Guide to the
**United States Sanitary Commission records. Hospital Directory archives**
1862-1866
MssCol 19877

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**Summary**

**Creator:** United States Sanitary Commission

**Title:** United States Sanitary Commission records. Hospital Directory archives

**Date:** 1862-1866

**Size:** 62.3 linear feet (86 boxes, 137 volumes, 1 oversized folder)

**Source:** Donated by the United States Sanitary Commission to the Astor Library, 1879

**Abstract:** The USSC established the Hospital Directory in 1862 to collect and record information concerning the location and condition of sick and wounded soldiers in U.S. Army general hospitals at the home front and in war zones, and to provide that information to the public. Its four offices in Washington, D.C.; Louisville, Kentucky; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and New York City also gathered information from other hospitals and locations, and searched for soldiers who had lost contact with family and friends. The activities of all four offices are documented in the Hospital Directory Archives, 1862-1866, containing registers of hospital patients; files on individual soldiers containing letters from soldiers’ relatives, friends, regimental officers and surgeons, and Hospital Directory staff; lists of deaths, burials, and prisoners of war; and administrative correspondence and record books.

**Access:** Advance notice required.

**Preferred citation:** United States Sanitary Commission records. Hospital Directory archives, Manuscripts and Archives Division, The New York Public Library

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**Creator History**

The Hospital Directory was established by the USSC in 1862 to collect and record information concerning the location and condition of sick and wounded soldiers in U.S. Army general hospitals, and to provide that information to the public. Its four offices in Washington, D.C.; Louisville, Kentucky; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and New York City also gathered information from other hospitals and locations, and searched for soldiers who had lost contact with family and friends. Although the majority of Hospital Directory records refer to state volunteer soldiers, mention is also found of U.S. Army
regulars, U.S. Colored Troops, Navy and Marine servicemen, Confederate soldiers, government and USSC employees, hospital staff, and civilians. The Hospital Directory ceased operations in 1865.

Under the terms of its official appointment by order of the Secretary of War on June 9, 1861 (endorsed by the President on June 13 and the Surgeon General on June 15), the United States Sanitary Commission (USSC) was to inquire and advise as to matters concerning the health and sanitary condition of the troops, their general comfort and efficiency, the proper provision of cooks, nurses and hospitals, and “other subjects of like nature.”

The USSC soon created printed forms to standardize the collection of information for camp and hospital inspections. The completed forms were submitted to the USSC's Statistical Bureau for tabulation. The collected information, statistics and other reports laid the foundation for USSC reports and recommendations to the War Department and the Army Medical Bureau, as well as publications directed to the general public.

The USSC recommended improvements which soon moved beyond the care of soldiers in field, camp and hospital, to include changes in the administrative structure of the Army Medical Bureau and other departments connected to the medical care of the troops. At the same time, USSC activities broadened from inspections, collection and distribution of supplies, and field relief to include “special relief” assistance to soldiers and their relatives. Notable special relief assistance included providing temporary lodging and food to soldiers in transit, helping soldiers and their families file for back pay, bounty and pensions, through its various claim agencies, and establishing employment bureaus for discharged soldiers.

Thus, for informational and humanitarian reasons, the USSC worked to improve procedures and record-keeping practice in the Army, particularly in its Medical Bureau. In several cases, the USSC developed forms later adopted for use by the government. One of its earliest efforts was the proper recording of deaths and burials.

The USSC was also instrumental in creating the Army Medical Bureau's "Morning Report of Sick and Wounded in U.S. Army General Hospital (name and/or location)." Morning reports were also called “hospital reports,” “hospital returns” and “daily returns.” This form provided the hospital's gains and losses by individual patient name, with rank, company and regiment, for the report period cited. Gains and losses included admissions, return to duty, discharges, furloughs, desertions, transfers and deaths. The form also provided statistical summaries of the hospital's gains, losses, occupancy and capacity, for the report period. The reports were compiled on a daily or sometimes a weekly basis by hospital clerks, and the original was signed by a surgeon. The Army Medical Bureau used the USSC's printed form until it issued its own form, with minor change in format. The reports thus provided important information as to sickness and mortality rates in military hospitals, collectively and individually, in addition to noting an individual patient's identity and status at a particular time.

From the Morning Reports, staff of the several Army Medical Departments compiled statistical “Consolidated Morning Reports” of the hospitals in their jurisdiction. The USSC transcribed and further tabulated the data from these reports (by region and season, for example), the results of which were communicated to the government. The USSC also had authorized access to records of the Adjutant General's Office and the Army Medical Bureau in order to conduct analysis of sickness and mortality rates. By mutual agreement, the USSC provided statistical assistance to the War Department and Army Medical Bureau until the government restricted non-military access to its records in the summer of 1864, and its staff assumed some of the statistical work performed by the USSC. The Statistical Bureau also conducted studies of its own from the data.
During the summer of 1862, in consultation with the War Department and the Army Medical Bureau, the executive officers of the Sanitary Commission discussed the creation of a department that would use the morning reports to serve another purpose: providing information concerning the location and condition of patients in U.S. Army General Hospitals to their relatives and friends. This service would give relief not only to the public, but to Army hospital staff besieged with requests for information. As in all its services related to the welfare of the soldier, the information provided by the USSC’s “Directory of Hospitals” would be free of charge. The USSC had already received numerous requests for help in locating soldiers, which were handled by its Special Relief Department until the number of applications became overwhelming. Although the Hospital Directory would function as a separate department, by its nature it was a “special relief” service of the Commission, and it worked closely with them.

Even with access to government records, the cost and scope of such an operation was daunting, and studies were undertaken as to its practicality. On September 19, 1862, the USSC’s Executive Committee instructed its President and General Secretary to hire someone to establish a recordkeeping system and open an office that would function, on a trial basis, as a central bureau of information for hospitals in the Washington area. After initially engaging a Dr. Tucker, the USSC hired John Bowne (see Biographical Note) as General Superintendent of the Hospital Directory. Bowne opened the first office of the Hospital Directory in Washington in November, 1862.

Hospital Directory Recordkeeping Practices

The term “Hospital Directory,” as used by contemporaries, had several meanings. It referred to the Hospital Directory as a USSC organization, comprising its Central Office in Washington and its regional offices. Regional offices were referred to individually as “the Philadelphia Hospital Directory,” etc. Since the Central Office also functioned as a regional office, it was usually referred to as the Washington Hospital Directory. The term “Hospital Directory,” or “the Directory,” also referred to the collection of large hospital directories (volumes) maintained at the offices. These were also referred to informally as “the ledgers,” “the books,” and “the registers.” A “hospital directory”, a volume containing names of soldiers at multiple locations, was distinct from a “hospital record,” a volume containing the names of soldiers at one location. The hospital directories and hospital records were compiled by Hospital Directory staff from the morning reports filled out by Army hospital staff. The government authorized the Hospital Directory to collect or copy morning reports.

With some variation, hospital reports, hospital records, and hospital directories carried similar headings for date of admission, hospital name (for directories), patient name, rank, and company, and dates of death, discharge, return to duty, furlough, desertion, and transfer. The records might also list the reason for admission (“complaint” or “disease”), and have a column for “remarks”, which might note place of burial or provide further detail for the above categories.

The system, as finalized, included the transcription of patient information from hospital reports into large folio volumes organized by state and regiment, or other military identification. Before entering data, Hospital Directory clerks checked regimental pages for the presence of earlier entries that could be updated. Similar in function to a city directory, with a soldier’s name and regiment, a staff member could consult the appropriate volume to find the soldier’s hospital location and status. “Applications” or “inquiries” for information about soldiers were submitted by their families and friends in person at Hospital Directory offices, or sent by telegram or letter. Those received in writing were also called “letters of inquiry.” USSC staff consulted its records, and if necessary, corresponded with military and government officers, as well as its own agents, in the hope of providing reliable information to the inquirer. Verbal applications requiring further work and letters of inquiry were recorded in informal journals and/or formal registers of applications for tracking purposes.
Although alphabetical indexes to Directory registers were created in some instances, the process was extremely labor intensive. Unit identification was the main access point for military records, and remained so for the USSC. In some cases, reports would be copied into the books of more than one Directory office, particularly if a large number of soldiers in a particular battle or distant campaign came from the environs of the other office, and that office could expect to receive numerous inquiries.

Hospital Directory staff also used reports to compile monthly “abstracts of daily returns,” thus acting as an important auxiliary agent of the Statistical Bureau. The information collected by the Hospital Directory also supported the work of the USSC’s claim agencies.

The number of reporting general hospitals fluctuated during the war, as hospitals opened and closed depending on need. Changes were made to the Army’s Medical Department jurisdictions, and the Directory office to which a hospital reported might change over time. The bulk of extant hospital reports collected or transcribed by the USSC are found in the records of the Louisville Hospital Directory and in the USSC Statistical Bureau record group (MssCol 18780).

The Need for a Hospital Directory

The successful operation of the Washington office led to the opening of regional offices in Louisville, Kentucky; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and New York City. By June, 1863, the Hospital Directory was receiving daily reports from all U.S. Army General Hospitals (over 200 in number), and had entered over 200,000 names in its books. Thousands of inquiries were given and answered verbally at Hospital Directory offices.

The scope of the Hospital Directory’s activities, based on need and demand, soon expanded beyond the walls of general hospitals to include the collection of “information concerning the location and fate of soldiers sick, wounded or killed - for the benefit of their relatives and friends.” (Henry S. Holbrook to John S. Blatchford, 15 November 1865, USSC New York, N.Y. record group, Historical Bureau, MssCol 22263). Placing an “inquiry” with the Hospital Directory was often the last resort for those who could not obtain any news at all of a soldier, or who were beset with conflicting accounts of illness, capture or death. By 1862, frustrated citizens were asking why “a nation of shopkeepers” could keep track of its parcels, but not its soldiers.

During the Civil War, there was no official “dog tag” for soldiers. For this reason, many soldiers who were left behind on the field or on a forced march were never identified. Aside from any unit badges, soldiers relied on a variety of means to identify themselves in case of illness or loss in battle, such as inscribed jewelry or personal property, tattoos, letters from family or friends, or writing their name in india ink on their body or on pieces of paper. Soldiers who lost consciousness, who were mentally confused due to debilitating conditions such as chronic diarrhea, or who were mentally ill, often remained unidentified and undocumented for long periods of time. Many never reached the care of an Army general hospital. The greatest risk of losing track of patients occurred in transit from field to hospital, or hospital to hospital. Hospital Directory records frequently mention cases of missing or dead soldiers who were listed on the Army rolls as deserters due to lack of information.

There were other reasons for difficulties in identifying or locating a soldier. Men enlisted under false names or deserted. There were multiple and fraudulent enlistments to obtain bounty money. Young boys ran away from home to join the Army. When prisoner-of-war exchanges were announced in camps, prisoners would answer to the names of men who had died. Accounts exist in the records of men who tried to escape their past by having friends write home with false tales of wounding and capture.
The ability to identify and locate a soldier, particularly at transitional points in his service (such as transfers, extended illness or convalescence, capture, loss in action, or death), was of critical importance for the soldier and his family, for financial and well as emotional reasons. Receipt of back pay, bounty, and pension monies depended on documentary proof. During the war, local governments and soldiers' aid societies often required families to provide soldiers' letters on a monthly basis as proof of continuing service before issuing benefits.

In some cases, the soldier in question fortunately was in good health, the lack of contact accounted for by failure to write, poor mail service or continual movement.

While families received communications from the War Department, regimental officers and soldiers regarding the death or illness of a soldier, in many cases contact with the Hospital Directory was the only notification families received. Hospital Directory staff often had to break sad news to visitors at the office, or do so by letter or telegram.

The Directory received many inquiries regarding soldiers believed or known to be prisoners of war. This required correspondence with the Commissary General of Prisoners, but often little could be determined regarding their condition or location. USSC staff collected news and lists of prisoners where possible. Families sometimes learned news from letters sent North under flag of truce.

In addition to using official channels, Hospital Directory staff relied heavily on the network of USSC relief agents to trace the path of a soldier, or to learn his condition. Hospital Directory files illustrate many USSC relief activities, such as accompanying the Army on the march, caring for the wounded on the battlefield, visiting patients in hospitals, assisting soldiers to obtain furloughs or discharge for health reasons, or locating nurses who witnessed a patient's death. Agents in frequent correspondence with the Hospital Directory include Amy M. Bradley, William H. Holstein, and James Richardson.

USSC Hospital Directory staff and relief agents also recorded the location and status of patients at field hospitals following major battles, filling out "battle returns" for later entry into Directory registers. No battle returns are present in the Hospital Directory Archives.

The Hospital Directory soon became known as an important resource for families seeking information about the return of personal effects, and about the location, removal and shipment of bodies for burial back home. Staff also issued traveling passes for visitors needing to visit hospitals or make burial arrangements.

Hospital directory functions were also carried out on a smaller scale at branch offices, convalescent camps, and USSC stations at major military bases. Materials documenting those regional activities can be found in other record groups in the collection.

Changes in Procedures, 1864-1865

For the USSC, the collection of information was primarily a means of monitoring government or military performance. From the beginning of its organization, it lobbied politically for changes in personnel and procedures that would "modernize" the Army Medical Bureau. For obvious reasons this meant that the USSC had its detractors, but also its supporters, within those camps. Largely through its efforts, William A. Hammond was appointed Surgeon General in 1862. By the summer of 1864, the military, with the assistance and pressure of the USSC, and by its own experience and effort, had systems in place to meet its medical requirements, even though systems were not always able to meet the occasion of full-scale battles. The USSC remained an acknowledged and appreciated partner, and was a useful intermediary between the government and the public. Nevertheless, its access to the records of the
Army Medical Bureau and the Adjutant General’s Office was severely restricted when the War Department and the Surgeon General’s Office issued orders in June and July of 1864 forbidding public access to their records without specific approval. This action was taken in part to reduce access to information about a soldier that could be used to file fraudulent claims against the government. It also suggested a movement towards proprietary control and responsibility. In August, 1864, Hammond was dismissed from the Army due largely to acrimonious relations with the Secretary of War.

For the USSC, whose agents no longer had full access to hospital reports or regimental rolls, the impact of these operations, particularly to the Hospital Directory, was immediate and damaging. Although appeal was made to the Secretary of War, and minor accommodations were apparently reached, as evidenced by correspondence and the existence of hospital reports and hospital records dating from 1864-1865, the collection of information that described the time and place of a soldier’s condition, or indicated standards of care and causes of illness or death, effectively ceased. Families and friends of soldiers, apparently unaware of these developments, continued to appeal to the Hospital Directory when official records failed to shed further light. The Statistical Bureau continued working with the records it had in hand.

In the Fall of 1864, the USSC considered closing the Hospital Directory, but decided to carry on with reduced staff. Aside from humanitarian concerns, the Hospital Directory was important for the USSC’s public image. Its purpose was immediately understandable and useful, and had a more humane face than numerical tallies of supplies. It was a service provided to the public, not by it. The Directory retained its primary function of locating soldiers, but the means to do so were substantially changed, as outlined in correspondence between John Bowne and his staff. In many cases, staff encouraged inquirers to write directly to the Adjutant General’s Office, or did so on their behalf. When no further information was available from that source, the USSC wrote directly to the regimental or hospital surgeon, or to USSC relief agents in the vicinity. The inquiry process for sailors and marines remained unchanged throughout the War. USSC inquiries were directed to the Secretary of the Navy and to the Marine Corps, whereupon the rolls were checked and a response returned.

In February, 1864, the USSC’s Sanitary Bulletin reported that the Directory carried 600,000 names on its books. The USSC’s Financial Report of October 1, 1864, listing expenses by activity since 1861, noted that “one million and thirty thousand names of hospital patients have been entered in the Directory, and many thousand anxious inquiries answered.” At war’s end, the Hospital Directory received many inquiries from those still hoping that soldiers missing as long ago as 1861 might be among the thousands returning from prisoner of war camps. The Hospital Directory staff worked to locate returning soldiers, and to obtain lists of prisoners who died in camp, particularly at Andersonville, with the intention of using those lists as proof of death for pension claims by wives and relatives. It also assisted in the retrieval of bodies from areas previously in enemy territory.

The Hospital Directory was considered one of the Sanitary Commission’s worthiest humanitarian achievements, not only by its officers and employees, but by those they served, as seen in the many expressions of gratitude found in its records. The Hospital Directory, along with all public operations of the USSC, ceased officially on October 1, 1865, but staff continued working at the offices until affairs were brought to a close in the following month.

Biographical Note - John Bowne

John Bowne (1820?-1894), a descendent of John Bowne (1627-1695) of Flushing, New York, was the son of Robert H. Bowne (1776-1843), a partner of Bowne & Co., commercial stationers, and his second wife Sarah Hartshorne. Both were members of prominent Quaker families.
John Bowne worked at Bowne & Co. during the 1840's and was known professionally as an accountant prior to his employment with the U.S. Sanitary Commission as General Superintendent of the Hospital Directory and Accountant/Cashier of the USSC's Central Office in Washington. He also worked closely with the staff of the USSC's Statistical Bureau. Bowne resigned from the USSC in late April, 1865, and traveled to California later that year, visiting Frederick Law Olmsted at the Mariposa Estate. Returning to the East, he resided with the family of his brother Richard H. Bowne in Manhattan, and at the family estate in Oak Ridge (near Rahway), New Jersey, with the exception of brief periods when he worked and resided in Washington, DC.

Bowne maintained ties with the USSC after the war, consulting with the Historical Bureau on Hospital Directory matters, and working with the Standing Committee to disburse USSC funds to local charities helping soldiers or their families. He assisted or worked for a variety of sanitary, relief and social welfare organizations in the post-war years, including the Metropolitan Board of Health, the Southern Famine Relief Association, and the American Association for the Relief of Misery on Battle Fields, all of these bearing connections to former USSC personnel. In 1875 he was appointed Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He resigned in 1888 due to poor health, and died in Oak Ridge on 13 February 1894.

Scope and Content Note
The Hospital Directory Archives, 1862-1866, comprise the records of its administrative Central Office in Washington, and regional offices in Philadelphia, New York and Louisville.

The bulk of the records consist of each office’s hospital directory registers, which were created to record the hospital location and the condition of individual soldiers and others, as derived from U.S. Army general hospital reports and other sources. Each office was responsible for collecting information for hospitals in assigned geographical areas, as need arose during the war. Hospitals in war zones and those in northern urban areas are both represented. Patient names were entered in the volumes according to state regiment or other military unit. For that reason, the registers can also be used to analyze casualties and sickness by state volunteer regiment or other military unit in a particular region and time. Name indexes exist for some registers.

The directory registers were the primary source of information used by Hospital Directory staff to answer urgent inquiries from the public, made by letter, telegram or in person, concerning the location and condition of sick or wounded soldiers.

The Washington Hospital Directory records contain files documenting over 9,000 such inquiries, which may include letters from family members and others, Directory offices, USSC relief agents, Government offices, and Army chaplains, surgeons and regimental officers, as compiled by USSC staff during their investigations. Additional letters of inquiry are found in the New York and Philadelphia Hospital Directory records. Journals, registers and indices used by the USSC to track the status of inquiries are also present.

Washington Hospital Directory records also include general correspondence; letters and reports arranged by Directory office concerning the activities of each, most directed to superintendent John Bowne; and papers concerning the reporting of deaths at Andersonville.

Outgoing correspondence for the New York, Philadelphia and Louisville offices is represented only by letters and inquiry reports received by other Directory offices; no incoming correspondence has been found for the Louisville office.
In addition to the Directory registers, office records may include death and burial records, volumes used to track the receipt of hospital reports for entry in Directory registers, and directories of Army medical facilities and personnel. Records of the Louisville office also contain registers documenting the location, health and death of Union and Confederate prisoners of war, including Union prisoners at Andersonville. While Louisville's records primarily document casualties and other losses in the Western Department, hospital and other records of men involved in actions in the southeast, particularly Georgia, are also found.

The Hospital Directory Archives provide a valuable example of the USSC's ability to use its access to military records to serve multiple purposes. In this case, it used hospital reports not only for statistical analysis of loss and gain in the Army's strength, but to extract information on the location and condition of particular soldiers to relieve the anxiety of their relatives, and to lessen the work load of Army clerical and hospital staff who typically answered such queries.

Directories can still be used, as they were then, to identify the presence of individual soldiers in particular hospitals, to track their transfer from one hospital to another, and to track the sick and wounded of particular regiments during particular campaigns or after major battles.

The Letters of Inquiry files are particularly rich in content and will support research in genealogy, military history, medical history, social welfare history, political history, and studies in race, gender, class, ethnicity, and religious culture. The records also illustrate patterns of emigration, migration, language and communication. Inquiries were sent by men, women and even older children from all stations of life, writing from Union and Confederate states and other points in North and South America and Europe. The constant characteristic of these letters is the expression of anxiety and anguish occasioned by a soldier's circumstances. The financial impact of a soldier's loss on his family is often mentioned. In this respect, the letters are a large and important body of documentation illustrating the trauma of the war. Responses from military personnel often provide background detail on camp life and military actions in addition to discussion of the inquiry at hand. Contemporary reactions to important events, including major battles, the New York City draft riots, the surrender of Lee and the assassination of Lincoln, are found throughout the Letter of Inquiry and correspondence files.

Taken in their entirety, the records of Hospital Directory offices show close collaboration among USSC offices, auxiliary branches, agencies, field relief agents, and Army personnel to provide accurate information to the American people.

Note: Any additions to letter of inquiry files have been arranged separately as noted in the container list; they are not presently described at the item level, nor are they indexed in the Library's USSC Civil War Soldiers Inquiry Database, which reflects the 2004 arrangement of Hospital Directory letter of inquiry files. The Division has prepared a cross-walk by which the old box numbers listed in the Database can be correlated to the new numbers. Folder numbers remain the same.
I. Washington Hospital Directory 1862-1866 (74 boxes, 65 volumes)
The first and Central Office of the USSC's Hospital Directory was located at 244 F Street, Washington, DC. It was distinct from the USSC's Central Office, although both were housed in the same building. John Bowne was appointed General Superintendent of the Hospital Directory and was charged with establishing its recordkeeping system and opening several regional offices. He also headed the Washington office, which opened to the public in November, 1862. Bowne then established offices in Louisville, Kentucky; New York City and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Louisville opened to the public in January, 1863; New York and Philadelphia followed in March. All reported to the Washington office. During that period, the Washington office was supervised by Edward Abbott. H.H. Beebe, Frank Dunphe, and numerous others served as clerks. John Bowne resigned from the USSC in late April, 1865. He was succeeded as Superintendent by Darius Forbes, agent for the USSC's Army & Navy Claim Agency (April-May 1865), Francis Fowler, an Assistant Secretary of the Eastern Department (May-September 1865) and by E.S. Brooke as Clerk (September-November 1865). In February, 1864, the New York Hospital Directory office closed, and its records were sent to Washington. The Washington Hospital Directory generally collected hospital reports for the District of Columbia, eastern Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, adding New York, New Jersey and the New England states when the New York office closed.

Washington Hospital Directory records, 1862-1866, consist of letters and reports, application records, hospital and death records, and general office records.

Letters and reports contain the combined general correspondence of the Washington and New York Hospital Directory offices, largely interoffice communications concerning administrative procedures, efforts to document the sick and wounded after major battles, and the status of inquiries. Outgoing correspondence consists of copies of letters sent by Washington office staff, mostly to soldiers' relatives and friends concerning their inquiries. Reports on Hospital Directory activities, submitted to or written by John Bowne, are also present.

Application records comprise the combined letter of inquiry files of the Washington and New York offices, and the Washington Office's related journals, registers and indexes used to record and track inquiry work.

Hospital directories for the Washington office, nearly 60 oversize volumes in number, and index volumes form the bulk of the Hospital and death records. Also present are materials relating to deaths at Andersonville prison, casualty statistics for Chancellorsville, plots of burials in two soldiers' cemeteries in Virginia, as well as daily hospital reports, reports of deaths in hospitals, and reports of sick and wounded.

General office records are listings of Army hospitals and military personnel compiled by staff for reference purposes.

New York correspondence and inquiry files are not inclusive; see also New York Hospital Directory records, Series II.

A. Letters and reports 1862-1866
General correspondence 1862-1865

General correspondence comprises the combined incoming correspondence of the Washington Hospital Directory (1862-1865) and the New York Hospital Directory (1863-1864 Feb). The records of the New York Hospital Directory were sent to Washington in February, 1864, and its files at that time, or at a later date, were combined with those of the Washington office. Therefore, these files also contain outgoing correspondence from the Washington, Louisville and Philadelphia Hospital Directory offices as received by the New York office until its closing in February, 1864. The files also contain incoming correspondence from the Woman's Central Association of Relief, which then continued Hospital Directory activities in New York regarding applications.

Correspondence, including letters, telegrams, circulars, notes and newscippings, is filed chronologically by year and then alphabetically as endorsed. In most cases this is by sender; a few letters are endorsed by subject or place. Letters from government, military, medical and USSC offices are generally found under the correspondent's name. Consult the records of the particular Hospital Directory office, providing the names of Hospital Directory superintendents and employees, to locate correspondence concerning a particular office.

The bulk of the correspondence is Hospital Directory interoffice communication, but letters from USSC officers and relief agents, government departments, military and medical personnel, and citizens concerning applications are also present. Interoffice correspondence includes discussion of steps taken to locate soldiers in difficult inquiry cases, Hospital Directory record-keeping functions, and office activities and personnel matters. Letters from Henry W. Bellows and J. Foster Jenkins concerning the possible closing of the Directory in 1864 are also found. Of particular interest is correspondence documenting the steps taken to record casualties and locate wounded or missing soldiers after major battles such as Gettysburg, and correspondence from USSC relief agents concerning the identification, removal and transportation of bodies to relatives. There are also extensive checklists of inquiries briefly noting their status.

Correspondence for the years 1863-1864, interfiled alphabetically with letters of inquiry for that time period, was separated and placed with correspondence for 1862 and 1865.

b. 1 f. 1
1862
1863
Olmsted letters consist of drafts of a letter to the editor of the Evening Post, mostly in his hand, concerning the Hospital Directory, and a copy of a letter to John Bowne.

b. 1 f. 2-26 A-J
b. 2 f. 1-12 K-W
b. 2 f. 13-28 1864
b. 3 f. 1-3 1865

Letters sent 1862-1865 (Letterpress copybooks)
Copies of letters sent by John Bowne and Directory clerks, mostly to soldiers’ families and friends regarding their applications. Some administrative letters by Bowne are also present. Letterpress copybooks for the Hospital Directory offices in Louisville, Philadelphia and New York do not appear to be extant.

b. 4 v. 1 1862 Nov 29-1863 Sep 5
b. 4 v. 2 1863 Sep 5-Dec 10
b. 4 v. 3 1863 Dec 10-1864 Feb 25
b. 5 v. 1 1864 Feb 25-Apr 6
b. 5 v. 2 1864 Apr 7-Jun 27
b. 5 v. 3 1864 Jun 28-Sep 17
b. 6 v. 1 1864 Sep 17-Nov 1
b. 6 v. 2 1864 Nov 1-25
b. 6 v. 3 1864 Nov 26-1865 Jan 11
I. Washington Hospital Directory (cont.)
   A. Letters and reports (cont.)
      Letters sent (cont.)
      b. 7 v. 1  1865 Jan 12-Mar 14
      b. 7 v. 2  1865 Mar 15-Jun 28
      b. 8 v. 1  1865 Jun 29-Aug 18
      b. 8 v. 2  1865 Aug 18-Nov 18
      b. 8 f. 1  Register of letters mailed 1863 Jan 2-1864 Jul 1
      Chronological record of mailings, noting name, town and state, or military location of addressee.

      Reports 1862-1866
      Reports arranged by office locations are those sent by regional Hospital Directory offices to John Bowne, Superintendent of the Hospital Directory, which are typically statistical summaries of the number of hospitals reporting to that office, the number of names on their books, and the number of inquiries received and answered. The files for the Washington office include reports for their own regional activities, as well as drafts and clean copies of narrative and statistical reports concerning the operations of the entire Hospital Directory organization, sent by Bowne to executive officers of the USSC.

      Collected reports consist of copies of above reports, with some original documents, which were bound together during the USSC’s post-war arrangement of the records.

      Also present are papers dated 1866 relating to the Final Report of the Hospital Directory, compiled by John Bowne. The papers contain his holograph notes as well as holograph reminiscences submitted by Caroline A. Howard, New York Hospital Directory Clerk at Woman’s Central Association of Relief from 1864-1865, and John W. Wilson, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Hospital Directory from 1863-1865. A Final Report was apparently submitted to USSC officers, but a copy has not been located in the Hospital Directory records.

      Washington Hospital Directory 1862-1866
      b. 9 f. 1  1862-1864
      b. 9 f. 2  Weekly reports 1864 Nov-Dec
      b. 9 f. 3  Papers relating to the final report 1866
      b. 9 f. 4  Louisville Hospital Directory 1863 May-1864 Apr
      b. 9 f. 5  New York Hospital Directory 1863 Feb-Dec
      b. 9 f. 6  Philadelphia Hospital Directory 1863 Feb-1864 Dec
      b. 9 f. 7  Collected reports 1864 Aug-Oct

   B. Applications 1862-1865
I. Washington Hospital Directory (cont.)
B. Applications (cont.)

Letters of inquiry 1862-1865

This series contains the combined “letter of inquiry” files compiled by the Washington Hospital Directory (1862-1865) and the New York Hospital Directory (1863 March-1864 February) in the course of investigating the location and status of over 9,000 soldiers and other individuals. The files include the following documents: letters or telegrams from families, friends, or other persons asking the Hospital Directory for confirmation of an individual's location, condition or death; staff notes recording an inquiry; USSC printed forms requesting information from regimental officers or surgeons, filled out and returned; and Adjutant General's Office printed forms regarding checks of enlistment and regimental rolls, as filled out by the USSC or AGO, with response by the AGO. The files may also contain Hospital Directory staff correspondence and telegrams regarding the search, and communications from officers, fellow soldiers, surgeons, chaplains, and other government, military or medical personnel concerning the individual. The files include inquiries received by both offices from the Philadelphia and Louisville Hospital Directories, and from each other. Over one-third of the files present concern soldiers from New York volunteer regiments.

Most of the files are found in subseries “Numbered Series, 1863-1865.” In early 1863, the Washington Hospital Directory began assigning numbers to applications for information received in person which could not be answered by immediate consultation of the Directory registers, or which were received by mail or telegram (“letters of inquiry”). While the Washington Hospital Directory originally maintained its files in numerical order, the files are currently arranged chronologically by year and then alphabetically by surname. Files have been placed in individual folders with identifying information noted on the front. Many files contain attached documentation on more than one individual; those persons have been identified on the folder. Occasionally a brief list of inquiries for interoffice checking is found attached to an inquiry. Those names have not been recorded. The 1863 files may contain some early unnumbered letters of inquiry.

The Inquiry files also contain individual inquiries for multiple persons from one unit or state, endorsed as “Sundry Names” or by state or regimental identification (“16 Men of the 5th New York Cavalry”). Those inquiries have been separated and will be found in subseries “Sundry Names.” Identified additionally by state and/or unit affiliation, the files are arranged chronologically by year, and alphabetically by state.

Inquiries for late 1862-early 1863 were received by the office before the system of numbering inquiries was established, or printed forms were developed for correspondence with military officials. These unnumbered letters of inquiry and those from the closing months of the Washington Hospital Directory can be found in subseries “Unnumbered Series, 1862-1865.” These are arranged in chronological order by year(s), and then alphabetically by surname. Whenever possible, any unnumbered inquiry relating to a numbered file has been placed in that folder.

The files are comprehensive, but apparently not complete. Although the files include roughly 9,500 names, the register and index volumes of applications for the Washington office, which numbered inquiries received from other offices as well as their own, reach 9,538. The Washington Hospital Directory Archives also contain New York office letters of inquiry which were not forwarded to Washington.

All letter of inquiry files in the Washington Hospital Directory records, whether numbered or unnumbered, have been indexed and entered into a searchable database, with the exception of a small number of “additions” (during 2013 processing) as noted. “Sundry Names” entries, which include state and/or unit designation, have also been entered.

Readers will need to consult the database in order to identify all relevant files for an individual or unit (with the above exceptions) before requesting boxes. The box list for this series includes only the first individual listed on a file for multiple individuals, or the phrase “Sundry Names.”

Arrangement Note:

In a later 19th century arrangement, the 1863 records were sorted chronologically by year and alphabetically by surname. Records for 1864-1865 were sorted by first letter of the surname and then by month. In the present arrangement, all documents follow the 1863 sorting.

Numbered letters of inquiry 1863-1865

1863
Guide to the United States Sanitary Commission records. Hospital Directory archives

I. Washington Hospital Directory (cont.)
B. Applications (cont.)
Letters of inquiry (cont.)
Numbered letters of inquiry (cont.)
1863 (cont.)

b. 10 f. 1-21  Abbott-Bockman
b. 11 f. 1-23  Bodemiller-Cave
b. 12 f. 1-4   Chadwick-Clarke
b. 13 f. 1-24  Claussen-Delong
b. 14 f. 1-22  Den-Ewing
b. 15 f. 1-6   Fales-Fitzsimons
b. 16 f. 1-26  Flaherty-Gray
b. 17 f. 1-22  Greavie-Homans
b. 18 f. 1-9   Hooker-Hyneman
b. 19 f. 1-23  Ingham-Kutz
b. 20 f. 1-22  Labes-May
b. 21 f. 1-6   McAuley-McCully
b. 22 f. 1-16  McDermott-Moroney
b. 23 f. 1-20  Morris-Parks
b. 24 f. 1-12  Parshley-Quirk
b. 25 f. 1-23  Rademoyer-Schoenenstein
b. 26 f. 1-21  Schortan-Springer
b. 27 f. 1-10  Stackhouse-Swope
b. 28 f. 1-21  Tanner-Wallace
b. 29 f. 1-19  Walling-Zimmerman

1864

b. 30 f. 1-14  Adams-Bayne
b. 31 f. 1-12  Beach-Boyle
b. 32 f. 1-10  Bracken-Byron
b. 33 f. 1-15  Cadmus-Clow
b. 34 f. 1-17  Coad-Coyne
b. 35 f. 1-11  Craig-Cyphers
b. 36 f. 1-19  Dager-Dorsey
b. 37 f. 1-21  Doty-Everett
b. 38 f. 1-25  Faber-Furlong
b. 39 f. 1-20  Gaharty-Gray
b. 40 f. 1-20  Green-Henderson
b. 41 f. 1-17  Hendley-Hytt
b. 42 f. 1-19  Impson-Kenny
b. 43 f. 1-14  Kent-Lazell
b. 44 f. 1-12  Leach-Lysinger
b. 45 f. 1-17  Maas-McCullough
b. 46 f. 1-17  McDaniel-Miller
b. 47 f. 1-14  Millings-Myers
b. 48 f. 1-17  Nagle-Owens
b. 49 f. 1-16  Page-Poysher
Sundry names 1862-1865

Unnumbered letters of inquiry 1862-1865

Letters of inquiry dating from late 1862-early 1863 are endorsed on the verso by soldier name, regiment, and the name and place of inquirer, followed by remarks as to the status of the search. Letters are filed alphabetically by soldier surname as endorsed. The files for 1865 contain letters with separate endorsement envelopes identifying the names of the correspondent and the soldier or citizen concerned. Letters span May-September and mainly concern the location of soldiers, their remains, or their personal effects.
I. Washington Hospital Directory (cont.)

B. Applications (cont.)

b. 72 f. 4  Journal of applications 1862-1863

Chronological record of applications, 1862 Nov 4-1863 Jun 16. Entries list soldier’s name and inquirer’s name and address, with occasional notation as to status of inquiry. Volume also includes miscellaneous expenses of the USSC’s Central Office; tabulated statistics regarding applications, 1862 Dec-1863 Oct; and lists of Washington vicinity hospitals.

Registers of applications 1863-1865

These are formal entry registers of applications, listing in chronological order the date of inquiry, name of soldier, regiment, rank, company, name of applicant, post office address, remarks, date of reply, and abstract of reply. These include inquiries forwarded from other Hospital Directory offices, which bear the name and address of the forwarding office as applicant.

v. 1  1863 Jan 2-1864 Jul 20

Un-numbered applications; # 533-4742. The numbering of applications begins on March 28, 1863 with # 533.

v. 2  1864 Jul 20-1865 Nov 21

Application #4743-9708; 8909-9129. An error in numerical sequence on p. 226 (#9708 followed by #8909) results in # 8909-9129 being used twice.

Name indexes

Alphabetical index by first letter of surname to application numbers.

b. 72 f. 5  Volume A

# 625-4742

Applications preceding #625 are indexed to applications register page.

b. 72 f. 6  Volume B

# 4743-7592

b. 72 f. 7  Volume C

# 7593-9538

C. Hospital and death records 1862-1866

b. 73 f. 1  Andersonville deaths 1865-1866

These are a collection of papers concerning the USSC’s purchase of a copy of the Andersonville death register, made by C.M. Colvin, a prisoner and registry clerk at the camp hospital. The files contain C.M. Colvin’s letter and affidavit of 29 May 1865, accompanied by two tabulated statements of mortality and disease at Andersonville. Colvin’s letter also contains his transcription of a poem, “Will Y e Leave Us Here to Die?,” written “in Hospital at Andersonville by S.J. Hyatt, 118th Pa Vols.” Also present are letters of former USSC employees Harrison Tone (10 Nov. 1866) and Henry S. Holbrook (13 Nov. 1866) to John S. Newberry, former Associate Secretary for the West, regarding the purchase of Colvin’s copy. Holbrook’s letter mentions the USSC’s purchase of a list of New York deaths prepared by another prisoner, and discusses Clara Barton’s copy of the death register, prepared by Dorrance Atwater. Also included in the papers are a list of deaths for New York regiments (pp. 5-88 only, providing name, rank, company, and regiment), and a list of Illinois deaths, signed by J.H. Goldsmith, who left prison on March 18, 1865. The list identifies name, rank, company, regiment, date of death and grave number. Deaths for 1864 are in alphabetical order, 1865 deaths through March 17 are in chronological order.

As noted in Holbrook’s letter, and in the USSC’s Sanitary Bulletin (no. 40, 1 August 1865, p. 1267), the Andersonville lists were incorporated into USSC records as proof of death for use by its claim agencies. These are most likely the Andersonville lists found in the Louisville Hospital Directory prisoner of war records.

Burial plots 1864
b. 73 f. 2  Soldiers Cemetery, Belle Plain, Virginia 1864 May 23
   Cemetery plot drawn in pen and ink by Orange Judd, noting the location and identities
   (when known) of 26 burials.

b. 73 f. 3  Soldiers Cemetery, Port Royal, Virginia 1864 May 28
   Cemetery plot drawn in pen and ink by Orange Judd, noting the location and identities,
   when known, of 23 burials.

b. 73 f. 4  Chancellorsville casualty statistics 1863 Jun

Daily Reports from Hospitals 1862-1864
   Ledger-ruled volumes recording receipt of daily or weekly reports from listed hospitals, with
   columnar headings for the days of the month.

b. 73 f. 5  1862 Oct-1864 Aug
   Washington and vicinity, 1862 Oct-1863 Mar; New York, New Jersey and New England,
   1864 Apr-Aug; Maryland, Pennsylvania and Union-occupied areas, 1863 Feb-Mar; with list
   of regiments and batteries on the books of the Louisville Hospital Directory, 1863 Feb 10.

b. 73 f. 6  1863 Apr-1864 Oct
   Washington and vicinity, eastern states and Union-occupied areas.

Daily report of deaths in hospitals 1862-1863

b. 73 f. 7  1862 Nov-1863 Mar
   Chronological record of deaths taken from hospital reports. Entries include date, name,
   company, rank, regiment or other identification, disease or cause of death, name of hospital
   and remarks. Hospital locations include Washington and vicinity; Virginia and Maryland.
   This is a book of first entry for the register below.

v. 3  1862 Oct-1863 May
   Alphabetical register of deaths taken from hospital reports. Entries are arranged by first
   initial of surname and include date, name, company, regiment, disease and name of
   hospital. A chronological section of the volume listing deaths from 1862 Oct-1863 Jan is tied
   shut.
Hospital directories 1862 Oct-1865 Jul

Hospital Directory registers and indexes volumes for each office are located in the records of the appropriate sub-group. Washington, Philadelphia and New York hospital directory registers retain their original volume numbers; numbers have been corrected or supplied as noted.

These three offices used a similar system to record patient names in their registers. (Louisville’s system varies and is described in that sub-group.) At the volume level, they initially allocated a number of pages deemed sufficient for particular states and or regiments. However, as these pages were filled up according to circumstances (the actual number of patients from those regiments), it became necessary to carry over particular groups into the latter part of the volume, or across to new volumes. Miscellaneous and independent units are usually found at the end of a volume or series of volumes.

To facilitate access to this pattern of data entry and to make it more visible, the present arrangement supplies approximate date spans of admission, and the first instance of state and other military units found within each volume. Due to the large number of units found within, the listing may not be inclusive. In addition, hospital locations have been identified by state or locale when possible.

Some Washington registers pertain to hospital locations which were under the purview of the Louisville Hospital Directory.

Individual names are primarily accessed through a soldier’s regimental or other military unit identification. Washington Hospital Directory name indexes as well as a regimental index, which are not comprehensive for the entire series of registers, are found in Hospital Directory Indexes below. Many register volumes contain indexes for a state or unit’s first listing by page number.

In 1864, the USSC published a regimental “Index to the Hospital Directory of the U.S. Sanitary Commission” (Washington, D.C.: McGill & Witherow), which by its sub-title included Washington and New York directories. The index is incomplete; it does not identify the New York volumes and there is only partial representation of the Washington volumes.

v. 4  Register 1 1862 Oct-Dec
Regiments: New York, 1-100
Hospital locations: DC area locations

v. 5  Register 2 1862 Oct-1864 Jul (US Colored Volunteers are not indexed.)
Hospital locations: DC area locations

v. 6  Register 3 1862 Oct-Dec
Regiments: Pennsylvania, 1-100
Hospital locations: DC area locations

v. 7  Register 4 1862 Oct-Dec
Regiments: Pennsylvania, 101-180
Hospital locations: DC area locations

v. 8  Register 5 1862 Sep-1863 Jan
Regiments: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts
Hospital locations: DC area locations

v. 9  Register 6 1862 Oct-Dec
Regiments: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey
Hospital locations: DC area locations

v. 10 Register 7 1862 Oct-Dec
Regiments: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Virginia
Hospital locations: DC area locations
Guide to the United States Sanitary Commission records. Hospital Directory archives

I. Washington Hospital Directory (cont.)
C. Hospital and death records (cont.)
Hospital directories (cont.)

v. 11
Register 8 1862 Oct-1864 Mar
Regiments: Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Invalid Corps, Veteran Reserves and Delaware
Hospital locations: DC area locations

v. 12
Register 9 1862 Oct-1864 Jul (Index provides page number of a state or group’s first appearance only. Index is not inclusive.)

v. 13
Register 10 1862 Oct-1863 Oct (Index provides page number of a state or group’s first appearance only. Index is not inclusive.)

v. 14
Register 11 1862 Jun-1865 May (Contains a regimental index pertaining to both registers 11 and 12, for Ohio regiments 1-188 only. This index is duplicated in register 12.)
Regiments: Ohio, 1-127 Hospital locations: Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana

v. 15
Register 12 1863 Oct-1865 Jul
Regiments: Ohio, 1-188 Hospital locations: Kentucky and Indiana

v. 16
Register 13 1862 Mar-1865 Jul (Contains a regimental index pertaining to both registers 13 and 18. Register 18 does not contain an index.)
Regiments: Illinois, 1-156 Hospital locations: Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio

v. 17
Register 14 1862 Oct-1864 Dec
Regiments: Indiana, 2-154 Hospital locations: Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana

v. 18
Register 15 1862 Dec-1865 Jan
Regiments: Kentucky and Tennessee Hospital locations: Kentucky and Indiana

v. 19
Register 16 1862 Dec-1865 Jul
Regiments: Michigan and Wisconsin Hospital locations: Kentucky and Indiana

v. 20
Register 17 1862 Dec-1865 Jun (Contains a regimental index pertaining to both registers 17 and [41]. Index does not include Kansas regiments and incorrectly refers to register [41] as "volume 22")
Regiments: Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, US Regulars and Minnesota Hospital locations: Kentucky and Indiana
I. Washington Hospital Directory (cont.)
C. Hospital and death records (cont.)
Hospital directories (cont.)

v. 21
Register 18 1863 Feb-1865 Jul
(Regimental index for this volume is contained in register 13.)
Regiments: Illinois, 3-154
Hospital locations: Kentucky and Indiana

v. 22
Register 19 1862 Nov-1865 Jul
Regiments: Indiana, 1-153
Hospital locations: Kentucky and Indiana

v. 23
Register 20 1863 Jan-1864 May
Regiments: Virginia, New York, Anderson Troop (15th Pennsylvania Cavalry),
Miscellaneous, Elgin Battery, Chicago Battery, Ram T.S. Homer, Hewitt's Kentucky Battery,
Loomis Battery, Steamer B.S. Adams, Ram Hornet, Moses Battery (Rebel), Steamer Leslie Cobs,
Morton Battery, Quarter Masters Department, Ohio Sharp Shooters, Gun Boats,
Swartz Battery, New Hampshire, West Sharp Shooters, Merrill Horse Cavalry, Mississippi
Marine Brigade, Yates Sharp Shooters, Stokes Battery, Andrews Battery
Hospital locations: Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Illinois

v. 24
Register 21 1863 Jan-Aug
Regiments: New York, 1-75
Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Virginia

v. 25
Register 22 1863 Jan-Sep
Regiments: New York, 76-199
Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia

v. 26
Register 23 1863 Jan-Oct
Regiments: Pennsylvania, 1-75
Hospital locations: Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia

v. 27
Register 24 1863 Jan-Oct
Regiments: Pennsylvania, 76-189
Hospital locations: Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia

v. 28
Register 25 1862 Jan-1863 Aug
Regiments: Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
Hospital locations: Louisiana, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia

v. 29
Register 26 1862 Nov-1863 Oct
Regiments: Massachusetts and Rhode Island
Hospital locations: Louisiana, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina

v. 30
Register 27 1863 Jan-Sep
Regiments: New Jersey, Connecticut and Delaware
Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana

v. 31
Register 28 1863 Jan-Sep
Regiments: Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and Ohio
Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia

v. 32
Register 29 1863 Jan-Sep
Regiments: Ohio
Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Louisiana

v. 33
Register 30 1863 Jan-Sep
Regiments: US Regulars, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois
Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Maryland, Louisiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Virginia
Guide to the United States Sanitary Commission records. Hospital Directory archives

I. Washington Hospital Directory (cont.)
C. Hospital and death records (cont.)
   Hospital directories (cont.)

v. 34 Register 31 1863 Jan-1864 May
   Regiments: New York, 1-83
   Hospital locations: South Carolina, Virginia, District of Columbia, Missouri and North Carolina

v. 35 Register 32 1863 Sep-1864 May
   Regiments: New York, 84-189
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Missouri and Louisiana

v. 36 Register 33 1863 Jul-1864 May
   Regiments: Pennsylvania, 1-81
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia and Virginia

v. 37 Register 34 1863 Aug-1864 May
   Regiments: Pennsylvania, 81-186
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia and Maryland

v. 38 Register 35 1863 Jul-1864 May
   Regiments: Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia and Maryland

v. 39 Register 36 1863 Sep-1864 Jun
   Regiments: Massachusetts and Rhode Island
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Missouri, Louisiana and North Carolina

v. 40 Register 37 1863 Aug-1864 Jun
   Regiments: US Regulars, Wisconsin, Michigan, Maryland and District of Columbia
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Missouri

v. 41 Register 38 1863 Aug-1864 Jun
   Regiments: Ohio and Virginia
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia and Virginia

v. 42 Register 39 1863 Sep-1864 Jun
   Regiments: Indiana (1-118), Illinois (1-131)
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia and Maryland

v. 43 Register 40 1863 Sep-1864 May
   Regiments: Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina

v. 44 Register [41] 1864 Nov-1865 Jul (Contains a regimental index pertaining to both registers 17 and [41]. Index and cover label both incorrectly refer to register [41] as "volume 22.")
   Regiments: Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, US Regulars and Minnesota
   Hospital locations: Indiana and Kentucky

v. 45 Register [42] 1863 Aug-1865 Jul
   Regiments: New York, New Jersey, Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Maryland
   Hospital locations: Indiana and Kentucky

v. 46 Register 43 1863 Dec-1864 Aug
   Regiments: New York, 1-100
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland

v. 47 Register 44 1863 Nov-1864 Aug
   Regiments: New York, 101-198
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia and Maryland

v. 48 Register 45 1864 May-Aug
   Regiments: Pennsylvania, 1-100
   Hospital locations: District of Columbia and Maryland
I. Washington Hospital Directory (cont.)
C. Hospital and death records (cont.)
Hospital directories (cont.)

v. 49  
Register 46 1863 Sep-1864 Aug  
Regiments: Pennsylvania, 101-191  
Hospital locations: Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia

v. 50  
Register 47 1864 Jan-Aug  
Regiments: US Regulars, Wisconsin, Michigan, Maryland and District of Columbia  
Hospital locations: Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia

v. 51  
Register 48 1864 May-Aug  
Regiments: Ohio and Virginia  
Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland

v. 52  
Register 49 1864 Apr-Aug  
Regiments: Indiana and Illinois  
Hospital locations: Maryland, District of Columbia, South Carolina and Missouri

v. 53  
Register 50 1864 Apr-Aug  
Regiments: Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont  
Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland

v. 54  
Register 51 1863 Nov-1864 Aug  
Regiments: Massachusetts and Rhode Island  
Hospital locations: District of Columbia, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina and Missouri

v. 55  
Register 52 1864 Feb-Aug  
Regiments: Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware  
Hospital locations: District of Columbia, South Carolina and Maryland

v. 56  
Register 53 1864 Jun-Aug  
Regiments: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts  
Hospital locations: Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, Maine, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut

v. 57  
Register 54 1864 Jun-Aug  
Regiments: New York, 1-197  
Hospital locations: New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island

v. 58  
Register 55 1864 Jun-Aug  
Regiments: Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey  
Hospital locations: New Jersey, New York, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut

v. 59  
Register 56 1864 Jun-Jul (Contains a regimental index for Ohio regiments only.)  
Regiments: Pennsylvania and Ohio  
Hospital locations: New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut

v. 60  
Register 57 1864 Jun-Aug (Index provides page number of a state or group's first appearance only.)  
Regiments: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Iowa, US Regulars, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, District of Columbia, Veteran Reserves and Alphabetical  
Hospital locations: New York, Rhode Island and New Jersey

Hospital directory indexes

v. 61  
Name index 1  
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut regiments  
in directory registers 5, 6, 25, 26 and 27
I. Washington Hospital Directory (cont.)
C. Hospital and death records (cont.)
Hospital directory indexes (cont.)

v. 62 Name index [2]
New York regiments in directory registers 1, 2, 21 and 22

v. 63 Name index 3
Pennsylvania regiments in directory registers 3, 4, 10, 23 and 24

v. 64 Name index 4
New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois regiments in directory registers 6, 7, 8, 9, 27, 28, 29 and 30

v. 65 Name index to registers 9, 10 and 30
b. 74 v. 1 Regimental index to directory registers 1-9
b. 73 f. 8 Reports of sick and wounded 1862-1863
D. General Office 1862-1863

b. 73 f. 9 List of surgeons in charge, general hospitals 1862
List of hospitals arranged by state, with name of surgeon in charge.

b. 73 f. 10 Memorandum book 1863
Compiled directory of U.S. Army medical personnel and hospitals, chaplains, other contacts, and Hospital Directory staff. Also contains various lists and statistical abstracts, including an analysis of casualties at Chancellorsville.

b. 73 f. 11 Composition of the U.S. Army 1863 Feb 10
Columnar listings identifying U.S. Army Corps, commanders, headquarters and regiments, with index.
II. New York Hospital Directory 1863-1864 (1 box, 8 volumes)

The New York Hospital Directory office opened to the public in March, 1863 at Cooper Union in Manhattan. Its first Superintendent was Joseph P. Holbrook (1822-1888), a composer of sacred choral music, author, and brother of Henry S. Holbrook of Louisville. His duties were assumed by William H. Day in August, 1863. At the turn of the year, the USSC decided to close the New York office, apparently for reasons of cost and efficiency. Its records were shipped to Washington in February, 1864. The New York office collected hospital reports for New York, New Jersey, and New England. These were later collected by the Washington office. However, the USSC found it necessary to keep an open office where inquiries concerning soldiers could be made in person. The City’s soldiers had many friends and relatives who could not read or write, who were not native speakers, or who did not have the money or capability to correspond with officials by letter or telegram.

The USSC's New York Office arranged for inquiries to be handled at the offices of the Woman’s Central Association of Relief, also located at Cooper Union, transferring one of its clerks, Caroline A. Howard to WCAR as Hospital Directory Clerk, a position she held until the closing of the Hospital Directory. Incoming Hospital Directory correspondence received by Caroline A. Howard and other Woman’s Central colleagues from January, 1864 onward is found throughout the numbered correspondence of the Woman's Central Association of Relief record group (MssCol 22266. Howard's holograph reminiscences are contained in “Papers relating to the Final Report” in the Washington Hospital Directory records.

New York Hospital Directory records consist of letters received (general correspondence); application materials, comprising letters of inquiry concerning soldiers, and journals and registers used to record such inquiries and their status; a record of daily hospital reports received; and the office’s hospital directory and index volumes.

Letters Received and Letters of Inquiry were incorporated into this record group from previously unsorted materials. Letters of inquiry found here are not represented in the USSC Civil War Soldiers Inquiry Database. Letters of inquiry are filed alphabetically by soldier surname. Additional New York Hospital Directory letter of inquiry materials are found in the records of the Washington Hospital Directory as originally arranged by the United States Sanitary Commission, as discussed in that series.

b. 75 f. 1 Letters received 1863 Oct 2-Dec 31

Applications 1863-1864

b. 75 f. 2 Letters of inquiry, A-Y 1863

Journals of applications 1863-1864

Informal entry of applications in chronological order, noting identification of soldier, circumstances, name and address of applicant, and notations as to entering application into the register below, and the forwarding of inquiry to other offices.

b. 75 f. 3 1863 Mar-Aug

b. 75 f. 4 1863 Sep 1-1864 Feb 9

b. 74 v. 2 Register of applications 1863 Mar 5-1864 Feb 9

Identical in format to Washington registers. Entries are in chronological order without numbering. Replies sent to applicants are dated through June, 1864, as continued by the Washington office.

b. 75 f. 5 Daily reports from hospitals 1863 Mar-1864 Feb

Record of reports from hospitals in New York, New Jersey and New England. Entries are recorded through January. Format is similar to Washington Hospital Directory daily reports.

Hospital directories 1863 Feb-1864 Aug

For a description of the general arrangement of information in hospital directory registers, see Washington Hospital Directory hospital directories.

United States Sanitary Commission records. Hospital Directory archives
II. New York Hospital Directory (cont.)
Hospital directories (cont.)

v. 66  Register 1 1863 Feb-1864 May
Regiments: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts
Hospital locations: New York and North Carolina

v. 67  Register 2 1863 Feb-1864 May
Regiments: New York
Hospital locations: New York, North Carolina, South Carolina and New Orleans

v. 68  Register 3 1863 Feb-1864 May
Regiments: Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey
Hospital locations: New York, Vermont, New Jersey and South Carolina

v. 69  Register 4 1863 Feb-1864 May (Contains a regimental index for Ohio regiments only.)
Regiments: Pennsylvania and Ohio
Hospital locations: New York

v. 70  Register 5 1863 Feb-1864 May
Regiments: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Delaware, Wisconsin, Maryland, Iowa, Tennessee, Louisiana, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, Missouri, U.S. Regulars, Miscellaneous Rebel soldiers, Excelsior Brigade, Marines, Battalion Invalid Corps, Metropolitan Cavalry, Colored troops, Miscellaneous U.S. Regulars, Miscellaneous U.S. Sharp Shooters, Substitutes, Conscripts, Miscellaneous Volunteers, Veteran Reserves
Hospital locations: New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Orleans and New Jersey are the bulk. Others are also present.

Regiments: 1st and 2nd Battalions Veteran Reserves, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Iowa, Tennessee, Kentucky, Kansas, Veteran Reserves (1-27) and US Colored Troops
Hospital locations: New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Orleans and Maryland

Hospital directory indexes

v. 72  A-L

v. 73  Mac-Z
III. Philadelphia Hospital Directory 1863-1865 (6 boxes, 12 volumes)

Located at the office of the USSC's Philadelphia Agency, 1307 Chestnut Street, the Philadelphia office opened to the public in March, 1863 and ceased operations in November, 1865. It collected hospital reports for Pennsylvania (particularly the Philadelphia area). Its Superintendents were H.A. de France (March-August, 1863) and John W. Wilson (August, 1863-November 1865). Wilson's holograph reminiscences are contained in “Papers relating to the Final Report” in the Washington Hospital Directory records.

Philadelphia Hospital Directory records consist of letters received (disbound from six letter books), a register of applications (inquiries), and hospital directory registers and indexes. Letters received were originally bound in one chronological order. Their arrangement now follows that of the Washington and New York office correspondence. Letters of inquiry, which also include office or other reports on individual soldiers, are now separated from general office correspondence, which typically consists of letters received from other Directory offices concerning procedural matters, and reports on the status of multiple soldiers. Letters of inquiry are filed alphabetically by surname of the soldier in question; multiple inquiries are filed by the first surname listed. Letters of inquiry found here are not represented in the Civil War Soldiers Inquiry Database. Date spans for letterbooks were provided by John Wilson, Superintendent, and reflect the received date of letters. General correspondence, however, is filed by date written.

Philadelphia Hospital Directory’s letters received and register of applications (inquiries) were originally located in the Philadelphia Agency’s records (USSC Pennsylvania record group, MssCol 18781). They are now joined with their registers and indexes in the Hospital Directory records. Their outgoing correspondence is reflected in letters received from them by other Directory offices. No letter press copy books for the Directory have been found in the collection. Philadelphia Agency outgoing correspondence does not reflect local Hospital Directory activities.

Hospital Directory registers contain reports only on patients in Pennsylvania hospitals.

Letters received 1863-1865

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letterbook</th>
<th>Date range</th>
<th>Letters of inquiry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1863 Mar 1-Jul 31</td>
<td>Letters of inquiry 1863 Mar 6-Jul 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1863 Aug 1-1864 Feb 29</td>
<td>Letters of inquiry, A-W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1864 Mar 1-1864 Jul 31</td>
<td>Letters of inquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1864 Aug 1-Nov 30</td>
<td>Letters of inquiry, A-Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1864 Dec 1-1865 May 31</td>
<td>Letters of inquiry, A-Z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Letterbook 6 1865 Jun 1-Oct 30
III. Philadelphia Hospital Directory (cont.)

b. 81 f. 1

General correspondence 1865 Jul 1-Oct 25

b. 81 f. 2-5

Letters of inquiry, A-W

Letters for William Barrett (1864 Aug 4) Eben Coyler (1864 Jun 1), Reuben Rustle (1862 Jun), and Hiram Weston (1864 Jul 1) fall outside of the provided date span.

v. 74

Register of applications 1863 Mar 4-1865 Nov 13

Numbered applications (inquiries), #1-4021. Entries, in numerical order reflecting chronological date of entry, provide the application number and date of inquiry, soldier name, regiment, rank, company, name of applicant, post office address, remarks, date and abstract of reply. A summary of the operations of the Philadelphia Hospital Directory, compiled by John W. Wilson, Superintendent, appears at end. A list of hospitals reporting to the Directory is pasted inside the front cover.

Hospital directories 1863 Feb-1865 Apr

For a description of the general arrangement of information in hospital directory registers, see Washington Hospital Directory hospital directories.

v. 75

Register 1 1863 Feb-1864 Sep
Pennsylvania, Substitutes, and Provost Guard

v. 76

Register 2 1863 Feb-1864 May
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Battalion Invalid Corps, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Rhode Island Battery and Artillery

v. 77

Register 3 1863 Feb-1865 Mar
New York, U.S. Regulars, Signal Corps, Miscellaneous Artillery, Miscellaneous Cavalry, Miscellaneous Infantry, and Rebels

v. 78

Register 4 1863 Feb-1865 Feb
New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina (loyal), Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, California, Colored Troops, Conscripts and Substitutes, “Sundry regiments not in force in vicinity,” and Kansas

v. 79

Register 5 1864 May-1865 Apr
Pennsylvania

v. 80

Register 6 1864 Jul-1865 Apr (Original label on cover, “Hospital Directory Vol. 41,” is incorrect.)
New York

v. 81

Register 7 1865 Jan-Apr (On the original cover label, “Hospital Directory Vol. 42,” the number "7" is written over "42." Index name references to Volume 7 conform to this volume.)
New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, and Maryland

v. 82

Register 8 1864 Aug-1865 Apr (Original label on cover, “Hospital Directory Vol. 7, Philada. Office” is numbered incorrectly. Patient entries are arranged by first initial of surname, not by regiment.)
US Colored Troops

Hospital directory indexes

v. 83
Name index to registers 1-7, A-Z

v. 84
Name index to registers 1-7, A-L

v. 85
Name index to registers 1-7, Mac-Z

b. 74 v. 3
Regimental index to registers 1-4
b. 74 v. 4
Regimental index to registers 1 and 5
Pennsylvania regiments only; references to register 1 are more extensive than references in the preceding volume.

b. 74 v. 5
Baltimore & Gettysburgh index
This appears to be an alphabetical name index to unbound sheets as described in a letter of H.A. de France to John Bowne dated July 3, 1863. Some of the names listed in the letter appear in the volume. Soldier names are indexed by first initial of surname and first vowel within, referring to unidentified numbers and letters which do not appear to correlate to regiments or companies. Final disposition or format of the sheets is not known.

IV. Louisville Hospital Directory 1861-1865 (5 boxes, 52 volumes, 1 oversize folder)
Located at the headquarters of the USSC’s Western Department in Louisville, Kentucky, the Louisville Hospital Directory was responsible for hospital directory activities in that Department. It generally collected hospital reports for West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Entries for patients in hospitals in other locations are also found. Henry S. Holbrook was Superintendent of the Louisville office from its opening in January, 1863 to its closing in late 1865, and oversaw the transfer of its records to the USSC Historical Bureau in New York.

Louisville Hospital Directory records consist of hospital records; hospital directory registers and indexes, death and burial records; records concerning prisoners of war, and miscellaneous volumes.

Hospital records consist chiefly of hospital reports for U.S. Army General Hospitals, 1865, and Hospital Directory registers and index volumes, 1863-1865. Also present are a census of St. Louis hospitals, a list of names of patients received in Hospital No. 4, Louisville, Kentucky, and a list of hospitals reporting to the Louisville Hospital Directory.

Hospital Directory registers have a different arrangement of information than other Directory office registers. Louisville recorded patient information in register volumes primarily dedicated to volunteer regiments of a single state and all entries are in numerical order by regiment number. For volumes containing multiple states, all entries for a single state are grouped together. States may span several volumes. The Louisville Hospital Directory apparently did not number their registers; the listing of volumes follows the USSC’s 1878 arrangement. This may reflect the Directory’s original arrangement, since the sequence of states is similar to the geographical arrangement of records used by the Statistical Bureau.

Death and burial records are mainly Directory office registers recording the deaths, and occasionally burials, of individuals, by state. Also present are lists of burials at particular cemeteries in Tennessee. Prisoner of war records are largely bound lists relating to the transfer or death of both union and confederate soldiers held as prisoners of war. Miscellaneous volumes consist of hospital records and hospital directories recording the status of soldiers at an unidentified location or locations, with entries denoting a strong connection to Chattanooga and the Atlanta Campaign.

Louisville Hospital Directory records as originally arranged included records of the Western Department’s Chattanooga agency, which are now located in that record group. Many of their activities supported the work of the Louisville Hospital Directory and should also be consulted. Hospital and other records emanating from locations which could not be fully confirmed remain in this record group as Miscellaneous Volumes.

A. Hospital records 1861-1865
IV. Louisville Hospital Directory (cont.)

A. Hospital records (cont.)

Hospital reports 1865

These are Morning Reports of Sick & Wounded in U.S. Army General Hospital for report
periods dating June-October 1865, entered on USSC and U.S. Army printed forms almost
identical in content. Both record the hospital's gains and losses by individual name, rank,
company and regiment for the report period cited. It appears that some documents were
transcribed by USSC staff from original reports, since multiple locations bear identical
handwriting, and the reports were usually filled out on a weekly basis. Forms filled out by
hospital surgeons were usually filled out a daily basis and bear the stamp of the military
department's Medical Director's office. Surgeons used both the USSC and U.S. Army forms.
They also filled in statistical summaries of the hospital's gains and losses, occupancy and
capacity, which were not noted by the USSC. Also present are morning reports of post and
naval hospitals and a report of deaths. Reports are arranged alphabetically by state, and
location within the state. Reports for each hospital are in chronological order.

Illinois
b. 82 f. 1  Camp Butler 1865 Sep
b. 82 f. 2  Chicago. Des Marres Hospital 1865 Sep
b. 82 f. 3  Mound City. U.S. Army General Hospital 1865 Aug
b. 82 f. 4  Quincy. U.S. Army General Hospital 1865 Jul

Indiana
b. 82 f. 5  Indianapolis. City Hospital 1865 Sep
b. 82 f. 6  Jeffersonville. Jefferson U.S. Army General Hospital 1865 Sep-Oct
b. 82 f. 7  Madison. Madison General Hospital 1865 Aug

Kansas
b. 82 f. 8-9  Fort Leavenworth. Post Hospital 1865 Jul-Sep

Kentucky
b. 82 f. 10  Louisville. Crittendon U.S. Army General Hospital 1865 Sep-Oct

Michigan
b. 82 f. 11-13  Detroit. Harper U.S. Army General Hospital 1865 Jul-Sep

Ohio
b. 82 f. 14-18  Camp Dennison 1865 May-Sep
b. 82 f. 19  Cincinnati. Marine Hospital 1865 Jul-Sep
b. 82 f. 20  Cleveland. U.S. Army General Hospital 1865 Jul
b. 82 f. 21  Columbus. Tripler General Hospital 1865 Jun-Sep

Tennessee
b. 83 f. 1  Chattanooga. U.S. Army General Hospital No. 1 1865 Jul-Aug
b. 83 f. 2  Lookout Mountain. U.S. Army General Hospital No. 3 1865 Jul-Aug

Memphis
b. 83 f. 3  Gayoso General Hospital 1865 Aug-Oct
b. 83 f. 4  Overton Hospital 1865 Jun-Aug
b. 83 f. 5  Pinkney Naval Hospital 1865 May
b. 83 f. 6  Small Pox Hospital 1865 Jul-Aug

Murfreesboro
b. 83 f. 7  U.S. Army General Hospital Div. No. 1 1865 Jul-Aug
b. 83 f. 8  U.S. Army General Hospital Div. No. 4 1865 Jul-Aug

Nashville
An exhibit of the hospitals that have reported to the Hospital Directory at Louisville, Kentucky
Tabulated oversize charts listing the hospitals in the Western Department submitting morning reports to the Louisville Hospital Directory. Entries identify location, hospital name, number of reports submitted by month, and dates reports were discontinued, for the period of 1862-1865.

Complete list of names of patients received in Hospital No. 4, Louisville, Kentucky 1861 Dec-1862 Dec (Volume consists of many ledger sheets which were glued together to form one continuous sheet, folded to fit between cover boards.)
Date span reflects admission dates. Entries, in chronological order by date of admission, include name, rank, company, regiment, complaint, dates admitted, transferred, returned to duty, discharged from service, on furlough, deserted, died; and place of transfer and remarks. Patients include Confederate soldiers connected with Camp Chase.

Census of St. Louis hospitals on June 30, 1863
Record of patients in area hospitals on that day. Entries include name, rank, company, regiment, hospital, when admitted, and, sometimes, place of transfer and remarks. Entries are in alphabetical order by first initial of surname and by hospital within.

Hospital directory registers 1863-1865

US Regulars regiments 1-144 1863 Jan-1865 Jun
Hospital locations: Virginia, Indiana, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, and Kentucky

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, and New Jersey regiments 1863 Aug-1865 Apr
Hospital locations: Virginia, Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, Missouri, and Tennessee

New York regiments 1-194 1864 Jul-1865 Apr
Hospital locations: Georgia, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia

Pennsylvania regiments 1-211 1864 Apr-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi

Ohio regiments 1-6 1864 May-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky

Ohio regiments 7-20 1863 Jan-1865 Apr
Hospital locations: Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky

Ohio regiments 21-40 1863 Feb-1865 Apr
Hospital locations: Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky

Ohio regiments 41-60 1863 Jan-1865 Jun
Hospital locations: Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky
IV. Louisville Hospital Directory (cont.)
A. Hospital records (cont.)
Hospital directory registers (cont.)

v. 96 Ohio regiments 61-87 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky

v. 97 Ohio regiments 88-101 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky

v. 98 Ohio regiments 102-120 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky

v. 99 Ohio regiments 121-198 1863 Feb-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky

v. 100 Indiana regiments 1-16 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Ohio, Arkansas, Indiana, Georgia, Tennessee, and Missouri

v. 101 Indiana regiments 17-43 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Ohio, Arkansas, Indiana, Georgia, Tennessee, and Missouri

v. 102 Indiana regiments 43-80 1863 Feb-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas

v. 103 Indiana regiments 74-89 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, and Ohio

v. 104 Indiana regiments 90-157 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, and Ohio

v. 105 Illinois regiments 1-15 1863 Jan-1865 Aug
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Georgia, and Missouri

v. 106 Illinois regiments 16-39 1863 Feb-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri, and Georgia

v. 107 Illinois regiments 40-64 1863 Feb-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Missouri, Georgia, and Mississippi

v. 108 Illinois regiments 65-87 1863 Feb-1865 Aug
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, and Georgia

v. 109 Illinois regiments 88-103 1863 Jan-1865 Aug
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan, and Georgia

v. 110 Illinois regiments 104-119 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, and Missouri

v. 111 Illinois regiments 120-166 1863 Feb-1865 Aug
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Missouri, Georgia, and Mississippi

v. 112 Missouri regiments 1-11 1863 Jan-1865 Sep
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, and Georgia

v. 113 Missouri regiments 12-81 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Missouri, and Georgia
Guide to the United States Sanitary Commission records. Hospital Directory archives

IV. Louisville Hospital Directory (cont.)
A. Hospital records (cont.)
Hospital directory registers (cont.)

v. 114
Iowa regiments 1-19 1863 Feb-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Missouri, Georgia, and Mississippi

v. 115
Iowa regiments 20-67 1863 Feb-1865 Jun
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Missouri, and Georgia

v. 116
Wisconsin regiments 1-20 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri, and Georgia

v. 117
Wisconsin regiments 21-55 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri, and Georgia

v. 118
Michigan regiments 1-10 1863 Jan-1865 Aug
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Georgia, Missouri, Michigan, and Illinois

v. 119
Michigan regiments 11-38 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Georgia, Missouri, Michigan, and Illinois

v. 120
Kansas regiments 1-19 and Minnesota regiments 1-26 1863 Feb-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Missouri, Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas

v. 121
Kentucky regiments 1-11 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Missouri, Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas

v. 122
Kentucky regiments 12-55 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Georgia, Tennessee, and Ohio

v. 123
Tennessee regiments 1-29 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Ohio, Tennessee, and Georgia

v. 124
Arkansas, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Virginia 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, and Georgia

v. 125
Artillery, Pioneers, Engineers, Teamsters, Gunboats, Colored Infantry, Contrabands, Veteran Reserves, and Invalid Corps 1863 Jan-1865 Jul
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Indiana, Georgia, and Arkansas

v. 126
Miscellaneous 1863 Feb-1865 Aug
Hospital locations: Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Arkansas

Hospital directory indexes
v. 127
Index to Ohio regiments
v. 128
Index to Illinois regiments
v. 129
Index to Indiana regiments

B. Death and burial records 1862-1865

Death records 1862-1865
Entries typically include name, rank, company, regiment, hospital, place, date of death, grave location, date of report, and sometimes remarks. Entries are arranged alphabetically by first letter of surname and in numerical order by regiment within. Date spans, which are identical for each volume, reflect dates of death.

v. 130
Ohio regiments
Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa regiments

Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, and New York regiments

Tennessee and Wisconsin regiments

Daily report of deaths in hospitals 1862-1863

Record of deaths taken from hospital reports. Entries include date, name, company, rank, regiment, disease, hospital and remarks. Locations include Louisville and Nashville.

Burials of U.S. soldiers at Memphis, Tennessee

Burials at Soldiers Cemetery and Elmwood Cemetery. Entries identify name, rank, company, regiment and may include place and date of death (not present for Soldiers Cemetery) or grave and lot number (not present for Elmwood Cemetery).

List of burials at Soldiers Cemetery, Memphis Tennessee

List of burials at National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tennessee 1865 Jul-Aug

List of burials at Soldiers Burying Ground, Savannah, Tennessee 1862 Jul

Rebel prisoners of war 1863

Bound lists of Confederate prisoners transferred to or held at various locations. Entries include name, rank, company, regiment, when captured, where captured, age, and remarks.

Union prisoner of war deaths 1864-1865

Bound lists, primarily death records, of Union prisoners of war held in southern prisons: Cahawba and Montgomery, Alabama; Andersonville, Atlanta, Macon and Savannah, Georgia; Salisbury, North Carolina; Tyler, Texas; Danville and Richmond, Virginia, 1864-1865. Entries typically include name, rank, company, complaint, and date of death. The list of deaths at Andersonville, which includes grave numbers, comprises the bulk of the volume.

Transfers and prisoners of war 1863-1865

Transfers of Union soldiers, Nashville, Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky, arranged alphabetically by first initial of surname, 1864-1865; Prisoners of war, Confederate soldiers, admitted mainly to Nashville hospital No. 1, 1863-1865; Prisoners of war at Vicksburg, Mississippi, Union soldiers, arranged alphabetically by first letter of surname, 1863-1865; Exchanged and paroled prisoners, Union soldiers, mainly Annapolis, Maryland and Wilmington, North Carolina, 1865 Mar.

List of U.S. soldiers, prisoners in St. Mary's Hospital, Montgomery, Alabama 1865

Provides name, rank, company, regiment, disease, and dates of admission, returned to duty, and death.

List of Union soldiers held prisoner and recaptured at Columbia, Tennessee 1864 Dec 25

List and account by Hugh McLeod, United States Christian Commission, of prisoners' recapture on December 22, 1864 by the 51st Indiana.

Miscellaneous volumes 1863-1865

Miscellaneous volumes consist of hospital records, hospital directories and a death record for an unidentified location or locations under the jurisdiction of the Louisville Hospital Directory. Many entries refer to actions in the Atlanta Campaign.
IV. Louisville Hospital Directory (cont.)
D. Miscellaneous volumes (cont.)

Hospital records 1864
Volumes recording the status of soldiers at an unidentified location, each for regiments from a particular state. Entries are arranged by regiment number, and include soldier's name, rank, company and regiment; complaint (disease or wound); dates of admission, transfer, return to duty, death, furlough, desertion, discharge from service; and "place of transfer and remarks." Regiments are not in numerical order. These volumes are distinguished by entries of "Chattanooga" or "Was a Prisoner at Atlanta" in the "place of transfer and remarks" column. Date spans reflect events referred to above, with the exception of Atlanta prisoners. Entries for Atlanta prisoners are death records, most occurring in 1864. However, in many cases the date of death is "not known" or "not given," and a few entries note deaths in 1863. Indiana and Ohio volumes contain loose regimental index sheets.

- b. 84 f. 7 Illinois 1864 Jul-Oct
- b. 84 f. 8 Indiana 1864 Jul-Oct
- b. 84 f. 9 Ohio 1864 Jul-Oct
- b. 84 f. 10 Kentucky 1864 Aug-Oct
- b. 84 f. 11 Michigan 1864 Aug-Oct
- b. 84 f. 12 Wisconsin 1864 Aug-Oct
- b. 84 f. 13 Pennsylvania 1864 Sep-Oct
- b. 84 f. 14 Death record 1864

Entry headings include hospital name or number (abbreviated); soldier name, rank, company, regiment; date of death; section and grave. Entries are arranged by first letter of soldier surname. Date of death may include details of the location and nature of death, and the location of burials in the field, related to actions in the Atlanta Campaign. Entries for section and grave are occasionally filled.

Hospital directories 1863-1865
These are directories to general and field hospitals at an unidentified location. The numerous patient transfers "to Nashville" and other locations such as Murfreesboro, Knoxville, Lookout Mountain, and Bridgeport, AL, indicate a possible connection to Chattanooga.

Directory entries are arranged by state regiment or other military identification. States and regiments are not in any particular order and may repeat throughout the volume. The volumes appear to be grouped into "sets" covering particular spans of time. Thus, the entries for particular regiments over an extended period of time will be found in more than one volume. Entries include date, abbreviated hospital name (G1, G2, Officers, etc.), name, rank, company, disease and remarks. Remarks include type and date of events such as discharge, transfer, furlough and death, and may record events preceding or following the date of entry. In some cases the entries function only as a record of death, and may note the exact location of temporary or permanent burial. Some volumes have title pages; all volumes are indexed by state and regiment or other unit, referring to page numbers. Title pages and volume indexes are not necessarily accurate or complete. Occasionally entries are found on index pages. Some volumes contain entries for private citizens, USSC and government employees, and Confederates. "Promiscuous Dead" refer to partially identified or unaffiliated persons. Regiments listed under Southern states such as Virginia and Alabama appear to be Union regiments.

- b. 85 f. 1 Volume 1 1863 Sep-1864 Apr
  Indiana and Illinois
- b. 85 f. 2 Volume 2 1863 Sep-1864 Apr
  Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Pioneer Corps, Engineer Corps, Kansas, Virginia
- b. 85 f. 3 Volume 3 1863 Sep-1864 Oct
IV. Louisville Hospital Directory (cont.)
D. Miscellaneous volumes (cont.)
Hospital directories (cont.)

b. 85 f. 4 Volume 4 1864 Feb-Aug
Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous not present; see volume 6.

b. 85 f. 5 Volume 5 1864 Feb-Aug
Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Virginia, Engineers Corps, Kansas, 1st Pioneer Corps Battery, 2nd and 3rd Pioneer Brigades

Virginia (4th Infantry) page heading not used; page headings for 1st Pioneers Corps Battery and 3rd Pioneer Battery Brigade revised to “1st and 2nd Pioneer Brigade Battery including Pontooniers.”

b. 85 f. 6 Volume 6 1864 Feb-Aug

This volume has extensive revisions to unit identifications on page headings, which may not be reflected in the title page or index. “Miscellaneous” entries include staff officers, telegraph operators, citizens, USSC and USCC employees, surgeons, hospital staff, and men from un-indexed units.

b. 86 f. 1 Volume 7 1864 Sep-1865 Jul
Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama

b. 86 f. 2 Volume 8 1864 Sep-1865 Jul
Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin

b. 86 f. 3 Volume 9 1864 Sep-1865 Jul
Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut

b. 86 f. 4 Volume 10 1864 Sep-1865 Jul