

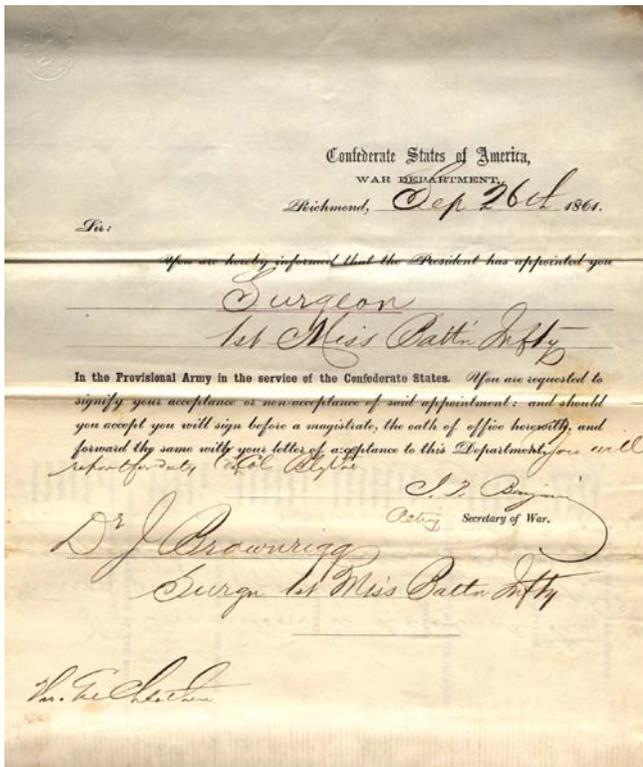
Internet List 3:
A Selection of Materials on the
American Civil War

November 2006



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Archive of a Confederate Surgeon

1. Brownrigg, Jonathan. Archive of autograph and printed materials relating to Brownrigg's service as a surgeon with the army of the Confederate States of America, as listed below. V.p., v.d. Many items with Brownrigg's annotations. Some rubbing and wear to covers of (1), (2) & (7); a few leaves of (1) and (2) apparently clipped out (including the title), and others darkened due to discoloration of glue used to affix newspaper clippings; other items showing signs of wear and use as might be expected, but overall very good and unique. \$12,500

There were only about 2500 surgeons in the Confederate States Army, and their archives virtually never appear on the market—this is the first we have seen in nearly 40 years of business. It is a rich, fascinating and poignant archive, preserved carefully by Brownrigg's descendants until the present, depicting in detail the military career of a typical Confederate army surgeon during the American Civil War, and unknown to scholars until now.

According to the manuscript annotation on the "General order no. IX" mentioned below under (1), Brownrigg joined the army of Tennessee as a volunteer in the spring of 1861, where he served as a private until being elected surgeon of Blythe's Mississippi battalion the following

July. He was later examined at Nashville and appointed surgeon to the army of Tennessee. Brownrigg was transferred and promoted numerous times, as documented in the official orders included in (1); he ended up as Chief Surgeon to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, commanded by Maj. General Stephen Dill Lee. He resigned from the C.S.A. in July 1864, a few months after his marriage to Bettie Yerger. We have been unable to discover anything about Brownrigg's life other than what is contained in this archive; however, his participation in the dramatic and bloody War between the States is well documented here.

The archive consists of the following:

(1) Brownrigg's medical syllabus from his student days at one of the medical schools in Philadelphia, the city where many Confederate physicians received their training (see Cunningham, *Doctors in Gray*, pp. 9-12). The syllabus is titled *Mütter's Syllabus* on the spine, after Thomas Mütter (1811-59) who taught at Jefferson Medical College, where Brownrigg presumably studied medicine. It is interleaved with blanks on which Brownrigg wrote nearly 40 pages of medical notes; many of these relate to the treatment of wounds, which would have been one of his major concerns as an army surgeon. Glued over many of the printed pages and some of the holograph ones are numerous newspaper clippings relating to medical, political and personal matters; several are obituaries of family members, including Brownrigg's wife. Inserted are approximately 21 official orders (some of them official copies) transferring Brownrigg between various units, raising his rank, reacting to his requests for discharge, etc. Some of these orders are on official printed forms of the C. S. A. Medical Department, others are wholly manuscript. One of the printed forms, "General order no. IX" of the Provisional Army of the State of Tennessee, is cited as no. 4140 in Parrish & Willingham's *Confederate Imprints*; Brownrigg's name is included in the form's list of surgeons. (The remainder of the printed forms in this archive are not in Parrish & Willingham, since this bibliography does not include any type of document that required completion in manuscript.)

(2) Album titled *Token of Love*, belonging to Bettie Yerger, whom Brownrigg married in January 1864. Among the usual sentiments from friends are Brownrigg's manuscript account of his and Bettie's courtship and marriage: "John Brownrigg & Bettie Yerger. Met first in Febry 1863. Plighted their troth June 25th, 1863. Engaged to be married Oct. 15, 1863. Married on January 14th, 1864, at the residence of Judge Wm. Yerger, in Jackson Mississippi. . . . Separated by death Sep. 3rd, 1867, but not in heart. I fell in love with her at first sight,

at Col. Fontes house at a little evening party. . . .” Also included are a printed obituary notice, an announcement of Bettie’s funeral, and Brownrigg’s ms. instructions bequeathing his engagement and wedding rings to his son.

(3) 3-page A.L.s. to Brownrigg from Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley (1816-86), dated May 15th, 1863 from Shreveport, Louisiana, describing the death of Brownrigg’s brother, Major Richard T. Brownrigg, during the engagement at Irish Bend and Fort Bisland, April 13-14, 1863. Richard Brownrigg played a minor role in Texas politics, serving as signatory to an 1861 ordinance concerning the separation of Texas from the United States; see Parrish & Willingham 4155. Sibley described in detail the location of Richard Brownrigg’s grave, and ended his letter by noting that “the Yankees have not advanced above Alexandria-their gun boats are some twenty miles below the river falling. . . .” For further information on Sibley, see Faust, *Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, pp. 686-87.

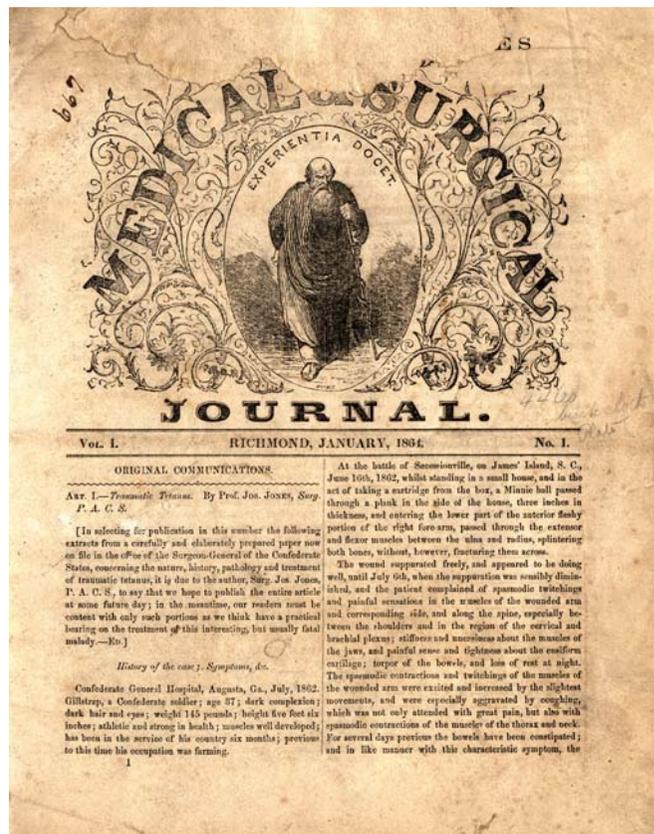
(4) Three 1-page printed medical forms filled out in manuscript, all dated April 15, 1864, recommending that “Chief Surgeon Jno. Brownrigg of Genl. S. D. Lee’s Cavalry Command” be granted a 30-day extension of leave due to “facial neuralgia of an aggravated type,” from which he had been suffering for the previous 15 days. The forms bear the signatures of Surg. W. L. Lipscombe and Surg. Richard L. Butt, of Way(?) Hospital in Columbus, Miss. Each form is attached to blue paper on which comments or docketing information have been written. Maj. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee (1833-1908), commander of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, was a distant relative of Robert E. Lee; see Faust, p. 431.

(5) Special Orders dated May 9, 1864 from Headquarters, Dept. of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana in Demopolis, AL, relieving Brownrigg from duty as Chief Surgeon in Maj. General [S. D.] Lee’s command.

(6) Special Orders dated July 29, 1864 from the Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office in Richmond, VA, accepting Brownrigg’s resignation from the C.S.A.

(7) New Testament printed in 1868, evidently belonging to Brownrigg, and signed later by various members of the Marshall family, to whom he was related.

(8) Lock of hair from Brownrigg’s youngest brother Thomas, who served in the C.S.A. and died in 1879. 34778



The Only Medical Journal Published under the Confederacy—Extraordinarily Rare

2. Confederate States Medical & Surgical Journal. Vol. I, nos. 1-6, 8-12; Vol. II, nos. 1-2. (Vol. II, no. 2 lacking pp. 33-48.) 95, 113-224; 32pp. Text wood-engravings. Richmond, Virginia, January 1864-February 1865. 295 x 232 mm. Full morocco, gilt, in period style. Several leaves gnawed with minor text loss, paper restored. Handbill prospectus for Vol. II tipped in. The first pages of several numbers bear the pencil signature “Surgn. J. L. M. Merrillar Genl. Hospl.” (on two of the numbers the signature reads “Dr. J. L. M. Merrillar Staunton Va”); Vol. I, no. 8 also bears the inscription “From Dr. J. Rob Ward Med. Soc.” \$30,000

First Edition of the only medical journal published under the Confederacy. Extraordinarily rare in any condition; this is the first near-complete run on the market in at least 40 years. The included prospectus for Volume 2 is of even greater rarity.

The [Confederate] Surgeon-General’s records were lost during the fire that destroyed Richmond after its defense was abandoned in April 1865, and no Confederate equivalent to the *Medical and Surgical*

History of the War of the Rebellion could have been written, had the reconstruction government permitted one. A primary source for Confederate medical history remains the fourteen monthly issues of the short-lived, and now excessively rare, *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal*, published in Richmond from January 1864 until February 1865. It was a semi-official publication, under military auspices, and Surgeon General Samuel Preston Moore was editor in fact if not in name.

. . . The *Journal* published original papers by Confederate physicians and surgeons, reviewed British and Continental journals and meetings of learned societies, and disseminated statistical and administrative information for the Confederate States Army Medical Department and Hospitals.

The level of the *Journal* is at least as high as that of its contemporaries, despite its extremely succinct style. . . . Original papers are for the most part case reports, statistical analyses and clinical lectures, some of which are models of their kind. . . . The “Chronicle of Medical Science” covers the whole field of medical writing, including medical history, and reviews both the publications and meetings of scientific and learned societies in England and on the Continent. This foreign coverage is as complete as that of any of the Northern journals of the time. . . .

We do not know the size of the *Journal’s* press run, but it seems safe to suggest that it had only a limited circulation within the Confederacy and, except for a few copies which went to England, probably none outside it. Northern periodicals knew of the *Journal*, if at all, only at second hand . . . (Sharpe, pp. v, xii).

The above quotation was taken from the introduction to the reprint edition of the *CSM&SJ* published by the New York Academy of Medicine in 1976. An editor’s note indicates that exemplars from five institutional collec-

tions were used to produce the reprint, due to problems of condition and the scarcity of complete runs. When we prepared our own reprint roughly twenty years later we were also unable to obtain a complete run from any single source.

It is very likely that the number of copies printed of the issues in volume 2 were even fewer than those in volume 1. By the time Vol. 2 began publication, virtually all commodities were scarce in the Confederacy, especially because of the blockade of Southern ports. As the prospectus for the “Second Year” states: “Owing to the scarcity and high price of paper, it is absolutely necessary that the publishers should ascertain, as early as practicable, the probable size of the January edition, and hence, all persons intending to subscribe for the year 1865 are earnestly requested to forward their names and subscriptions, either by express, or, if in the army, through the Surgeon General’s office, before January 1st. They will be careful to state exactly name and post office, or army corps to which they are attached. Subscription for the year 1865, \$20, invariably in advance. All express charges will be paid by the publishers, and the postage to army subscribers will be paid at the Richmond office.”

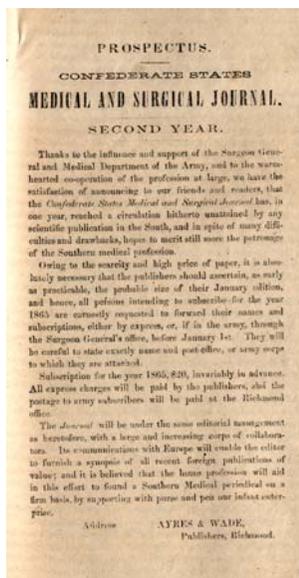
Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal. With an Introduction by William D. Sharpe, M.D. (1976), pp. v-xii. *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal*, ed. Ira Rutkow. Rutkow, *Hist. Surg. U.S.* II, 29. Crandall 5149. 39542

3. Cunningham, H. H. *Doctors in gray: The Confederate medical service.* 8vo. xi, 338, [1]pp. Plates. Gloucester, MA: Peter Smith, 1970. Cloth. \$25

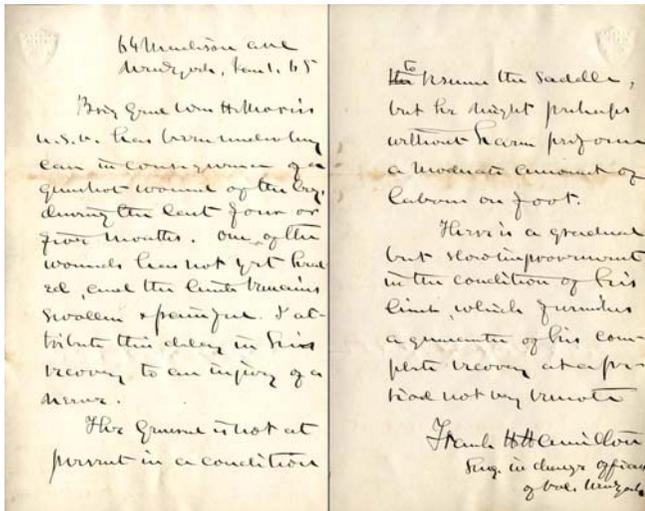
Reprint of the 1958 edition. G-M 2188.1. 10511

4. Haller, John S. *Farmcarts to Fords: A history of the military ambulance, 1790-1925.* 8vo. xii, 269pp. Text illustrations. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1992. Cloth, dust-jacket. \$45

First Edition. Includes information on Civil War ambulances. 33371



The extraordinarily rare prospectus to Vol. II of the Confederate States Medical & Surgical Journal



5. Hamilton, Frank Hastings (1813-86). A.L.s. dated Jan. 1, [18]65, signed by Hamilton in his capacity as the "Surg. in charge Officers of Vol. New York"; no addressee or recipient indicated. 1 sheet, 205 x 258 mm., folded to make 4 pages of which 2 contain Hamilton's letter and 2 are blank. 64 Madison Ave., New York [N.Y.]. Creased where folded, minor soiling. \$1250

A very fine letter from the Medical Inspector of the Union Army, describing the condition of Brigadier General William H. Morris (1827-1900), who had suffered a gunshot wound in the leg during the past year. "Brig. Genl. Wm. H. Morris U.S.A. has been under my care in consequence of a gunshot wound of the leg, during the last four or five months. One of the wounds has not yet healed, and the limb remains swollen & painful. I attribute this delay in his recovery to an injury of a nerve. The General is not at present in a condition to resume the saddle, but he might perhaps without harm perform a moderate amount of labor on foot. There is a gradual but slow improvement in the condition of his limb, which furnishes a guarantee of his complete recovery at a period not very remote."

Morris, a native of New York, began his service in the United States Army as a second lieutenant in the 2nd Infantry, but during the Civil War he advanced quickly to the rank of Brigadier-General, to which he was appointed on Nov. 29, 1862. He was present at a number of important battles, including Gettysburg and the Battle of the Wilderness, and was wounded at Spotsylvania Court House on May 9, 1864. It is undoubtedly this wound that forms the subject of Hamilton's letter, since Morris spent the next four months after the Spotsylvania Court House battle on sick leave in Washington, away from

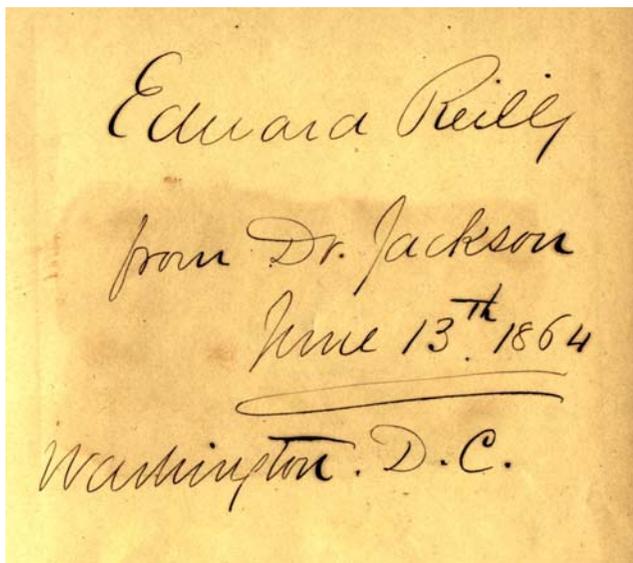
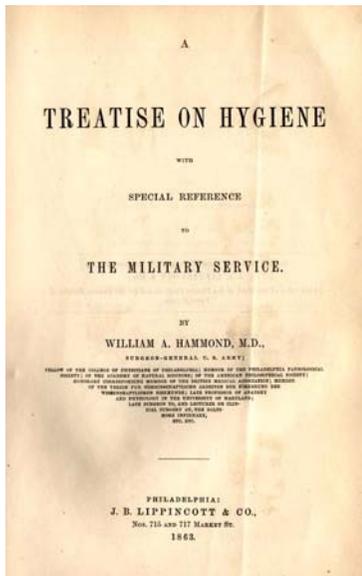
active fighting, before being mustered out of the army on August 24.

Although the purpose of Hamilton's letter is not explicitly stated, it was very probably written either in connection with Morris's discharge from the army, or to establish Morris's eligibility for an army pension. Intriguing in itself, the letter takes on added significance in that it refers to an officer rather than an enlisted man. According to Paul E. Steiner's *Medical History of a Civil War Regiment* (pp. 50-54), the government did not regulate and oversee officers' health care as it did the care of enlisted men, so that the diseases and disabilities suffered by Union officers often went unreported, and what records there were tended to be scattered and incomplete. Hamilton's letter may therefore be the most detailed description extant of the wound suffered by Morris during one of the bloodiest engagements of the Civil War.

Hamilton, one of the foremost American surgeons of his day, was appointed Medical Inspector of the Union Army by President Lincoln and the United States Senate in February 1863, and served in this post with distinction until June 1865. He was the author of the first complete book on fractures and dislocations in English (*A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations*, 1860 [G-M 4420], reprinted as part of Norman Publishing / historyof-science.com's [Civil War Medical Series](#)) and numerous other surgical works, as well as editor of the massive *Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* (1870-71). Kelly & Burrage. DAB re Morris & Hamilton. 29220

6. Hammond, William A. (1828-1900). A treatise on hygiene with special reference to the military service. 8vo. xvi, [13]-604pp. Frontispiece, text illustrations. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1863. 231 x 154 mm. Quarter morocco in period style. Title creased, light toning, otherwise very good. \$600

First Edition. Hammond served for 14 months as Surgeon General of the Union Army, bringing about many important improvements and reforms to the army's medical service. His full-length textbook on military hygiene was written to educate the Army medical department in the best ideas and procedures of his time. The work was reissued as part of Norman Publishing / historyofscience.com's [Civil War Medical Series](#). 38718



7. Jackson, Charles T. (1805-80). A manual of etherization. . . . 12mo. 134, [4, adverts.]pp. Text illustrations. Boston: for the author by J. B. Mansfield, 1861. 190 x 125 mm. Original cloth, light wear, head and foot of spine chipped. Marginal tear in pp. 31-32, but a very good copy, with presentation inscription on the front endpaper: "Edward Reilly from Dr. Jackson June 13th 1864. Washington D.C." 19th cent. library bookplate. \$1250

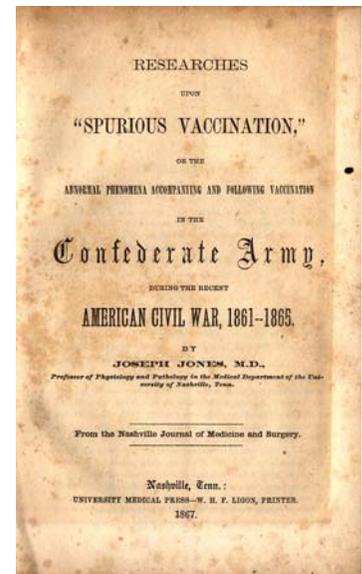
First Edition. Jackson's only formal study of inhalation anesthesia, giving details on the use of chloroform, ether, etc., and with a history of the discovery of anesthesia. Jackson was one of the main players in the famous

"ether controversy": he had alerted W. T. G. Morton to the anesthetic properties of ether in late September 1846. In October Morton performed the first public demonstrations of ether anesthesia at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Morton later obtained a patent for ether anesthesia jointly with Jackson (the patent turned out to be unenforceable), and spent most of the rest of his life trying to obtain money and recognition for what he claimed was his own discovery.

Jackson brought out his *Manual* shortly after the start of the Civil War, intending it for the use of military and naval surgeons. The first five chapters discuss the history of anesthesia from ancient times, the manufacture of sulfuric ether, chloroform and other anesthetic agents, and the introduction of ether anesthesia in America and Europe. The sixth and seventh chapters provide practical instruction on how to administer ether, and the eighth discusses ether's physiological effects, citing the experiments of Flourens, Velpeau and Gerdy. The work concludes with a list of authors who had published works on ether and chloroform anesthesia. Fulton & Stanton V.3. Waller 5083. Osler 1440. Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol*, pp. 446-48. 38287

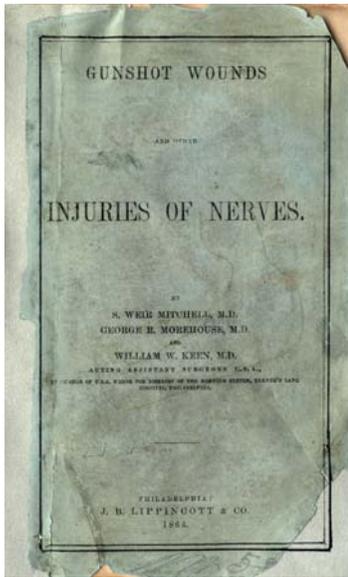
8. Jones, Joseph (1833-96). Researches upon "spurious vaccination," or the abnormal phenomena accompanying and following vaccination in the Confederate Army. . . . Offprint from *Nashville J. Med. & Surg.* 8vo. 134pp. Nashville: Univ. Med. Press, 1867. 214 x 140 mm. Modern wrappers. Some foxing & browning but very good. \$650

First Separate Edition. One of the most prolific and significant Confederate medical writers, Jones reported on sores appearing near vaccination sites and elsewhere in the body after vaccination. Soldiers who got sores after vaccination numbered in the thousands apparently; the causes were little understood. Some speculated that constitutional syphilis could be passed via the vaccine lymph, a view which Jones supported; he also thought that vaccination might further debilitate soldiers with incipient scurvy. Cunning-



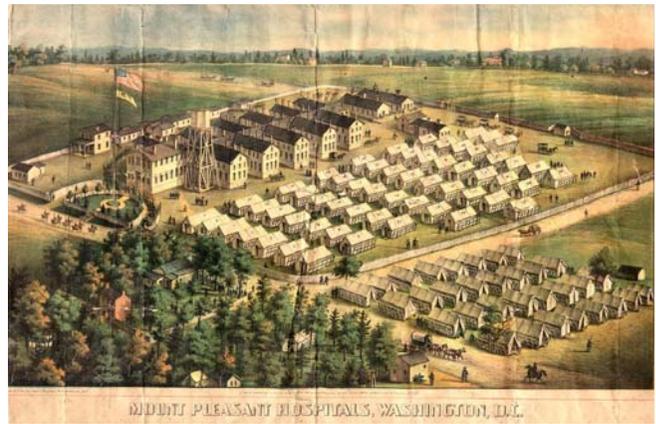
ham 3, 200-01. Cordasco 60-1006 (pagination given incorrectly). 14919

9. Mitchell, Silas Weir (1829-1914); Morehouse, George R. (1829-1905); and Keen, William W. (1837-1932). *Gunshot sounds and other injuries of nerves*. 8vo. [2], 164pp. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1864. 193 x 122 mm. Original blue printed wrappers, worn, repaired; boxed. Light browning, occasional soiling, a few corners worn, but very good. Slip with Mitchell's autograph signature tipped to half-title. \$7500



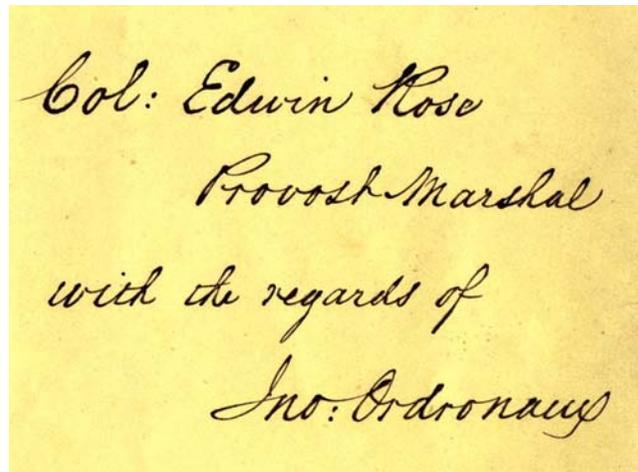
Only Edition. G-M 2167. The first exhaustive study of the traumatic neuroses, and the rarest of Mitchell's medical works. Written by the leading neurologists of the American Civil War, the above work represents the most enlightened means then available of treating wartime nerve injuries. "Soon after the outbreak of the War between the States, Weir Mitchell became 'contract surgeon' to a

400-bed hospital in Philadelphia, created for him and Dr. George R. Morehouse by Surgeon General Hammond. This experience was to transform his life. W. W. Keen became an associate. They would go to Gettysburg and bring back carloads of wounded. Together they collected thousands of pages of notes on wounded soldiers, which culminated in a masterpiece on nerve and related injuries (1864) in which the entity known as 'causalgia' was given its place in medicine. . . . A soldier in continuous pain, he remarked, becomes a coward, and the strongest man is scarcely less nervous than the most hysterical girl" (Haymaker and Schiller 418). 37913



10. Mount Pleasant Hospitals, Washington, D.C. Hand-colored lithograph by Chas. Magnus. New York: Chas. Magnus, 1864. 35 x 47 cm. Small tears mended on verso, edges a little frayed, but good otherwise. \$750

Mount Pleasant Hospital, a military hospital located on the outskirts of Washington D. C., was built at the urging of the U. S. Sanitary Commission and completed in April 1862. Before it closed in August 1865, the hospital had treated nearly 18,400 soldiers. 15023



11. Ordronaux, John (1830-1908). *Hints on the preservation of health in armies*. For the use of volunteer officers and soldiers. 142pp. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1861. 157 x 98 mm. Original plain cloth over stiff card, light wear to rear hinge. Light toning, but very good. *Inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper:* "Col. Edwin Rose Provost Marshal with the regards of Jno: Ordronaux."

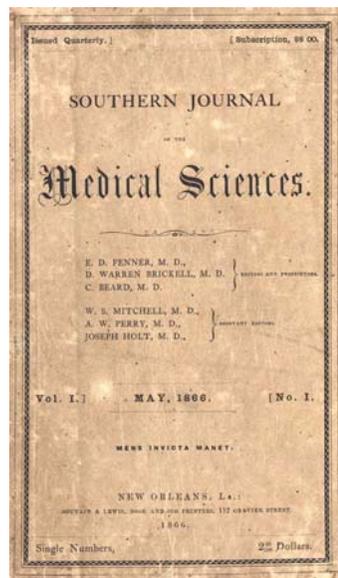
\$2500

First Edition. The first presentation copy we have ever seen of Ordronaux's *Hints on the Preservation of*

Health in Armies, a manual for Union Army military surgeons in the American Civil War. Ordronaux, who trained as both a lawyer and a physician, became examining surgeon for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War, and in 1864 was appointed assistant surgeon of the New York National Guard. His *Hints on the Preservation of Health in Armies* and *Manual of Instructions for Military Surgeons* (1864) have both been reissued as part of Norman Publishing / historyofscience.com's [Civil War Medical Series](#). The recipient of this copy, Provost Marshal Edwin Rose, was attached to the 81st Regiment of the New York State Volunteers; see <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyoswego/military/memday1.html>. DAB. 39536

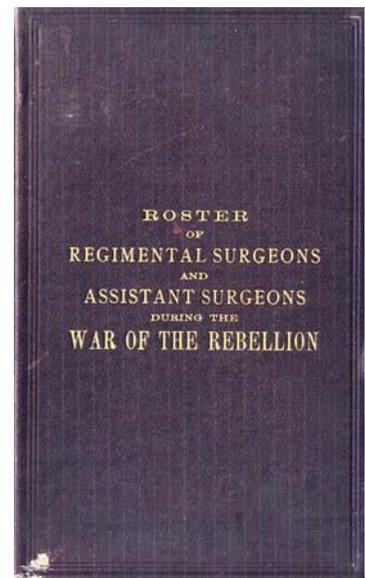
12. Southern journal of the medical sciences. Vol. 1, no. 1 (May, 1866). 8vo. 200pp. New Orleans, 1866. Modern cloth-backed boards, original printed wrappers laid on covers, original endpapers preserved. Light browning. 15577 \$475

First Edition. The first issue of this Southern medical journal, published the year after the Civil War ended, includes an article on "The health of New Orleans during military rule" (pp. 22-43) and a "Retrospect of medicine during the War" (pp. 162-87). 15577



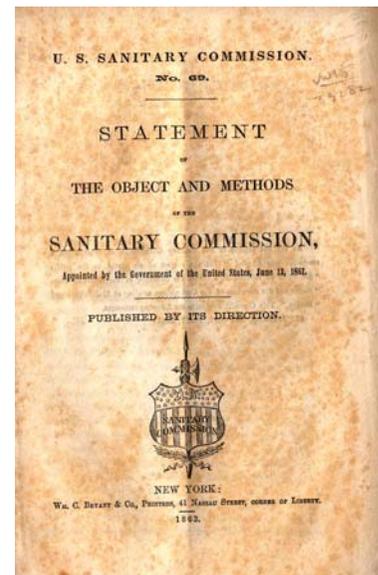
13. Strait, N. A. Roster of all regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons in the late war, with their service, and last-known post-office address. 8vo. [2], ii, 320pp. N.p., 1882. Original cloth, gilt-lettered front cover, slightly rubbed at corners and extremities. Ownership signature; library bookplate. \$300

First Edition. Compiled from official records for use of the United States Pension Office. 12154

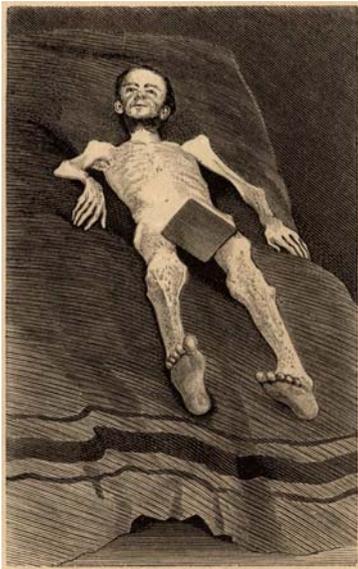


14. U. S. Sanitary Commission. Statement of the object and methods of the Sanitary Commission. 8vo. 64pp. New York: Wm. C. Bryant, 1863. Without wrappers. Spine repaired, minor foxing and toning. \$125

First Edition. The U. S. Sanitary Commission, an official agency of the U. S. government, was established in June 1861 for the purpose of coordinating the volunteer efforts of women who wanted to contribute to the war effort of the Union states during the American Civil War. The USSC provided care for sick and wounded soldiers and aid to their dependent families; the organization also raised money to support the Union army with funds and supplies. 29318

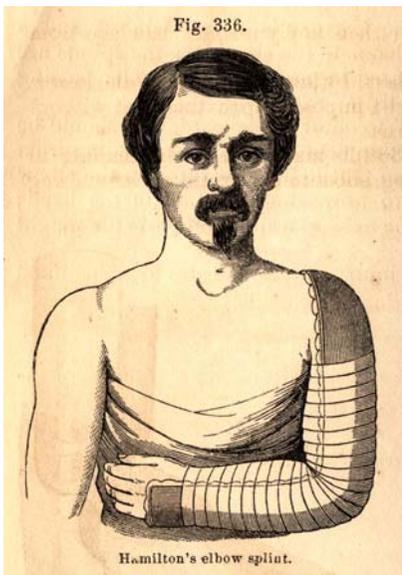


15. U. S. Sanitary Commission. Narrative of the privations and sufferings of United States Officers and soldiers while prisoners of war in the hands of the rebel authorities. 8vo. 283pp. 4 plates. Philadelphia: King & Baird for the U. S. Sanitary Commission, 1864. 232 x 146 mm. Original cloth, worn at extremities and corners. Light toning, but very good. \$850



First Edition of this official report of the U. S. Sanitary Commission detailing the “brutal and inhuman” treatment of Union army prisoners by the Confederacy as opposed to the “kind and tender” treatment Confederate prisoners received at Union army prisoner stations. An appendix contains accounts of the notorious Andersonville prison camp. 16549

16. Wales, Philip Skinner (1837-1906). *Mechanical therapeutics. A practical treatise on surgical apparatus, appliances, and elementary operations.* . . . 8vo. xxiv, [33]-685 [3]pp.; 32pp. adverts. 642 wood-engraved text illustrations. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1867. 230 x 148 mm. Sheep c. 1867, rubbed, spine darkened, a little shaken, but very good. \$750

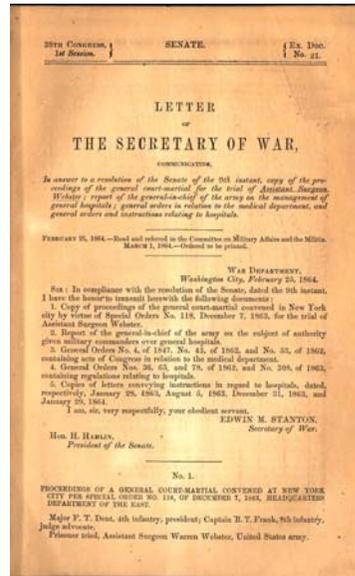


First Edition of a comprehensive account, with 642 illustrations, of medical and surgical equipment developed and used during and immediately after the Civil War. Wales served as a naval surgeon during the Civil War and was Surgeon-General of the navy from 1879-84; he was one of the surgeons who attended Presi-

dent Garfield after the president was shot by an assassin on July 2, 1881. This book is usually scarce and generally little-known. Rutkow OR20. 34940

17. [Webster, Warren]. United States. Senate. 38th Congress, first session. Ex. Doc. no. 21. *Letter of the Secretary of War . . . copy of the proceedings of the general court-martial for the trial of Assistant Sur-*

geon Webster . . . 8vo. 57pp. 225 x 147 mm. Disbound. Light browning, signatures loose. \$200



First Edition. Report of the court-martial of Dr. Warren Webster, who was charged with disobedience of orders for refusing to arrest an inmate of his hospital for desertion. 12998

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