c,.....	84.54
Dec. 19.	1 barrel 50c—75 doz. eggs at 12½c per dozen, .....	9.87
"	1½ bushels oats,.....	.53
"	1 tub,.....	1.25
"	95 pounds butter at 14c, .....	13.30
"	3 boxes at 40c,.....	1.20
"	194 dozen eggs at 12½c,.....	24.25
"	135 pounds butter at 12½c,.....	16.88
"	4½ bushels oats at 35c,.....	1.52
Dec. 20.	7 barrels kroust at \$6,.....	42.00
"	70 bushels corn meal at 30c,.....	21.00

Dec. 20.	12 sacks at 30c,	3.60
"	Drayage,	.40
Dec. 22.	5 barrels kront at \$7,	35.00
"	64½ dozen eggs at 10c,	6.45
"	1 barrel,	.25
"	4½ bushels oats at 20c,	.90
"	154 dozen eggs at 10c,	15.40
"	Oats,	1.00
"	2 barrels,	.50
"	Drayage, handling and cooperage,	4.70
"	Insurance,	8.00
Dec. 26.	Cooperage,	1.50
Dec. 28.	Freight bill—Cairo,	10.00
"	Handling goods,	5.00
1863.		
March 12.	21¼ bushels potatoes at 50c,	10.90
"	32 bushels potatoes at 50c,	16.00
"	1 barrel cider vinegar,	5.00
"	22 bushels potatoes at 50c,	11.00
March 13.	36¼ bushels potatoes at 50c,	18.50
"	12 bushels potatoes at 50c,	6.00
March 14.	6 bushels potatoes at 50c,	3.00
"	175 dozen eggs at 6c,	10.50
"	2 barrels and oats to pack,	1.50
March 16	Paid Mr. Millens,	10.00
"	Drayage,	.80
March 18.	971 lbs. or 40½ bu. dried apples at \$1.50 pr bu.	60.68
"	Drayage,	.60
"	3 boxes lemons at \$6.37½,	19.13
"	7 barrels onions at \$4.25,	29.75
"	Drayage,	.40
March 26.	70 bushels dried apples at \$1.50,	105.00
"	30 barrels potatoes at \$1.75,	52.50
"	30¾ bushels potatoes at 55,	16.85
"	Exchange,	.25
May 19.	313½ bushels potatoes at 60c,	188.10
"	193 new gunny sacks at 30c,	57.90
"	Sacking and twine,	1.20
"	Drayage,	2.80

May 19.	79 gunny sacks at 30c,	23.70
"	23 bushels potatoes at 51c,	16.85
"	13¾ bushels potatoes at 51c,	6.70
May 21.	18 bushels potatoes at 50c,	9.00
May 22.	27 1-6 bushels potatoes at 50c,	13.58
May 23.	55½ bushels potatoes at 45c,	24.90
May 25.	Stationery,	2.40
"	Keokuk Hospital,	1.50
May 27.	939¼ dozen eggs,	74.00
"	5 kegs butter,	63.12
"	36 bushels potatoes,	23.25
"	2 sacks,	.60
"	4 barrels,	.60
May 28.	78 new gunny sacks at 30c,	23.40
"	Sacking and twine,	1.25
"	Freight on cotton and prints,	2.00
"	Drayage,	.25
"	Ogden & Copp,	.50
"	Exchange,	.25
"	Cooperage,	1.50
"	Drayage and shipping,	.75
July 30.	25 barrels potatoes at \$1.60,	40.00
"	7 barrels onions at \$4.25,	29.75
"	Drayage,	.40
"	64¾ bush. dried apples (choice) at \$1.60,	103.42
"	6 barrels at 30c,	1.80
Aug. 18.	At Helena, 2 dozen lemons at \$1.50,	3.00
"	6 pounds crushed sugar at 25c,	1.50
"	1 box lemons,	14.00
Aug. 19.	Soldiers of 40th Iowa,	5.00
Aug. 22.	Davenport Aid So. for purchasing supplies,	100.00
"	Muscatine Aid So. for purchasing supplies,	50.00
Aug. 19.	Ice for Helena Hospitals,	5.00
Aug. 29.	Freight on Ohio & Miss. Railroad,	.65
"	Freight to Keokuk Packet Co.,	2.10
"	Drayage,	.80
Sept. 1.	Drayage (Partridge & Co.)	1.00
"	Freight—Steamer Gen. Grant,	3.00
Sept. 7.	Iowa Soldiers' Home, Cairo,	15.00

Sept. 28.	To Nurses going to Memphis,.....	10.00
"	3 boxes lemons at \$6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,.....	19.13
Dec. 14.	Cash sent to Copi Soldiers' Aid Society, to purchase Sanitary supplies,.....	25.00
Dec. 24.	Cash paid for school books for contrabands,.....	15.80
1864.		
Jan. 12.	Cash paid for freight and charges to Alton & Chicago R. R.,.....	3.15
Jan. 3.	Cash paid John M. Greim to assist him home,.....	5.00
" 4.	" " for purchase special article diet for Chattanooga Hospital,.....	2.00
Jan. 6.	Cash paid for Hospital at Nashville, Tenn.,.....	10.00
" 16.	" " " printing Rev. Powers' Address,.....	30.00
"	" " " Stationery and Postage,.....	13.25
"	" " " Corn meal and sacks, Mar. 16, '63.....	15.50
Total expenditures,.....		\$1,812.85
Total receipts,.....		3,776.93
Balance cash on hand,.....		\$1,964.08

## MRS. ANNIE WITTENMYER IN ACCT WITH THE STATE OF IOWA.

Dr.

To cash received of Gov. Kirkwood, from  
Aug. 1, 1862, to Jan. 13, 1864..... \$1,850 00

Cr.

1862.  
By personal expenses from Aug. 1 to Sept. 25 \$83 30  
By personal expenses from Sept. 25, 1862, to  
Jan. 13, 1864, inclusive of expenses incurred  
in taking female nurses to army hospitals.. 1,097 58  
By amounts paid out on order of Gov. Kirk-  
wood, for office expenses and clerk hire,.... 354 44  
To Miss M. E. Shelton..... 113 45  
To Dr. Maxwell..... 175 00  
To Wm. Milne..... 107 00  
Total..... 1,960 77

1864.

Jan. 13. Balance due on settlement with Gov.  
Kirkwood..... 110 77  
To cash received on settlement with Gov.  
Stone..... 110 77  
1,960 77 1,960 77  
Total amount of cash received from State as salary, \$1,550.  
Paid by Gov. Stone on order of Gov. Kirkwood.

## PARTIAL LIST OF GOODS RECEIVED FROM THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES OF IOWA FROM SEPT. 25, 1862, TO DEC. 31, 1863.

Owing to a large amount of goods being received from unknown sources, unaccompanied with lists of contents, and their being turned over without invoicing, a full condensed statement can not be made.

Potatoes.....	2737 bush.
Eggs.....	9364 doz.
Molasses.....	514 galls.
Butter.....	2 kegs.
Butter.....	4959 lbs.
Canned fruits.....	4292 qts.
Corn meal.....	6941 lbs.
Corn meal.....	26 bush.
Pickled cabbage.....	10 bbs.
Pickled cabbage in kegs.....	239 galls.
Peaches.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.
Peaches.....	55 lbs.
Dried apples.....	7635 lbs.
Assorted pickles.....	748 galls.
Assorted pickles.....	53 bott.
Dried beef.....	188 lbs.
Ginger snaps.....	795 lbs.
Maple sugar.....	286 lbs.
Tobacco.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Mustard.....	32 bott.
Pepper Sauce.....	17 bott.
Dried corn.....	168 lbs.
Oysters.....	2 cans.

Wine.....	2 kegs.
Wine.....	130 bott.
Onions.....	160 bus.
Parsnips.....	3 bus.
Plum butter.....	432 qts.
Honey.....	63 lbs.
Preserves.....	89 qts.
Jellies.....	29 qts.
Jellies.....	70 cups
Cakes.....	409 lbs.
Cider.....	48 gall.
Catsup.....	84 bott.
Beets.....	34 bus.
Mixed vegetables.....	3 bus.
Cheese.....	278 lbs.
Dried peaches.....	451 lbs.
Spices.....	46 lbs.
Tea.....	24 lbs.
Rice.....	20 lbs.
Hominy.....	1 bbl.
Corn starch.....	162 lbs.
Lemons.....	59
Dried rusks.....	807 lbs.
Blackberry cordial.....	20 gall.
Gooseberries in kegs.....	40 gall.
Crushed sugar.....	67 lbs.
Codfish.....	41 lbs.
Herring.....	5 b'xes.
Sago.....	12 lbs.
Green currants.....	6 gall.
Castile soap.....	39 lbs.
Chocolate.....	8 cakes.
Parched corn.....	31 lbs.
Prunes.....	50 lbs.
Pearl barley.....	10 lbs.
Cologne.....	3 bott.
Cigars.....	25
Ague cure.....	1 bott.
Essence of lemon.....	1 bott.

Citric acid.....	¼ lb.
Pickled tomatoes.....	50 gall.
Canned chickens.....	15 qts.
Green apples.....	10½ bus.
Horse radish.....	102 qts.
Apple butter.....	132 qts.
Apple butter.....	4 kegs.
Vinegar.....	2 kegs.
Beans.....	3 bus.
Pickled onions.....	120 gall.
Pickled onions.....	3 bbls.
Dried herbs.....	10 lbs.
Sponges.....	8 pieces.
Wash basins.....	8.
Suspenders.....	17 prs.
Night caps.....	13.
Single beds.....	1.
Letter paper.....	12 qrs.
Razors.....	3.
Buttons and thread.....	2 lge boxes.
Lounge ticks.....	2
Bed ticks.....	68
Hair brushes.....	10
Pin cushions.....	158
Fans.....	64
Neck ties.....	28
Hops.....	3 lbs.
Buckskin gloves.....	1 pair.
Soldiers' great coats.....	3
Wafers.....	1 box.
Blankets.....	10
Woolen yarn.....	2 balls.
Magazines.....	1143 Nos.
Tracts.....	417
Many large boxes of books and papers not counted.	
Musquito bars.....	154 sqrs.
Musquito bars.....	7 bolts.
Fine combs.....	50
Pins.....	26 pkgs.

Books.....	409 vols.
Slippers.....	70 pairs.
Boots.....	4 pairs.
Linen coats.....	37
Vests.....	3
Pads.....	7 pairs.
Woolen bandages.....	3
Woolen mittens.....	60 pairs.
Rags.....	2591 lbs.
Bed gowns.....	51
Newspapers.....	124 pkgs.
Straw pads.....	165
Lint.....	91 lbs.
Comfortables (not including those made from material furnished).	
Comfortables,.....	272
Handkerchiefs,.....	966
Towels,.....	1132
Pillow slips,.....	1613
Straw pillows,.....	109
Feather pillows,.....	930
Bandages,.....	3686 rolls.
Socks,.....	309 pairs.
Shirts,.....	2314
Drawers,.....	1022 pairs.

This list does not include any of the articles purchased with Society money.

\*Any Society or person not receiving proper credit for goods or money, will please address me at St. Louis, and the mistake will be promptly corrected and proper credit given.

ANNIE WITTENMYER,  
State Sanitary Agent.

## STATEMENT.

*Special issues of Western Sanitary Commission, to Iowa troops in the field, from September 1861, to November 1863:*

1269 Shirts, 1681 prs. Drawers, 517 cans Condensed Milk, 1077 bu. Potatoes, 204 bu. Onions, 289 botl's Blackberry Cordial, 280 galls. Pickles, 212 botl's Fine Pickles, 1174 prs. Wool Socks, 2842 lbs. Sour Krout, 992 lbs. Corn Meal, 1609 lbs. Cod Fish, 4150 lbs. Soda Crackers, 741 lbs. Butter, 225 lbs. Mackerel, 714 lbs. Jevill-back, 1004 Sheets, 296 prs. Slippers, 203 lbs. Farina, 260 lbs. Corn Starch, 148 lbs. Sago, 127 lbs. Green Tea, 273 jars Jelly, 565 cans assorted Fruit, 312 botl's Catawba Wine, 84 botl's Catawba Bitters, 87 cans Cranberry Sauce, 3167 lbs. Dried Apples, 1768 lbs. Dried assorted Fruit, 688 lbs. Rags, 266 cans Tomatoes, 116 botl's Brandy, 177 botl's Whiskey, 155 lbs. Sugar, 219 Comforts, 138 Blankets, 403 Bed Sacks, 375 Handkerchiefs, 1521 Pillow Slips and Ticks, 441 Pillows, 312 Chickens, 1300 Towels, 1893 Rolls Bandage, 27 botl's Sherry Wine, 32 botl's Port Wine, 79 botl's Domestic Wine, 117 botl's Ginger Wine, 38 botl's Ext. Jamaica Ginger, 70 botl's Citric Acid, 43 cans portable Lemonade, 393 Lemons, 78 lbs. Hops, 105 cans Cocoa Paste, 45 lbs. Tapioca, 20 lbs. Pepper, 57 botl's Horse Radish, 149 Combs, 50 Hair Brushes, 59 lbs. Lint, 116 Fans, 154 Tin Cups, 13 Regimental Hospital Chests, 227 Cooks' Manual, 224 Tourniquets, 24 Arm Chairs, 6 Bath Tubs, 12 Mops, 40 lbs. Castile Soap, 78 Head Cabbage, 45 bu. Green Apples, 102 Pads, 23 Oil Silk Ring Pads, 843 Magazines, 240 Books, 48 Knives and Forks, 35 Crutches, 10 Lime Juice, 39 Table Spoons, 75 Pin Cushions, 23 lbs. Ground Ginger, 21 lbs. Ext. Beef, 8 Coffee Mills, 44 cans Oysters, 37 cans Tripe, 36 Wash Basins, 29 lbs. Carb. Soda, 2 Lanterns, 4 Sauce Pans, 5 Coffee Pots, 17 Brooms, 20 lbs. Cheese, 40 lbs. Oat Meal, 371 botl's Drugs, 6 Faucets, 75 lbs. Ice, 6 Dippers, 7 Tin Pails, 21 Chambers, 56 galls. Ale, 124 Games, 225 lbs. Hominy, 126 cans Condensed Soup, 33 lbs. Arrowroot, 82 lbs. Broma,

148 Spit Cups, 30 lbs. Chlor. Lime, 64 Splints, 12 boxes Matches, 6 Canvas Back Rests, 28 Hospital Caps, 13 bottles Cologne, 29 Spools of Cotton Thread, 2 Gross Buttons, 6 Mattresses, 44 bottles Catsup, 21 lbs. Mustard, 50 oz. Nutmegs, 23 Flavoring Extracts, 84 Eye Shades, 42 lbs. Herring, 19 bottles Casse's Wine, 72 gallons Molasses, 250 lbs. Beans, 44 rolls Ad. Plaster, 70 galls. Lager Beer, 78 Tin Plates, 76 lbs. Dried Beef, 57 lbs. Spices, 260 bush. Vegetables, 15 Close Stools, 60 lbs. Ham, 50 Tea Spoons, 20 bottles Jayne's Expectorant, 25 lbs. Onoclate, 10 Bed Pans, 50 Quires Paper, 15 doz. Pens, 30 Pen Holders, 81 Envelopes, 85 Dressing Gowns, 36 lbs. Herbs, 68 Sponges, 32 bottles Pepper Sauce, 2 Dead Screens, 12 bottles Ink, 24 Clothing, 9 Drinking Tubes, 2 Cots, 6 Tables, 6 Pitchers W. G., 24 Bowls W. G., 48 Saucers W. G., 48 Plates W. G., 6 Candle Sticks, 20 Tin Pans.

Respectfully submitted,

W. CRANCH, Storekeeper W. S. C.

St. Louis, Nov. 12, 1863.

N. B.—The above statement does not include stores issued to Division Corps and General Hospitals.

## SPECIAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
DES MOINES, FEB. 13TH, 1864.

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:*

I have the honor to be in receipt of the resolution adopted by your honorable body, calling upon me for specific information in regard to the following subjects:

*First.* What person or persons, other than Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, were by my predecessor appointed Sanitary Agents, under the provisions of chapter 36, acts of the Special Session of the Ninth General Assembly?

*Second.* What sum or sums of money were by my predecessor furnished to Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, and what sum, if any, to each other agent, under the provisions of the third section of said chapter, and how much of said money was expended by said agents?

*Third.* Whether the "needed articles" therewith purchased were furnished gratuitously to the "sick and wounded soldiers in the field," or whether such articles were sold to said soldiers, and, if so, what disposition was made of the proceeds of said sales?

*Fourth.* What sum or sums of money have been paid by me, or my predecessor, to Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, and to each of the other agents, under the provisions of the sixth section of said chapter, keeping *separate* and *distinct* the amount paid as "just and reasonable compensation," and the amount paid as "traveling expenses?"

*Fifth.* Whether "traveling expenses" as contemplated in said sixth section, included expenses incurred in attending Conventions, Fairs, &c., in different places in the United States, or only those incurred in going to, remaining in, and returning from the fields or hospitals.

The importance of the information contemplated by your resolution, and of the subjects embraced within the range of its inquiries, are duly appreciated. But when I remind you of the fact,



that there is no law requiring the Governor of this State to keep, and transmit to his successor, a record of his official acts, or to keep an Executive office in which information may be preserved, your honorable body will readily perceive the impossibility of complying with resolutions of this character by furnishing the information called for. Anxious as I am to afford the General Assembly the benefit of any facts which properly ought to be matter of record in the Executive office, and to co-operate with them in all matters pertaining to the interests of the State, I cannot be expected to give a history of the administrations of my predecessors, when they have left no records, or even "sketches by the way," from which an authentic narrative of their transactions could be written. I intend no reflection upon these distinguished gentlemen. That they ably performed their various duties, and faithfully discharged every obligation imposed upon them by the laws of the State, is evidenced by the repeated and gratifying expressions of popular approbation they have received. And if they transmitted to me no records of their official doings it is because no provision is made for such records.

I am informed by Governor Kirkwood, that some time after the passage of the act referred to, and in pursuance of its provisions, he appointed Dr. Ennis, of Cedar Rapids, a State Sanitary Agent, who, after a brief period of service, resigned his position. The Governor then appointed Dr. A. S. Maxwell, of Davenport, who served for the period of nine months, at a compensation of \$140 per month, and until the commencement of my administration. From the report of this agent, which is herewith transmitted, you will have before you a history of his transactions, with an account of his expenses, &c. I have not been able to learn that any other agents were appointed by Gov. Kirkwood, under the provisions of the chapter above cited.

I also transmit to you a copy of an account stated by Governor Kirkwood between him and Mrs. Wittenmyer, (see exhibit "A"), which gives the aggregate of her expenditures, and the amount of compensation allowed her. From this exhibit it will be observed that she received for expenses connected with her agency, the sum of \$1,850, while her total expenditures amount to \$1,960.77, leaving the sum of \$110.77 expended beyond the amount of money furnished her. The compensation allowed her was \$100 per month,

as certified to me by Governor Kirkwood, and she was in the service of the State, under his direction, for the period of fifteen and a half months, making \$1,550 as compensation, and \$110.77 balance due her as stated for expenses, a total of \$1,660.77, which sum has been paid to her by me, as shown by her receipt attached to said exhibit. For a more detailed statement see the report of Mrs. Wittenmyer, now in possession of the General Assembly. I have also paid J. Dial, local agent at Memphis, \$112.70, and to J. C. Todd, agent at Keokuk, \$449.11, balances due them for services rendered prior to the first day of January last, and the further sum of \$219.87 to Governor Kirkwood, being the amount expended by him beyond the fund in his hands.

The Report of Gov. Kirkwood, now in possession of the General Assembly, will doubtless advise you of the items for which the contingent fund placed under his control was expended.

For the reasons already stated, I am unable to answer your resolution further.

I may be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity, to present, for the consideration of your honorable body, some observations, which, to my mind, are material as to the general management of Sanitary matters. The obligations we owe to the thousands of our brave and patriotic citizens in the field, and the desire which we all entertain to successfully discharge that obligation, will be sufficient apology for extending this communication beyond the strict limits of a reply to your resolution.

This wide field of Christian labor should engage the earnest attention of all who are capable of sympathizing with our sick and wounded soldiers, and of understanding their necessities. Whilst we admire the history of their gallant deeds, and boast of the honor they have so nobly won for the State, we should not forget the fact, that not an hour passes which does not witness the most intense anguish among these heroic men, lying in the comfortless tent, and unfurnished hospital. Prostrated by diseases which spare not, and by wounds received in the front of battle, too many of them are allowed to suffer, and die, for the want of those cheering comforts which should flow to them in unceasing streams from this highly favored and plentiful State. Our admiration, and our sympathies, should assume a tangible form. Eloquent commendations and elaborate eulogies, while they may express the grateful sentiments of

patriotic hearts, do not afford substantial relief to the suffering soldier.

My own observation has fully impressed me with the conviction that our efforts in this direction, should be so classified and arranged as to insure system in our operations, and harmony and co-operation among the several agents. Without this our most earnest labors will be fruitless of good to our soldiers, and the money appropriated be uselessly expended. We may be generous and yet economical.

At least one agent should be located in each department of the army where Iowa regiments are serving, under specific instructions to remain there, and attend to the distribution of sanitary stores in the department assigned him. The stores contributed by our people, are forwarded to the field through the United States and Western Sanitary Commissions, which saves us the cost of transportation. This arrangement relieves the State of a heavy expenditure. When the goods are received at the field depots of these commissions our own agents can receive them, or goods in lieu of them, and see that they are properly distributed to Iowa soldiers. Our State agents, therefore, need do no more than operate between the troops in the field and hospitals and these sanitary depots, which will afford them sufficient employment, and secure the proper distribution of sanitary stores to our men. The expense of traveling from point to point in the army will thereby be avoided by our agents, and their time may be exclusively employed, as it should be, in attending to the wants of the soldiers.

The State Sanitary Commission coincide with me in the adoption of this system, and it will be carried out unless the General Assembly otherwise direct.

I shall also make personal application to the War Department, for an order requiring Quartermasters of the army to furnish transportation to our State agents, which, if granted, will save another heavy item of expenditure.

It will also be necessary, as heretofore, to keep local agents at the prominent military points within the lines of the army, such as Memphis, Nashville, Vicksburg, and others, whose duty it shall be to look after the welfare of Iowa soldiers who may, from time to time, be transferred to the hospitals at those points; and keep their friends at home, and the State authorities, advised of their condi-

tion. For this purpose I shall endeavor to have reliable and intelligent soldiers detailed from our regiments, who will discharge these duties equally well, and at less expense than civilians appointed and paid by the State for that purpose.

Salaries paid to agents should be sufficient to afford them a reasonable remuneration for their services, but not so high as to make it a matter of individual profit. Agents who are willing to undertake this great work, as a matter of Christian and patriotic duty, will, as a general rule, accomplish more good than those who are induced to engage in it by a money consideration. It may be necessary, however, to procure the services of one or two medical gentlemen, who can not be expected to leave their practice for the same salary paid to other agents. These should be fairly compensated for their skill.

I have been induced by the grave importance of the subject and the deep interest which I know the members of your honorable body take in the welfare of our brave soldiers, to present the foregoing considerations. They are the views I entertain on this subject, and have been suggested to me by experience and observation.

W. M. STONE.

EXHIBIT "A."

THE STATE OF IOWA in Acct. with Annie Wittenmyer, State Ag't.

1864.

Dr.

To office expenses at St. Louis and Vicksburg, and clerk hire paid to Miss Shelton and Mr. Mathis. voucher No. 1, §	384.44
To expenses paid Miss Shelton, voucher No. 2, . . . . .	113.45
To expenses of self, voucher No. 3, . . . . .	1097.58
To expenses and pay of Mr. Milne, as clerk, vouch. No. 4,	107.00
To paid Dr. Maxwell, voucher No. 4, . . . . .	175.00
To expenses from Aug. 1, 1862, when I received \$300.00 from Gov. Kirkwood, to Sept. 25, 1862, when I commenced work as Agent under State law, vouch. No. 4, . .	83.30

\$1960.77

1862.	Cr.
August 1. By cash received of Gov. Kirkwood,.....	\$ 300.00
Dec. 12. ".....".....".....".....".....".....	500.00
1863.	
March 5. By cash received of Gov. Kirkwood,.....	50.00
March 31. ".....".....".....".....".....".....	100.00
May 25. ".....".....".....".....".....".....	300.00
August 8. ".....".....".....".....".....".....	100.00
Sept. 21. ".....".....".....".....".....".....	100.00
Sept. 23. ".....".....".....".....".....".....	100.00
Dec. 3. ".....".....".....".....".....".....	300.00
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	\$1850.00
Balance due Mrs. Wittenmyer.....	110.77

S. J. KIRKWOOD.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Jan. 23, 1864.

HIS EXCELENCY, W. M. STONE, GOV. OF IOWA:—*Sir*:—I have settled with Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, State Agent, her account of expenses, &c., showing a balance in her favor of \$110.77. She holds a voucher of Major Scott, for pay for \$53.58, which belongs to this State. She has been acting as State Agent, under the law of extra session of 1862, to the date of your inauguration, fifteen and one-half months, for which she is entitled to pay.

I think she should receive as compensation, the sum of one hundred dollars per month, over and above her expenses, making total of.....\$1,550.00

And her own expense account,.....110.77

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\$1,660.77

She delivering to you for collection for State voucher of Major Scott.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

Received the above amount (\$1,660.77,) in full, of Gov. Stone, Feb. 10th, 1864.

ANNIE WITTENMYER.

## SPECIAL REPORT.

*To the General Assembly of Iowa :*

The resolution of inquiry, relating to Sanitary matters, which passed the House, and the Governor's special message on that subject, which is now before you for your consideration, has come under my observation; and as the Governor is unable to answer the questions proposed to him by the House, and as I believe that the publication of such questions, *unless accompanied by fair and truthful answers*, would be highly prejudicial to the Sanitary interests of the State, and discreditable to all parties, and as I am able to give full and satisfactory answers to the questions asked by the House, I beg leave to submit replies to the aforesaid questions, and I herewith transmit to you papers and vouchers attesting the veracity of my statements.

"First: What person or persons other than Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, were by my predecessor appointed Sanitary agents under the provisions of chapter 36, Acts of the Special session of the Ninth General Assembly?"

"Second: What sum or sums of money were, by my predecessor, furnished to Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, and what sum, if any, to each other agent under the provisions of the 3d section of said chapter, and how much of said money was expended by said agent?"

"Third: Whether the "needed articles" therewith purchased were furnished gratuitously to the sick and wounded soldiers in the field, or whether such articles were sold to such soldiers, and if so, what disposition was made of the proceeds of said sales?"

"Fourth: What sum or sums of money have been paid by me, or my predecessor, to Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, and to each of the other agents, under the provisions of the 6th section of said chapter, keeping *separate and distinct* the amount paid as "just and reasonable compensation," and the amount paid as traveling expenses?"

"Fifth: Whether "traveling expenses" as contemplated in said

6th section, included expenses incurred attending Conventions, Fairs, &c., in different places in the United States, or only those incurred in going to, remaining in, and returning from the fields or hospitals?"

In reply to your *first* question, I have to state that *three* other agents besides myself have been appointed by Governor Kirkwood, under the provisions of "chapter 36, act special session of the 9th General Assembly."

Dr. Eennis, of Lyons; who served the State a little less than three months, at a salary of one hundred dollars per month.

Mr. John Clark, of Cedar Rapids, who served the State for about the same length of time, for which he made *no charge*.

Dr. Maxwell, of Davenport, who was in the service of the State seven months and a half, (see accompanying telegram) for which he received as compensation one hundred and forty dollars per month.

As regards the nature and value of their services, I refer you to my report now in the hands of your Committee. For an exhibit of the traveling and personal expenses incurred by these gentlemen, I refer you to the Governor's account in the Auditor's office. No other person or persons have been appointed under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

In answer to your *second* question, I have to state that on the order of Governor Kirkwood, Col. J. C. Todd bought, at Davenport, March 7th, 1863, about two hundred bushels of potatoes, and forwarded them to me. *They were distributed gratuitously* to the army at Young's Point and Milliken's Bend. I refer you to the accompanying telegram from J. C. Todd, and receipts from the U. S. and Western Sanitary Commissions, (see statement "A.")

I am not aware that any other supplies have been purchased during the entire year, *with State funds*, as contemplated in the 3d section of the aforesaid Act. I believe that those two hundred bushels of potatoes, which cost the State about one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150) is the whole amount of supplies furnished by the State of Iowa to our soldiers in the field.

In January, 1863, about the time that General Sherman was repulsed at Vicksburg,—a time of great destitution and suffering in the army—at a time when there were but few Sanitary supplies being sent from the State, at the *request*, and for the *relief* of some

of the Iowa regiments, *I bought with my own money* (or money for which I was charged by the State,) about three hundred dollars' worth of supplies and antiscorbutics for their accommodation. They were furnished at *cost prices*, and paid for out of their *company saving fund*. Owing to the terrible battle at Chickasaw Bayou, and the great destitution and suffering among the troops, a considerable amount was used for the relief of the wounded, and I lost money; but I regard it as one of the most *purely generous and unselfish efforts of my life*, and heartily believing, as I do, that many valuable lives were saved by this measure, I am satisfied with the result. For the correctness of my statements I refer you to the accompanying official statement of Governor Kirkwood. (See statement "B.")

As I bought the supplies with my own money, and took them to the army at the risk of my life, and let them have them at *cost*, and the *sick, without charge—there were no proceeds!* Having fully answered your *third* question, in the foregoing statements, I pass to the

"*Fourth*:" In reply to which I will be permitted to state, that the first eighteen months of my time, after the commencement of the war, was given to this cause *without charge*, and at considerable *pecuniary* and great *personal sacrifice*. My first journeys to the army were made at *my own expense*; after which, for a year, the Keokuk Aid Society sustained me most nobly, with the aid of two hundred dollars from the State fund. I did not receive one cent of money from the State until August 1, 1862. My expenses from August 1, 1862, to September 25, 1862, were eighty-three dollars and thirty cents. (See my Report and statement Executive office.) My expenses from September 25, 1862, to January 18, 1864, (not including transportation, which was furnished me by the U. S. Government,) amounted to one thousand and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-eight cents, (\$1,097.58.) This amount includes, besides my own personal expenses, the stationary and postage used during the entire year, and the cost involved in taking a large number of female nurses to the army. I herewith transmit to you a detailed statement of my daily expenses for the entire time. (See statement "C" and vouchers.)

For the last fifteen months and a half, I received on settlement, as salary, one hundred dollars per month, making fifteen hundred

and fifty dollars. (See Governor's statement and my report) By authority of the Governor, I paid out for office expenses and clerk hire at St. Louis and Vicksburg, three hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-four cents. I herewith transmit to you a detailed statement; (see statement "D" and vouchers.) To Miss M. E. Shelton, one hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-five cents. See accompanying detailed statement, (statement "E.") To William Milne, one hundred and seven dollars; see accompanying voucher. To Dr. Maxwell, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; (see Governor Kirkwood's statement.)

## RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount of expenses from Aug. 1, 1862, to Jan. 13, 1864, including stationery and postage, expense of nurses through a period of seventeen months and a half—total, \$1,180.88.

On order of the Gov.: office expenses and clerk hire..	\$384 44
Miss M. E. Shelton.....	113 45
William Milne.....	107 00
Dr. Maxwell.....	175 00
Total.....	779 89
Whole amount paid out.....	1,960 77
Whole amount paid me by the State.....	1,850 00
Balance due on settlement, (paid.).....	110 77
Salary.....	1,550 00

Making the sum total, for *all* the agents, &c., and expended by the State, under the Sanitary Act, *less* than \$5,868.

I deem it proper in this connection, to state that the United States Government has done nearly twice as much to sustain the sanitary interests of the State of Iowa, as has been done by our State Government. During the last fifteen months, the Government has given me cotton to the value of five thousand dollars (see Report), and transportation on one hundred thousand dollars worth of goods, which, considering the long distance for which transportation was demanded, could not have been less than two thousand dollars more. Transportation furnished to agents and nurses, and the services of detailed soldiers, cannot fall short of two thousand, making a total of about \$9,000.

I am safe in saying, that no State in the Union has done so much for their soldiers at so little cost. The people have given liberally, and a few have borne the burden of responsibility.

Your *fifth* question is not difficult to answer. I am *positively* certain that no Sanitary Agent appointed under the provisions of the aforesaid act, *while holding such appointment*, ever attended any Fair, or Convention, &c., "in different places in the United States," *except myself*. And I would respectfully inform your Honorable Body, that my attendance upon those benevolent enterprises has not cost the State *anything*.

I refer you to accompanying detailed account of my expenses. (See Statement C.)

Our troops have fought their way to such long distances into the enemy's country, that a trip through the army involves the travel of about three thousand miles. Owing to the importance of keeping up the interests of the Aid Societies in the State, and the business growing out of this relation, I have been obliged to travel during my term of service for the State, under the Sanitary Act, about thirty thousand miles.

The *results* have justified the wisdom of this course.

Of the funds received by me from the *Aid Societies of the State*, I have still in my hands over nineteen hundred dollars. (See Report.) I herewith send *vouchers for all the money expended*, and *certificates of deposit* showing the security of the funds in my hands.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANNIE WITTENMYER.