

Scottsville Baptist Church located at the top of the hill on Harrison Street in Scottsville. The church was erected about 1840 and was impressed by Confederate authorities in 1862 for use as a hospital. It was utilized as one large ward with a second floor gallery and had space for twenty men.

Confederate General Hospital and the United Daughters of the Confederacy Cemetery at Scottsville

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INTRODUCTION

In 1914 the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a granite monument in a small Confederate cemetery on Hardware Street in the town of Scottsville. There are inscriptions on three sides of the fifteen-foot-high obelisk. One side reads:

Erected By The Scottsville Chapter U.D.C. 1914

Another side states:

In Memory of Col. Henry Gantt, Maj. James C. Hill and The Officers and Men of Southern Albemarle Who Fought Under the Stars and Bars of The Confederacy

The third side is inscribed:

Our Confederate Dead Who Died in the Hospitals of Scottsville 1861-1865

Both Colonel Henry Gantt commander of the 19th Virginia, and Major James C. Hill, who commanded Company E of the 46th Virginia were residents of Scottsville. The monument is surrounded by forty unidentified headstones which only have the letters C.V. [Confederate Veteran] engraved on each marker.

The Scottsville Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy has faithfully maintained the cemetery for many years. Unfortunately, the names of the men represented by the grave markers have never been established. It has been assumed that either the records were lost over time, or perhaps the identities were never known. Nevertheless, the ladies of the Scottsville Chapter have persisted over the years in a noble effort to identify and honor the men represented by the forty headstones.

Acting on the evidence of the monument inscription that suggested a connection between the men who died in the Scottsville

hospitals and the forty unidentified men who are apparently buried in the cemetery, a search was made for records of the Confederate hospital at Scottsville. As a consequence, ten monthly hospital reports from the Confederate General hospital at Scottsville were discovered in the National Archives. These reports span a fifteen-month interval, beginning in July 1862 and ending in September 1863.¹

Further research at the National Archives also revealed correspondence sent and received by the Confederate Medical Director's Office in Richmond during 1862 and 1863. Included in the latter file was a letter written by a medical inspector to the Confederate Medical Inspector's Office in Richmond on 4 July 1863 concerning conditions at the Scottsville hospital.² In addition, an earlier inspection report of the facilities made a few months earlier on 21 February was found in the Compiled Service Record of the Surgeon in Charge of the Scottsville Hospital.³

Using these primary sources and other information, it is now possible to document the names of the men who died in the Scottsville hospitals during ten months of 1862–1863, and also to describe something of the facilities and conditions that were reported to exist there.

1. National Archives, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, Reports of Sick and Wounded, Scottsville, Va., July 1862–Sep. 1863, 7W4 6/11/E Box 29. Tabbed. A very well written general reference to the Scottsville Confederate Memorial may be found in Kuhlthau, A. Robert, and Harry W. Webb, "Sculpture in and around Charlottesville: Confederate Memorials" in *The Magazine of Albemarle County History*, vol. 48, 1990, p. 45-50. Another general summary of the Scottsville Confederate Cemetery was written by Mrs. W. Latham Jones in the Oct. 1994 issue of the *UDC Magazine* (p. 25).

2. Peter W. Houck, ed., (Lynchburg, 1991). National Archives, Chapter VI, Vol. 416 Medical Department Letters Sent and Received Medical Director's Office Richmond, Va. 1862–1863. Letter by Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Surgeon & Medical Inspector of July 4, 1863, 54-57 (or 50-56 in the original Letters and Orders Book). Cited hereafter as Gaillard Report. [Appendix G]

3. National Archives, Compiled Service Records of Confederate Generals and Staff Officers and Non-Regimental Enlisted Men, Record Group 109, Records of James M. Jefferies, which includes the Inspection Report written by A. J. Semmes (cited hereafter as CSR).

The hospital records available for the ten months of July, August, and September 1862, and January, February, March, June, July, August, and September 1863 indicate that 746 men were admitted ("taken sick"), and a total of 2,236 men were treated at the hospital during those ten months. Unfortunately, the only names recorded were those of the forty-one men who died, and another four who were listed as being wounded, and who were subsequently discharged from the army. Those names and other information relating to the men are shown in appendices A through F.

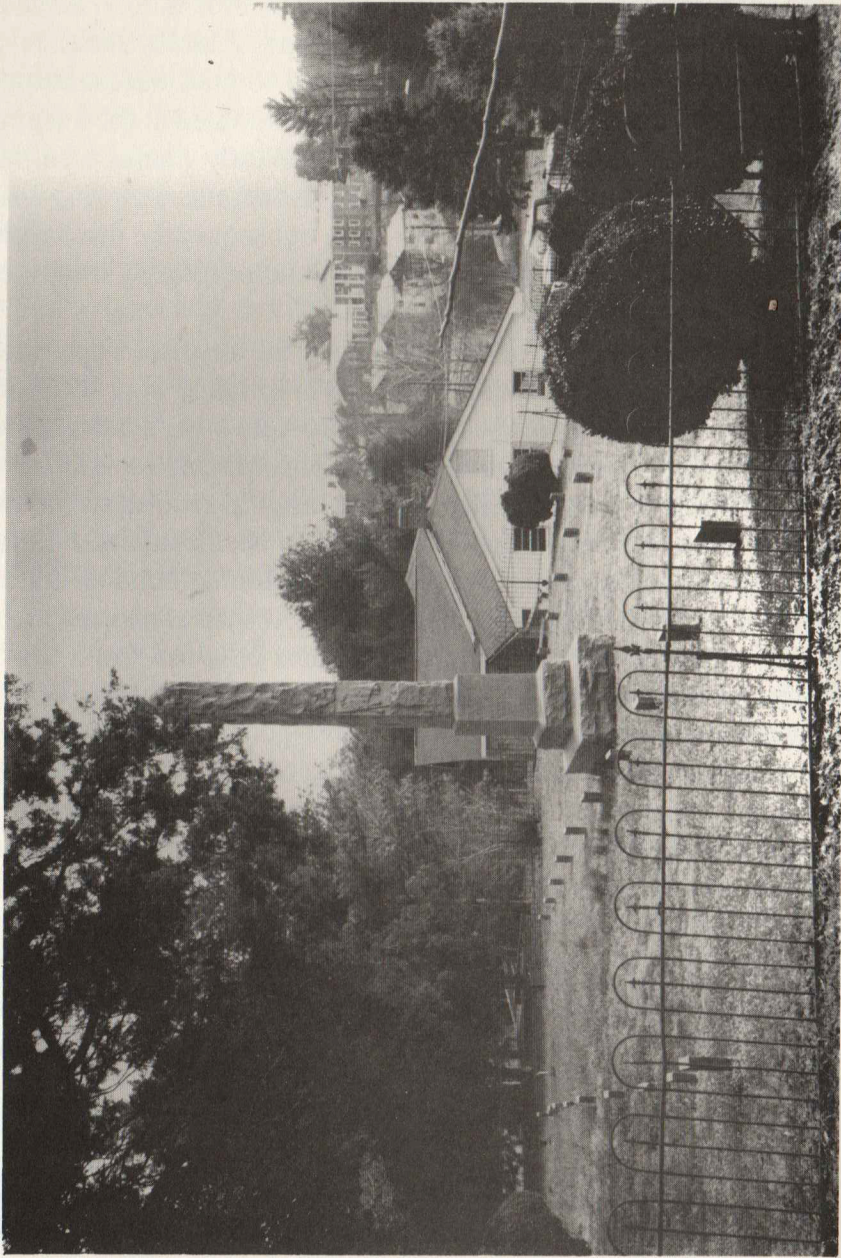
The hospital records for five months of the hospital's operation (October, November, December 1862, and April and May 1863) are missing. It seems highly probable that there were other deaths during these "missing" record months, but there is no information available.

The forty-one men identified on the hospital records as having died, as well as the four wounded, have also been confirmed in the Compiled Service Records of Confederate soldiers found on microfilm at the National Archives. There are a few inconsistencies in the spelling of names, and in some of the facts between the hospital records and the National Archives' data. The inconsistencies cannot be resolved in every case, but we have generally accepted the Compiled Service Records for the spelling of names and the identification of army units. On the other hand, we have relied upon the hospital records for the date and cause of death. However, in the case of Private Theophilus Garrett of Company G of the 31st Georgia, the date of his death has not been determined. The hospital records show him as having died in both January and February 1863. Regrettably, the information from his Compiled Service Record does not resolve the issue.

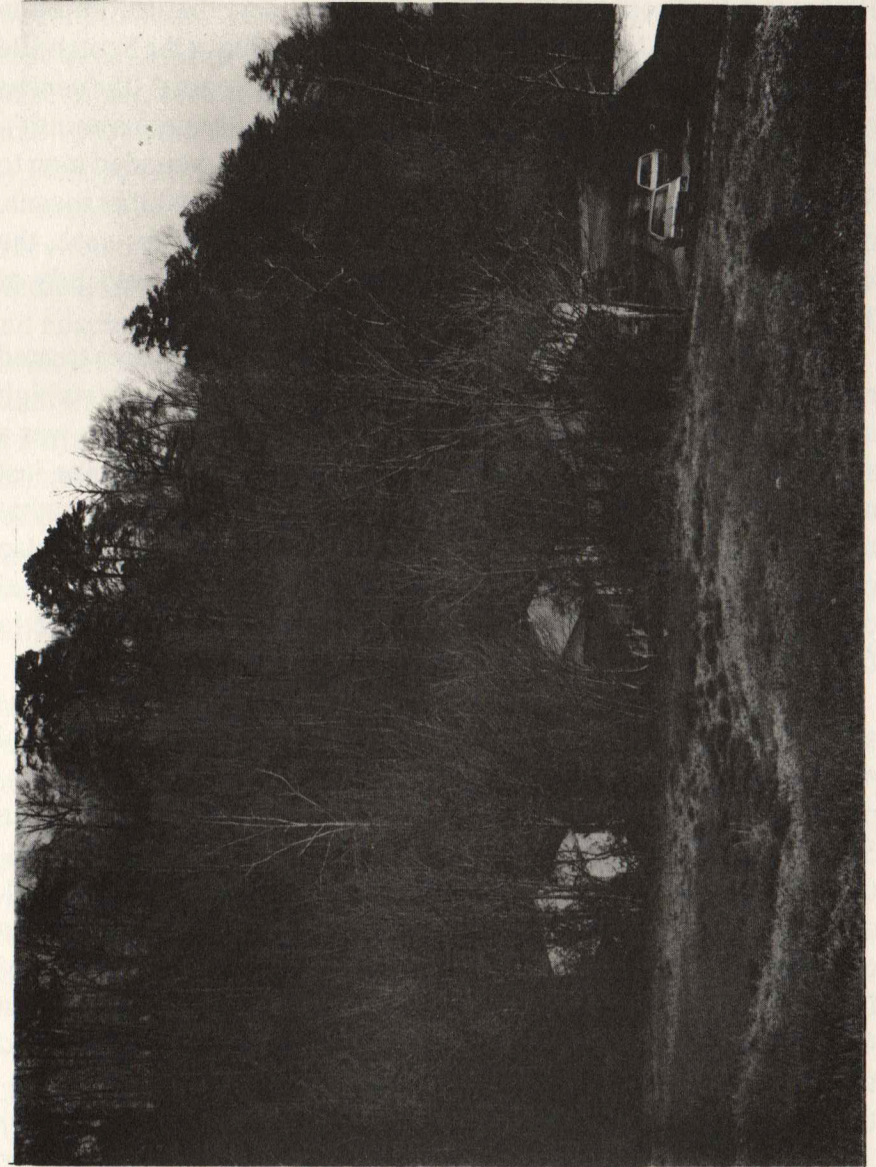
GENERAL HOSPITAL SCOTTSVILLE

Although Dr. James M. Jefferies was appointed Surgeon in Charge of the Confederate General Hospital in Scottsville, Virginia on 4 June 1862, the hospital apparently did not open officially until 10 June of that month.⁴ Compiled Service Records indicate that as many as seven men were transferred from Confederate hospitals in

4. Gaillard Report.



Looking south from the Scottsville Confederate Cemetery on Moore's Hill. Some of the soldiers buried in the cemetery probably died in the hospital located in the Baptist Church which is the largest building in the distance with the four white columns.



View looking south from the Confederate Cemetery on Moore's Hill in Scottsville down the trace of what was known as Moon Street. The Confederate Hospital which was housed in a wooden factory building owned by Mary Elizabeth Moore was located at the bottom of the hill to the left of the intersection of Moon and Jefferson streets. Mink Creek is located at the bottom of the hill just beyond the street intersection and flows from left to right. Several modern houses now occupy the site of the original hospital building which was to the left of the two parked cars on Moon Street.

Richmond to Scottsville on 23 June. However, this information conflicts with the July Report of Sick and Wounded at the Scottsville hospital that shows no patients "Remaining Last Report" (the census of patients residing in the hospital at the end of the previous month). Possibly it took longer than a week to transport the wounded men to Scottsville via the James River and Kanawha Canal, or other means, or else there are errors in the two records. Whatever the case, the initial records of the Scottsville hospital do not begin until July of 1862.

The ten monthly reports indicate that the number of cases treated ranged from an initial 160 in the opening month of July 1862 to a high of 344 in September two months later. After that peak, there was a steady decline to the 121 treated during September 1863, the last month for which records are available. Interesting also, is the fact that the number of admittances ("Taken Sick During the Month") also peaked in September 1862 at a maximum of 220, declined to a total of thirty in January 1863, and ranged from twenty-five in June to fifteen in the month of September of that year (appendix E).

Although the evidence is largely circumstantial, the hospital was apparently in operation for only a fifteen- to sixteen-month period extending from June/July through September 1863. In the last month, patient statistics show that only fifteen men were admitted ("Taken Sick During the Month"), eighty-four were "Sent to General Hospital," and only two patients still remained in the care of the hospital, and both of those men were in private quarters. The likely termination of the Scottsville hospital about this time is supported by the letter of Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Surgeon & Medical Inspector, which was written 4 July 1863 (appendix G). In his report, Dr. Gaillard recommended that due to the substandard and unsatisfactory conditions and facilities in Scottsville "*the accommodations at this post be curtailed, or that the post be abandoned.*"⁵ Other evidence relating to the demise of the Scottsville hospital is its absence on a 7 September 1864 list of Virginia Confederate hospitals.⁶

The Confederate Medical Department must have had lingering

5. Gaillard Report.

6. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Chapter VI, Vol. 360, Medical Department, Statistical Reports, Medical Director's Office, Richmond, VA 1864-1865.

concerns over the Scottsville Hospital because it was subjected to at least three inspections, and perhaps more, during its short history. Inspections were made by Semmes in February 1863, Gaillard in June 1863, Gaillard again, at an earlier unknown date, and possibly by Hancock in April 1863.⁷

Inadequate facilities and medical supplies plagued the Confederacy from the very beginning of the war. However, by 1863 the Medical Department began a concerted effort to upgrade its medical and hospital system, and eliminated the smaller remote facilities in localities such as Palmyra in Fluvanna County and Scottsville. For example, William A. Carrington, the Medical Director, wrote a letter to Adjutant and Inspector General Samuel Cooper on 25 July 1863 recommending that the smaller hospitals in the vicinity of Richmond, but outside the Department of Henrico, be "embodied" within the Department.⁸ Consolidating the hospitals in the larger cities and towns, or on railroads, obviously greatly facilitated the transportation and supply problems.

Previous descriptions of the hospital have all referred to a singular Baptist Church building located on Harrison Street on the hill above the town.⁹ Note however, that the inscription on the cemetery monument refers to the *plural* "Hospitals." In reality, the hospital consisted of three existing buildings in town that had been converted to hospital use, as well as a fourth newly erected building nearby. The complex was then operated under the collective name of the Confederate General Hospital. The locations of three of the buildings utilized as hospitals is shown on map no. 1.

On 19 February 1863 Surgeon A. J. Semmes, under orders from the Medical Director, made an inspection of the Scottsville Hospital (appendix H). According to Dr. Semmes, the hospital's four buildings could comfortably accommodate a total of 279 patients. On the

7. CSR of A. J. Semmes, Edwin Samuel Gaillard, and Francis W. Hancock.

8. CSR of William A. Carrington.

9. Moore, John Hammond, *Albemarle, Jefferson's Country 1727-1976* (Charlottesville, Va., 1976), 205. Moore, Virginia; *Scottsville on the James* (Charlottesville, Va., 1969), 75; Jordan, Ervin L. *Charlottesville and the University of Virginia in the Civil War* (Lynchburg, Va., 1988), 59; *Scottsville Confederate Cemetery* (brochure prepared for *Virginia Civil War Trails*; no date).

other hand, Dr. Gaillard reported four months later that the hospital complex had a capacity of four hundred beds. Although the two reports are inconsistent as to the total space available and in some details, they are in general agreement concerning the buildings which were utilized by the hospital.

The descriptions and locations of the buildings by Drs. Semmes and Gaillard are summarized as follows (see map no. 1):

1. *hotel*: a three story brick structure, 40 x 60 feet, located on Main Street with a capacity of 130 patients. The building, which was said to have been owned by Martin Tutwiler at that time, was originally occupied as a hospital on 5 June 1862, and rented for \$20 per month. Although the building cannot be identified with absolute certainty as the hotel hospital, deed records, photographs, and the dimensions and descriptions of the structure strongly suggest that it was located on lot number 145, on the northwest corner of West Main and Valley streets. (Albemarle County Tax Map 130A(2) shows the lot to be now numbered as Tax Parcel 80-A.) Deed records show that a "large brick tavern" was erected on the site in 1832, and was identified as the "Eagle Hotel" as early as the following year.¹⁰ The building continued to be known as the "Eagle Hotel" through numerous changes in ownership until 1884. In that year another new owner changed the name to the "Carlton Hotel," an identification which persisted into the twentieth century. The Bruce family acquired ownership of the building in 1928, and it remained in the family until 1999. It is commonly known today as the "Bruce Building."¹¹

10. Albemarle County Deed Book No. 29, 1 Jan. 1833, p. 499, and 23 Feb. 1833, p. 480-81; Deed Book No. 31, 25 July 1833, p. 79.

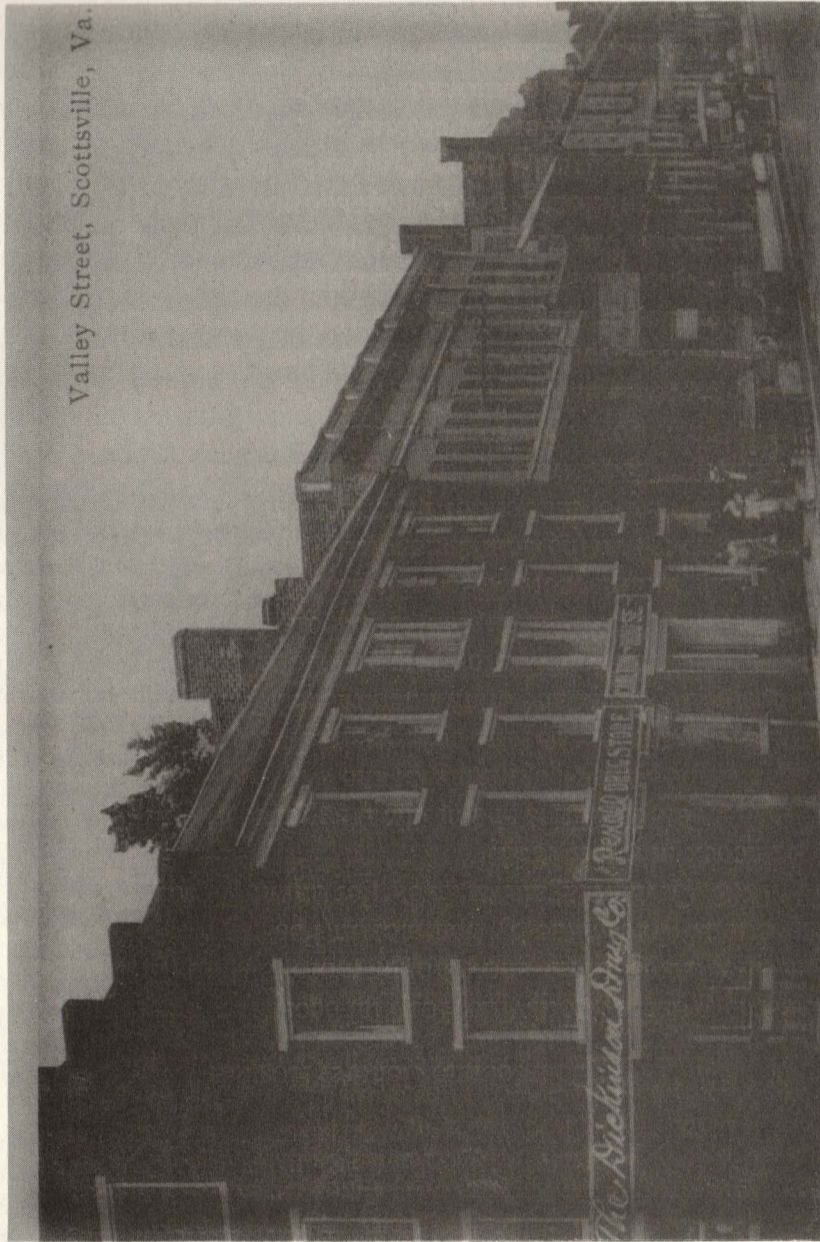
11. The historical and legal documentation of the hotel located on Lot No. 145 in Scottsville is contained in about 30 deeds and Circuit Court decrees in the Albemarle County Clerk's records. Although the numerous changes in ownership, some of which were quite complex, create a degree of uncertainty about some details of the various transactions, the origin and basic history of the building are fairly straightforward. The only serious uncertainty about identifying this building as the Confederate Hospital is the fact that Dr. Semmes' inspection report of 18 Feb. 1863 [Appendix H] stated that the "*Hotel is a brick building. 60 by 40, of three stories, situated on Main St. of the village; [and] it is owned by M. Tutwiler.*" Deeds show that Martin Tutwiler, a resident of Fluvanna County, did, indeed, share ownership of this property as early as 1833.

2. *factory*: a two story, weatherboarded frame structure, 38 x 40 feet with room for 70 men. It was described as an "open, wooden building, and very rudely constructed," and "located in a bottom near a running stream." The structure was impressed from Mrs. Moore on 1 July 1862 for either \$10 or \$20 per month.¹² The probable site of the factory is shown on a 1930 map as being on the east side of what was then called Moon Street, adjacent to Mink Creek, and about 300 feet south, and downhill of the Confederate Cemetery (see map no. 2). Nothing remains of the building today and the site is occupied by several one-story frame residences. According to the 1873 map of Scottsville, the factory/hospital straddled lots 216 and 217, or Tax Map Parcel No. 6 on today's map.

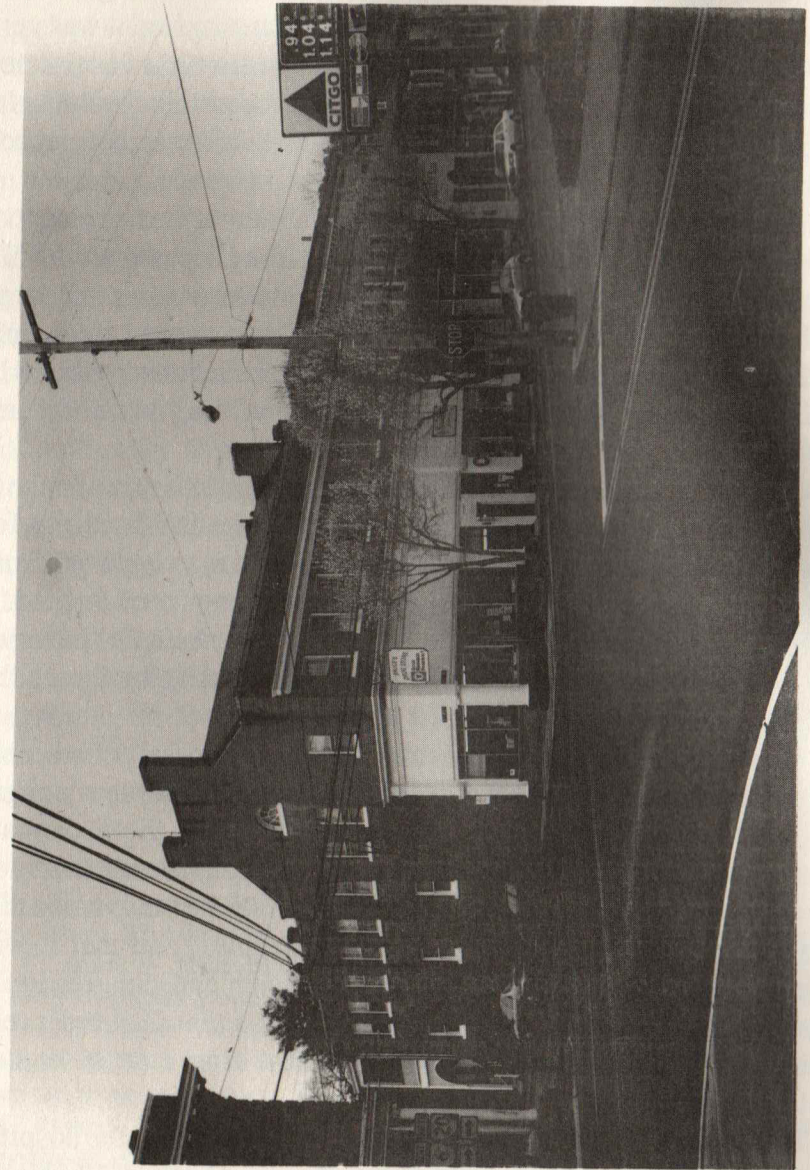
However, the records also indicate that Tutwiler sold his interest in 1840, and by the time of the Civil War, the hotel and lot was owned by the Purvis family.

The question is, why did Dr. Semmes refer to *M. Tutwiler* as the owner of the building in 1863? Was this an error on the part of Semmes, or did Tutwiler, in spite of the deed records, still have some connection to the building, or could this be the wrong hotel? While I believe that the cumulative evidence is very strong that this building is correctly identified as the hotel which was used as a Confederate hospital, I cannot explain Semmes' remark about Tutwiler being the owner. An extensive search of early Scottsville deeds reveals that, while Martin Tutwiler owned numerous properties in the town during this era, lot no. 145, or the "Eagle Hotel" or "Eagle Tavern," is the only building that fits the general description and location of the Confederate hotel/hospital. The specific records relating to Tutwiler's ownership and relationship to the Eagle Hotel are: Albemarle County Deed Book No. 33, 31 Aug. 1833, pp. 214-16, 411-12; Deed Book No. 38, 23 Mar. 1840, pp. 6-7; and Chancery Order Book No. 2, 11 Dec. 1846, pp. 318-19. An interesting side note of the building's history is that from its very beginning, the lower floor of the southeast corner (22 feet on Valley Street and 40 feet on West Main Street) has been utilized as either a store room or commercial establishment such as an apothecary or drug store that was separate and distinct from the remainder of the building.

12. The "Mrs. Moore" identified in Semmes' Inspection Report was probably Mary Elizabeth (Minor) Moore. As the wife of Samuel A. Moore, deceased, she apparently inherited several properties in or adjacent to Scottsville from his estate about the time of the Civil War. Her residence is believed to have been on the east side of Moon Street, about halfway up the hill between the bottom and the Confederate Cemetery. Nothing remains of her house in 1999, and the only evidence of its existence is a slightly leveled spot on the side of the hill. Her daughter, Hannah Moore, inherited the family home and property in Scottsville upon her mother's death about 1906, and informally donated the cemetery land to the U.D.C. about 1908.



Early twentieth-century view of the Confederate Hospital building at the corner of Main and Valley streets in Scottsville. The original 1832 building housed the Eagle Hotel for many years but at the time of this photograph the establishment was known as the Carlton House Hotel with Dickinson's Drug Store occupying the first floor of the southeastern corner (photo courtesy Steven Meeks).



The Confederate hotel hospital building as it appears in 1999. Identified today as Bruce's Drug Store building, the structure has been modified significantly during the twentieth century. However, since its inception in 1832, the main portion of the building has been used as a hotel or residential property while the ground floor on the southeastern corner always has been occupied by a commercial establishment such as a storeroom, apothecary, or drug store.

In an effort to improve sanitary conditions, both the factory and hotel hospitals re-located their privies to "over a running stream" (Mink Creek) in May-June 1863. While this arrangement was very convenient for the patients in the factory hospital which was situated adjacent to the creek, it must have been less accessible for the hotel occupants who would have had to have crossed Valley Street to reach their toilets.

3. *Baptist Church*: a brick, 40 ft. by 40 ft. [actual measurement of the original structure is 38 ft. by 45 ft.] building located on the hill above Scottsville on Harrison Street, which was used as one large ward with a second floor gallery. Hospital use began on 24 June 1862. There was space for only 20 men, and the rent was either \$12 or \$35 per month. Gaillard noted that the building had been impressed.

4. *smallpox building*: a small frame house, situated on a hill about a half mile from town. The house was built by the local citizens for use as a hospital, and could accommodate up to 24 men suffering from variola (smallpox). The site of this building has not been located.

In addition to the four hospital buildings described, Dr. Jefferies also utilized a small frame one-story house on Main Street for administrative purposes.¹³

Although Dr. Semmes gave the hospital a generally favorable review in February 1863, Dr. Gaillard's June report was very negative, and he clearly believed that the isolated location, the inadequate physical facilities, and unsatisfactory medical conditions combined to justify closing the Scottsville hospitals. Dr. Gaillard also noted that both the factory and church had been impressed, and that it was desirable to return the buildings to the owner and congregation, respectively. The cumulative evidence suggests that Gaillard's recommendation was accepted and the hospital closed at the end of September 1863.

The records show that the forty-one men who died at the hospital came from seven states of the Confederacy: Georgia 13; North Carolina and Virginia 7 each; Alabama 6; South Carolina 5; Mississippi 2; and Texas 1. There were eight different causes of death. Typhoid fever and pneumonia alone accounted for 18 deaths, nearly

13. CSR of James M. Jefferies, A. J. Semmes' Inspection Report.

half the total. Other major causes were gunshot wounds: 8; tuberculosis: 7; and a streptococcus infection identified in those days as erysipelas: 4 (appendices A and E).

At least 12 of the men are known to have been wounded in battle. A total of five were wounded in the early summer battles of 1862 east of Richmond, and seven men were sent to the Scottsville hospital from wounds suffered at the Battle of Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862.

The Surgeon in Charge of the Scottsville hospital was Dr. James M. Jefferies, a resident of Scottsville.¹⁴ The Jefferies family lived in the large brick house on Harrison Street, subsequently owned by the Bruce family, which is located a few hundred feet south of the Baptist Church.¹⁵ Dr. Jefferies and his brother are also said to have owned the local apothecary shop in Scottsville at 510 Valley Street, on the northwest corner of Valley and Lindsay streets.¹⁶ Other doctors known to have been assigned to the hospital were Powhatan Bledsoe, James Fitz Hughes, and Edward C. Mayo.¹⁷

If these four men were the only physicians assigned to the Scottsville Hospital, then the facility must have been severely understaffed, especially during the first three to four months of operation. For example, the records show that Jefferies was apparently the *only* doctor available from July until October 1863, and during those three months a total of 773 men were treated at the hospital. Edward C.

14. CSR of James M. Jefferies; Gaillard Report.

15. Moore, Virginia, *ibid.*, p. 57 and 77; Albemarle County Deed Book No. 61, p. 51, James M. Jefferies acquired the property from Joseph R. Slaton on 1 June 1863 for \$4,500 (Deed Book No. 64, p. 206). James Jefferies then sold the place to his brother Virginius on 7 May 1869 (Deed Book No. 172, p. 72). Elizabeth F. Jefferies, sole heir to V. B. Jefferies, and the last of the Jefferies family to own the property, sold it to T. E. Bruce on 15 Dec. 1919.

16. Raymon Thacker (personal communication); Jane Bruce Zambuto, *Scottsville on the James: Walking Tour Map* (Charlottesville, 1991).

17. CSR of Powhatan Bledsoe, James Fitz Hughes, James M. Jefferies, Edward C. Mayo, and A. J. Semmes; Letter of Dr. Powhatan Bledsoe in support of his niece Mary E. Beal's application to the United Daughters of the Confederacy Scottsville, Virginia Chapter September, 1908. Dr. Bledsoe states that he was assigned to the General Hospital in Scottsville about 60 days after the Battle of Sharpsburg (17 Sep. 1862), and remained there until the fall of 1863 (Scottsville Museum; Gaillard Report).

Mayo was assigned in October 1862, but departed early in January 1863. Fortunately both Drs. Hughes and Bledsoe were in place by the time Mayo left, and remained in Scottsville with Jefferies until the hospital closed nine months later at the end of September.

All four of the physicians who have been identified as being associated with the Scottsville Hospital, attended or graduated from the University of Virginia.¹⁸

James M. Jefferies, Surgeon, born in 1829, was a native of Oak Forest, Cumberland County, Virginia. He graduated in 1849. He was appointed Surgeon in Charge of the Scottsville Confederate Hospital on 4 June 1862 at a monthly salary of \$160. He officially resigned on 28 October 1863 because of poor health.

Powhatan Bledsoe, Assistant Surgeon, was born in 1832 and was a native of Scottsville. A member of the University of Virginia Class of 1858, he lived afterwards in Rockville, Hanover County, Virginia. He was ordered to report to the Scottsville hospital on 13 January 1863, relieved from duty on 17 September 1863 and assigned to field duty. He was captured at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on 1 January 1865.

James Fitz Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, born in 1833, is believed to have been a native of Scottsville. After the war he lived at either Oak Forest in Cumberland County or at Clifton Forge, Virginia. Class of 1858. He was assigned to the Scottsville Hospital on 25 November 1862, and apparently remained there until the facility was closed in September 1863.

Edward C. Mayo, Acting Assistant Surgeon, a member of the University of Virginia Class of 1848, was from Cartersville in Cumberland County and was born in 1830. He is believed to have been assigned as a contract physician to Scottsville in October or November 1862. He resigned on 11 January 1863 for health reasons.

Although Francis W. Hancock has been identified as a surgeon in Scottsville, Hancock's only connection to the facility was a medical inspection that he was directed to make in April 1863 at the direction of the Confederate Medical Director's Office in Richmond.¹⁹ There

18. Mamilian Schele de Vere, *Students of the University of Virginia* (1878).

19. Jordan, *Charlottesville and the University of Virginia in the Civil War*, 119; CSR of Francis W. Hancock, Surgeon.

is no record that the inspection was ever made.

THE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

The fifty feet by sixty-two feet Confederate Cemetery on Hardware Street in Scottsville consists of a central granite monument centered in the middle of forty grave markers neatly laid out in four rows of ten headstones in each row. Although the monument was not erected until 1914, the 6 May 1908 minutes of the Henry Gantt Camp No. 75 Confederate Veterans indicate that the grave yard had been in existence since the Civil War (appendix I).²⁰ The prior existence of the cemetery is also confirmed by the 21 January 1914 newspaper account of a United Daughters of the Confederacy fund-raiser which stated that "*the proceeds will go toward the erection of a handsome monument in the Confederate Cemetery*" (appendix J).²¹

The veterans' resolution of 6 May 1908 (which is the first documented reference to a Confederate Cemetery at Scottsville) also stated that "*There lies buried in our town some thirty or forty Confederate soldiers who gave their lives to the Southland and whose graves have remained for forty two years neglected and uncared for.*" The veterans' organization then proposed to solicit contributions for the purpose of "*enclosing and caring for these graves, and as soon as sufficient monies are raised to erect a monument on the same.*"²²

Two months later on 21 July 1908 Senator Thomas S. Martin spoke to a reunion of Confederate veterans in Scottsville and called attention to the fact that "*forty Confederate soldiers from the far South . . . [are buried] . . . in unmarked graves not a stone's throw from where he stood.*"²³ At about this same time a lady named Hannah E. Moore, owner of the land on which the cemetery stood, informally donated the property to the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

20. Minute Book of the Henry Gantt Camp 75 Confederate Veterans, 6 May 1908, Scottsville Museum.

21. *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 21 Jan. 1914.

22. Minute Book of the Henry Gantt Camp, 6 May 1908.

23. *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 22 July 1908.

With the incentive supplied by the donation of the property, Senator Martin apparently made the initial and "liberal" gift to get the campaign started. L. R. Stinson and his wife Nannie later acquired ownership of much of the original Moore property, and legally conveyed "Moore's Hill Confederate Cemetery" to the Scottsville U.D.C. Chapter in 1929.²⁴

As was common to many post-war memorial campaigns throughout the South, the aging and dwindling Confederate veterans were unable to raise the money for either the iron fence or the proposed monument. Fortunately, local chapter No. 110 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was formed in 1908, and came to the rescue of both projects. According to the history of the Scottsville Chapter, the organization hoped to "enclose the ground and erect a monument to these heroes."²⁵ In 1909 the U.D.C. purchased an iron fence to be erected around the site at a cost of \$54.27, plus an installation cost of \$7.55 which was later refunded. Finally in 1914, the persevering ladies of the U.D.C. had raised enough money to pay for the monument which was dedicated on 29 September 1914.²⁶

Although the United Daughters of the Confederacy assumed the responsibility and cost of the monument, they graciously assented to the suggestions of the Confederate veterans regarding the inscriptions that were used on two sides of the monolith. The veterans passed two resolutions on 23 May 1914. In the first resolution the Henry Gantt Camp transferred the responsibility for both the cemetery and the monument to the ladies of the U.D.C. The second resolution stated: "That this camp disclaims any desire to dictate or in any way influence the actions of the U.D.C. in the erection of the monument but they would suggest as suitable inscription for same the following: *Our Confederate Dead from the Hospitals of Scottsville 1861-1865,*" and the second "In Memory of Col. Henry Gantt, Maj. J. C. Hill and Officers and Men of Southern Albemarle Who Fought Under

24. Albemarle County Deed Book No. 205, 31 May, 1929, p. 180.

25. History of the Scottsville Chapter 110 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy 1908-1978: Part I, 1908-1932, compiled by Mrs. F. E. Paulette, Mrs. Blair Moon, and Mrs. A. W. Mayo. Commentary by Mary Lewis Patteson, President, apparently written in 1908 (Scottsville Museum).

26. Ibid.

the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy."²⁷ With the exception of several minor words, the inscriptions recommended by the veterans were used on the monument.

The enigma about the cemetery is not only *who* is buried there, but also the *number* of men. The 6 May 1908 veterans' resolution says that "thirty or forty" men are buried there. Senator Martin in his speech of 21 July 1908 gives the number 40, but a history of the Scottsville Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy states that "there are 60 graves of Confederate soldiers near Scottsville who died in an improvised hospital during the war."²⁸ Then of course, there are the forty headstones, compared to the forty-one men known to have died in the local hospitals during the ten months for which records are available.

The discrepancy between the forty-one deaths and the forty graves may be explained by the fact that the body of one man, Sergeant James J. Rush of the 44th Georgia who died on 1 September 1862, was apparently sent home to Fayette County, Georgia, for burial.²⁹ Therefore, the forty graves surely contain the remains of the forty men who died in the Scottsville hospitals during the ten months for which records are available, and are actually buried there.

However, if the United Daughters of the Confederacy statement of 60 burials is correct, then who, and where, are the other 19 unidentified men? The extant documents of the hospitals account for only ten months over the fifteen-month period extending from July 1862 through September 1863. Although there are no records for the other five months, it is very reasonable to assume that there were fatalities during those missing months. Steven Meeks (Personal communication) reports that several older residents of the area remember bones and/or skeletons being dug up at the site of a modern house which was built within 25 feet of the south side of the present

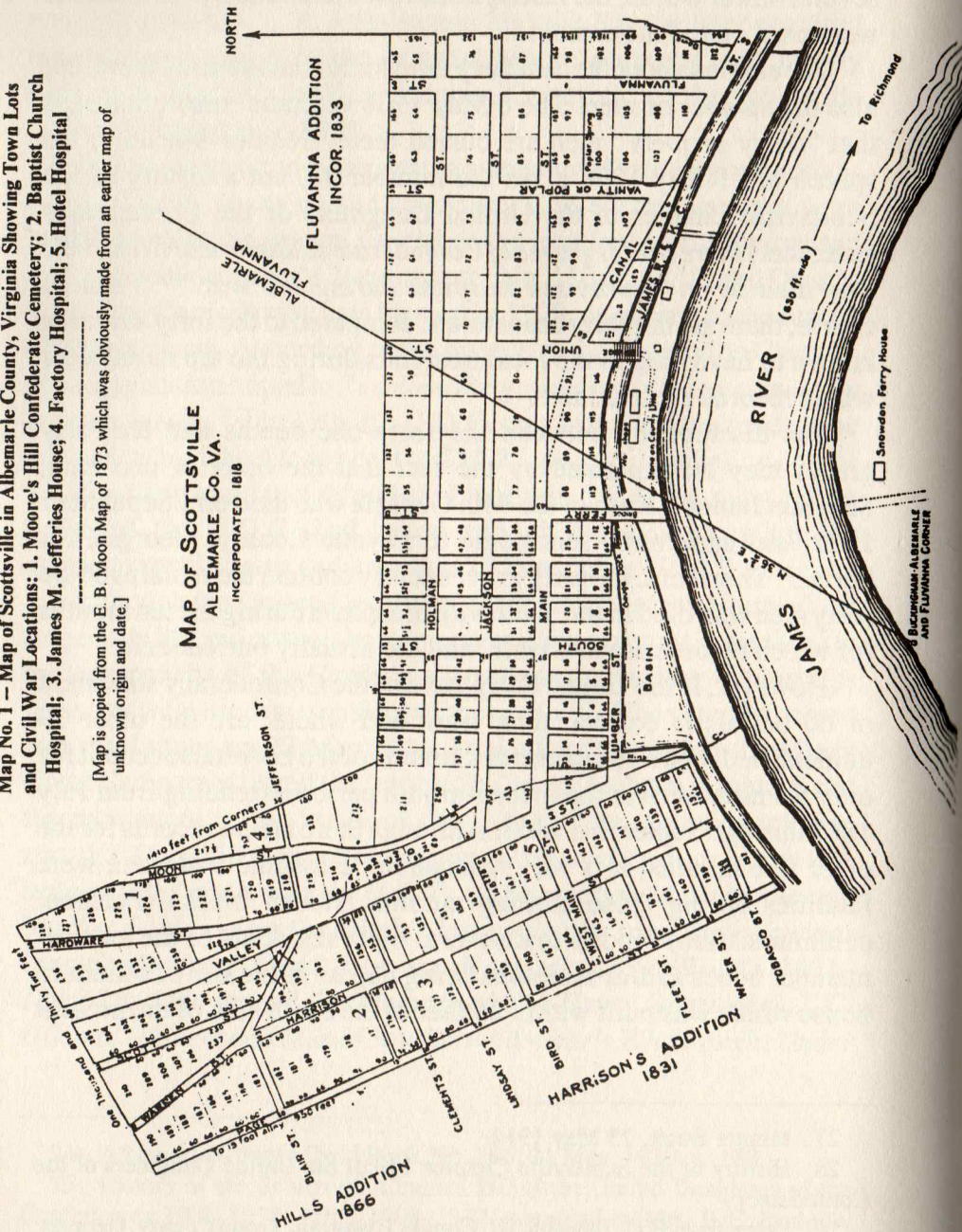
27. Minute Book, 23 May 1914.

28. History of the Scottsville Chapter 110 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

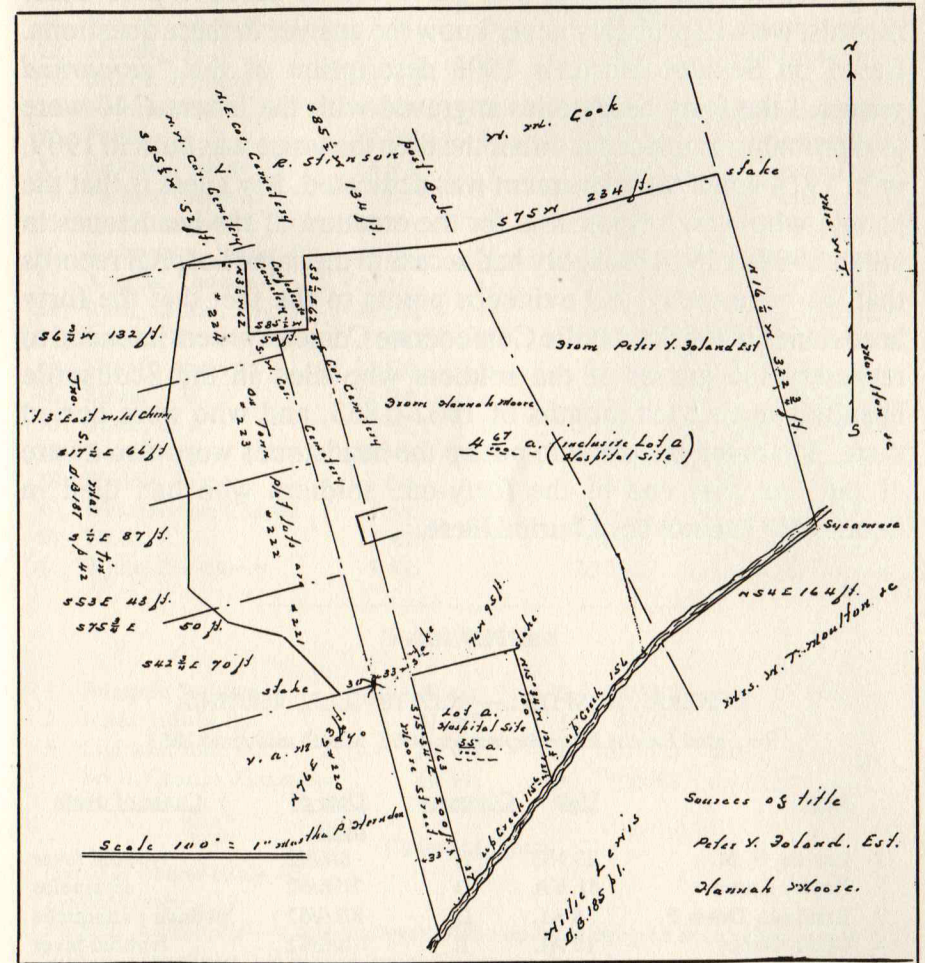
29. Letter from F. C. Johnson, III, County Historian, Troup County, Georgia, to Mary R. Scott quoting as his source: *Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia 1861-1865*, vol. 4, p. 796. Rush was said to have died of tuberculosis at Scottsville on 7 July [sic] 1862, and his "remains sent home for burial."

Map No. 1 - Map of Scottsville in Albemarle County, Virginia Showing Town Lots and Civil War Locations: 1. Moore's Hill Confederate Cemetery; 2. Baptist Church Hospital; 3. James M. Jefferies House; 4. Factory Hospital; 5. Hotel Hospital

[Map is copied from the E. B. Moon Map of 1873 which was obviously made from an earlier map of unknown origin and date.]



Map 1, from E. B. Moon, Map of Scottsville, 1873.



Map No. 2 - Deed Map of an Area Situated in and Adjacent to the Town of Scottsville Showing Locations of Confederate Factory Hospital and Moore's Hill Confederate Cemetery

The cemetery is the small open-ended site at the north end of Moon Street, and the factory hospital is marked as "Lot A. Hospital Site" at the south end of Moon Street adjacent to the southwesterly flowing Mink Creek.

[Un-recorded Deed Map in possession of Steven G. Meeks. Survey was made in June 1930 for a land transaction by L. R. Stinson to H. T. McFarlane.]

Map 2, from E. B. Moon, Map of Scottsville, 1873.

cemetery. Although the recollections of the individuals are vague and unsubstantiated, if true, then perhaps the original burial site was larger than the present fenced-in cemetery, and any "missing" men were, indeed, buried there.

Short of excavation of the graveyard or discovery of other records, we will probably never know the answer to these questions. Based on Senator Martin's 1908 description of the "unmarked graves," the forty headstones engraved with the letters C.V. were also probably emplaced at either the time the fence was built in 1909, or in 1914 when the monument was dedicated. My guess is that the people who were responsible for the erection of the headstones in either 1909 or 1914 probably had access to the same hospital records that we have today. All evidence points to the fact that the forty headstones in the Scottsville Confederate Cemetery were intended to represent the graves of the soldiers who died in the Scottsville hospitals during ten months of 1862-1863, and who were buried there. The same people who put up the headstones were also aware of the fact that one of the forty-one soldiers who had died in Scottsville had not been buried there.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL HOSPITAL—SCOTTSVILLE, VIRGINIA

Recorded Deaths July-September 1862 March and June 1863

Name	Unit	Company	Date of death	Cause of death
1. Beattie, F. M.	23 NC	H	8/6/62	typhoid fever
2. Boyle, Andrew	41 VA	D	7/18/62	erysipelas
3. Brashear, Denis P.	4 AL	D	8/16/62	phthisis pulmonalis
4. Clark, Henry	15 AL	E	8/6/62	typhoid fever
5. Clark, Hosey L.	2 MS	F	7/7/62	phthisis pulmonalis
6. Clayton, John C.	12 AL	E	1/28/63	variola confluent
7. Copland, J. A.	17 GA	I	8/3/62	typhoid fever
8. Cox, Robert W.	19 VA	H	7/20/62	vulnus sclopeticum
9. David, J. W. V.	24 GA	B	7/31/62	haemoptysis
10. Garrett, Theophilus	31 GA	G	?1/27/63 ?2/13/63	typhoid pneumonia typhoid pneumonia
11. Garrison, W. C.	47 AL	E	3/7/63	phthisis pulmonalis
12. Giles, William B.	53 VA	I	1/16/63	typhoid fever
13. Goggins, Jackson	5 TX	E	7/24/62	phthisis pulmonalis
14. Gunn, Donald E.	50 GA	K	1/15/63	typhoid pneumonia

15. Hayes, W. S.	35 GA	K	3/15/63	dysentery
16. Houston, John A., Sgt.	57 NC	A	2/8/63	vulnus sclopeticum
17. Johnson, John R.	19 GA	C	9/29/62	typhoid fever
18. Jordan, Edwin	1 SC	D	1/30/63	variola confluent
19. Mabry, David A.	27 GA	D	9/19/62	typhoid fever
20. Macon, William R., Cp.	34 NC	K	7/18/62	erysipelas
21. Mayfield, Thomas J.	19 GA	C	9/19/62	typhoid fever
22. McCall, James M.	1 SC	F	6/1/63	gunshot wound
23. Misener, M. J.	16 GA	C	3/6/63	typhoid pneumonia
24. Morris, William T.	1 SC SS	K	9/19/62	typhoid fever
25. Newlon, G. W.	8 VA	B	8/8/62	vulnus sclopeticum
26. Phillips, R. P.	12 MS	K	7/2/62	typhoid fever
27. Pickerell, James H.	53 VA	I	1/3/63	typhoid fever
28. Puckett, James H.	34 NC	G	2/12/63	vulnus sclopeticum
29. Quick, James W.	31 VA	F	9/3/62	erysipelas
30. Richardson, Joseph S.	21 NC	M	2/9/63	vulnus sclopeticum
31. Riggins, Thomas P.	1 VA Art.	G	8/16/62	typhoid fever
32. Rush, James J., Sgt.	44 GA	G	9/1/62	phthisis pulmonalis
33. Ryland, Kinchen	3 NC	A	1/31/63	typhoid pneumonia
34. Sheriff, Andrew	24 GA	H	7/4/62	typhoid fever
35. Sloan, J. W.	44 GA	H	7/11/62	erysipelas
36. Suber, G. A.	3 SC	B	2/14/63	vulnus sclopeticum
37. Tew, Wiley	30 NC	A	1/19/63	typhoid pneumonia
38. Waddle, John	24 GA	K	7/8/62	phthisis pulmonalis
39. Weathersbee, Charles	1 SC	A	2/10/63	vulnus sclopeticum
40. White, A. J.	13 AL	I	7/30/62	phthisis pulmonalis
41. White, Greenberry	5 AL	I	7/30/62	phthisis pulmonalis

Sick or Wounded

1. Bumpus, William H.	2 VA Art.	K	8/26/62	date of discharge
2. Jones, Edwin P.	21 MS	I	8/2/62	date of discharge
3. Lightner, John M.	19 VA	B	8/20/62	date of discharge
4. Scott, Charles Alexander	19 VA	D	8/29/62	date of discharge

Causes of Death

Gunshot wound in leg - 1

Typhoid fever - 12

Phthisis pulmonalis - a wasting away of the body or any part as in tuberculosis - 7

Vulnus sclopeticum - a wound, probably by gunshot - 7

Haemoptysis - coughing up of blood - 1

Erysipelas - an acute infection caused by streptococci bacteria - 4

Typhoid pneumonia - 6

Variola confluent - smallpox - 2

Dysentery - inflammation of the intestines - 1

Total = 41

APPENDIX B

 UNITS OF MEN WHO DIED OR WERE TREATED AS
 SICK OR WOUNDED IN SCOTTSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL

ALABAMA**4th**

Brashear, D. P., D - Co.

5th

White, Greenberry, I - Co.

12th

Clayton, John C., E - Co.

13th

White, A. J., I - Co.

15th

Clark, Henry, E - Co.

47th

Garrison, W. C., E - Co.

Jones, Edwin P., I - Co. -
wounded**NORTH CAROLINA****3rd**

Ryland, Kinchen, A - Co.

21st

Richardson, Joseph S., M - Co.

23rd

Beattie, F. M., H - Co.

30th

Tew, Wiley, A - Co.

34th

Macon, William R., Corp., K - Co.

Puckett, James H., G - Co.

57th

Houston, John A., A - Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA**1st**

Jordan, Edwin, D - Co.

[McCreary's Infantry]

McCall, James M., F - Co. [Morris
Rifles]Morris, William T., K - Co. [Pal
metto Sharpshooters]Weathersbee, Charles, A - Co.
[McCreary's Infantry]**3rd**

Suber, G. A., B - Co.

TEXAS**5th**

Goggins, Jackson, E - Co.

VIRGINIA**1st Art.**

Riggins, Thomas P., G - Co.

2nd Art.Bumpus, William H., K - Co. -
wounded**8th**

Newlon, G. W., B - Co.

GEORGIA**16th**

Misener, M. J., C - Co.

17th

Copland, J. A., I - Co.

19th

Johnson, John R., C - Co.

Mayfield, Thomas J., C - Co.

24th

David, J. W. V., B - Co.

Sheriff, Andrew, H - Co.

Waddle, John, K - Co.

27th

Mabry, David A., D - Co.

31st

Garrett, Theophilus, G - Co.

35th

Hayes, W. S., K - Co.

44th

Rush, James J., G - Co.

Sloan, J. W., H - Co.

50th

Gunn, Donald E., K - Co.

MISSISSIPPI**2nd**

Clark, Hosey L., F - Co.

12th

Phillips, R. P., K - Co.

21st**19th**

Cox, Robert W., H - Co.

Lightner, John M., B - Co. -
wounded

Scott, Charles Alexander, D - Co.

- wounded

31st

Quick, James W., F - Co.

41st

Boyle, Andrew, D - Co.

53rd

Giles, William B., I - Co.

Pickerell, James H., I - Co.

APPENDIX C

GENERAL HOSPITAL—SCOTTSVILLE

Monthly Report of Sick and Wounded

Name	Unit	Company	Date of death	Cause of death
July 1862				
Boyle, Andrew	41 VA	D	7/18/62	erysipelas
Clark, Hosey, L.	2 MS	F	7/7/62	phthisis pulmonalis
Cox, Robert W.	19 VA	H	7/20/62	vulnus sclopeticum
David, J. W. V.	24 GA	B	7/31/62	haemoptysis
Goggins, Jackson	5 TX	E	7/24/62	phthisis pulmonalis
Macon, William R., Corp.	34 NC	K	7/18/62	erysipelas
Phillips, R. P.	12 MS	K	7/2/62	typhoid fever
Sheriff, Andrew	24 GA	H	7/4/62	typhoid fever
Sloan, J. W.	44 GA	H	7/11/62	erysipelas
Waddle, John	24 GA	K	7/8/62	phthisis pulmonalis
White, A. J.	13 AL	I	7/30/62	phthisis pulmonalis
White, Greenberry	5 AL	I	7/30/62	phthisis pulmonalis
August 1862				
Beattie, F. M.	23 NC	H	8/6/62	typhoid fever
Brashear, Denis P.	4 AL	D	8/16/62	phthisis pulmonalis
Clark, Henry	15 AL	E	8/6/62	typhoid fever
Copland, J. A.	17 GA	I	8/3/62	typhoid fever
Newlon, G. W.	8 VA	B	8/8/62	vulnus sclopeticum
Riggins, Thomas P.	1 VA Art.	G	7/16/62	typhoid fever
Bumpus, William H.	2nd VA Art.	K	-----	wounded
Jones, Edwin P.	21 MS	I	-----	wounded
Lightner, John M.	19th VA	B	-----	wounded
Scott, Charles Alexander	19th VA	D	-----	wounded
September 1862				
Johnson, John R.	19 GA	C	9/29/62	typhoid fever
Mabry, David A.	27 GA	D	9/19/62	typhoid fever
Mayfield, T. J.	19 GA	C	9/19/62	typhoid fever
Morris, William T.	1 SC SS	K	9/19/62	typhoid fever
Quick, James W.	31 VA	F	9/3/62	erysipelas

Rush, James J., Sgt.	44 GA	G	9/1/62	phthisis pulmonalis
January 1863				
Clayton, John C.	12 AL	E	1/28/63	variola confluent
? Garrett, Theophilus	31 GA	G	1/27/63 (?)	typhoid pneumonia
Giles, William B.	53 VA	I	1/16/63	typhoid fever
Gunn, Donald E.	50 GA	K	1/15/63	typhoid pneumonia
Jordan, Edwin	1 SC	D	1/30/63	variola confluent
Pickerell, James H.	53 VA	I	1/3/63	typhoid fever
Ryland, Kinchen	3 NC	A	1/31/63	typhoid pneumonia
Tew, Wiley	30 NC	A	1/19/63	typhoid pneumonia

February 1863

? Garrett, Theophilus	31 GA	G	2/13/63 (?)	typhoid pneumonia
Houston, John A., Sgt.	57 NC	A	2/8/63	vulnus sclopeticum
Puckett, James H.	34 NC	G	2/12/63	vulnus sclopeticum
Richardson, Joseph S.	21 NC	M	2/9/63	vulnus sclopeticum
Suber, G. A.	3 SC	B	2/14/63	vulnus sclopeticum
Weathersbee, Charles	1 SC	A	2/10/63	vulnus sclopeticum

March 1863

Garrison, W. C.	47 AL	E	3/7/63	phthisis pulmonalis
Hayes, W. S.	35 GA	K	3/15/63	dysentery
Misener, M. J.	16 GA	C	3/6/63	typhoid pneumonia

June 1863

McCall, James M.	1 SC	F	6/1/63	gunshot wound
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APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY ACTIVITY IN GENERAL
HOSPITAL
SCOTTSVILLE

	<u>Taken Sick</u> ¹	<u>Treated</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Remaining</u>
July 1862	160	160	12	90
August	179	269	6	124
September	220	344	6	240
October	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-
January 1863	30	280	8	230
February	15	245	6	185
March	54	239	3	145
April	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-
June	25	231	1	167
July	24	191	0	106

August	24	156	0	106
September	15	121	0	2 ²
Total	746	2,236	42 ³	

1. "Taken Sick" = admitted.
2. Both men were in private quarters.
3. Includes a duplicate name in January and February 1863. Correct total is 41.

Note that in September 1863 a total of 84 men were "Sent to General Hospital," additional evidence that the hospital was closed at the end of that month.

APPENDIX E

MEDICAL STATISTICS

<u>Classes of Diseases</u>	<u>Cases</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Deaths</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Fevers	218	27%	18	44
typhoid fever, erysipelas, smallpox, rubeola				
Digestive System	218	27	1	2.4
diarrhea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and constipation				
Respiratory System	84	10.4	14 ¹	2.4
haemoptysis, phthisis pulmonalis, bronchitis, and pneumonia (including typhoid pneumonia)				
Circulatory System	9	1.1		
angina pectoris, aneurismn, carditis, and varicocele				
Brain and Nervous System	10	1.2		
irritatio spinalis, apoplexia, neuralgia, and epilepsia				
Urinary and Genital Organs, and Venereal Affections	11	1.4		
gonorrhoea, syphilis and cystitis				
Fibrous and Muscular Structures	55	6.8		
rheumatism and lumbago				
Abscesses and Ulcers	9	1.1		
gangrene and ulcer				
Wounds and Injuries	142	17.5	8	19.5
vulnus sclopeticum, vulnus incisum, vulnus contusum, and fractura				
Eye	1			
All Others	51	6.3		
debilitas, scabies, and morbi cutis				
Total	808	99.9%	41	100%

1. Original hospital records list a total of 15 deaths from respiratory diseases. However, that number includes a duplicate name in January and February 1863 who died of typhoid pneumonia. The correct number of deaths from respiratory diseases is 14 and the correct number of total deaths is 41.

The reason for the discrepancy between the total number of cases treated [808] and the total number of cases admitted ("Taken Sick") [746 in Appendix D] may be the result of multiple diagnoses for the same men.

APPENDIX F

PART A— ROSTER OF CONFEDERATE DEAD AT GENERAL HOSPITAL SCOTTSVILLE, VIRGINIA

For the months of July, August, and September, 1862,
and January, February, March, June, July, August, and September 1863

BEATTIE, F.M.

Private, 23rd North Carolina, Company H. Born in Gaston County, North Carolina. Enlisted in Gaston County on 12 June 1861 at age 23. Died at Scottsville hospital on 6 August 1862 from typhoid fever.

BOYLE, ANDREW (hospital records list him as: A. BOIL)

Private, 41st Virginia, Company D. Enlisted at Clover Hill, Chesterfield County for one year on 15 June 1861. Reenlisted for two years in March–April 1862, and received a \$50 bounty. Wounded in action at Malvern Hill on 1 July 1862. Transferred to Richmond hospital and from there to General Hospital in Scottsville. Died 18 July 1862 from erysipelas.

BRASHEAR, DENIS P.

Private, 4th Alabama, Company D. Born in Marengo County, Alabama. Enlisted Perry County, Alabama on 4 March 1862 for three years. Single. Left his command sick in July 1862. Died in General Hospital Scottsville 16 August 1862 of phthisis pulmonalis.

CLARK, HENRY

Private, 15th Alabama, Company E. Admitted to General Hospital Charlottesville 26 February 1862 for chronic diarrhea; returned to duty 17 March. Died 6 August 1862 in General Hospital Scottsville of typhoid fever.

CLARK, HOSEY L. (or HOSEA L.) [hospital records identify him as: R. H. CLARK]
Private, 2nd Mississippi, Company F. Enlisted 4 March 1862 at Ripley, Mississippi. Received a \$50 bounty. Age 18. Blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, born in Alabama. Was left in Richmond sick on 1 June 1862. Admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 4 June 12, 1862 for diarrhea. Transferred to Scottsville hospital on 23 June. Died General Hospital Scottsville 7 July 1862 of phthisis pulmonalis.

CLAYTON, JOHN C.

Private, 12th Alabama, Company E. Enlisted 13 June 1861 in Dekalb County, Alabama, for twelve months. Muster roll for October 1862 reported him to be sick, and apparently in 2nd Alabama hospital as of 31 August. Transferred to Farmville hospital 22 October 1862. Died 28 January 1863 in General Hospital Scottsville of variola confluent. \$25 was due him at his death as a clothing allowance.

COPLAND, J. A. (some spellings are: Copeland)

Private, 17th Georgia, Company I. Died in General Hospital Scottsville 3 August 1862 of typhoid fever. His widow filed for his pension from Coweta County.

COX, ROBERT W.

Private, 19th Virginia, Company H. Enlisted 15 April 1861 in Amherst County, Virginia. Mustered 24 May at Charlottesville. Absent sick in March 1862 in General Hospital. Died 20 July 1862 in General Hospital Scottsville from "vulnus sclopeticum" (wounds) received in Battle of Seven Pines. Claim made 26 January 1863 by the administrator of his estate for back pay and allowances totaling \$134.96. This pay included 4 months and 19 days at \$11 per month amounting to \$50.96.

DAVID, J. W. V.

Private, 24th Georgia, Company B. Enlisted in Hartwell, Georgia, 7 May 1862. Admitted Chimborazo Hospital No. 2 in Richmond 17 June 1862 for rheumatism. Transferred to General Hospital Scottsville 23 June. Died in Scottsville 31 July 1862 of haemoptysis. Claim filed for a total of \$75 back pay and clothing allowance after his death. His widow filed for his pension from Madison County.

GARRETT, THEOPHILUS (hospital records list him as: T. J. GARRETT)

Private, 31st Georgia, Company G. Enlisted 10 May 1862 or 20 April 1862 in either Savannah or Cusseta, Georgia. Admitted Chimborazo Hospital No. 3 in Richmond on 12 November 1863 for hemorrhoids. Transferred to General Hospital Scottsville 28 November. Died in Scottsville either 27 January or 13 February 1863 of typhoid pneumonia. His name appears on the hospital list of dead for both months.

GARRISON, W. C.

Private, 47th Alabama, Company E. Enlisted 8 May 1862 at Cedar Bluff, Alabama. Muster rolls from July 1862 to end of year reported him as "absent in hospital sick." Apparently in General Hospital No. 11. Transferred to General Hospital Scottsville 20 December 1862 and died there 7 March 1863 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GILES, WILLIAM B.

Private, 53rd Virginia, Company I. Born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Described as 5 ft. tall, dark complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and single. Enlisted at Suffolk 21 March 1862 for two years. Absent and sick in hospital for much of 1862. Died in General Hospital Scottsville on 16 January 1863 of typhoid fever. Back pay of \$110.55 due his family after his death.

GOGGINS, JACKSON (also called JACK)

Private, 5th Texas, Company E. Enlisted 24 March 1862 at Washington, Texas. Muster Roll of May–June 1862 states that he was "absent sick at hospital at Richmond since 10 May 1862." Admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 1 for rubeola on 25 May. Transferred to Scottsville hospital on 23 June where he died 24 July 1862 of phthisis pulmonalis.

GUNN, DONALD E.

Private, 50th Georgia, Company K. Enlisted Bainbridge, Georgia, on 4 March 1862 and received a \$50 bounty. In Chimborazo Hospital No. 1 in Richmond on 28 October 1862. Returned to duty 24 November. Died General Hospital Scottsville on 15 January 1863 of typhoid pneumonia.

HAYES, W. S. (hospital record spells his name: HAYS)

Private, 35th Georgia, Company K. Enlisted 4 July 1861 at Hamilton, Georgia. Wounded at Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862. Admitted to General Hospital Scottsville on 20 December. Died 15 March 1863 from dysentery.

HOUSTON, JOHN A. (hospital record spells his name HUSTON, and Company B)

Sergeant, 57th North Carolina, Company A. Enlisted 4 July 1862 at age 33 in Salisbury, North Carolina. In Law's Brigade of Hood's Division, and slightly wounded at Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862. Died in hospital in Scottsville 29 February 1862 of typhoid fever.

JOHNSON, JOHN R.

Private, 19th Georgia, Company C. Born in Coweta County, Georgia. Admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 5 in Richmond on 8 August 1862 for debility. Transferred to General Hospital on 19 September, and died on 29 September 1862 of typhoid fever.

JORDAN, EDWIN

Private, 1st South Carolina (McCreary's), Company D. Enlisted 5 September 1861 at Darlington, South Carolina. Died 30 January 1863 of variola confluent.

MABRY, DAVID A. (hospital record spells his name: MABRIE)

Private, 27th Georgia, Company D. Born in Gainesville, Georgia in Hall County. At age 20 he enlisted 24 February 1862 at Gainesville for three years or the duration of the war. Received a \$50 bounty at enlistment. Died in General Hospital Scottsville on 19 September 1862 from typhoid fever. His father filed a claim on 24 December 1862 for back pay which amounted to \$150.90.

MACON, WILLIAM R.

Corporal, 34th North Carolina, Company K. Lived in Montgomery County, North Carolina, where he enlisted 9 September 1861 at age 23. Mustered as a corporal. Wounded in action at Mechanicsville, Virginia on 26 June 1862. Died at General Hospital Scottsville 18 July 1862 of erysipelas.

MAYFIELD, THOMAS J.

Private, 19th Georgia, Company C. Enlisted 13 June 1861. Died 19 September 1862 in Scottsville hospital of typhoid fever. His widow later applied for his back pay, and after the war filed for a pension from Campbell County.

MCCALL, JAMES M.

Private, 1st South Carolina (Morris Rifles), Company F. Born Franklin County, Georgia. Enlisted 20 July 1861 at Camp Pickens, South Carolina at age 19. Wounded 13 December 1862 at Fredericksburg, and died in General Hospital in Scottsville on 1 June 1863 from a gunshot wound in the leg.

MISENER, M. J.

Private, 16th Georgia, Company C. Died in General Hospital Scottsville 5 March 1863 from typhoid pneumonia.

MORRIS, WILLIAM T. (hospital lists his name as MORRIS, W. J.)

Private, 1st South Carolina (Palmetto Sharpshooters), Company K. Enlisted 10 May 1862 at Spartanburg, South Carolina. Admitted to Episcopal Church Hospital in Williamsburg on 25 June 1862 with rubeola. Returned to duty 1 July. Admitted to General Hospital No. 18 Richmond (formerly Greaner's Hospital) on 13 July for chronic diarrhea. Transferred to General Hospital Scottsville on 24 July. Died in Scottsville 19 September 1862 from typhoid fever. His family received \$72.30 for back pay.

NEWLON, G. W.

Private, 8th Virginia, Company B. Died General Hospital Scottsville 8 August 1862 from vulnus sclopeticum.

PHILLIPS, R. P.

Private, 12th Mississippi, Company K. Enlisted 29 March 1862 at Port Gibson. Admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 1 in Richmond on 22 June 1862 for fever. Transferred to Scottsville hospital on 23 June. Died 2 July 1862 in Scottsville of typhoid fever.

PICKERELL, JAMES H.

Private, 53rd Virginia, Company I. Enlisted 22 April 1861 at Pittsylvania Court House. Detailed to Provost Guard from 1 November to 8 November 1861. Detailed as a mail rider for the brigade in September–October, 1862. Absent and sick in hospital November–December, 1862. Died in General Hospital Scottsville 3 January 1863 of typhoid fever. Not married and his mother requested his back pay of \$79.84 after his death.

PUCKETT, JAMES H.

Private, 34th North Carolina, Company G. Born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Resident of Mecklenberg County where he farmed. Enlisted in Mecklenberg County on 30 September 1861 at age 22. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862. died in Scottsville hospital on 12 February 1863 of vulnus sclopeticum.

QUICK, JAMES W. (hospital lists his name as QUICK, G. W., Company H)

Private, 31st Virginia, Company F. Resident of Huttonsville, Randolph County, Virginia. Married Martha Ritchy on 25 July 1850. Enlisted 6 April 1862 at Shenandoah. Wounded at Malvern Hill on 1 July 1862. Died at Scottsville hospital on 3 September 1862 of erysipelas.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH S.

Private, 21st North Carolina, Company M. Enlisted in Wake County, North Carolina, on 8 August 1862. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862. Died in General Hospital Scottsville on 9 February 1863 from vulnus sclopeticum.

RIGGINS, THOMAS P. (hospital record appears to be: REGIN, T.)

Private, 1st Virginia Artillery, Company G. Enlisted 15 June 1861 at Williamsburg in Cosnahan's Battery. Sick in Episcopal Church Hospital in Williamsburg from April 13–16, 1862 with parotitis [mumps]. In Chimborazo Hospital No. 1 in Richmond from 17 April to 23 April as a convalescent. Admitted to General Hospital No. 21 in Richmond on 5 July with diarrhea. Transferred to General Hospital Scottsville 10 July 1862 and died there 16 August of typhoid fever.

RUSH, JAMES J.

Sergeant, 44th Georgia, Company G. Enlisted 4 March 1862 in Fayette County, Georgia, and received a \$50 bounty. Admitted to General Hospital No. 18 (formerly Greener's Hospital) in Richmond on 11 July 1862. Transferred to Scottsville hospital on 25 August, and died there 1 September 1862 of phthisis pulmonalis. His relatives claimed back pay of \$68.50 after his death. One reference claims that his "remains were sent home for burial."

RYLAND, KINCHEN

Private, 3rd North Carolina, Company A. Resident of Green County, North Carolina, where he enlisted on 25 April 1861 at age 20. Died in General Hospital Scottsville on 30 January 1863 of typhoid pneumonia.

SHERIFF, ANDREW

Private, 24th Georgia, Company H. Enlisted in Franklin County, Georgia, about 9 January 1862. Admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 2 on 23(?) June 1862 and transferred to Scottsville hospital on 24(?) June 24. Died in Scottsville on 4 July 1862 from typhoid fever. His widow, Permelia, filed a claim of \$119.36 for back pay, and pension from Franklin County.

SLOAN, J. W.

Private, 44th Georgia, Company H. Enlisted 4 March 1862 at Zebulon, Georgia, and received a bounty of \$50. Died in General Hospital Scottsville on 11 July 1862 from erysipelas.

SUBER, GEORGE ADAM (Hospital record reads: SUBER, G. W. (?), Company G)
Private, 3rd South Carolina, Company B. Enlisted 14 April 1861 at Newberry, South Carolina at age 25. Single. His brother, Walter H. Suber, was in Company E. Muster Roll for 1 September–31 December 1862 states that he was "absent at hospital." He was "wounded seriously" 13 December 1862 at the battle of Fredericksburg while serving with McLaw's Division. Died in General Hospital Scottsville 14 February 1863 from vulnus sclopeticum.

TEW, WILEY

Private, 30th North Carolina, Company A. Enlisted 1 September 1861 at age 17 in Sampson County, North Carolina. Died in Scottsville hospital 19 January 1863 from typhoid pneumonia.

WADDLE, JOHN (hospital record appears to read: WARDELL)

Private, 24th Georgia, Company K. Enlisted 3 October 1861 at Habersham, Georgia. Admitted to Seminary Hospital in Williamsburg on 18 April 1862 for acute dysentery. Admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 4 in Richmond on 19 June 1862 for acute diarrhea. Transferred to General Hospital Scottsville on 23 June, and died there 30 July 1862 of phthisis pulmonalis.

WEATHERSBEE, CHARLES (hospital spells his name: WEATHERSBY)

Private, 1st South Carolina (McCreary's Infantry), Company A. Enlisted 22 August 1861 at Barnwell, South Carolina, or Williston, South Carolina. He was wounded 13 December 1862 in the Battle of Fredericksburg, and died in General Hospital Scottsville on 10 February 1863 from vulnus sclopeticum.

WHITE, A. J.

Private, 13th Alabama, Company I. Enlisted 28 February 1862 at Roanoke, Alabama, and received a \$50 bonus. Admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 1 in Richmond on 24 May 1862 for rubeola. Transferred to Scottsville hospital on 23 June, and died there 30 July 1862 of phthisis pulmonalis.

WHITE, GREENBERRY (hospital identifies him as WHITE, G. B., Company K)

Private, 5th Alabama, Company I. Enlisted at Grove Hill, Clarke County, Alabama, and received a \$50 bounty. Mustered in Company A on 16 March 1862. Died General Hospital Scottsville on 30 July 1862 from phthisis pulmonalis. His wife Elizabeth J. White filed a claim for \$78.90 of back pay after his death.

PART B—ROSTER OF SICK AND WOUNDED AT CONFEDERATE
GENERAL HOSPITAL SCOTTSVILLE, VIRGINIA

BUMPUS, WILLIAM H. (hospital places him in Company A)

Sergeant, 2nd Virginia Artillery, Company K. Enlisted 7 February ?? at Gravel Hill, Buckingham County. Also reported as enlisting at Camp Milford on 20 May 1862. Discharged from Scottsville hospital and from the army on 26 August 1862 for phthisis pulmonalis. Described as a farmer, 5 feet 6 inches tall, blue eyes, fair complexion, and dark hair.

JONES, EDWIN P. (hospital records place him in 31st Mississippi)

Private, 21st Mississippi, Company I. Enlisted 2 July 1861 in the "Sunflower Guards" in Sunflower, Mississippi. Was in action at Seven Pines on 31 May and at Savage Station on 29 June 1862. Admitted to General Hospital No. 13 in Richmond on 30 June 1862, and transferred to Scottsville hospital the same day. Discharged from hospital and from the army on 2 August 1862.

LIGHTNER, JOHN M.

Private, 19th Virginia, Company B. Born in Pocohontas County, Virginia. Enlisted at age 30 at Manassas. Occupation lawyer. Detailed to drill an artillery company at Manassas for one month in October 1861. Discharged from General Hospital Scottsville and from the army on 20 August 1862 for physical disability. Described as 6 feet 4 inches tall with dark hair, dark complexion, and dark eyes.

SCOTT, CHARLES ALEXANDER

Private, 19th Virginia, Company D ("Howardsville Grays"). Born in 1843. Enlisted 30 June 1861 at Camp Strange near Manassas at age 18. In General Hospital Charlottesville 15 July to 2 September 1861 with measles. Admitted to General Hospital Charlottesville on 7 October, and furloughed 10 October 1861. In Charlottesville hospital again 6 December of same year. Returned to duty 1 March 1862. Discharged from General Hospital Scottsville and from the army on 29 August 1862. He later reenlisted in Company K of the 4th Virginia Cavalry on 30 October 1863, was captured at Fisher's Hill 6 October 1864, exchanged 13 February 1865, and paroled at Farmville on 25 April 1865. He died 22 July 1922 in Buckingham County, Virginia.

APPENDIX G

REPORT WRITTEN BY DR. E. S. GAILLARD, SURGEON & MEDICAL
INSPECTOR TO DR. S. P. MOORE, SURGEON
GENERAL, CSA,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA ON 4 JULY 1863

Medical Inspector's Office
Bank Street 3 doors North 10th
Richmond 4 July 1863

Sir
On the 19th of June, I made a second inspection of the Hospital Department of Scottsville and have the honor to submit the following report.

The Medical Department. There has been no change in the Med. Department since the previous inspection, as Surgeon J. M. Jefferies is still in charge.

Hospitals— the Hospitals were opened at Scottsville on the 10th of June 1862. There are no divisions. There are three buildings, capacity 400 beds, rent \$20 per month, held at pleasure. The factory buildings, capacity 70 beds, rent \$20 per month, impressed Baptist Church, Capacity 20 beds, rent \$35 per month, held as long as desired, one Small Pox Hospital, capacity 20 beds: Eight cases treated! three deaths; the clothing now in use! Source of disease Richmond. The Wards were in an objectionable condition! There is not sufficient cleanliness. There was but a single sheet on the beds, the bed clothing in bad order and the baggage of the soldiers under almost all of the beds. The daily prescriptions were scattered through the wards and the patients lounging on the beds—Bed(?) ticking—have not been introduced—There is not a sufficient number of wards chairs and no ward-screens or benches for the patients. The attendants are placed on duty by reliefs weekly, inventory not taken—Bed Straw is not changed sufficiently often, and in most of the bed—sacks there was not more than half the sufficient quantity of straw! Much of this being old and broken — Lime not sufficiently used and the general condition of the wards not satisfactory.

Dispensary The dispensary was in very good order. The attendant in charge is on the muster-rolls nurse. A medical student before the war! He is efficient in the discharge of his duties, no indigenous remedies used—The semi-annual return of medical and Hospital property has never been made. There are no instruments and no surgical appliances, a few splints excepted, the quantity of stimulants used during last quarter could not be stated! There was on the date of inspection, 8 gallons of whiskey, 10 of brandy, and 8 gallons of wine, no liquor cook is kept.

Dining Room— No further statement to be made in regard to the Dining-Room - The utensils were not sufficiently clean—meals at 7 A.M., Twelve(?) and Seven P.M.: Beef given 3 times per week. The supply of vegetables small—Ward Masters in charge of dining room. Weekly inventory not made.

Baggage Room. There is no baggage-room. No register of baggage is kept and no weekly inventory of baggage made.

Kitchen—The Kitchen was in charge of a matron, pay \$40 per month: It was in good order

and condition - no weekly inventory.

Laundry—the laundry was in good order: all soap used is made at the Hospital—No weekly inventory is made.

There is \$10 per month for the use of an oven. Bread baked of good quality: Flour very inferior. Linen-Room. There is no linen-room, the linen is kept in the room adjoining the Dining-Room, which is also used as a pantry & Matron's store-room. There is no government Hospital clothing. There are no shirts and 20 pairs of drawers contributed being only about $\frac{1}{7}$ of the supply required. there are 1020 ____, 700 sheets being amply sufficient for this post: 510 pillow cases, about 150 more than is required: 255 pillow-ticks, bedsacks 210, these two last items sufficiently conforming to the capacity of the post, the condition of the blankets was very bad, they are insufficient in number, as weekly inventory made.

Quarter-Master Clothing —The supplies are very small. Receipts given—issued correctly—cost deducted in the field. Weekly inventory not made.

Bath-Rooms. No Bath-Rooms.

Store-room. There is one small room hired at \$10 per month. supplies drawn from Richmond —issues made daily: record of issue kept.

Privies—Improvement in the Privies, they having been moved over a running stream during the past month: There is however much room for improvement.

Dead House—No post mortems made during the past month, many miscellaneous articles have been stored in the dead-House: a manifest impropriety. Guard-House. The Guard-House was in good order.

Guard. There is no guard in the muster-room, convalescents being used.

Grounds. Some improvement in the grounds, a plain and substantial fence having been built around the Hotel Hospital - this fence, with two small closets (built for baggage-rooms but entirely useless for such purposes) cost \$75.

Garden—there is no garden

Dairy—there is no dairy

Chaplains—There is no chaplain

Library—There is no Library. Eight religious News Papers sent weekly and gratuitously. The circular on the subject has not been received.

Transportation. no transportation.

House Rules. No change in the House rules, they are entirely insufficient.

Hospital Staff. No change in the hospital Staff. Assistant Surgeon Bledsoe examined May 30th, 1862 assigned to this post January 14th 1863, acting assistant surgeon J. Hughes

assigned to duty Dec 24th 1862. There appears to be some error in regard to Surgeon J. M. Jeffries [sic], as he repeatedly assured me during this inspection, that he had not been examined.

Weekly-Report. A copy of the weekly report is herewith transmitted.

Hospital Stewards. there are no Hospital Stewards at this post. there is one acting temporarily, a ward master. No book could be found exhibiting the stewards issues to the ward-masters.

Matrons. Two matrons employed at \$40 per month each: One in charge of the kitchen Department and the other in charge of the Laundry: Those duties are insufficient.

Clerk—The clerk is first on the muster-roll as nurse-___-Table, Chisolms ___hit-table used. No inventories - ? Walker fracture-bed explained and recommended.

Furloughs & Discharges. The percentage of Deaths 1.5 percentage of Desertions 1.7 Furloughs 2.2: returned to duty 13.6: Transferred 1.1; during the post month.

Examining Board, not yet organized.

Statement in regard to Surgery, and practice of Medicine. Nothing worthy of mention.

Private Quarters—It is respectfully suggested that some official notice should be taken of this, as the attention of the Surgeon in Charge has ben previously directed to it. there is now 10 per cent of the entire capacity of the Hospital in Private Quarters, the largest percentage observed in any Gen Hospital. Office Records. No change in the office records. The diet-book, General Prescription-book have not been received opened. The circular of this subject has not been received. the register is neatly kept —copies of the weekly, monthly and quarterly reports are on file. Supervening cases of diseases have not been recorded, no morning report is kept.

Muster-Roll. The Muster-Roll examined. Average cost of hired attendants \$14.70 per month.

Hospital-Funds. The statement for the month of May has not been forwarded. Monthly receipt \$388.23. No subscriptions sold to physicians under contract.

Miscellaneous communications for quarters allowed officers of the post. It is respectfully suggested that some rule be adopted—on this subject, as at some post, communications is allowed and at others it is refused. There is no quarter-master at this post, the price of wood is \$12 per cord by the Surgeon in charge: This price is excessive. There are no employers impressed. Patients in the Hospital are very irregularly paid. Commutations for rations of soldiers on furloughs has not been paid. A sufficient quantity of ice has been procured for this hospital. Recommendations. It is recommended that some steps be taken for improving the hospital administration this post. Attention is particularly directed to the excessive number of private quarters: ? to the bad condition of the Beds in the wards: ? to the irregularities in regard to the baggages: The want of Hospital stewards: to the excessive supply of bed linen on hand: the great want of blankets and comforts: to the neglect in regard to morning reports and the record of supervening diseases: to the want of some systematic (?) of dispensary stimulants: the necessity of making weekly inventory of all hospital property: To the absence of the diet: General prescriptions and case books: to the ___ in

which ward prescription books are kept (the names of the patient only being included) The want of bed ticket, ward-chairs, ward benches and ward-screens and to the fact that no property return has been made from this Hospital. As the factory Hos was impressed and the owner wished it returned, as the church Hospital is ___ and widely separated from the others, and as, if these be given up this would reduce the Hospital accommodations at this post to 100 beds (making the post thus a very small one) it is recommended that expenditures be carefully and judiciously permitted. The Hospital accommodations cannot be enlarged by building. It is therefore recommended, that when the Hospital accommodations at post surrounded by better circumstances has been largely increased that the accommodations at this post be curtailed, or that the post be abandoned. The factory Hospital is ___ and certainly not desirable for Hospital purposes, being an open building, and very rudely constructed. The church hospital, on account of its isolation, its size and the fact the congregation are deprived of its use, it is also not desirable permanently to retain (the Hotel Hospital is the only building that can be advantageously and permanently used). It will rest with the chief of the Medical bureau to decide, whether under the circumstances, it is advisable to build at this post.

Remarks of the Prest Surgeon in charge is not to remain, the contemplated changes cannot be made too easily. There is a manifest change for the worst in the Hospital administration at this post during the past month, all of which is respectfully submitted.

I am Sir
Respectfully Yr Obd Servt
E. S. Gaillard
Surgeon & Medical Inspect

[written to]
Dr. S. P. Moore
Surgeon General CSA
Richmond, Va

Note: The letter from Dr. E. S. Gaillard is copied from: *Chapter IV, Vol. 416, Medical Department Letters Sent and Received Medical Director's Office, Richmond 1862-1863* by Peter W. Houck, and published by Warwick Publishing House, Lynchburg, Va., in 1991. The letters in the files were transcribed and annotated from the original documents in the National Archives.

Dr. Edwin Samuel Gaillard was from Charleston, S.C. He was born in 1827 and attended the Medical College of South Carolina, and practiced medicine in Florida and New York City prior to the Civil War. He was Medical Inspector of Confederate Hospitals for the last two years of the war. After the war he taught medicine and edited several medical periodicals in Richmond, Louisville, and New York. He died in 1885. [Reference: *Confederate Medicine* by Courtney Robert Hall in *Confederate Medicine, New Series, Issue 180, September 1935, vol. 42, no. 9, p. 501.*]

APPENDIX H

REPORT WRITTEN BY DR. A. J. SEMMES, SURGEON AND INSPECTOR
OF HOSPITALS FEBRUARY 25, 1863 TO SURGEON
W. A. CARRINGTON, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, C.S.A.

Richmond Feb. 25, 1863
To Surgeon W.A. Carrington
Medical Director

Sir:

I beg leave respectfully to submit the following report of my visit of inspection to the General Hospital at Scottsville, Albemarle Co., Virginia on the 19th inst. Each building was visited in detail, but owing to the indisposition of the surgeon in charge, I was accompanied by Act. Asst. Surg. Hughes. The weekly report of sick and wounded for the week ending February 14th, was forwarded to your office by Asst. Surg. P. Bledsoe who left for Richmond on the morning of my arrival.

The surgeon in charge has a convenient and accessible office on Main St., consisting of a small frame one story house where the business of the General Hospital is attended to.

The General Hospital at Scottsville consists of three buildings, known (1st) as the hotel; (2nd) the factory; (3rd) the Baptist Church.

The Hotel (No. 1) is a brick building, 60 x 40, of three stories, situated on the Main St. of the village, it is owned by M. Tutwiler and has been occupied as a hospital since June 5th 62, at a rate of \$20 per month; the contract was made by Surgeon Jeffries [*sic.*]. The vicinity is healthful, and there are no nuisances, while the ventilation good. There are six convenient apartments, used as apothecary, laundry, baggage, kitchen and dining rooms, and a large hall used for the recreation of convalescents; there are also eleven rooms used as sick wards. The Hotel is capable of accommodating one hundred and thirty patients. The building, so far as cleanliness of floors and stairways, does not deserve special commendation, although it was visited under unfavorable circumstances after heavy and continuous rains.

The Factory (No. 2) is a frame structure, 38 by 40 of two stories, weather boarded outside and ceiled [*sic.*] inside; it is owned by Mrs. Moore, and was impressed for the use of the Government at a rent of \$10 per month; it has been occupied as a hospital since July 1st 62, and is situated in a bottom convenient to a ___ running stream.

The Baptist [*sic.*] Church (No. 3) is a brick edifice, 40 by 40; was rented from the Trustees at \$12 per month by Surgeon Jeffries [*sic.*], and has been occupied since June 24th/62; it is used as one large ward with a small chair (?) gallery; the ceiling has a pitch of 22 ft. It is situated on a hill overlooking the town and commanding a picturesque view of the country, but is rather remote from the Factory, whence the patients receive their supplies.

The Medical Staff consists of Surgeon J. M. Jeffries [*sic.*] in charge appointed June 5th/62. Asst. Surg. P. Bledsoe. Act. Asst. Surg. J. F. Hughes contracted Dec. 25/62 by Surg. Thos. H. (?) Williams, Medical Director of Hospitals, at \$100 per month. Surgeon Jeffries [*sic.*] has not been examined, but Asst. Surgeon Bledsoe has, I am informed, been before the Army Medical Board.

The above mentioned buildings can comfortably accommodate two hundred and fifty five patients; at the date of my visit, the 19th of February, there were two hundred and fourteen patients including convalescents in hospital, to which must be added 30 patients

living in private quarters. There are also 78 unoccupied beds. As regards comfort for the sick and salubrity, the Church and Factory appear to be well regulated and managed and are better ventilated and looked cleaner than the Hotel, and consequently less impregnated with that sickly odor so characteristic of hospitals. Tar is frequently used as a disinfectant in accordance with Paragraphs 18 and 19 Medical Regulations, duplicates of special requisitions for supplies and duplicate invoices and receipts [*sic.*] of supplies received, have been regularly transmitted by the Surgeon in charge to the Surgeon General.

The wards are designated by letters, and the beds by numbers, but there are no cards attached to the beds, on which are inscribed the name of the patient, date of admission to Hospital and diagnoses of disease, as is usual in well regulated military hospitals. The wards are divided among the Asst. Surgeons who are held responsible for the proper order and management of the same. The sick are visited daily and oftener when deemed necessary. The responsibility of the Clerical and Apothecary Depts is equally divided between the Surgeon in charge and his assistants. The Dispensary is ___ the Medicines properly labeled, and the hospital ___ are ___ly foreserved[?] by the Steward.

The rules and regulations of the hospital are conspicuously displayed in the wards for the guidance and instruction of the patients and attendants. The Ward Masters take proper care of the effects of patients, of the hospital furniture, and make the normal returns.

Requisitions for clothing were made on the Quarter Master Department at Richmond but received no attention. The Hospital is indebted to the patriotic and generous contributions by the ladies Aid Society of Albemarle County for the its present supply of clothing. The sheets and pillow cases are changed weekly as also on the reoccupation of a bed by a new patient. The straw in the mattresses is changed monthly. Many of the windows of the Hotel Hospital are without glass, and so far unsatisfactory expedients for the exclusion of dampness and cold are resorted to. The spittoons, of which there are very[?] few, are not remarkable for neatness. The privies were carefully examined and so far as their construction will admit, are well and decently kept.

The condition of the store and dining rooms, kitchens, laundry and table furniture is excellent.

The bread (which baked at the hospital) is fresh and light, and is equal to the best baker's bread of this city. The food I consider good and wholesome, and judging from the diet table, is issued in proper quantities; it consists of Beef, Bacon, Corn Meal, Turnips, Potatoes, Rice, and a decoction of coffee and parched wheat for the use of convalescents with butter, eggs, chickens, milk, and tea for those who require more delicate nourishment. The hours of meals are, for breakfast 7 AM, dinner 1 PM, & supper 7 PM. The supply of water is good, but there no bathing conveniences which I deem indispensable.

Dr. Jeffries [*sic.*] was alone was alone for several months & therefore, did not keep the books, but since the Asst. Surgeons reported for duty, the hospital records have been neatly kept, though I do not think, in strict accordance with the forms required by the regulations.

There have been 12 cases of hospital gangrene which speedily recovered under tonics and stimulants, combined with the local use of nitric acid, mineral astringents, and flax seed poultices. At the date of my visit there were under treatment 2 cases of variola and 4 cases of varioloid, which were removed to a building, built by the contribution of the citizens; it is a frame house, situated on an elevated point, in a skirt of woods half mile from the village, convenient to good water. This building will accommodate 24 patients allowing 5(?) ft. in space with a space of 2(?) ft. between each bed. The cases of varioloid referred to were in a building attached to the Hotel Hospital; they were immediately isolated, but were not removed until the 20th Inst.; delay (Surg. Jeffries [*sic.*] alleges) was occasioned by the inclemency of the weather.

In the meantime however, every possible precaution was taken to prevent communi-

cation with the infected was ??

1 Steward, 1 ward Master, 2 M____, __ nurses, 10 cooks, and 10 laundresses are reported; and a clerk and apothecary are employed. The universal practice is to select hospital attendants from convalescents and men fit for duty, and retain them without the knowledge and consent of the commanding General or the Sect. of War.

There is a sufficient guard to restrain the egress and ingress of visitors, and to preserve order among the patients and attendants. A commendable restraint is exercised in regard to patients who live in private quarters: they are required to report to the surgeon in charge from 3 & 5 to 10 days; and if not reporting punctually, they are either ordered into hospital, or are remanded to their commanding officers as deserters; but in case of disorder in the vicinity they are liable to arrest and custody in the Guard House.

The convalescents are drilled daily, in fair weather, for the purpose of exercise and of preparing them for a resumption of field duties.

The patients, upon interrogation, uniformly expressed themselves as content with their treatment, and bore cheerful testimony to the zeal and efficiency with which the duties of the Medical Officers have been discharged.

It affords me pleasure to commend Surgeon Jeffries [*sic.*] and Acting Asst. Surgeon Hughes for the deep professional interest exhibited in the care and treatment of the cases in their wards.

Very respectfully
Your obt. St.
A. J. Semmes
Surg. & Inspector of Hospitals

APPENDIX I
RESOLUTIONS AND NOTES FROM THE MINUTES
OF THE HENRY GANTT CAMP NO. 75 CONFEDERATE VETERANS
SCOTTSVILLE, VIRGINIA

May 6, 1908

"There lies buried in our town some thirty or forty Confederate soldiers who gave their lives to the Southland, and whose graves have remained for forty two years neglected and uncared for (to the shame of their former companions in arms) and whereas the Confederate veteran is rapidly answering the last roll call, the Henry Gantt Camp No. 75 C.V. realizing that this sacred trust rests on them, and the duty they owe their former comrades, so long neglected, can no longer be postponed. Therefore, be it resolved that a committee be appointed to solicit contributions for the purpose of enclosing and caring for these graves, and as soon as sufficient monies is raised to erect a monument on the same. Resolved 2nd—That all monies collected shall be turned over to the Adjutant of this camp who will deposit same in the Scottsville National Bank to the credit of this Camp. On motion Jackson Beal was appointed chairman of this committee."

AUGUST 27, 1910

The Adjutant was directed "to notify the Scottsville Chapter U.D.C. that it was the sense of this camp that there should be but one Confederate monument in Scottsville and that should be placed in the Confederate cemetery."

Note: Evidently there must have been some discussion among the United Daughters of the

Confederacy about the possibility of placing the proposed monument at a location other than in the Confederate Cemetery.

MAY 27, 1911

"Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of this Camp that the grave of one of the most gallant and distinguished soldiers of Albemarle County (the late Henry Gantt, Colonel of the 19th Va. Inf. C.S.A.) lies on the door of this camp, unmarked and uncared for to the shame of this camp and his comrades in arms who followed him so bravely and faithfully through four long years of bloody war. Be it therefore resolved that it is the sense of this Camp that the body of our late comrade Col. Henry Gantt should be moved from its present resting place at "Valmont" and be placed in the Confederate Cemetery at Scottsville and a suitable marker be placed at its head. Resolved 2nd—That Scottsville Chapter U.D.C. be, and is hereby requested to take charge of this work and carry it to completion and that the sum of \$10 be apportioned by this camp towards carrying out the above resolution."

Note: Colonel Henry Gantt assumed command of the 19th Virginia Regiment after Colonel John Bowie Strange was killed in action at Boonsboro, Maryland, on September, 1862. Gantt graduated from V.M.I. in 1851 and farmed at "Valmont," which his father had purchased from the Scott family. He was a member of the local militia until he organized Company C, Scottsville Guard in 1861. He was wounded at 2nd Manassas and at Gettysburg, and died in Albemarle in 1884. There is no record that his body was ever moved to the Confederate Cemetery.

MAY 23, 1914

"Whereas a movement was inaugurated by this Camp some years ago looking to care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers who lie buried in our midst and when sufficient funds could be collected, to erect a monument over the same, and when the Scottsville Chapter U.D.C. nobly came to our assistance and have enclosed these graves with a substantial iron fence and now express a willingness to take full charge of the work and erect a monument within the enclosure as contemplated, be it Resolved 1st—That the Camp does hereby transfer and turn over to the Scottsville Chapter U.D.C. the carrying on of this noble undertaking pending the cooperation of this Camp in every way possible. Resolved 2nd—That the Adjutant of this Camp is hereby ordered to pay over to the Treasurer (?) of Scottsville Chapter U.D.C. the sum of \$25 whenever the monument is made to be put up. Resolved 3rd—That this Camp disclaims any desire to dictate or in any way influence the actions of U.D.C. in the erection of the monument but (?) they would suggest as suitable inscription for same the following :

OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD
from
the Hospitals of Scottsville
1861—1865

In Memory of Col. Henry Gantt
Maj. J. C. Hill
and Officers and Men
of Southern Albemarle
Who Fought Under the
Stars and Bars
of the
Confederacy

"The Comdr. appointed each member of this Camp as a special committee to solicit subscriptions to this monument & each with instructions to turn over to the Adj. of this Camp all monies collected."

Note: The Minutes also state that a committee was appointed to confer with the U.D.C. about having public dinner on July 14 for the benefit of the monument fund.

Reference: Minutes of the Henry Gantt Camp No. 75 Confederate Veterans in the Scottsville Museum.

APPENDIX J

CONTEMPORARY NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE HISTORY OF THE SCOTTSVILLE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY AND MONUMENT

JULY 22, 1908 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*

" ? REUNION AT SCOTTSVILLE
? Woods, Judge Duke, Senator Martin and Others Speak.
Large Crowd"

" __ Confederate Reunion at Scottsville yesterday was a great success in __ every way. A large crowd from all neighboring counties met to hear speeches and eulogies by some of __ and most eloquent orators in the state.

__ hostess Scottsville can't be __ for although they entertained __ three thousand people, the __ was perfect, the dinner bountiful, __ the courtesy and open hos-pitality of its people will long be remembered by the favored guests.

The program was opened by Mr. Douglas Patteson, who made the __ing speech in behalf of the __ of Scottsville and vicinity.

Mr. Patteson's cordial welcome __ Mr. Gilmer, commander of the Henry Gantt Camp of Confederate Veterans, introduced in the highest and most affectionate terms Judge __ Duke, Jr. of this city [Charlottesville] who spoke for about ten minutes. Judge Duke's speech was as usual of the highest order, bringing forth time and again the applause of his audience.

Captain Micajah Woods followed __ and spoke for about an hour and a quarter, keeping his audience __ed by his eloquence, pathos, and at one time bringing forth cheers when he would tell of some amusing incident, then turning his thoughts to __der side of the war, bringing tears to many an eye as he told of the __ and hardships through which __ fellows passed.

After the Captain's speech a recess was taken and a delightful repast served by the prettiest girls of Scottsville.

The dinner was great, with __ ham, and huge roasts of beef __ barrels of lemonade and many __ than an expert housekeeper could think of.

After dinner, the Hon. J. C. Lamb __ an eloquent speech on the Confederate soldier, telling of his bravery __ de and courage in such glowing __ that time and time again he had to wait until the applause ceased be-fore __ he could continue.

__ Lamb was followed by the Hon. Charles S. Martin, who paid a most __ tribute to Confederate __ing and dead.

__ called the people's attention to the fact that forty Confederate soldiers from the far south. He __ in unmarked graves, not a stone (?) throw from where he stood __ a subscription be got to put a monument over the place, __ enclose it with an iron fence.

__ Moore who owns the land __ consented to make a gift to the __ of the ground on which the soldiers were buried.

__ his speech Senator Martin __ the subscription with a liberal __. Many others followed suit and a large amount was raised.

__ program was closed by Mr. John __ a veteran of 87 __ who read an original poem full __."

----- the last paragraph of the story is illegible -----

Note: When the newspaper was microfilmed, the left margin of the column was obviously folded over in such a way that it was not photographed. Compounding the problem is that much of the microfilm copy is "washed out" and therefore barely legible. Words or phrases that have been interpreted within the context of the account are underlined. Where no interpretation could be made, the space is left blank.

January 15, 1914 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*

"LEE'S BIRTHDAY TO BE OBSERVED
By the Scottsville U. D. C. Chapter
TO GIVE ENTERTAINMENT
Box Party for Benefit of Monument"

" The members of Scottsville U. D. C. Chapter are preparing for an entertainment to be given on 19th in honor of General Lee's birthday. The veterans will be entertained and a 'box party' will be given for the benefit of the monument fund."

Note: Only the one paragraph, which is applicable to this subject, of a longer column covering several extraneous subjects is copied here.

January 21, 1914 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*

"SCOTTSVILLE VETS ARE ENTERTAINED
by Daughters of the Confederacy
Program of High Order
Recitations by the Ladies and Speeches by the Men—Lunch
Boxes Filled With Luxurious Dainties Sold at Auction to Highest
Bidder—Each Box Contained Name of Lady With Whom Purchaser
Must Share His Lunch"

"Scottsville, Va. Jan. 20—The holiday observed here Monday in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious General Robert E. Lee came to a fitting close in Beal's Hall that evening, when the United Daughters of the Confederacy banqueted, in

sumptuous style, the Gantt Camp of Confederate Veterans.

The Camp, having assembled in their armory some time previous to prepare themselves for duty, entered the banquet hall in military file and with drawn weapons offered equal defiance to the bivalve chicken and hog, the latter of the celebrated Smithfield culture. The hall was well filled, many visitors being present.

The literary part of the program, conducted by Miss Nannie Hill, president of the Chapter, was of a high order and enjoyed by all. Recitations by the ladies and speeches by the men were indulged in until a late hour. The Scottsville male orchestra and many suitable selections from the gramophone made the hall resound with martial music and caused many an old soldier's mind to revert to the days gone by when, after a day's hard fought battle, they would gather around a camp fire and sing, 'Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.'

The money making part of the program, and the most pleasant and enjoyable features for the younger element consisted of the selling at auction to the highest bidder of beautifully decorated lunch boxes filled with the most luxurious dainties, each box containing the name of the lady with whom the purchaser must share his lunch. This chance business did not always allow things to match up as desired by the participants, but worked well to amuse the assembly. In many instances some fellow could be seen casting an angry eye at another who was enjoying supper with his girl.

A very delightful and charming evening was spent the financial end being quite a success, the proceeds of which will go toward the erection of a handsome monument in the Confederate Cemetery here to the brave and loyal men who fell in their countries service."

September 26, 1914 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*

"TO UNVEIL MONUMENT"

"Scottsville, Va. Sept. 26—As a consummation of years of toil and patriotic work, the Scottsville Chapter U. D. C. will with all due pomp and ceremony, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, present to the world a token of their fidelity and love for the Confederacy—a handsome marble shaft with appropriate inscriptions on all four sides near the base.

Henry Gantt Camp No. 76 [*sic.*] C. V. with all other veteran [*sic.*] who will participate, will form in line of march in front of their Hall, at ten o'clock a.m., and with music by the Scottsville Brass Band, will proceed to the cemetery grounds where Master James Dunn, grandson of General James C. Hill, will pull the cord which will reveal to the public a Monument of love and admiration for valor and true bravery which will live in the hearts of each succeeding generation as long as time shall last.

Prominent men will be present and suitable speeches will be delivered. A basket picnic will be enjoyed on the grounds.

We hope Charlottesville will give with us in making this a grand patriotic celebration. All Confederate Veterans are cordially invited."

October 1, 1914 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*

"THREE COUNTIES WELL REPRESENTED

At Unveiling of Confederate Monument

A Patriotic Gathering

Handsome Granite Shaft Erected By Scottsville Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy. Unveiled Addresses By G. Mason Dillard of Norfolk, Capt. John Lamb of Richmond and W. D. Patteson—
Delightful Basket Picnic Dinner Follows Ceremonies"

"Scottsville, Va., Sept. 30.—The unveiling of the Confederate Monument at Scottsville yesterday was the scene of the most patriotic gathering that has ever assembled in our midst.

At an early hour people began to pour into the town from all sections of three counties—Albemarle, Fluvanna and Buckingham. Vehicles of all descriptions were brought into service, from the most costly automobiles to the humble ox-cart, all bearing their loads of patriotic humanity.

Gantt Camp No. 75, C. V., headed by the Scottsville Brass Band and followed by a long line of citizens, formed in line at 11 o'clock a.m. and proceeded to the Scottsville Cemetery, on the outskirts of town.

After prayer by the Rev. L. H. Walton, the Rev. T. O. Edwards in a beautiful address gave a history of the Scottsville Chapter of the U. D. C. to whom the people of Scottsville re indebted for the handsome granite monument.

Master James Dunn, grandson of Major James C. Hill, pulled the cord which revealed to the public this beautiful token of love and affection for the Southern Confederacy by the U. D. C. of Scottsville. Mr. G. Mason Dillard of Norfolk then delivered a speech which brought him still nearer the hearts of the people of his old home.

The next speaker of the day was Capt. John Farish of Richmond. Capt. Lamb was a valiant soldier of the times of which he spoke, and pictured many scenes of the war in the most vivid manner and often you could hear in the vast assembly an old veteran corroborating his statements.

Mr. W. D. Patteson, the last speaker of the day, although too young to be a veteran, exhibited a thorough knowledge of the bloody days of fifty years ago. The eulogies he passed upon Lee, Davis and Jackson caused those great men to live again in the minds of his hearers.

Mayor Beal, in his earnest manner, extended to the speakers a most cordial welcome in behalf of the town.

The celebration was concluded with a basket picnic dinner, just outside the cemetery grounds.

The Scottsville Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy, who have only been in existence about seven years, deserve much praise for the work they have done. Not only have they erected this monument, but out of their treasury many an old veteran, and the needy families of veterans, have been made more comfortable in their declining days. From a small beginning they have grown great among us."

October 2, 1914 *Richmond News Leader*

"Scottsville, Va. Oct. 2.—A large number of prominent citizens were among those who attended the unveiling of the Confederate monument here Tuesday. The monument is in memory of Captain Henry Gantt and the officers and men of southern Albemarle.

Those who took part in the exercise were Adjutant H. G. Harris, the Rev. L. H. Walton, the Rev. T. O. Edwards, Mason Dillard, Mayor Beal of Scottsville, and Captain John Lamb of Richmond. Captain Lamb was the orator for the occasion.

The monument was unveiled by James Dunn, a grandson of Major James C. Hill, one of the best known and most highly-esteemed Confederate veterans who lived in this section of the state."

Mr. Nicholas would like to make the following acknowledgments:

Many individuals have contributed to this project. Foremost on the list are Mary Regina Scott, President, Jacqueline Beal Grove, Chairman of the Cemetery Committee, and the

members of the Scottsville Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy who have given encouragement and guidance. Shirley Dorrier of Scottsville kindly helped in getting access to the files of the Scottsville Museum which included the minutes of the Henry Gantt Camp No. 75 of the Confederate Veterans, as well as papers on the history of the Scottsville Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She also read the manuscript and made several helpful suggestions. Former Scottsville mayor and venerable historian Raymond Thacker provided valuable information on the town's history. Other Scottsville residents who contributed were Gwen Napier and Robert K. Spencer. A special acknowledgment is due Steven G. Meeks who has done considerable research on Scottsville's downtown area, and who graciously provided me with an unrecorded land plat which showed the location of the factory building which was used as a Confederate hospital. He also very generously shared his knowledge of the old Carlton Hotel building and many other facts relating to the town's history. Ray Gunn of Charlottesville, a source of endless information on the soldiers of the Confederacy, patiently took the time to help decipher some difficult-to-read names on the hospital records.

Robert K. Krick, Chief Historian at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park was, as always, the source of vital information. Thanks to his suggestion, the assistance of Mr. Mike Musick at the National Archives was obtained, which in turn led to the discovery of the Scottsville hospital files in the National Archives.

I should add that I have a personal interest in the General Hospital at Scottsville since my grandfather, George Henry Nicholas of Company C of the 25th Battalion Virginia Infantry, was admitted to the hospital on March 28, 1863 and apparently remained there through July and August of that year. He and his brother John Walter Nicholas, a member of the 3rd Virginia Reserves, were later active in the local Henry Gantt Camp No. 75 Confederate Veterans that raised the consciousness of the community about the history and condition of the cemetery.

Finally, to the gentle ladies of the Scottsville Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy who down through the years have faithfully worked to record and honor our heritage, and whose motto is *Love makes memory eternal*, we all owe a debt of gratitude.