



REPORT

OF

SURGEON GENERAL HUGHES,

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

TO JANUARY 1, 1862.

DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER,
1862.

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SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, Samuel J. Kirkwood,

Governor of the State of Iowa :

DEAR SIR: On the 2d day of September, 1861, I received at your hands, the appointment to the honorable position of Surgeon General of our State; and as the law creating the office had not specified the duties thereof, I received from you the following instructions.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

To Dr. J. C. Hughes, Surgeon General,

State of Iowa :

In the discharge of your duties, I desire that you visit, at as early day as possible, and at such times hereafter as you may deem proper, the different regiments of this State, and report to me from time to time, upon the following subjects:

1st. The condition of our officers and soldiers; the number of sick and wounded; the efficiency of the medical staff of each regiment; their habits, &c., &c.

2d. Require the surgeon of each regiment to make a monthly report to you, of all matters which you may deem necessary for the interests of our State, and the well being of our soldiers.

3d. See that the different regiments are furnished with the necessary nurses, matrons, &c.

4th. Send duplicate of reports to the Adjutant General, and make such general report as you may deem necessary.

Very respectfully,

SAM'L J. KIRKWOOD.

The following, received from Hon. N. B. Baker, Adjutant General of the State, I herewith transmit.

STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
DAVENPORT, Oct. 21st, 1861. }

Dr. J. C. Hughes, Surgeon General of Iowa :

DEAR SIR :

1st. In addition to the order of the Governor of the State, regarding the sanitary condition of the various regiments of Iowa Volunteers, I desire you also to examine and report upon the sanitary condition of the various camps within the limits of the State.

2d. That you report upon the efficiency of, as well as the care and attention bestowed by the various Medical Officers of their respective regiments.

Truly yours,
N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant General of Iowa.

In the discharge of my duty, and in accordance with your instructions, I herewith transmit the following report with duplicates of reports from the Medical Staff of the several regiments from the State, up to Jan. 1st, 1862. Also a condensed report giving you such facts as the interests of our brave soldiers, and the noble cause in which they are engaged, demands at my hands :

KEOKUK, IOWA, Jan. 2d, 1862.

To Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood

and Adjutant General Baker :

GENTLEMEN:—To the Medical Bureau, a branch of the war department, belongs the important duty of devising means, for the protection of the health of our army.

This department having been organized when our army consisted of but a few thousand men, it is not surprising that embarrassments would arise, when called upon to provide for a force of several hundred thousand, and this a volunteer army, where both officers and men of the various Regiments are without experience in the details for carrying out the means necessary to their preservation from the diseases to which soldiers are peculiarly exposed.

The department at the suggestion of the Acting Surgeon General has already appointed a commission to co-operate with the Medical Bureau in providing for the sanitary interests of the newly raised volunteer forces. And also a commission of inquiry and advice in respect to the sanitary condition of the United States forces. And also to act in co-operation with the Medical Bureau in elaborating and applying such facts as might be elicited from the experience and more extended observation of those connected with armies, with reference to the diet and hygiene of troops, and the organization of Military Hospitals &c.

While the appointment of these commissions has done much to improve the condition of our army in the east, and lay the foundation for general good, their influence has scarcely been felt in the great encampments of our western army.

In order more fully to relieve this department, improve the sanitary condition of our army, and prevent its operations from being paralyzed by disease, there is much yet to be done, not only by the war department, and our Representative at Washington, but by our State authorities, as well as by our individual efforts.

To this end, and that you may fully appreciate the condition of our soldiers, allow me to place before you such facts as I have been able to collect from a personal visit to the various Regiments from our own State, as well as those from other States, making up the great mass of our western army.

Soon after receiving my instructions I proceeded to organize a system, which in my opinion would best subserve the interests of our State, and the well being of those of our Citizens who had taken up arms in defence of our government.

I furnished *blank reports* to the Medical Staff of each Regiment, and asked that they should give me a monthly statement in answer to the various inquiries therein contained, viz: No. of sick of each Company. In Hospital, or in quarters. No. discharged from service. Those on furlough. No. of deaths, and the name of each person. Total No. of sick in Regiment. Total on duty. Encampment, where located and how long. Sanitary. State of camp. Condition of weather, and character of the climate. Character of disease. Character of wounds. Their mildness or malignancy. Location of Hospitals, in camp or otherwise. No. of Nurses and Matrons, male or female. Means for the transportation of sick and wounded. Sufficiency or defect of Medicines or Hospital Stores.

Appliances for the comfort of the sick. How and by whom furnished &c. That by this means I might be able to lay before you facts in a systematic manner, in relation to the health, as well as the sufferings of the Regiments, from which you may be enabled to draw your own conclusions, and make such suggestions as in your combined wisdom may seem best.

FIRST REGIMENT.

The 1st Iowa Infantry Regiment did not come under my observation. Having faithfully and honorably discharged their duty as Soldiers, were mustered out of service before my appointment.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The 2nd Infantry under command of Col. Tuttle I visited at Benton Barracks, Mo.

WELLS R. MARSH, M. D. Surgeon,

W. W. NASSAU, M. D. Assistant Surgeon.

I am pleased to be able to present to you a full report of their condition since the organization of their Medical Department in June 1861. This Regiment has from its frequent changes of location, and the duties imposed upon it, suffered more severely from disease than any other Regiment from the State, having at one time not over 250 men fit for duty. The health of the Regiment is rapidly improving since their removal from Bird's Point, and at my last visit the number on duty amounted to nearly 500.

From the Surgeon's reports I gather facts, which will not be uninteresting, and add much in explanation of the sufferings of this Regiment. At the time the Medical officers joined the Regiment, it was encamped near St. Joseph on the Missouri River. The location was unhealthy and as a consequence many of the men were suffering from fever, rheumatism, diarrhoea, &c. A change of location was immediately advised, and higher ground at a greater distance from the river was selected, when the number in the Hospital diminished, and the health of the Regiment steadily improved.

The arduous duties of guarding Railroad bridges, encamping upon low and wet ground, and a greater portion of the time without tents, caused frequent attacks of the most aggravated forms of miasmatic disease.

On the 27th of July the Regiment was ordered to St. Louis, thence to Bird's Point, where they arrived on the 2nd of August. Owing to the excessive heat, character of soil and change of water, sickness rapidly increased. Hospital arrangements at Cairo at that time were incomplete, the Regiment without the necessary Hospital accommodations, and as a consequence the sick were compelled to remain in quarters. Left Bird's Point for Ironton on the 15th, having, in obedience to orders, sent to the general Hospital, at St. Louis, all sick and unable to march. Their location at Ironton was pleasant and healthy, and the sick of the Regiment rapidly convalesced. On the 27th they were ordered to Jackson with less than half the necessary amount of transportation for Regiment, and none for Hospital appliances.

The ambition of the men induced many to undertake the march who had not fully recovered from the enfeebling effects of previous disease. The days were hot, the nights cold, and accompanied with heavy dews, and yet the men were obliged to pass most of the nights in the open air. When any of them became sick, and unable to march their only means of transportation was upon wagons of the heavily loaded train.

After their arrival, no Hospital tents, or other accommodations for the sick were furnished until the 6th of Sept., when they were permitted to send their worst cases to Post Hospital at Cape Girardeau.

On the 8th they were again ordered to Bird's Point. Then the sickness again rapidly increased, yet no Hospital accommodations were provided them until the 15th, when they were ordered to Camp Crittenden, Ky., and again on the 17th back to Fort Jefferson. Here they encamped upon low and wet ground, near a cotton wood grove; a rain storm occurring, the men were driven from their tents in the night, the water in some parts of the camp, having risen to the depth of two feet. Sickness rapidly increased, Measles, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Billious fever and Congestive chills prevailed, with a common tendency to typhoid symptoms in all. On the 22d they were ordered to Norfolk, Mo., no tents, night cold, dew heavy, continued their march to Bird's Point, where on the 23d they arrived for the third time.

General Hospital accommodations for the numerous sick at this point were insufficient, and but few other than measles cases could be admitted. The weather had become such as to render tents but

a poor protection for the sick, yet they were compelled for several days to remain in quarters.

The health of the Regiment having suffered so severely they were now ordered to St Louis, to recruit. Many of the sick were sent home on furlough, most of whom have recovered under the kindly influences and tender care of home and friends.

The names of their dead have not been furnished me, but it will be seen by reference to tabular exhibit, that the whole number of deaths from the Regiment to Dec. 1st is 38. Their Hospital organization has been very imperfect. No Ambulances for the transportation of the sick have yet been furnished them. Their supply of Medicines at this time is sufficient and appliances for the comfort of the sick abundant.

THIRD REGIMENT.

The 3d Infantry, Col. Williams, Major Stone in command, I first visited at Quincy, Ill., where they had been sent by order of Gen. Prentiss, after the battle of Blue Mills.

TOM. O. EDWARDS, M. D., Surgeon,

DANIEL M. COOL, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

This Regiment, like the Second, has suffered severely from disease. The arduous duties which they were called upon to perform, as well as the great exposure, induced by frequent changes of location, in an unhealthy district of country, has (added to this a want of the proper supply of medical and hospital stores, and transportation for the sick) done much to embarrass the usefulness of the regiment. It will be remembered that this regiment suffered much at the battle of Blue Mills, and in that ambuscade, under command of Lieut. Col. Scott, acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner.

I regret that I cannot give the names of those killed and wounded in this engagement, nor any very accurate account of the health of the regiment since its organization.

I left with Dr. Tom O. Edwards, Surgeon of the regiment, while at Quincy, Ill., several blanks which I requested him to fill, and from whom I received assurances that it would receive prompt attention. I afterwards visited the regiment, and called upon the Surgeon several times for a report, and as often had promises that it should be attended to, but finally failed to get any other than a few tabular exhibits prepared for one by Dr. Hubbard, from July 24th,

to Oct. 1st, 1861; from which I have selected such items as would best conduce to the interests of our State, and the future welfare of the regiment.

Their location at Utica, near St. Joseph, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, seems to have been a very healthy one, as but few are reported upon the sick list while there. From Utica, the regiment was ordered to Monroe, where they remained but few days, and were then moved to Chillicothe, where they remained until the latter part of August. In these marches to and from Monroe the regiment suffered severely.

One of the purposes of their visit to Missouri, was the protection of the road and bridges of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. This required detachments of companies to be stationed at certain bridges threatened by the rebels. These bridges crossed streams whose sluggish and poisoned waters could only be equalled by the pestiferous atmosphere which surrounded them. The troops were quartered on these streams, some of them for weeks, without tents, and as an example of the suffering of the men, the surgeon's report on the 15th of September, shows the number sick in quarters to be 173, and of this number, 57 belonged to Company G. The whole number of prescriptions, during the month, is put down at 2,343. On the 26th of October, the number prescribed for, was 217, and during the entire month, the prescriptions numbered 1438. During the months of August, September and October, the weather was exceedingly hot, and upon men from 7 to 10 deg. north, it had a most depressing influence.

Their diseases were principally miasmatic, or having miasmatic complications, Diarrhœa which could be traced to the too free use of impure water, improper food, &c. Dysenteries not uncommon, but did not assume the malignancy of camps or hospitals. Typhoid Fever, and Typhoid Pneumonia were diseases which caused the greatest trouble and anxiety. At, and up to the time of my first visit, no Regimental hospital had been regularly organized. A supply of hospital beds and medicines had just been received but were yet unappropriated. Goods said to have been forwarded by our aid societies had not reached the Regiment.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

The 4th Infantry under command of Col. Dodge is encamped at Rolla, Mo.

M. W. ROBBINS, M. D., Surgeon.

W. S. GRIMES, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

This Regiment was organized at Council Bluffs, and about the middle of August was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., thence to Rolla. Their duties have not been so great as the Regiments referred to, nor have they been so exposed by the hardships of forced marches, or guard duty. The men were comparatively healthy until the latter part of October, when the measles made their appearance, and at the time of my visit in November, the sick list reached 130 and of this number 80 were suffering from this epidemic.

The number of troops in the vicinity of Rolla were about 15,000.

Generals Asboth and Sigel's divisions, a force under command of Colonel Wyman, and those belonging to the post under Colonel Dodge.

A post hospital had been organized, but was inadequate to the wants of the sick, many having to be sent to the General Hospitals in St. Louis a distance of 125 miles.

The 4th (the only Iowa Regiment at this post) had better accommodations for their sick than could be found among any of the Regiments of the several divisions located there. They had already erected winter quarters, and were fast completing them, a portion being already occupied by the sick. The hospital was provided with from 30 to 40 bedsteads and bed-sacks, with the necessary appliances for the comfort of the sick, much of which had been furnished by the ladies of Council Bluffs.

Dodge's Battery belonging to the Regiment was yet at Benton Barracks. It consists of four pieces of artillery and ninety-three men. Dr. Dodge a member of the company who was in charge of their sick reported two deaths, and at that time four or five of the number unfit for duty. Expected soon to join the Regiment at Rolla.

In December this Regiment received from Purveyor at St. Louis 30 blankets, 20 bed sacks, and from aid societies of Iowa a quantity of comforts, quilts, sheets and pillow cases, also a box of valuable articles from Wisconsin, giving them at this time an abundant supply for hospital purposes.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

The 5th Infantry under command of Col. Worthington, was en-

camped near Syracuse, Mo., 165 miles west of St Louis on the South Pacific Railroad.

CHARLES H. RAWSON, M. D., Surgeon.

P. A. CARPENTER, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

This Regiment (so says the Surgeon) was in August migratory, and in the month of September encamped on the Osage River, Jefferson City, Lafayette County, Columbus and Boonville. And in October at Glasgow, Boonville, Syracuse, Otterville and started on the march to Springfield. In November on the road to and from Springfield, traveling a distance of nearly three hundred miles, only to halt again at Syracuse.

The amount of labor performed, has, perhaps been equal to that of any other Regiment in the field. The predisposing and exciting causes of disease have been great, yet the sickness and per cent. of mortality up to November has been small. This regiment, comparatively speaking, is in good condition. The number at the time of my visit fit for duty was over 800 while the strength of the Regiment including officers was only 927.

In November the mortality was greater than any former month. The Surgeon thus remarks: "The mortality you perceive is very great, and most of those having died, were cases of measles followed by Diarrhoea and Pneumonia. Five men died of this disease on the march, on the wagons. I call them government murders, because if I had been allowed to leave them any where on the road, without even Medical attention, I have every reason to believe they would have recovered. As it was, they were literally pounded to death. The balance are cases of the same character, the men having been dragged over the rough roads in wagons, were completely exhausted and worn out, on their arrival at Otterville, and at Post Hospital sank with diarrhoea, pneumonie and typhoid fever. Several other cases commenced as remittant fever, began to convalesce, and were taken with Rubeola, got through that, and finally before leaving the hospital were attacked with diarrhoea or typhoid fever and died. If we could have had ambulances, I have no doubt the mortality would have been diminished one half."

No post hospital was at this point. The Surgeon had taken charge of a building in the village, and had organized a regimental hospital, where 45 of the sick, in charge of the Assistant Surgeon, were as well provided for as their limited accommodations would permit. No hospital cots—no bed-ticks. The sick were laid upon

straw, yet well provided with blankets. Nothing had been received from the Aid Societies since leaving Burlington.

Report for December is referred to in tabular exhibit.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

The 6th Infantry Regiment, Colonel McDowell in command, was encamped near Sedalia, at the terminus of the South Pacific Railroad, 189 miles southwest of St. Louis.

A. T. SHAW, M. D., Surgeon.

J. E. LAKE, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

This regiment, with that of the 5th, was organized at Burlington, and before being equipped, was ordered to march.

After spending a few days in Keokuk, Jefferson Barracks, and the Arsenal at St. Louis, they were ordered to Lafayette Park (camp Jessie) where they spent some 6 weeks, thence to Benton Barracks, and in two days to Camp Curtis, at Jefferson City. Remained there two weeks, when they were ordered to Syracuse. After a stay of two weeks, were from October 20th until November 16th, on the march to Springfield and return to their present location, encamping and bivouacking at various places.

It will be seen by reference to the Surgeon's report to December 1st, that this regiment has lost 16 by death—most of them having died in general hospital. Thirty-four have been discharged for disability, leaving the aggregate strength of the regiment at the time of the report, 937. Deducting from this 191, the whole number sick, including those absent on furlough, and it will leave the regiment with an effective force of 746 men. He also states that the number prescribed for, as shown on daily morning report, varies from 30 to 100. Measles, diarrhœa, bilious, remittent, intermittent and typhoid fevers, have been the principal diseases. Of the sixteen deaths before mentioned, six died from typhoid fever in hospitals at St. Louis and Jefferson City; one from dysentery, at St. Louis, or in transit from Syracuse; one from pernicious fever—taken sick on the road from Springfield, and was hauled three days in wagons, having first suffered from congestion of the brain; six from bilious remittent at hospital in St. Louis or Jefferson City; two from diarrhœa, one of them on the road between Sedalia and Springfield, and the other was left at Warsaw on the march to Springfield, thence sent to St. Louis—both probably could have

been saved with proper care. He closes, by saying we should never be required to go into the field again without our quota of ambulances and transport wagons. Many of the privations which we have suffered have been unavoidable, on account of putting so many men into the field in so short a time. Many others might have been avoided, if there had not been a sort of malicious pleasure manifested among many regular army officers, in subjecting volunteers to as many hardships, and with as few comforts and conveniences as it was possible to turn them off with. I know this is strong language, but facts justify me in using it.

The Surgeon makes but a single report from July 17, to Dec. 1st and could not therefore insert with much accuracy a correct list of their sick during this time, and preferred to leave many of my inquiries unanswered. Important facts, however, corroborating statements of other surgeons, in relation to the care of our sick, have been fully set forth.

Refer to tabular exhibit for full list of discharges and names of the dead to Jan. 1st, 1862.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The 7th Infantry Regiment, Col. Lauman in command, I first visited at Bird's Point, immediately after the battle at Belmont, Mo.

AMOS WITTER, M. D. Surgeon,

ASA MORGAN, M. D. Assistant Surgeon.

The history and acts of the 7th Iowa are familiar to all. Their bravery, and daring deeds, on the memorable 7th of November at the battle of Belmont, have placed them in the front ranks of our Regiments, in the field; having fully sustained the reputation of our arms, which was so nobly achieved by our brave boys of the Iowa 1st at the battle of Wilson Creek.

I am not able from reports received from the Surgeon, to give you any accurate list of sick, or the number of deaths in the Regiment prior to Nov. 1st. But judging from the effective force of the Regiment at the time of the Battle, we are not a loss in being able to realize the fact, that they had suffered severely from sickness during the months previous. The duties forced upon them from their position, and the location of their camps justifies these conclusions.

I herewith transmit a full list of those killed, wounded and missing at the battle. Most of those wounded were placed in the Hos-

pitals at Mound City and Cairo, where they had every care and attention that the Surgeons in charge could bestow. During my stay with the Regiment I visited the wounded frequently, and I am of the opinion that most of them will recover, and but few will be rendered unfit for duty.

Prior to the battle and during their encampment at Bird's Point, most of their sick were sent to the General Hospital, yet many were treated by the Surgeons in Regimental Hospital, which was organized and in charge of competent male and female nurses. Several boxes of valuable stores for the sick had been received from the Ladies of Clinton City, Burlington, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Oskaloosa, and Eddyville which were very acceptable, and properly disposed of.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The 8th Infantry Regiment, Col. Steele, Lieut. Col. Geddes in command, are encamped at Sedalia, Missouri, occupying grounds adjoining Col. McDowell's command.

JAMES ERWIN, M. D., Surgeon.

P. B. CLARK, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

Owing to the severe illness of the Surgeon, and the temporary absence of the Assistant, at the time of my visit, I was unable to receive from them any report. Courtesies, by the officers of the regiment were kindly extended to me, and through the kindness of the Acting Adjutant S. E. Rankin, I received quite a satisfactory report of their condition from Oct. 13th to Dec. 1st, which I here present :

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, EIGHTH IOWA INFANTRY, }
CAMP NEAR SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 1, 1861. }

J. C. Hughes, M. D., Surgeon General of the State of Iowa :

Below please find statistics which may be of some aid to you in making up a report of the condition of the 8th Iowa Infantry.

The first morning report of companies of which there is any record in this office, bears date at Syracuse, Mo., Oct. 13th, 1861, and shows the strength of the regiment to be as follows, viz :

Total enlisted men present for duty..... 864
Commissioned officers present for duty..... 37

Aggregate present for duty 901 901

Number absent without leave.....	6	
Number absent with leave	6	
Number absent sick	14	
	<hr/>	
Total	26	26
Number of commissioned officers present sick	1	
Number of enlisted men present sick.....	57	
	<hr/>	
Aggregate present sick.....	58	58
	<hr/>	
Aggregate present and absent.....		985
Aggregate present	959	

The 8th Iowa Infantry arrived at Syracuse, Mo., October 11th, 1861 and left for Warsaw, Mo., Oct. 21st, 1861. Immediately prior to the 11th of October the ground had been soaked by heavy rains. Neither straw nor hay could be procured for the men to lie upon, and whilst so situated the measles made their appearance. While at Syracuse the Regiment were most of the time on half rations.

The strength of the Regiment upon leaving Syracuse on the 21st of October, was as follows, viz :

Total enlisted men present for duty.....	827	
Total commissioned officers present for duty.....	34	
	<hr/>	
Aggregate present for duty	861	861
Total commissioned officers sick.....	2	
Total enlisted men sick.....	76	
	<hr/>	
Aggregate sick	78	78
Total absent on detached serv'e with & without leave		27
	<hr/>	
Whole number reported present and absent....		966

Oct. 26, 1861. Arrived at Camp McKinstry, on the Pommesterris river at Fairfield, 7 miles south of Warsaw, where we remained until the 31st. No crackers or bread from the morning of the 24th until the 31st. On the 28th, 29th and 30th, about $\frac{1}{4}$ rations of coarsely chopped wheat, and full rations of beef were dealt out. Marched to Quincy on the 31st of Oct, a distance of 13 miles. Nov. 1st, started at daybreak on forced march to Springfield on less than half rations. The morning reports of Nov. 1st, show the health of the Regiment to be as follows ; viz :

Total enlisted men present for duty.....	797
Total Commissioned officers for duty.....	33
	<hr/>
Aggregate present for duty.....	830
Total Commissioned officers sick.....	3
Enlisted men sick.....	135
	<hr/>
Aggregate sick.....	138 138
Total absent with, without leave, and on detached service.....	46
	<hr/>
Aggregate present and absent.....	974
Arrived at Springfield, Mo., Nov. 3d, 1861, at 9 o'clock A. M.	
The morning report of November 4th shows the health of the regiment as follows, viz :	
Total enlisted men present for duty.....	740
Total Commissioned Officers present for duty.....	34
	<hr/>
Aggregate present for duty.....	774
Total Commissioned Officers sick.....	3
Total enlisted men sick.....	184
	<hr/>
Aggregate sick.....	187 187
Absent on detached service and with and without leave...	13
	<hr/>
Aggregate present and absent.....	974
November 9th, 1861, left camp at Springfield, for Sedalia. The morning reports of that date show the health of the regiment as follows, viz :	
Total enlisted men present for duty.....	745
Total Commissioned Officers present for duty.....	30
	<hr/>
Aggregate present for duty.....	775
Total enlisted men present sick.....	99
Commissioned Officers present sick.....	4
	<hr/>
Aggregate present sick.....	103 103
Total enlisted men absent sick.....	80
Total Commissioned Officers absent sick.....	2
	<hr/>
Aggregate absent sick.....	82 82
Aggregate absent on detached service with or without leave.....	11
	<hr/>
Aggregate present and absent.....	971

At no time to this date, Dec. 1st, has there been any transportation furnished for the sick. The 103 reported sick on the morning we left Springfield, on our return march to Sedalia, had to be carried on the already loaded baggage wagons, or march with the regiment. As the wagons were loaded heavily, the greater number of the sick were compelled to walk. During the first four days of this march, the men had little else to eat and drink than fresh beef and coffee, and the consequence was, they gave out in large numbers.

The regiment arrived in camp at Sedalia on Nov. 16th, and the consolidated morning report of the 17th shows the strength of the regiment as follows, viz :

Total enlisted men present for duty,.....	725
“ commissioned officers,.....	28
	<hr/>
Aggregate present for duty,.....	753
Total enlisted men present sick.....	126
“ commissioned officers, “.....	5
	<hr/>
Aggregate present sick,.....	131
Total enlisted men absent sick,.....	64
“ commissioned officers, absent sick.....	3
	<hr/>
Aggregate absent sick,.....	67
Aggregate present and absent,.....	198
Absent on detached service and with leave,.....	14
	<hr/>
Aggregate present and absent,.....	965
From a consolidated morning report of Nov. 30th, I find the condition of the regiment as follows, viz :	
Enlisted men present fit for duty,.....	452
Commissioned officers, “.....	22
	<hr/>
Aggregate present for duty,.....	474 474
Enlisted men present sick,.....	115
Commissioned officers, “.....	4
	<hr/>
Aggregate present sick,.....	119 119
Enlisted men on extra and detached duty,.....	32
“ “ in arrest or confinement,.....	2
	<hr/>
Aggregate,.....	34 34
Aggregate of enlisted men present,.....	627

Enlisted men absent sick,.....	182	
Commissioned officers, ".....	5	
Enlisted men on detached service,.....	129	
Commissioned officers, ".....	5	
Enlisted men absent with leave,.....	7	
" " without leave,.....	2	
Commissioned officers, ".....	1	
	<hr/>	
Aggregate absent,.....	331	331
Aggregate present and absent,.....		958
The regiment has lost by death, discharges and transfer, as follows, viz:		
Whole number of deaths to Dec. 1st,.....	16	
" " discharges,.....	3	
" " of transfers to other regiments,.....	1	
	<hr/>	
Total loss,.....	20	20
Whole number of enlistments,.....	4	
" " of transfers to the regiment,.....	1	
	<hr/>	
Total,.....	5	5
	<hr/>	
Total loss to regiment,.....		15

At the time of my visit, the sick list of the regiment, as may be seen by reference to consolidated morning report of the 30th, was over 300. 119 of this number were with the Regiment, the others having been sent to general Hospital at St. Louis. The location of their camp was unfortunate, being situated near a stagnant stream where for purposes of both cooking and washing, its almost poisoned waters were constantly used, rendering it a prolific source of disease. A small building had been secured in the village and was occupied as a Regimental Hospital, where some 20 of the worst cases were being treated by the Post Surgeon and Hospital Steward. The remaining sick were in quarters receiving the attention of their humane officers and associates.

The medicines and Hospital Stores at this point were entirely inadequate to the wants of the sick. And while a force of from six to eight thousand were encamped here, and each Regiment having a large sick list, no arrangements had yet been made for a general hospital, and the Surgeons of each Regiment were compelled to

have their sick sent to St Louis, some of them to die on the way, or treat them in quarters as best they could, without any of the necessary comforts to which the sick soldiers should be entitled.

The report for Dec. furnishes but little evidence of improvement in the Sanitary wants of the Regiment. No Ambulances yet furnished. A deficiency in medicines and Hospital stores.

But four cots and thirty blankets have been received from Government. Two boxes containing a quantity of clothing, and delicacies for the sick have been received from the Ladies Aid Society of Davenport and Keokuk.

Number of sick in Hospital for December.....	123
Number of sick in quarters.....	145
	<hr/>
Total.....	268

The wants of this Regiment are perhaps greater than that of any other from the State, and its medical and hospital department should be provided for.

NINTH REGIMENT.

The 9th Infantry, Col. Vandever, Lieut. Col. Herron in command, is encamped at Pacific City, on the Merrimac River, 38 miles west of St. Louis, at the junction of the North and South Pacific Railroads.

BENJ. McCLURE, M. D., Surgeon.

H. W. HEART, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

From this regiment I present you a report from October 3d to December 31st. Their condition is much better than some of the regiments before alluded to; location more healthy; exposure not so great; and duties heretofore less arduous. While this is true of the majority of the regiment, I would say that four companies are on detached service, guarding bridges. Companies A and F, at Colvey Station, six miles distant, and companies B and G at Mosell bridge—12 miles—both on the South Pacific Railroad.

The Dubuque Battery, Capt. Hayden, with 138 men, and six pieces of Artillery, is attached to the regiment.

The accommodations for their sick are preferable to most of the regiments in the field. They have two regimental hospitals, one in quarters—a company barracks which accommodates fifty sick. The other—a comfortable dwelling in the village, where there were

33 sick under treatment. The remaining sick — 40 in number — were with the sick of the other Regiments at the Post Hospital, a very comfortable building near by, where they were well provided for, and could receive the attention of their own surgeons. While the accommodations for the comfort of the sick of this regiment are preferable to some others, I do not wish to be understood that their wants are well supplied. You will see by reference to Surgeon's report that the Government has furnished them but 12 cots, 12 bed-sacks, 12 pillow ticks, and 10 pairs of blankets; yet they have supplied themselves with a number of bedsteads, and from articles received from the Aid Society of Dubuque, their sick have been made comparatively comfortable.

TENTH REGIMENT.

The Tenth Regiment, Col. Percell, were encamped at Bird's Point, having been ordered there from Cape Girardeau, to take the place of the gallant 7th, after the battle of Belmont.

W. P. DAVIS, M. D., Surgeon;

A. J. Willey, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

From the Surgeon's report, I gather many interesting facts in relation to the sanitary condition of the regiment. In October, they were encamped at Cape Girardeau, on a high, dry and beautiful plat of ground, half a mile from the Mississippi River; the camp well drained and bountifully supplied with pure water. The health of the troops good, notwithstanding they had so recently left their homes in latitude 41 deg., and reached a point in latitude 35 deg. This transit, with the sudden change in their mode of living, produced no perceptible alteration in the health of the men, except in some cases, slight derangement of the digestive organs. In the latter part of the month, measles made their appearance, the men having contracted the disease from visiting the camps of one of the Illinois regiments where it had prevailed for several weeks.

On the 5th day of November, the regiment was ordered on an expedition to Bloomfield, a distance of 55 miles which was made by forced marches. Thirty cases of measles occurred before their return, and the regiment not being provided with ambulances, they were compelled to travel on foot, or ride over extremely rough roads in the clumsy provision and baggage wagons. At night

they slept on the ground, with nothing but a miserably poor and much worn blanket intervening between them and the moist earth. As might be expected, the sick suffered severely, and their symptoms became much aggravated.

November 14th, the regiment was ordered to Bird's Point. On leaving Cape Girardeau, the sick—some 60 in number — were left in charge of the Senior Surgeon.

The condition of those encamped at Bird's Point was bad in the extreme. The ground was covered with refuse and offal of stables and kitchens, and flanked on the southwest by marshy ground and stagnant water. In company with the Associated Surgeon, I visited the medical director and purveyor at Cairo, and the Brigade Surgeon of the Post, and through the kindness of those gentlemen, such of their sick as the Surgeon desired, were sent to Mound City Hospital. The regiment received orders to move, and a forced march was made to Charleston, returning the same night, in the midst of a drenching rain storm. Worn out by fatigue, the men were forced to rest in tents, while the ground in and around was covered with water to the depth of five inches. The natural and inevitable result of this condition was a fearful increase of sickness. Many of the sick could not now be sent to the general hospital, and their Regimental Hospital accommodations were nothing more than tents, without cots, bed-sacks, blankets or quilts, the few articles belonging to the hospital department having been left at Cape Girardeau, for the accommodation of those sick left in charge of the Surgeon.

The regiment has since received from Government thirty blankets of good quality, which added to the small stores brought from Cape Girardeau, and those furnished by our Sanitary Commission and Aid Societies, their hospital department is now pretty well provided for.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment, COL. HARE in command.

WM. WATSON, M. D., Surgeon.

FRED. LOYD, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

This Regiment left Davenport on the 16th of November, and arrived at Benton Barracks on the 19th. I herewith transmit duplicate of report from the Surgeon, from October 22d to November 30th, which shows the condition of the Regiment to be good. They

were ordered to Jefferson City, Mo., and having received their December report I refer to their present condition. They left Benton Barracks on the 8th of December, and remained at Jefferson City until the 14th, thence to Columbia and Boonville by steamer, and returned again on the 19th, remaining until the 23rd, when five companies were ordered to California, Mo., where they are quartered in comfortable buildings. The remaining five companies left on the 27th for Fulton, where they are encamped in the same manner.

After leaving St. Louis this Regiment suffered much from sickness, *principally measles*. The total number sick at the date of report, Dec. 31st, was 170, and 9 deaths during the month, while the November report records but one death.

As to appliances for the comfort of the sick the surgeon says: "that in addition to the stores furnished by the Medical Purveyor, a seasonable donation of hospital clothing from the State Aid Society of the State of Iowa, contributed from Muscatine and Davenport has been received.

TWELFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment, COL. WOOD in command.

C. C. PARKER, M. D., Surgeon.

WM. H. FINLEY, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

This Regiment at the time of their report was encamped at Benton Barracks, Mo., having remained at Camp Union, Dubuque, Iowa, until the 27th of November. The health of the Regiment as will be seen from report, is good. Their hospital was located in camp, and supplied with one female, and two male nurses. They have not yet received from the Government their supply of medical and hospital stores. And the amount of appliances for the sick is very limited.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth Infantry, COL. CROCKER in command, has just arrived at Benton Barracks.

JOSEPH MCKEE, M. D., Surgeon.

J. H. BOUCHER, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

The first report of the Surgeon only includes the month of Nov. The greater part of the month, and from the organization of the

Regiment, they were located at Camp McClellan, Davenport, Iowa. The health of the men has been good, but one death having occurred during the month. The sick were well provided for while at Camp McClellan; many comforts having been furnished them by the ladies of Davenport.

Since their arrival at Benton Barracks, Mo., they have received from Government, 12 camp-cots, 12 ticks, 12 sacks, 20 blankets, and 20 yards muslin for sheets.

(See Tabular Exhibit for December.)

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth Regiment, COL. SHAW in command, was organized at Davenport.

G. W. STAPLES, M. D., Surgeon.

S. N. PIERCE, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

Three companies, A, B and C under Capt. Pattee, and accompanied by the Assistant Surgeon, were sent to Ft. Randall, and at this date, have received no report of their condition. The remaining seven companies of the Regiment are at Benton Barracks, Mo. And from the Surgeon I have received a report to January, 1862.

(See Tabular Exhibit.)

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The 15th Regiment, COL. REID—LIEUT. COL. DEWEY in command—are still in quarters at Keokuk, their number not yet complete.

WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, M. D., Surgeon.

WILLIAM H. GIBBON, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

During the early organization of this Regiment the Faculty of the Medical Department of the Iowa State University, tendered to the officers of the Regiment, as they had heretofore done with other Regiments rendezvousing or in quarters, in this city, the Medical College building and hospital appliances for the use of the sick. This they accepted, and with the aid of the ladies of our city, the numerous sick of the Regiment have been comfortably provided for.

During the month of November, but little sickness existed, but in December the measles made their appearance, and the number of sick rapidly increased, filling our Hospital to its utmost capacity.

In the absence of the Surgeon, the Assistant although devoting his entire time to the sick, was unable to render the necessary aid. But through the kindness of the Chaplain, and one of the Lieutenants, both medical gentlemen, assisted by medical gentlemen of the city, the sick of the Regiment had every attention their urgent demands required.

The mortality during these months was not so great as might have been anticipated. The records showing that but four deaths had occurred up to January 1st.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

The 16th Regiment, Col Chambers, is now in quarters at Davenport. Of their condition I know but little, not having had an opportunity to visit them.

Josiah L. Philips, M. D. has received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon, but no Surgeon has yet been assigned to this Regiment. I have received no report from them, but understand that the health of the Regiment is good, their quarters comfortable, and every means for the accommodation of their sick have been provided.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEERS.

The 1st Cavalry Regiment under Col. Warren, was organized at Burlington in the months of July and August.

M. B. COCHRAN, M. D. Surgeon.

D. B. ALLEN, M. D. Assistant Surgeon.

The health of the Regiment during their stay at Camp Warren was very good. Since their removal to Benton Barracks Mo. the universal health of the Regiment has not been so good. Yet their sufferings have been much less than many other of our Regiments.

Soon after their arrival at St. Louis one Battalion was ordered into the field, and since, other Companies have been sent out, until but a fraction of the Regiment now remain in Barracks. Many of these are now suffering from measles, but the general health is good. The order and discipline is strictly military, and the habits of the men are carefully looked after by the officers in charge.

I did not have an opportunity of visiting two of the Companies of this Regiment stationed at Jefferson City, but learned of their general good health. The Battalion before referred to, I visited at

Syracuse, found the sick in charge of the Surgeon, but not as comfortably provided for as I could have wished, and regretted that I could not remain longer with them. I was compelled to make them a hurried visit, and trust to the report of the Surgeon in reference to their wants. I have however failed to receive any reports from him in relation to the health of this portion of the Regiment.

For reports, I am indebted to the Assistant Surgeon, whose energy and perseverance merit the hearty approbation of his superior officers.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The 2d Iowa Cavalry, Col. Elliott; Lieut. Col. Hatch in command.

GEORGE REEDER, M. D., Surgeon.

GEORGE H. NOYES, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

This Regiment I visited early in its organization, while quartered at Davenport. Expecting to meet them when fully organized, I made no report of their condition. After my visit to Benton Barracks, and during my tour through Missouri, they were ordered to St. Louis, and I failed to meet them, and have since received no report. The duties thus far devolving upon this regiment have not been arduous, and their health, as a consequence, should not suffer.

I have forwarded blank reports to the Surgeon, but no response has yet been received. Hoping to be able to report satisfactorily upon their condition, I leave them, believing their wants to be fully supplied.

THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The 3d Iowa Cavalry, Col. Bussey in command, was organized in the city of Keokuk.

D. L. MCGUGIN, M. D., Surgeon.

C. C. BISER, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

The appointment of Surgeon was not announced until the early part of October, and the consequent duties devolving upon the Assistant up to this time rendered it necessary for me, in the discharge of my official duties, to aid him in providing for the wants of the regiment.

We organized the Hospital department in the Medical College

building, where, with the aid received from the patriotic ladies of our city, the sick were comfortably provided for.

In order that you may fully appreciate many of the difficulties incident to the organization of camps, &c., I will quote from remarks furnished by the Surgeon in relation to the position and arrangement of Camp Rankin, where the regiment was quartered during their stay at Keokuk. The barracks were constructed by Government authority, and under the immediate supervision of one of its officers, but without any reference to sanitary regulations. "The regiment was encamped in the suburbs of the city of Keokuk, upon an elevated bluff overlooking the river, and about three-fourths of a mile from the city. As tents had not yet been furnished, barracks for the comfort and protection of the soldiers were erected, and one building appropriated to each company. These structures were built of rough pine lumber, and were 48 feet long, 24 feet wide and 6 feet in height, making the interior to afford to each individual 92 15-100 cubic feet of atmospheric air, which is not one-sixth of the amount required for the preservation of health and life. Besides this deprivation of air, there was not light admitted, except through the apertures designed as doors of admission.

The barracks were completed and occupied by the 15th of September. The weather, at the time, and for some days afterwards, was warm, and often sultry, and this continued until the autumnal equinox, during which, and for several days afterwards, it rained heavily, and was attended with high winds. After each rain-storm the temperature of the air was so far lowered as to make additional clothing indispensably necessary to the comfort and well being of the soldiers. And as blankets had not yet been provided by the Government, the inhabitants of the city, and the relatives and friends of the men, sent forward blankets and other articles of clothing, to meet present wants. This, however, was inadequate to the accomplishment of the object, and therefore, many were left destitute.

It has been demonstrated that six hundred feet of atmospheric air is necessary to each individual, and yet from the foregoing, it is shown that there was less than a fraction of a sixth. Even this was loaded with foul emanations from the persons of the soldiers; from decaying fruits, bulbous roots, decaying vegetables, soiled clothing, and the emanations from the cold, damp ground which constituted the floors of these sheds.

I have said that light was feebly admitted, and this added to the imperfections of the barracks, for next to pure air and wholesome food and drink, the electric influence of light is indispensable to the purification of the blood. Superadded to the foregoing there was another unfortunate fact, and this was in the disposition of the cavalry horses, which were placed in a body, in a southwest direction from the barracks, and not exceeding one hundred yards from them. The prevailing winds are from this direction, so that emanations from this vast aggregation of living animal material, amounting to over twelve hundred horses, would render the air impure by stealing away its vital properties, and substituting therefor foul emanations from their lungs, their skin, and those arising from decaying hay, straw and other filth. These foul products, as fast as they arose, would be gathered up by the breezes, constantly bearing in the direction of the barracks, and carried directly into these sheds, through the apertures for doors, and which stood open in that direction, before these poisonous gasses had time to be neutralized, or rendered harmless by dilution, or diffusion in the atmospheric air.

The limited amount allowed to each, was by these means, rendered more or less impure, and because of the neglect of these sanitary measures, the men suffered much; and it is a subject of wonder, and at the same time a cause of congratulation, that the consequences were not more extensive and serious.

The site selected for the encampment was well chosen, with an abundance of water, and at a convenient remove from the city.

The men of the regiment were remarkable for their temperate habits, which were seldom violated. The officers of the field, and those of the companies, furnished examples of rigid sobriety, and this tended to restrain the few who may have been inclined to indulge in any excess of the kind, therefore, could not be referred the numerous cases of sickness with which the Regiment was visited.

The type of disease too was confined to the soldiers and therefore generated among themselves, as the diseases which afflicted them were not found to prevail without and beyond the camp, the causes therefore which were so potent in the production of so much disease existed within, and did not proceed from any epidemic influence which may have been abroad at the time, and prevalent throughout the country.

The following table will show the class of diseases which appeared, and although differing nosologically, yet there was a uniformity in one particular of the phenomena which consisted in a marked loss of vital power whatever may have been the disease. This was made apparant after the febrile excitement was controlled in those cases of remittent form of fever, while the typhoid and erysipalatus cases exhibited great depression.

It will be seen that the remittent form of fever prevailed. Next in point of numbers were the intermittents. During the present month, terminating on the 1st of November, one hundred and six patients were treated in the Hospital.

Remittent fever.....	37
Intermittent fever.....	29
Typhoid fever.....	12
Pneumonita.....	2
Hypochondriasis.....	1
Mania a Potu.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	9
Dysentery.....	2
Scrofulous Ophthalmia.....	1
Erysipelas.....	4
Parotetis (mumps).....	1
Injuries.....	2
Rheumatism.....	2
Cholera Morbus.....	2
Heart Disease.....	1
Balanitu.....	1
Congestion of the bowels.....	3
Congestion of the Brain.....	2
Insanity.....	1
Total.....	113

The monthly statement will show four deaths.

One from Mania a Potu.

One from Typhoid fever.

One from Parotitis.

One from Congestion of the bowels.

Previous to my connection with the Regiment, two deaths occurred from the following diseases:

One from congestion of the bowels, and one from Dysentery.

Making in all six deaths up to Nov. 1st, 1861.

In the organization of the hospital, reference was had to thorough cleanliness and vintilation. The windows were lowered from the top. The floors were to be kept scrupulously clean, and the beds and bedding changed as fast as they would become soiled, for those well washed and aired.

All articles of clothing worn by the soldiers upon admission into the wards, and found to be soiled are at once removed, the person well washed and clean clothing put on. The soiled clothing was at once removed from the wards, cleansed and put into the care of the ward master, who should label them with the name of the person to whom they belonged, and place them carefully away, so that when the patient would be discharged from the hospital he would be put in possession of his clothing in good condition. No soiled articles of clothing or other garments or textures of any kind were permitted to remain in the wards, lest the air be rendered impure by their presence.

The nurses were instructed to be particular in their clothing and as far as possible to preserve a respectable appearance. They were also enjoined to treat the sick with kindness and forbearance, even, when they would become irritable from suffering or impatient from restraint. They were charged to use no discouraging language, nor by look convey an impression of a probable fatal termination of any case.

They were not to omit the discharge of any duty, which was necessary for the well being or comfort of the sick under their charge.

They were to prevent persons from conveying contraband articles of fruits or food, and to be guarded lest such should be smuggled to them, and kept concealed until a convenient season, to consume them.

In spite of all this precaution it was often done by soldiers in the camp who came to visit their sick comrades, and by persons other than the soldiers, who from mistaken notions of kindness would take more pleasure to gratify their tastes and appetites than to see them recover their health again.

I can refer to several instances of positive mischief from this unadvised and mistaken procedure and judgment.

Parents came in, and prompted by an affectionate regard for those soldier sons, would convey to them such articles of food and fruits as

were unsuited to their condition, and in one instance I am strongly inclined to the opinion that if the soldier's parents had remained at home, the son would, it is but fair to believe been living now. He would go abroad in the City, purchase fruits and confectionery, and during the night when the gas lights were burning dimly, and the attention of the nurses in another direction, manage to convey by covert means these articles to the patient. When from this procedure, he became so much worse that his case was regarded as critical, the old gentleman became insane, and in order to protect the son from his abuse, was conveyed in a state of wild frenzy to the Calaboose. Others came upon being informed of the fact that their sons were confined in the Hospital, and were importunate for furloughs for the sick, that they could be taken home upon the supposition that they would have the kind attentions of mothers, sisters, and sympathising friends.

This was very natural, and the solicitude which they manifested highly commendable. To gratify their desires, and satisfy this practical solicitude, which was very difficult to resist, furloughs were in some instances granted, when at the time our judgment did not wholly endorse the procedure. In several instances they were taken home, where their appetites were too freely gratified, and indulgences granted which prudence and safety did not warrant. The consequence was, that several relapsed, and the furloughs had to be extended, and even at this date are not able to rejoin their regiment.

Before closing this report, I deem it my duty to pay a just tribute to the kindness and humanity of the citizens of Keokuk for their unwearied exertions to render the sick soldiers as comfortable as possible. The ladies were untiring in their efforts, and their presence cheered and encouraged, while the substantial comforts with which they daily furnished the sick were highly beneficial and timely.

Although three regiments had been previously mustered into service in that city, it was fair to suppose that the frequent demands upon their liberality would have been expended, their stores, and with them, to some extent, their ardor. Yet to the Third Iowa Cavalry there was extended the same undiminished kindness and solicitude for the welfare, present and future, of the soldiers. Day after day, with their sewing machines and needles, they manufactured bed-sacks and pillow-ticks, sheets and pillow-cases, until the

regiment was well supplied with these appliances, and the officers and men left with feelings of the liveliest gratitude, which is still remembered, and will not soon be forgotten."

FOURTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The 4th Regiment Iowa Cavalry under command of Col. Porter is being organized at Mt. Pleasant.

A. W. McCLURE, M. D., Surgeon.

W. BIRD, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

During the month of November the Regiment was not fully organized, and no report has been received from the surgeon for that month. The report for the month of December is full and shows the health of the men to be good. A building in the city has been secured and fitted up for the accommodation of the sick, and their hospital regularly organized. Medicines have been supplied, and from the Hospital fund, and liberal contributions furnished by the ladies. Every appliance for the comfort of those requiring medical attention has been furnished.

There have been but two deaths from the regiment up to January 1st, two having occurred in November and two in December.

RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES.

I herewith append the number of deaths and discharges, from the several Regiments from which I have received reports to Jan. 1st, 1862; also, the names of deceased, from those Regiments which have been properly reported by the Surgeons:

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

REGIMENT.	MONTH.	Co.	RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Deaths.	Disch ^{ges} .
Second . . .	June 29 to	A	.....	No record of name given.	No record of the above.....	3	4
do	Nov. 1.	B	.....	do do	do do	2	5
do		C	.....	do do	do do	3	7
do		D	.....	do do	do do	0	7
do		E	.....	do do	do do	5	7
do		F	.....	do do	do do	3	6
do		G	.....	do do	do do	5	15
do		H	.....	do do	do do	4	4
do		I	.....	do do	do do	3	10
do		K	.....	do do	do do	3	11
do		B'd	.....	do do	do do	0	1
do	Nov. 1 to	A	.....	do do	do do	1	5
do	Dec 1	B	.....	do do	do do	1	1
do		C	.....	do do	do do	0	4
do		D	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		E	.....	do do	do do	0	1

Second . . .	Nov. 1 to	F	.....	No record of name given.	No record of the above.....	1	3
do	Dec 1	G	.....	do do	do do	1	2
do		H	.....	do do	do do	0	3
do		I	.....	do do	do do	1	0
do		K	.....	do do	do do	2	3
Third . . .	July 4 to	A	.....	do do	do do	1	0
do	Sept. 4.	B	.....	do do	do do	1	0
do		C	.....	do do	do do	12	0
do		D	.....	do do	do do	4	0
do		E	.....	do do	do do	4	0
do		F	.....	do do	do do	1	0
do		G	.....	do do	do do	1	0
do		H	.....	do do	do do	2	0
do		I	.....	do do	do do	4	0
do		K	.....	do do	do do	1	0
do	Oct. 1, to	A	.....	do do	do do	1	0
do	Oct. 31.	B	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		C	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		D	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		E	.....	do do	do do	1	0
do		F	.....	do do	do do	1	3
do		G	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		H	.....	do do	do do	0	1
do		I	.....	do do	do do	1	0
do		K	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do	Nov. 1 to	A	.....	do do	do do	2	5
do	Nov. 30	B	.....	do do	do do	0	4
do		C	.....	do do	do do	0	4
do		D	.....	do do	do do	1	9

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES—CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	MONTH.	COM.	RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Deaths.	Disch'ges
Third	Nov. 1 to	E	.....	No record of name given.	No record of the above	0	0
do	Nov. 30	F	.....	do do	do do	0	2
do		G	.....	do do	do do	1	5
do		H	.....	do do	do do	1	6
do		I	.....	do do	do do	0	5
do		K	.....	do do	do do	1	2
do	December	A	.....	do do	do do	1	0
do		B	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		C	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		D	.....	do do	do do	3	0
do		E	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		F	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		G	.....	do do	do do	2	0
do		H	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		I	.....	do do	do do	0	0
do		K	.....	do do	do do	0	0

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

NOTE.—I have made the foregoing tabular exhibit of deaths and discharges of the Third Infantry from reports received, a few days since from Dr. Cool, the Assistant Surgeon.
The names of the dead have not been furnished, and I presume the records from which the reports were compiled, did not furnish the necessary information.

RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES—CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	MONTH.	COM.	RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Deaths.	Disch'ges
Fourth	July 15 to	A	Corporal ..	Alfred Miller	General Hospital—Typhoid Fever	1	3
do	Oct. 31.	B	Private . . .	J. F. Carpenter	Typhoid Fever	1	4
do		C	Private . . .	Hugh Campbell	Remittent Fever	1	6
do		D	.....	.....	.....		4
do		E	Corporal ..	Shadrack Herron	In hospital—Typhoid Fever		
do		E	Private . . .	Asahel Mathew	Accidental discharge of gun		
do		E	Private . . .	F. P. Yokoner	Typhoid Fever	3	2
do		F	.....	.....	.....		1
do		G	Private . . .	Asa Webster	Typhoid Fever	1	3
do		H	.....	.....	.....
do		I	.....	.....	.....
do		K	.....	.....	.....		3
do	November	D	Private . . .	Thomas Baldwin	Typhoid Fever	1	2
do		F	Private . . .	Elihu DeBusk	Typhoid Fever	1	0
do		I	Private . . .	Ransom W Fouts	Pneumonia	1	1
do		K	Private . . .	John Runnels	Pneumonia	1	0
Fourth	December	A	Private . . .	J M Anthony	Typhoid Fever	2	1
do		A	Private . . .	Webster Gilbert	Pneumonia		
do		B	Drummer . .	F W Hummrick	Typhoid Fever	2	0
do		B	Private . . .	Wm Cappy	Rubeola		
do		C	Private . . .	W H Wolford	Pneumonia	3	0
do		C	Private . . .	John Sivey	Rubeola		
do		C	Private . . .	Wm Codd	Chronic Diarrhoea		

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES—CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	MONTH.	COM.	RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Deaths.	Disch'ges
do		D	Private	D Hartman	Pneumonia	3	2
do		D	Private	Samuel Laddesaw	Pneumonia		
do		D	Private	Elias Sellers	Rubeola and Pneumonia		
do		E	Sergeant	James A Moore	Accidentally drowned	1	2
do		G	Private	F G Smith	Pneumonia	1	0
do		H	Private	J N Brewer	Pneumonia	4	0
do		H	Private	J Killion	Rubeola		
do		H	Private	G W Huntington	Rubeola		
do		H	Private	R W Moor	Rubeola		
do		I	Private	George Blair	Pneumonia following Rubeola	3	0
do		I	Private	W W Thompson	Rubeola		
do		I	Private	J G McConnell	Pneumonia		
do		K	Private	Elisha Freel	Rubeola	2	0
Fifth	From Aug	A	Private	Gregoire Belguard	St Louis, Typhoid fever	6	2
do	to	A	Private	Warren P Styles	Otterville, Rubeola and pneumonia		
do	December	A	Private	Thos C Wales	Syracuse, Gastro Enteretis		
do	inclusive.	A	Private	Jarad M Fuller	Jefferson City, Rubeola and pneumonia		
do		A	Private	Benjamin Brown	Boonville, Typhoid fever		
do		A	Private	George W Hardman	Jefferson city, Typhoid fever		
do		B	Private	John J Payton	Syracuse, Typhoid fever	4	
do		B	Private	Thomas E Beath	Otterville, Rubeola and pneumonia		
do		B	Private	Thomas L McDonald	Syracuse, Dysentery		
do		B	Private	Wm H Haxton	Boonville, Typhoid fever		

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do		C	Sergeant	John B Vanhorn	Syracuse, Gastro Enteretis	1	2
do		D	Private	Benjamin Story	St Louis, Typhoid fever	5	1
do		D	Private	Gilbert Lautis	Otterville		
do		D	Private	Thomas A Franklin	En route for Springfield, Rubeola		
do		D	Private	Benjamin Starry	St Louis		
do		D	Private	Ehud H Hughes	Syracuse, Dysentery		
do		E	Private	Charles Marsh	Jefferson City, Dysentery	1	
do		F	Private	Henry T McNeal	Syracuse, Gastro Enteretis	5	1
do		F	Private	George W Cooper	Jefferson City		
do		F	Private	John Hudson	Syracuse, Rubeola and pneumonia		
do		F	Private	Walter Smith	En route to Springfield, Typhoid fever		
do		F	Private	Wm H Thomas	Boonville, Rubeola and pneumonia		
do		G	Private	James G Williams	Springfield, Dysentery	2	
do		G	Private	Simeon Wood	Boonville, abscess of liver and Rubeola		
do		H	Private	John H Stuckey	Syracuse, Dysentery	2	
do		H	Private	Charles Stout	Jefferson City		
do		I	Sergeant	Samuel C Wasson	Syracuse, Typhoid fever	1	
do		K	Private	Jacob Wampler	Otterville, Rubeola and pneumonia	4	
do		K	Private	John J Hoskins	Springfield, Rubeola and pneumonia		
do		K	Private	Henry Papka	Jefferson City		
do		K	Private	Wm Barrett	Committed suicide		
Sixth	July 17th	A	Private	Thomas H Alexander		3	6
do	to	A	Private	George Williams			
do	Dec. 31st	A	Private	Wm Henderson, Jr			
do		B	Private	James Dixon		3	4
do		B	Private	Joseph McPheeters			
do		B	Private	Grayham H Roney			
do		C	Private	Eugene A Jane		4	4
do		C	Private	F O Russle			

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES—CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	MONTH.	COM.	RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Deaths.	Disch'ges
Sixth	July 17th	C	Private . . .	Ozro Sawyer			
do	to	C	Private . . .	Ananias Miller			
do	Dec. 31st	D	Private . . .	John B Ireland		2	7
do		D	Private . . .	Andrew H Mock			
do		E	Private . . .	Wm Truscott		3	5
do		E	Private . . .	John A Burns			
do		E	Private . . .	Chas J Holsclaw			
do		F	Private . . .	Wm J Love		6	7
do		F	Private . . .	David McBride			
do		F	Private . . .	James Mitchell			
do		F	Private . . .	David McFarland			
do		F	Private . . .	Harvey D Owens			
do		F	Private . . .	Ira A Bear			
do		G	Private . . .	Benjamin Ramsay		3	6
do		G	Private . . .	Thomas H B Hollar			
do		G	Private . . .	Daniel S Jones			
do		H	Private . . .	Sterling W Camp		2	4
do		H	Private . . .	Levi A Best			
do		I	Private . . .	S C Nelson		2	5
do		I	Private . . .	Wm F Swank			
do		K	Captain . . .	Captain Deniston		5	9
do		K	Private . . .	Lorenzo Stewart			
do		K	Private . . .	Edward J Lope			

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Sixth	July 17 to	K	Private . . .	Lorenzo H Stewart			
do	Dec. 31.	K	Private . . .	George Martin			
do			Band	Levi Best			1

NOTE.—Most of the deaths occurred in General Hospital. Neither the time, place or cause of death has been furnished.

Seventh	To Dec 31		Lieut. Col. . .	A Wentz	Killed at battle of Belmont	Nov. 7th.	1
do			Brassband . .	Jacob Worst	do do do do		1
do		A	1st Serg. . . .	T Pitchforth	do do do do		
do		A	Private	O C Booth	do do do do		
do		A	Private	L Cunningham	do do do do		
do		A	Private	J Dodder	do do do do		
do		A	Private	I F Hardy	do do do do		
do		A	Private	L P Pollat	do do do do		
do		A	Private	Wm Wells	do do do do		
do		A	Private	D R Wilbur	do do do do		
do		A	Private	John Dill	Drowned		
do		A	Private	Andrew Truat	Mound City		10
do		B	2d Lieut. . . .	G W S Dodge	Killed at Belmont, November 7th		
do		B	Sergeant	G S Arnold	Died at Ironton, Missouri		
do		B	Corporal	O A Holmes	Killed at Belmont, Missouri		
do		B	Private	Frank Boardwell	At Ironton, of sun-stroke		
do		B	Private	Albert G Strong	St. Louis, Pneumonia		
do		B	Private	J M Gallahan	Killed at Battle of Belmont, Nov. 7th		
do		B	Private	E Hooks	do do do do		
do		B	Private	A T Morton	do do do do		
do		B	Private	J C Wilson	do do do do		
do		B	Private	W H Doan	do do do do		10
do		C	2d Lieut.	A G Young	do do do do		
do		C	Sergeant	Benjamin Ream	Cairo Hospital, wounds received in battle		

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES—CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	MONTH.	COM.	RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Deaths.	Disch'ges.
Seventh...	To Dec 31	C	Corporal ..	L A Grigg	Died from wounds received at Belmont.		
do		C	Corporal ..	Wm H Jones	" " " "		
do		C	Private ...	Elias White	" " " "		
do		C	Private ...	George Addy	" " " "		
do		C	Private ...	Albert Hites	" " " "		
do		C	Private ...	George W Martin	" " " "		
do		C	Private ...	Reuben R Bristol	Killed at Belmont		
do		C	Private ...	Robert Wharton	Died at Mound City, November 6th		
do		C	Private ...	D E Stattler	" " October 26th		
do		C	Private ...	John Kersay	" "		
do		C	Private ...	J A McDonald .....	..... December 20th		
do		C	Private ...	Robert Fanasty	Keokuk, November 22d		
do		D	Private ...	H Thomas	Killed at Belmont	8	2
do		D	Private ...	H Knapp	" "		
do		D	Private ...	Wm Pickard	" "		
do		D	Private ...	H Denny	" "		
do		D	Private ...	S Robinson	" "		
do		D	Private ...	J B Bonney	Died from wounds received at Belmont.		
do		D	Private ...	Morton W Heysey	Drowned at Ft Holt, Ky		
do		D	Private ...	Oliver Johnson .....	.....	
do		E	Corporal ..	G W Diggs	Died at Mound city hospital from wound rec'd in battle of Belm't Nov 7, '61	12	5
do		E	Private ...	A Halleckson	Killed at Battle of Belmont.		

Seventh...	To Dec 31	E	Private ...	T Shepperd	Killed at Battle of Belmont	9	
do		E	Private ...	H Turner	" " " "		
do		E	Private ...	J H Littlefield	" " " "		
do		E	Private ...	H S Pipkin	" " " "		
do		E	Private ...	John Johnson	In camp, Movenber 4, Typhoid fever ..		
do		E	Private ...	Wm H Brown	Ft Holt, Ky		
do		E	Private ...	John W Hicks	Mound City, Diarrhoea		
do		E	Private ...	Wm Knight	" " From wounds at Belmont.		
do		E	Private ...	David Nash	" " " "		
do		E	Private ...	John Morgan	Lee county, Iowa, Diarrhoea		
do		F	Or'd Serg..	W W Farley	Killed at battle of Belmont	7	
do		F	Private ...	M Bridenstine	" " " "		
do		F	Private ...	Josiah B Evans	" " " "		
do		F	Private ...	C Hyatt	" " " "		
do		F	Private ...	Elisha B Wright	" " " "		
do		F	Private ...	J Watson	" " " "		
do		F	Private ...	D Deyar	" " " "		
do		F	Private ...	Silas Hultz	" " " "		
do		F	Private ...	W M Godfrey	" " " "		
do		F	Private ...	John Eldridge	Mound City, Diarrhoea		
do		F	Private ...	Washington Lewis	" "		
do		F	Private ...	Stevin Sales	" "		
do		G	Sergeant ..	Lewis N Allen	" " Nov 22		
do		G	Corporal ..	James E Fisher	" " Nov 12		
do		G	Corporal ..	Thomas E Brown	" " Oct 25		
do		G	Private ...	James Cross	Lasalle, Ills., Nov 21		
do		G	Private ...	Joshua Hutson	Ft Holt, Ky September 29		
do		G	Private ...	John C Johnson	Bird's Point, Mo., Oct. 21		
do		G	Private ...	Carson Lang	Mound City, Oct. 25		

RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES—CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	MONTH.	COM.	RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Deaths.	Disch'ges
Seventh...		H	Corporal	R S Glasgow	Killed at the battle of Belmont.	17	2
do		H	Private	L Austin	" " " "		
do		H	Private	J A Abbey	" " " "		
do		H	Private	D Bush	" " " "		
do		H	Private	C Bloom	" " " "		
do		H	Private	P Gladwin	" " " "		
do		H	Private	I Perkins	" " " "		
do		H	Private	I L McDowell	" " " "		
do		H	Private	A Shaw	" " " "		
do		H	Private	I C Temple	" " " "		
do		H	Private	R Warthew	" " " "		
do		H	Private	G A Logan	" " " "		
do		H	Private	Wade C Arnold	" " " "		
do		H	Private	Thomas S Vincent	" " " "		
do		H	Private	William L Moore	" " " "		
do		H	Private	William S Smith	" " " "		
do		H	Private	Jesse P Warren	" " " "		
do		I	1st Lieut.	C Gardner	Died of wounds two days after the battle		
do		I	Corporal	C G Renfrew	Died 3d day after battle of wounds		
do		I	Private	J O Chedister	Died 5th day after battle of wounds		
do		I	Private	J J Scott	Killed in the battle of Belmont.		
do		I	Private	G Noe	" " " "		
do		I	Private	Aldrich Ostler	" " " "	6	5
do		K	Private	Bert Wiggins	Died at Mound City	1	1

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Eighth....	To Dec 31	A	Private	Henry H Shadle	Bolivar, Mo., November 11, Measles		
do		A	Private	James M Redfield	St Louis, Pneumonia		
do		A	Private	John Dann	St. Louis, Typhoid Fever		
do		A	Private	Reuben Fry	do do do		
do		A	Private	Jonas F Davis	Effects of a forced march		
do		A	Private	Oliver Fitzgerald	do do do		
do		A	Private	Solomon Woolworth		7	
do		B	Private	John P Hale	Sedalia, November 20, Congestive Chill		
do		B	Private	Henry E Heartwell	Springfield, Mo., November 20, Measles		
do		B	Private	Francis Peasley		3	
do		C	Private	John Welsh	Dysentery		
do		C	Private	Caldwell Bailey		2	
do		D	Private	George A Holt	Fairfield, Missouri, Measles		
do		D	Private	James Hazlewig	St. Louis, Pneumonia		
do		D	Private	William Dempsey		3	
do		E	Private	Thomas R Andrews			
do		E	Private	Israel McNeil	Sedalia, Missouri, Pneumonia		
do		E	Private	Van Ness Starr	Effects of a forced march	3	
do		F					
do		G	Private	Joseph Haughenburg	St. Louis, December 8th		
do		G	Private	James R Parma	St. Louis, November 21	3	
do		G	3d Serg.	William F Harlow	St. Louis, November 24	2	
do		H				2	
do		I	Private	John Judson	St. Louis, November 20, Measles	2	
do		I	Private	Robert Fullerton	St. Louis, October 21, from wounds		
do		K	Private	Ward Black	St. Louis, November 6, pneumonia		
do		K	Private	George P Lathrop	Warsaw, Missouri, November 15		
do		K	Private	B F Fowler	Warsaw, Missouri, November 13	3	

NOTE.—Number of discharges not given.

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RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES — CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	MONTH.	Co.	RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Deaths.	Disch'ges.
Ninth	Oct. 3d to	A	Private ...	Frank M Stevens	Pacific City, Typhoid Fever		
do	Dec. 31.	A	Private ...	Joseph Ingraham	" " " "		
do		A	Corporal ..	Edwin G Cutler	" " " "		
do		A	Private ...	Addison W Barner	" " " "	4	3
do		B	.....	.....	.....		2
do		C	Private ...	Reuben E Freeman ...	Pacific City, Rubeola	1	
do		D	Private ...	Amos Winslow	St. Louis, Typhoid Pneumonia		
do		D	Private ...	Joseph E Green	Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis ...	2	
do		E	Private ...	Daniel Eller	Pacific City, Rubeola		
do		E	Private ...	Warren Fobis	Pacific City, Rubeola		
do		E	Corporal ..	Lyman Sargent	Pacific City, Typhoid Fever	3	
do		F	Private ...	James L Franklin	" " " "		
do		F	Private ...	Lewis Tallafson	" " " "		
do		F	Private ...	David H Downs	" " " "	3	
do		G	Private ...	Dexter E Balcom	Pneumonia, sequel to Rubeola		
do		G	Private ...	William H Parker	Pacific City, Rubeola	2	1
do		H	.....	.....	.....
do		I	Private ...	George H Harris	Pacific City, Pneumonia	1	
do		I	Private ...	Marquis M Scott	Typhoid Dysentery, Pacific City	2	
do		K	Private ...	W E Hageman	Rubeola, Pacific City		
do			Private ...	George F Fleming	Pneumoniates, Pacific City		
do			Corporal ..	Charles J Pixley	St. Louis, Typhoid Fever		
Tenth . . .		A	Private ...	William Spencer	Died Dec. 23, Typhoid Fever	1	2

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Tenth		B	Private ...	W Harrison Stanton	Died December 25, Pernicious Fever ...		1
do		B	Private ...	Jesse Beezley	Mound City, Typhoid Fever		
do		B	Private ...	John F Fink	" " " "		
do		B	Private ...	A Spence	" " " "		
do		B	Private ...	James W Wheeldon	" " " "	5	
do		C	Private ...	G W Gray	Died November 2, Remittent Fever		
do		C	Private ...	Truman Bisby	Mound City, Typhoid Fever	3	
do		C	Private ...	James Newport .....	.....	
do		D	Private ...	James Bennett	December 20, Typhoid Fever		
do		D	Private ...	Benjamin F Craig	Bird's Point, Dysentery		
do		D	Private ...	M M Madden	Mound City, Hospital		
do		D	Private ...	Daniel W Reedy	December 27, Dysentery	5	1
do		D	Private ...	John V Doran	December 26, Dysentery	1	
do		E	Private ...	Dennis A Rice	Mound City, Typhoid Fever		
do		F	Private ...	William M Sheley	December 14, Erysipelas		
do		F	Private ...	William R Dent	December 13, Typhoid Fever		
do		F	Private ...	William Champ	Mound City, Measles		
do		F	Private ...	Jacob Deadmore	December 18, Dysentery	5	
do		F	Private ...	Theodore Hayligir	December 12, Typhoid Fever		
do		G	Private ...	Martin Ricker	Mound City, Measles	2	
do		G	Private ...	Robert Marks	Mound City, Measles		
do		H	Private ...	John Bennett	November 10th, Rubeola		
do		H	Private ...	John Chaffin	November 18th, Rubeola		
do		H	Private ...	Jacob Miller	October 17, accidentally shot		
do		H	Private ...	J R Carter	November 22, Rubeola		
do		H	Private ...	W W Hoine	November 29, Dropsy		
do		H	Private ...	Thomas B Terpin	December 25, Measles	6	
do		K	Private ...	G W Johnson	November 13, Hemorrhage		
do		K	Private ...	George R Golliday	December 1, Mound City, Fever	2	1

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES—CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	DATE.	COM.	RANK.	NAME.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Deaths.	Disch'ges
Eleventh ..	Octob'r 22	A		.....	.....
do	to	B	Private ...	David Hausier.....	Jefferson City, Mo.....	2	
do	Dec. 31st.	B	Private ...	Thomas Hickman	" "		
do		C	Private ...	Henry L Funk.....	" "	1	
do		D		.....	.....
do		E	Private ...	Wm Dwiggin.....	Jefferson City, Mo	1	1
do		F	Private ...	Isaac N Smith.....	" "	1	
do		G		.....	.....
do		H		.....	.....
do		I	Private ...	Abraham Fish	Jefferson City, Mo.....	3	1
do		I	Private ...	W J Robinson.....	" "		
do		I	Private ...	Byron S Purington.....	" "		
do		K	Private ...	Marion Dawson	" "	2	1
do		K	Private ...	Wm Sargent	Camp McClellan		
Twelfth ...	Nov. 1st,	A	Private ...	John W Brown	St Louis, Mo., R H, measles ...	2	
do	to	A	Private ...	Neal McKinzie	St Louis, measles.....		
do	Dec. 31st.	B	Private ...	Jasper I Miner	Diphtheria, Sup. in measles.....		
do		C			
do		D			
do		E			1
do		F			
do		G			
do		H			

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Twelfth ..		I	Private		1
do		K	Private ...	Job Main	Good Samaritan Hos., St Louis, measles	1	
Thirteenth	Nov 1, '61	A	Private ...	Anderson W Cole.....	Jefferson City, December 29.....		
do	to	A	Private ...	David C Weaver.....	Jefferson City, Dec. 25th.....	2	
do	Jan 1, '62	C	Private ...	Daniel McDermit	Regimental Hospital, Consumption ...	1	
do		F	Private ...	Daniel M. Sherman.....	Regimental Hosptal	1	1
do		I	Corporal ..	Charles F Shaw.....	Jefferson City, December 23d.....	1	
do		K	Private ...	.....	.....		1
Fourteenth	Nov 21 '61	C	Private ...	Wilson S Maxwell.....	Des Moines, November 10th.....	1	
do	to	D	Private ...	Jeremiah Morris	St. Louis, Sequel of Rubeola.....	1	
do	Jan 1, '62	E	Private ...	.....	.....		3
do		F	Private ...	Henry J Chapman	St. Louis, Double Pneumonia.....	2	
do		F	Private ...	George Pitt.....	Sequelo of Measles.....		
do		G	Private ...	Leroy Bowen.....	" "	2	
do		G	Private ...	James J Aidridge.....	" "		
do		H	Private ...	.....	.....
do		I	Private ...	G Eckhard	Fell a distance of 18 feet, and died 40 hours after.	1	2
Fifteenth .	Nov 12 '61	A	Private ...	John Wood	Keokuk Hospital, Pneumonia.....		
do	to	A	Private ...	Benjamin H Shaw.....	Keokuk Hos., Measles and Bronchitis..		
do	Jan 1, '62.	A	Private ...	Alanson Morey	Keokuk Hos., Measles and Bronchitis ..	3	
do		B	Private ...	Charles Beekman	Keokuk, Typhoid Fever	1	
1st Cavalry	Sept. 1 to	A	Private ...	Louis H Foster	Syracuse, November 29th	1	
do	Jan. 1.	B	Private ...	John Kelley, M. D.....	Burlington, Aug. 2	1	
do		C	Private ...	Joseph R Wolf	Jefferson City, Dec. 22, Pneumonia....	1	
do		D	Private ...	Chas C Morton	Syracuse, Mo., December 5th		
do		D	Private ...	Thomas Williams	Post Hospital, St. Louis,	2	
do		E	Private ...	R M Heitheringham.....	" "	2	
do		E	Private ...	James S Wilson	Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis....		

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RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES—CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	MONTH.	COM.	RANK.	NAME.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Number	Discharg'd
1st Cavalry	Sept'r 1st	F	Private . . .	Benj. F. Parsons	Syracuse, Mo., Nov. 29	1	
do	to	G	Private . . .	John L. Stevenson	Post Hospital, St. Louis	2	
do	Janu'y 1st	H	Private . . .	Jack Monroe	Jefferson City, Mo., December 15th	1	
do		H	Private . . .	Henry Osborn	" " " Nov. 16, Typhoid F'r	1	
do		K					
do		L					
do		M		no report from Surgeon			
2d Cavalry		A	Private . . .	Josiah Smith	Tipton, Iowa,	1	
do		B	Private . . .	John Kuhns	St. Louis,	1	
do		E	Private . . .	Warner Behems	Camp McClellan, Davp't, T. Fev'r, Oct 18	1	
do		F	Private . . .	Andrew Wilt	Davenport, T. Fever, Dec. 8	1	
do		I	Private . . .	Cornelius Bryan	" " " Oct 17	1	
do		L	Private . . .	A. N. Wade	St. Louis, Dec'r 16	1	
do		M	Private . . .	Alex. C. McCombs	St. Louis, Dec'r 21	1	
3d Cavalry		A	Private . . .	Elisha H. Israel	Schuyler Co., Mo., Nov. 15		
do		A	Private . . .	John Comer	Benton Barracks, Mo., Dec. 20	2	
do		B	Private . . .	F. M. Hickman	Keokuk Hospital	1	
do		B	Private . . .	John M. Love	" " " Sept. 20		
do		B	Private . . .	H. C. Wilcoxon	Clay Grove, Oct. 26		
do		B	Private . . .	John L. Dunn	Good Samaritan, Dec. 27		
do		B	Private . . .	James Cox	Benton Barracks, Mo., Dec. 27	5	
do		C	Private . . .	Thomas Search	Keokuk, Sept. 23	1	
do		D	Private . . .	Joshua Christian	" " " 23,		

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3d Cavalry	To Dec 31	D	Private . . .	John J Arnold	Schuyler County, Missouri, Dec. 21		
do		D	Private . . .	Jacob Hughes	Keokuk		
do		D	Private . . .	Armand Wagner	Benton Barracks, Mo., Dec. 16		
do		D	Private . . .	Joseph Goodsen	Benton Barracks, Mo., Dec. 21	6	
do		E					
do		F	Private . . .	Wesley Summers		1	
do		G					
do		H	Private . . .	John H Masterson		1	
do		I					
do		K					
do		L	Sergeant . .	Milton G McGregor	Benton Barracks, Mo., December 10		
do		L	Private . . .	John W Patton			
do		L	Private . . .	William Russell	Benton Barracks, Mo., Dec. 9		
do		L	Private . . .	John Casey	Keokuk		
do		L	Private . . .	John Lewis	Benton Barracks, Mo., Dec. 20		
do		L	Private . . .	William A Hammond	Benton Barracks, Mo., Dec. 23	6	
do		M	Private . . .	James S May	Keokuk Hospital		
do		M	Private . . .	Alfred L Ferris			
do		M	Private . . .	Giles D Ines	Benton Barracks, Dec. 10	3	
4th Cavalry	Dec. 1, '61	A	Private . . .	Samuel Davis	Mount Pleasant, Nov. 3d		
do	to	A	Private . . .	Benjamin F Felleny	Mount Pleasant, Nov. 3d	2	
do	Jan 1, '62	E	Private . . .	William Davidson	Mount Pleasant Hospital	1	
do		H	Private . . .	William Doyle	Mount Pleasant Hospital	1	
2d Battery.				Romulus Buttolph	December 9th, Rubeola		
do				John M Dodge	November 7th, Fever		
do				J S Kremer	November 27, Typhoid Fever		
do				Benjamin Wisner	October 31, Consumption		

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RECORD OF DEATHS AND DISCHARGES—CONTINUED.

The following are the names of some of those referred to in the Report of the Third Infantry Regiment, and which were received after the report was in type:

REGIMENT.	MONTH.	COM.	RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE AND OF WHAT DISEASE.	Deaths.	Disch'ges
Third		A	Private . . .	Jacob Emart	St. Louis, November, Typhoid Fever . . .		
do		A	Private . . .	John Myers	Shot, September 3d, near Shelbyville . .		
do		A	Private . . .	Wm R Sherman	Died, Quincy, Ill., Consumption		
do		A	Private . . .	James McMannis	Accidentally killed, Nov 16, Benton Bar.	4	
do		B	Corporal . .	H H Sherman	Acc. killed, July 24, Chillicothe, Mo. . .	1	
do		C	Private . . .	L Squires	Sept. 17, from wounds at Blue Mills . .		
do		C	Corporal . .	H Dix	Killed at Kirksville, Mo., August 20 . . .		
do		C	Private . . .	J Fulton	Died at Macon City, Mo., Sept. 27	3	
do		D	Private . . .	A J Allen	Died of Typhoid Fever		
do		D	Private . . .	L Lamb	do do do		
do		D	Private . . .	R E Carpenter	do do do		
do		D	Private . . .	J M Jacobson	do do do		
do		D	Private . . .	W B Miller	Killed at Blue Mills, Sept. 17	5	
do		E	Private . . .	H H Halley	Typhoid Fever, Brookfield, Mo., Aug 27		
do		E	Private . . .	M V Walker	do do Macon City, Mo, Sept. 18		
do		E	Private . . .	D H Hill	Killed, Sept. 17		
do		E	Private . . .	J H Parks	Died at Quincy, Ill., Oct. 18	4	
do		F	Private . . .	G Townsend	Died at Quincy, Ill., Typhoid Fever . . .	1	
do		F	Private . . .	H D Norton	Killed at Blue Mills, Sept. 17		
do		G	Private . . .	T J Nichols	Typhoid Fever, Macon City, Mo, Sept 26	2	
do		G	Private . . .	D Burger	Died of Lung Fever, Sept. 26		

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Third	I	Private . . .	H G W Bedell	Killed at Blue Mills, September 17		
do	I	Private . . .	T Mix	" " " "		
do	I	Private . . .	L T Washburn	" " " "		
do	I	Private . . .	B F Darland	" " " "		
do	I	Private . . .	E Bushnell	Died at Quincy, Ill., Typhoid Fever . . .	5	
do	K	Private . . .	J H Brownell	Killed at Blue Mills, Sept. 17	1	

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I have given you as nearly as possible, a complete list of our brave Iowa soldiers who have sacrificed their lives in defense of our National flag. While many of them have forfeited their lives upon the battle-field, the greater number have fallen victims to disease. Yet all have won for themselves a fame which will live in history, and a name which future generations will proudly honor.

The patriotic ladies of our State have not been unmindful of the wants of our troops. When called upon, they have most nobly responded. In all sections of the State, Soldiers' Aid Societies have been organized, and through them and our State Sanitary Commission, great good has been accomplished. The appliances thus furnished for the comfort of our sick and wounded, have cheered the dying and saved the life of many a brave soldier.

In the further discharge of my duty I am compelled to refer to the conduct of the Medical Staff of our regiments, and the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

It is a fact well known to yourselves, that after a Surgeon has been mustered into the service of the United States, that he is no longer under the immediate direction or control of State authority, and to report his dereliction of duty can effect but little good, while the officers of the Regiment do not take the necessary steps to correct the evil.

To the war department alone belongs this power, and all that we can do, is to call the attention of the department to facts and ask them to provide the necessary means of relief.

To the surgeon and assistant surgeon of each Regiment belong many duties, aside from simply prescribing to the sick. To look after the sanitary condition of a Regiment, while not only the Regiment but the whole army is in a state of organization, requires an amount of labor which but few can appreciate. The surgeons of our volunteer Regiments have many embarrassments which are not to be found in the Regular service. The whole machinery of the Service in the regular army is understood by both officers and men. while in our volunteer service both officers and men have to be taught first principles.

The character and intelligence of our volunteers embarrass prompt discipline and the hasty manner in which they have been mustered into the service, without the proper inspection, and the want of proper nurses, cooks and appliances necessary for the com-

fort of the sick, interferes materially with the systematic workings of the medical department of a Regiment.

While the men are constantly falling sick, it is not surprising that the surgeons who have been on guard duty day and night for weeks, should be found on the sick list, and less liable to a speedy recovery than the soldier himself.

The professional qualifications of our surgeons as a whole, will compare favorably with those from any other State east or west. Yet we have those among our number, who, not from any want of professional skill, but from an indisposition to do their duty, and whose habits very often prevent them, have (if I have been properly informed) neglected the interests of the sick under their charge.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed in relation to the conduct of the surgeon of the 3d Infantry Regiment. He has been charged with neglect of duty, and the want of a proper regard for the welfare of those committed to his care. There are other instances, but not of a character to justify any special notice at this time.

Unpleasant feelings have been developed between surgeons of the same regiment, rendering their association, not only unpleasant to themselves, but embarrassing to the best interests of the service.

Having completed in an imperfect manner, what I have considered to be my duty, in answer to your instructions, and the interests of our State, permit me in conclusion to make the following suggestions for your consideration :

Urge upon our government at Washington the necessity of a more thorough organization of the medical department of our army. A more liberal system, and better distribution of Post Hospitals should be adopted. By this means our wounded and those attacked by severe and protracted forms of disease would not suffer from those frequent marches, and changes of location to which our Regiments in the field are so liable.

A more complete system of Regimental Hospitals, with an increase in the supply of Medicines, nurses, and appliances for the comfort of the sick.

Give to each Cavalry Regiment an additional Assistant Surgeon, and empower the Field Officers and Medical Staff of each Infantry Regiment to employ an additional Assistant Surgeon, when in their judgment the wants of the Regiment demand it.

Abolish the system of Regimental Sutlers, or have them placed under proper restrictions. And until our government shall make the

necessary changes whereby the sanitary condition of our army will be improved, let our State make a liberal appropriation for the following purposes, guarded by such restrictions as may be thought best :

Furnish to each of our Regiments the appliances necessary to organize a Regimental hospital with not less than forty beds, that our sick may enjoy those comforts to which they are so justly entitled, and if transportation for these appliances is not at all times furnished by government, the Quartermaster, under the direction of the Staff of the Regiment shall have power to furnish the same at the expense of the State.

Supply one or two competent nurses to each Regiment.

Give to the Field Officers and Medical Staff of each Regiment the power to employ an additional Assistant Surgeon when in their judgment the wants of the Regiment demand it, requiring such selection to be made from medical men of the Regiment, the Surgeon and Assistant first having decided as to his qualifications. And in case such person cannot be selected in this manner, the Governor shall appoint upon application from said Staff in the manner prescribed for the selection of Surgeons.

Why I think this the preferable course, is that justice may be done worthy men of our profession who have volunteered in the service of their country. And having been selected from the Regiment in this manner, they would continue in the regular service, and be subject to the direction of the constituted authorities. That in case their services were not required, the appointment could be dispensed with and the cost to the State saved thereby.

I must not close without referring to the courtesy extended to me by the several officers of our Regiments, and for the many favors, and means of transportation received at the hands of Generals Curtis, Strong, Grant, Steel and others. And to Gen. Van Rensselaer, Inspector General of the Western army, for the complimentary manner in which he was pleased to speak of the high soldiery bearing and discipline of our Iowa troops.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. HUGHES.
Surgeon General of Iowa.

