SURGEON THOMAS RUSSELL CROSBY
US Volunteers Medical Staff

Residence was not listed;
Enlisted on 9/11/1862 as a Surgeon.

On 9/11/1862 he was commissioned into
US Volunteers - Medical Staff
He was Mustered Out on 7/27/1865

Promotions:
* Lt Colonel 6/1/1865 by Brevet

Other Information:
born in New Hampshire
died 3/1/1872

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HIGH GRADE – SAUERBIER GRANT HEAD POMMEL CAP MEDICAL SURGEON PRESENTATION SWORD

This is an extremely rare example of a high-grade Sauerbier sword presented to a Civil War medical surgeon. It is not maker marked; however, it has several unique characteristics associated with Sauerbier to include the etched scabbard with its distinctive Sauerbier drag. It is 1 of 5 known examples with a General Grant Head pommel depicting his full head, and 1 of 2 known swords with an Abalone grip in an octagon shape. The hilt style is that of a 1840-50's Militia Officers sword with a silver plated open cross guard with a chain guard, and the presentation on both sides of the center panels.

Presented to
Thos R. Cosby
Surg U.S. Vol
by the
Officers Friends
Female Nurses
&
Patients of
Col Coll Hosp
Jun 1st 1864

Dr. Thomas Russell Crosby, 1816-1872, offered himself for examination before the Army Board at Philadelphia, and passed so creditably that he was at once commissioned as Brigade Surgeon and place in charge of Columbian College Hospital, near Washington. He found the hospital in a miserable condition, and made it his special duty to bring it up to the correct standard of what an army hospital should be. So successful was he that although he often asked to be relieved and detailed to duty in the field, his request was never granted, but he was retained in charge of this hospital until it was closed, receiving the brevet of Colonel United States Volunteers, as a mark of appreciation from Government when he was mustered out.

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Doctor Thomas Russell Crosby

During his boyhood, Gilmanton Academy was among the best of the many good Academies in New Hampshire and his early education was better than that of his older brothers. He studied medicine while pursuing his Academic Course and graduated with honor at Dartmouth College, July 1841, receiving his medical degree from the same institution in the autumn of the same year. After riding a few months with his brother Dixi, he went to Campton, where he stayed but a short time and finally settled in Manchester in 1843. Here he entered at once upon a large practice, which would have been lucrative in the end had not an event occurred which for many years wrecked all his hopes of professional success. Sometime during the year, he found himself the victim of lead poison in its worst form, and for ten years he suffered all the indescribable tortures of distorted joints, painters' colic, and broken health generally. Finding that he could not recover in Manchester where all the water was more or less tainted with lead, he removed to Hanover in 1852 where he remained until his death in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

After his health became so affected that he could not engage in active practice, he devoted his attention that he could not engage in active practice, he devoted his attention for some time to journalism, and instruction in the various branches of natural history. His favorite subject was chemistry as applied to agriculture, and he had made himself so proficient in this branch, that when the State Agricultural College went into operation, he was at once appointed professor of that important branch, and his labor upon earth was the hearing of a recitation upon the afternoon of his fatal seizure.

Dr Crosby was also for some years a professor in the Norwich University, where he taught his favorite branch most acceptably. The pure air and pure water of the Connecticut valley had so good an effect upon his disease that about the year 1858 he once more offered himself for general practice, and the breaking out of the rebellion found him fully engaged in professional pursuits. A visit to a wounded relative at Fortress Monroe convinced him that he could endure the Southern climate, and he offered himself for examination before the Army Board at Philadelphia, and passed so creditably that he was at once commissioned as Brigade Surgeon and place in charge of Columbian College Hospital, near Washington. He found the hospital in a miserable condition, and made it his special duty to bring it up to the correct standard of what an army hospital should be. So successful was he that although he often asked to be relieved and detailed to duty in the field, his request was never granted, but he was retained in charge of this hospital until it was closed, receiving the brevet of Colonel United States Volunteers, as a mark of appreciation from Government when he was mustered out. In addition to his hospital work he was a member of a Board of Examiners for examining officers of colored regiments, and this duty occupied the middle hours of every week-day for two years. The lead poison had twisted and deformed his right wright and hand so that he only had the use of the thumb, the index and second fingers, while the wrist was firmly anchylosed in semi flexed position; for all that, Dr Crosby performed his own operations in the hospital.

At the close of the war, Dr Crosby returned to Hanover and entered once more upon general practice, devoting a portion of his time to teaching medical students and to the duties of his professorship in the Agricultural College.

Thomas Russell Crosby

Dr. Thomas Russell Crosby, 1816-1872, was possessed of a precocity similar to that of his brother Alpheus, but his early efforts were impeded and his progress delayed by ill health. First, he studied medicine under his father and his brother Dixi, for a time he then turned his attention to theology, but finally came to the mysterious conclusion that the life of a physician would make fewer demands upon one in frail health than that of the minister. Whereupon he entered Dartmouth in the class of 1841, at the same time attending the medical lectures, so that he received his academic and medical degrees in the same year. He entered practice with his brother Dr. Asa at Manchester and continued with reasonable success. His interests extended far beyond his profession, particularly in the direction of agriculture, and he became the editor of the first farm paper in New Hampshire.

In 1850 he fell a victim to lead poisoning from drinking water and returned to Hanover in despair, apparently a doomed man. By a careful regime, however, he survived and was even able to take on a limited medical practice and to teach in Norwich University. Despite his ill health, at the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered his services and was placed as Major in charge of the Columbian Military Hospital in Washington. He remained in that position for the duration of the struggle. There he is said to have performed \more operations than any other surgeon in the Federal service. At the conclusion of the war, he became Professor of General and Military Surgery in the National Medical College, returning to Hanover in 1870 as Professor of Animal and Vegetable Physiology in the Agricultural College and Professor of Natural History in Dartmouth. He was a man of wide scientific information and interests, one of the seven founders and first president of the Dartmouth Scientific Association—now the oldest of such organizations among American colleges. Continually subject to ill health, he died in 1872.

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PROF. THOMAS RUSSELL CROSBY, A. M., M. D.

Thomas R. Crosby, son of Dr. Asa Crosby was born in Gilmanton, N. H., October 22, 1816, and died in Hanover, N. H., March 7th, 1872.

He prepared for college at the Gilmanton Academy and entered Dartmouth College with advanced standing, and pursued both the classical and medical courses at the same time, graduating A. B., and M. D., in 1841. He later received the degree of A. M. in course.

He practiced his profession in Meriden, N. H., 1841–43; Manchester, H. N., 1843–52. In 1852, not being able to attend fully to the duties of his profession, he removed to Hanover, N. H., where he made his home until his death; was professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Natural History at "N. U.," 1854–64. In 1858, he recovered his health and was able to resume the active practice of his profession.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, he offered his services to the State of New Hampshire, and on September 11, 1862, was commissioned surgeon and major of volunteers and given charge of the Columbia College Hospital near Washington, D. C., where he remained until he was mustered out of service, July 27, 1865; was brevetted lieutenant colonel, United States Volunteers June 1, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services."

In 1865, he returned to Hanover and resumed his practice. He was lecturer on Military Surgery at the National Medical College 1865–71; Hygiene, 1867–68; professor of Anatomy and Vegetable Physiology and Instructor of History, New Hampshire State Agricultural College, Hanover, 1870–72.

He was married at Norwich, January 17, 1843, to Louisa Partridge, daughter of Colonel Oliver Barron, U. S. A.

PROF. JAMES FREEMAN DANA, A. M., M. D.

James F. Dana, son of Luther and Lucy (Giddings) Dana, was born in Amherst, N. H., September 23, 1793, and died in New York City, April 14, 1827.

He prepared for college at the Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and graduated A. B. from Harvard College in 1813; graduated M. D. from the Harvard Medical College in 1817. In 1815, on the establishment of a new chemical department at Harvard, he was sent to England to purchase the necessary apparatus. He remained in England several months, studying chemistry and laboratory methods. On his return he was placed in charge of the fitting up of the laboratory at Harvard; received the degree of A. M., in course, from his *Alma Mater* in 1826. He served as lecturer on Chemistry at Dartmouth 1816–20; received the degrees of A. M., and M. D., from that Institution in 1821; was assistant professor of Chemistry at Harvard, 1819–20. He was professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the "Academy" from 1820 until 1825 and during this time held the same position at Dartmouth, continuing at that Institution until 1826; was professor of Chemistry, at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1826 until his death.

He represented Hanover in the State Legislature in 1825; served as *aide-de-camp* on the staff of Governor Morrill of New Hampshire in 1824; was visitor to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1826.

He contributed many articles on scientific subjects to various periodicals of the country. He was the author of the following works: *Outlines of*

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A cyclopedia of American medical biography

Crosby, Thomas Russell (1816-1872).

Thomas Russell Crosby, ninth son and twelfth child of Dr. Asa Crosby, and the half-brother of Drs. Dixi and Josiah Crosby, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, October 22, 1816.

His early education was at Gilmanton Academy and at Dartmouth College. In addition, he found leisure for his favorite studies of medicine and natural history. Pursuing these, he was able to take the degrees of A. B. and M. D. at the same time, in 1841.

After living six months with his brother Dixi, he went to Campton, New Hampshire, but finally settled in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1843, entering at once upon a large practice. In about a year, he found himself the victim of lead poisoning in its worst form, and for the next ten years suffered all the indescribable tortures of distorted joints, colic, and broken health generally. Finding he could not recover in Manchester, where the water supply was bad, he removed to Hanover in 1852. In 1858 he once more took up active practice, and on the breaking out of the Civil War believed it his duty to consecrate his medical skill to his country.

Upon entering the service, he was at once put in charge of the Columbian College Hospital, in Washington. He assumed the responsibility of the position with the determination that the men who came under his charge should have their rights, and faithfully did he carry this out.

He remained in charge of this hospital until after the close of the war and the sick and wounded were able to be transferred to their homes. The next year he was appointed professor of general and military surgery and hygiene in the National Medical College, which position he filled until 1870.

His lead poison had twisted and deformed his right wrist and hand so that he had only the use of the thumb, the index and second finger, while the wrist was firmly anchylosed in a semi-flexed position, yet Dr. Crosby did his own operations in the hospital.

At the close of the war, he returned to Hanover, and entered once more upon general practice.

In February, 1843, he married Louisa P., only daughter of Col. Burton of the United States Army, but had no children.

Dr. Crosby came from a family that had been physicians for three generations, and inherited the family love for the profession. He possessed uncommon skill in diagnosis and prognosis, and it might be said that he almost had an intuitive perception of the nature of occult diseases.

He is buried in Dartmouth College Cemetery at Hanover. I. J. P.

Tr. N. Hampshire on Soc. Manchester. 1872.

Crosby succeeded in reviving his patient's courage so as to make a last effort for life. The next day the limb was removed and the patient recovered.

His second year of study brought out still more the resources of the young surgeon; once both father and son, while visiting a patient at night in a distant village, were suddenly called to a case of extensive laceration of the leg with profuse hemorrhage. No instruments were at hand, so the son called for a carving knife, which he sharpened on a grind stone and finished on a razor strop, filed a hand saw, amputated the leg, dressed the stump, left the patient in safety and drove home with his father to breakfast. The man recovered.

Before a nature so fearless and so fertile in expedients, obstacles speedily vanish, and young Crosby found himself in possession of a large and responsible practice when twenty-three and before taking his medical degree.

In 1823 he graduated from the Dartmouth Medical School, and for the next ten years remained in Gilmanton in practice with his father, then on to Meredeth Bridge, now Laconia, New Hampshire, where he stayed three years, until he was called to the chair of surgery at Dartmouth. As an instructor he was clear, direct and definite, imparting to his pupils his own zeal and teaching them his own self-reliance.

The practical view was always his, and the dry humor with which he never failed to emphasize his point at once fixed it in the memory of the class.

His love of nature was as instructive and as thorough as his knowledge of men. He studied the habits of birds and insects and his rooms resembled those of a naturalist.

Of his special operations here are a few: In 1824 he devised a new and ingenious method of reducing metacarpo-phalangeal dislocation. In 1836 he removed the arm, scapula and three-quarters of the clavicle at a single operation, for the first time in the history of surgery ("Republican Press Association," Concord, New Hampshire, 1875). He was the first to open an abscess of the hip-joint.

Crosby was not a rapid operator. He often said, "an operation, gentlemen, is soon enough done when well enough done."

Having reached man's limit of three score years and ten, he withdrew from active practice and in 1870 resigned his chair in the college.

All his life he was an ardent advocate of temperance, and active in the towns in which he lived in securing the enforcement of the liquor laws. His last days were passed peacefully and quietly, though he sometimes said he would like to fight the battles and enjoy the pleasure of professional life over again.

He died peacefully, on the twenty-sixth of September, 1873.

He married in 1827 Mary Jane Moody of Gilmanton and had two sons, Prof. Alphemo Benning Crosby and Dr. A. H. Crosby. I. J. P.

Boston Med. and Surg. Jour., 1873, vol. lxxxix.
Tr. N. Hampshire Med. Soc., Concord, 1874. (C. P. Frost.)

Crosby, Thomas Russell (1816–1872).

Thomas Russell Crosby, ninth son and twelfth child of Dr. Asa Crosby, and the half brother of Drs. Dixi and Josiah Crosby, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, October 22, 1816.

His early education was at Gilmanton Academy and at Dartmouth College. In addition he found leisure for his favorite studies of medicine and natural history. Pursuing these, he was able to take the degrees of A. B. and M. D. at the same time, in 1841.

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where the water supply was bad, he removed to Hanover in 1852. In 1858 he once more took up active practice, and on the breaking out of the Civil War believed it his duty to consecrate his medical skill to his country.

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Tr. N. Hampshire on Soc. Manchester, 1872.

Culbertson, Howard (1828–1890).

Howard Culbertson, surgeon, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, February 24, 1828, a son of the Rev. James Culbertson, Presbyterian minister.

Thrown at an early age upon his own resources by the death of his father, he worked for a time in a machine shop at Cincinnati, Ohio. This work proved too severe for his somewhat frail constitution, and being of a studious disposition, he gave it up and for a short time read medicine with Dr. Lyman Little of Zanesville, in 1848 entering the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1850.

From the time of his graduation until 1862 he practised in his native city, acquiring a more than local reputation, especially in diseases of the eye; but in 1862 he left his rapidly growing practice to enter the army as an assistant surgeon and was assigned to active service at Rolla, Missouri, where he immediately set to work to improve conditions, succeeding so well under adverse circumstances that in a year he was assigned to take charge of Harvey General Hospital at Madison, Wisconsin. Here he did some of his most successful operating, which is recorded and favorably commented on in the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion."

In 1865 he left the volunteer service with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel, and joined the regulars as captain and assistant surgeon, serving at Louisville as medical director of Taylor barracks, at Memphis, and at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis. From there he was ordered to Baton Rogue, but climatic conditions completely prostrated him, and he was compelled to go on the retired list, with health permanently undermined.

Returning to Zanesville in 1869, he again took up private practice, devoting most of his time to his chosen specialty, diseases of the eye, and soon became one of the leading oculists of the state. For several years he was professor of ophthalmology in the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Culbertson invented a number of instruments for use in both general and ophthalmic surgery. Among these were a meerschaum probe for bullets, used in the army, and a prismoptometer for test-

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

The war records of New Hampshire from 1861 to 1865 present the names of several who seemed to have been commissioned for special work along the lines of medicine and surgery. These men were sometimes assigned to regiments, but more often found their work to be in charge of hospitals or camps where a large number of enlisted men were massed together for the purpose of recuperating their health. The profession of medicine furnished our country with several from New Hampshire. They were faithful to their duties, patriotic in their impulse and deserve honorable mention among the quota of New Hampshire Volunteers.

THOMAS RUSSELL CROSBY, M. D.

Hanover, N. H.

CROSBY, THOMAS RUSSELL. U. S. V.; b. Gilmanton; res. Hanover; app. Maj. and Surg. Sept. 11, '62; must. out July 27, '65. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. V. to date June 1, '65, for faithful and meritorious services. Died Mar. 1, '72, Hanover. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1041.)

Surgeon Crosby was born in Gilmanton, October 22, 1816, and was the twelfth child of Dr. Asa Crosby and the half-brother of Drs. Josiah and Dixi Crosby. His early education was received in the common schools of New Hampshire and at Gilmanton Academy, which was at that time one of the best in the state. He then entered an advanced class in Dartmouth College, pursued his medical and classical courses at the same time, and was graduated A. B. and M. D. the same year, 1841. He first located in Campton, but in 1843 moved to Manchester. About 1850 he became affected with lead poisoning and was obliged to leave Manchester, as at that time all the public water supply of that city was transmitted through lead pipes, and he removed to Hanover in 1852.

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Not being able to attend to the active duties of his profession, he gave his attention to chemistry, and when the State Agricultural College was opened he became the professor of chemistry as applied to agriculture, and was also professor of chemistry in Norwich University. About 1858 Surgeon Crosby had so far recovered his health as to be engaging in active practice.

It appears that he went to the front as a volunteer after the battles on the Peninsula, as his biographer says: "A visit to Fortress Monroe convinced him that he could endure the Southern climate and he immediately offered his services, passing an examination at Philadelphia." He was commissioned surgeon September 11, 1862, and assigned to duty by being placed in charge of Columbia College Hospital, near Washington, and remained in this hospital until he was mustered out of the service July 27, 1865. He was eminently successful in the administration of his hospital work, which was recognized by the government in granting him the title of "brevet lieutenant-colonel, United States Volunteers, to date from June 1, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services."

He returned to Hanover and resumed his professional work, continuing to labor until a few hours of his death, which occurred March 7, 1872.

Married, in February, 1843, to Louisa P., only daughter of the late Colonel Bunton, and sister of the recently deceased General Bunton, both of the United States Regular Army.

George Franklin French, M. D.

Late of Minneapolis, Minn.

French, George F. U. S. V.; res. Gilmanton; app. Asst. Surg. June 4, '63; app. Maj. and Surg. June 13, '63; resigned June 5, '65; app. Asst. Surg. U. S. A., Feb. 28, '66, declined appointment. (Record, *Ayling's Register*, 1895, p. 1048.)

Surgeon French was born in Dover, N. H., October 30, 1837, and was the son of John Andrew and Mary Elizabeth (Twombly) French, and a grandson of Andrew French. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and

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Thomas Russell Crosby.

Thomas R. Crosby was born in Gilmanton, October 22, 1816. In 1841 he was graduated from both the Academical and Medical Departments of Dartmouth College. He was professor in Norwich University from 1854 to 1864; in Milwaukee Medical College from 1864 to 1871; in New Hampshire Agricultural College in 1870, until his death, at Hanover, March 1, 1872.

TO THE MERRIMAC RIVER,

At the Falls of the Am-auh-nour-skeag.

Roll on, bright stream!
And ever thus, from earliest time, thou'st leaped
And played amid these caverned, sounding rocks,
When the long summer's sun hath tamed thy power
To gentleness; or, roused from thy long sleep,
Hast cast thy wintry fetters off, and swept,
In wild, tumultuous rage, along thy course,
Flinging the white foam high from out thy path,
And shaking to their very centre earth's
Foundation stones. And, in thine awful might,
When terror rides thy wildly-heaving wave,
Or in thy soft and gentle flow, when break
The ripples on thy sandy shore, in sweet,
Delicious music, as of fairy bells,
How beautiful art thou! And since that first
Glad hour, when morning stars together sang,
Each rising sun, with dewy eye, hath looked
On thee. Each full-orbed moon hath smiled to see
Herself thrown back in pencilled loveliness,
Mirrored a mimic disk of light, beneath
Thy pure and limpid wave, or broken else
Into a myriad crystal gems, flung high,
In sparkling jets or gilded spray, towards heaven.
And long ere on thy shores the white man trod,
And wove the magic chain of human will
Around thy free and graceful flood, and tamed
Its power to minister to human good,
The Indian roamed along thy wooded banks,
And listened to thy mighty voice with awe.
He, too, untutored in the schoolman's lore,
And conversant with nature's works alone,
More deep, true, reverent worship paid to thee
Than does his fellow-man who boasts a faith
More pure, an aim more high, a nobler hope—
Yet, in his soul, is filled with earth-born lusts.
The Indian loved thee as a gift divine.

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To him thou flow'dst from the blest land that smiled
Behind the sunset hills—the Indian heaven,
Where, on bright plains, eternal sunlight fell,
And bathed in gold the hills, and dells, and woods,
Of the blest hunting-grounds. With joy he drew
The finny stores from out thy swarming depths,
Or floated o'er thee in his light canoe,
And blessed the kindly hand that gave him thee,
A never-failing good, a fount of life
And blessing to his race. And thou to him
Didst image forth the crystal stream that flows
From "out the throne of God, and of the Lamb,"
The Christian's "water of the life divine."
Thy source was in the spirit-peopled clouds,
And to his untaught fancy thou didst spring
Fresh from Manitou's hands—the o'erflowing hand
From which all blessing comes, alike to him
Whose teaching comes from rude, material things,
Who worships neath the clear blue dome of heaven,
As him who in a sculptured temple prays.
And thou, bright river in thy ceaseless flow,
Hast mirrored many a passing scene would charm
The painter's eye, would fire the poet's soul;
For beauty of the wild, free wood and floods
Is yet more beautiful when far removed
From the loud din of toil, that e'er attends
The civilizing march of Saxon blood,
And poetry, unversed indeed, and rude,
But full of soul-wrought, thrilling harmony,
Hath spoken in thy murmur or thy roar;
And human hearts, through long, swift-gliding years,
Have made the valley thou hast blessed their home,
Where they have lived, and loved, and joyed, and hoped,
Nay, passed through all that makes the sum of life,
Of human life, in every clime and age.
Along thy shaded banks, in grim array,
Wild bands of "braves," as fearless and as true
As ever sought a deadly foeman's blade,
Or battled nobly in a country's cause,
With step as silent as the grave, have sped,
In lengthened files, to strife, and blood, and death.
In that sweet dell, where giant trees o'erhang
Thy soft, encircling wave, the council-fires
Have blazed. There silent, stern, grave-visaged men
Have sat the magic circle round and smoked
The calumet of peace; or youths, in wild

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Exciting dance, with battle songs and shouts,
With flashing arms, and well-feigned, earnest strife,
Have acted the sad mimicry of war.
To yonder sheltered nook, where, still and calm,
The chafed and wearied waters rest awhile
Behind a rocky point, on which the waves
Break ever, with a music soft and sweet,
And neath the shadows of tall, sighing pines,
That, in the fiercest noon, create a soft,
Cool, cloistered light upon the sward beneath,
The dusky brave, fierce now no more, hath stolen
Oft at the twilight hour, and when the young
New moon hath tipped, with silver, bough, and rock,
And wave, to murmur into willing ears
Love's witching story, told full oft, yet new
As when 'twas whispered in fair Eden's bowers.
Sweet Merrimac! For ages thus the stream
Of human life ran on with thine, yet not
As thine; for thou art as thou wast of old,
When first the Indian chased along thy banks.
But where is now the red man, true and brave?
Alas! where once the child of nature trod,
Unquestioned monarch of the land and wave,
The many-towered, busy city stands!
Hills that threw back the war-whoop's fearful peal,
When filled was this fair vale with sounds of strife,
Now echo to the engine's shriller scream,
As swift and strong it flies, with goodly freight
Of life and merchandise! By thy fair stream
The red man roams no more. No more he snares
The artful trout, or lordly salmon spears;
No more his swift-winged arrow strikes the deer.
Toward the setting sun, with faltering limb
And glaring eye, he seeks a distant home,
Where withering foot of white man ne'er can come.
And thy wild water, Merrimac, is tamed,
And bound in servile chains which mind has forged
To bind the stubborn earth, the free-winged air,
The heaving ocean, and the rushing stream,
Th' obedient servants of a mightier will,
E'en as a spirit caught in earth-born toils,
As legends tell, and doomed to slave for him
Who holds the strong, mysterious bond of power.
And thou art now the wild, free stream no more,
Playing all idly in thy channels old;
Thy days of sportive beauty and romance

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Are gone. Yet, harnessed to thy daily toil,
And all thy powers controlled by giant mind,
And right directed, thou'rt a spirit still,
And workest mightily for human good,
Changing, in thine abundant alchemy,
All baser things to gold.

Horatio Hale.

Horatio Hale, the son of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, was born in Newport, May 3, 1817. He graduated at Harvard College in 1837. He accompanied the U. S. Exploring Expedition under Capt. Wilkes, as philologist, and on his return the result of his explorations was published in the seventh volume of Expedition Report, entitled, "Ethnology and Philology," a work of great labor and research. Mr. Hale resides at Clinton, Province of Ontario.

THE EAGLE'S SPEECH.

An eagle came from his eyrie down,
On the loftiest peak of Monadnoc's crown;
The flash of his dark eye was terribly bright,
As the marsh fire's gleam in the dead of night;
And the war-darts shook in his red right claw,
But the bough of peace in his left I saw.

Then slowly he opened his ivory beak,
And he stood like a senator ready to speak;
And the forests shook, and the winds grew still,
And hushed was the voice of the noisy rill;
And the raven cowered in his hollow oak,
As well he might when the eagle spoke.

I am the monarch of air, said he;
Proudly I soar over land and sea;
And I feel the breezes around me sing
To the hurricane sweep of my mighty wing;
And my flight is chainless, and fearless, and free,
For I am the bright bird of Liberty!

I marshal the course of the free and the brave,
Upward and onward, o'er mountain and wave;
I lead them to glory, I beckon them on,
And I join in the din till the battle is won;
And the dim eye will gladden my shadow to see,
For I am the bright bird of Liberty!

In the days of old, with the freemen of Rome,
With Brutus and Cato I made me a home;
And my wing was before them unwearied and fleet,
Till the princes of earth were all low at their feet,

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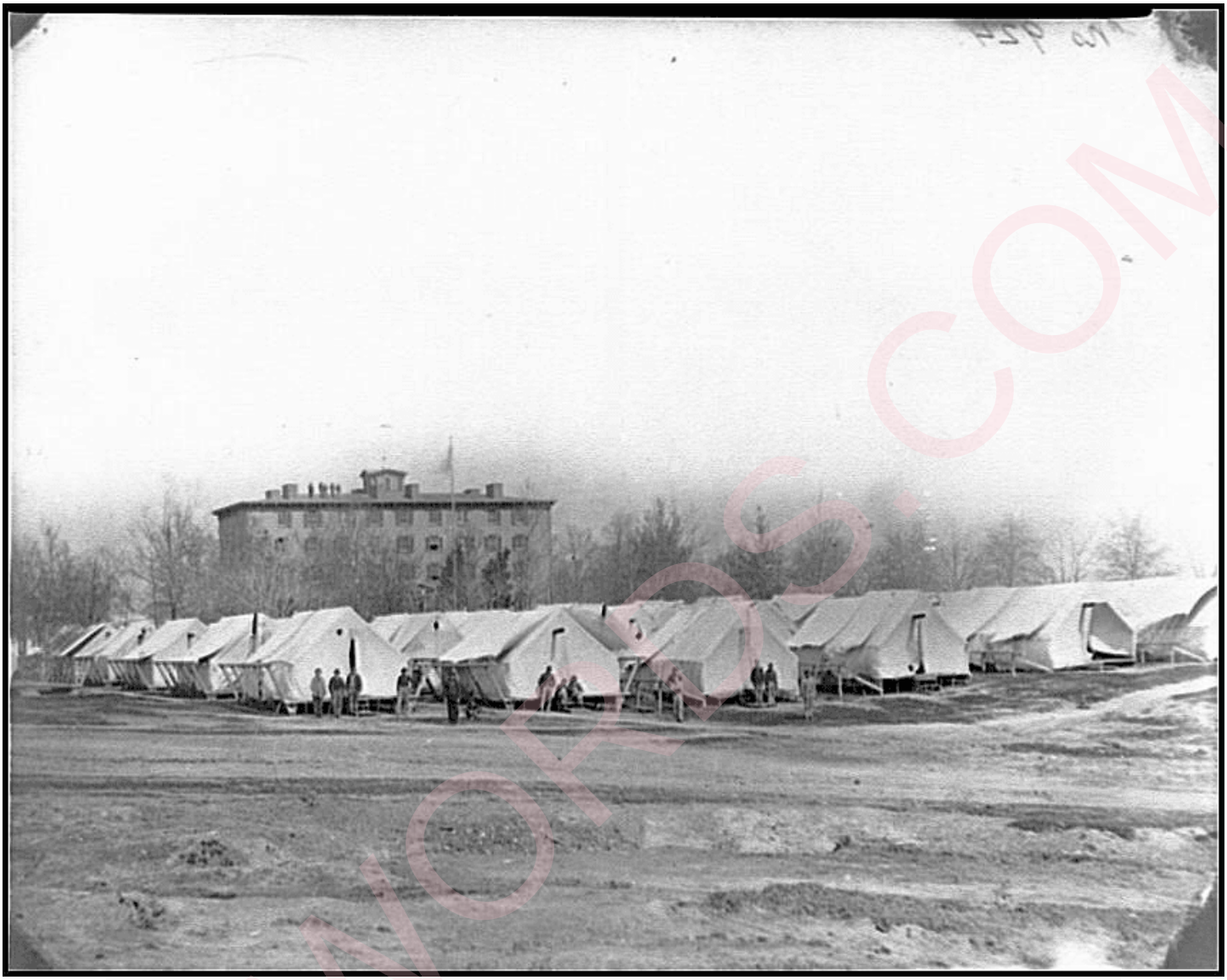
Columbian College Hospital



Columbian College building in the background had 844 beds, the tents in the foreground are part of the much larger Carver General Hospital

It seems incredible just how unprepared the army's medical services were for the task they faced starting in April 1861. The unnecessary additional suffering this brought to thousands of patients, while the army brought in (or fought off) improved ways of doing thing is shocking. This letter contains a few examples of one woman's frustration with the system.

Wednesday Aug. 8 [1861]
Columbian College Hospital. Washington.

Dearies All

It was delightful to receive letters from home, though I am so constantly busy that I scarce find time to say so. Everything here is at 6s & 7s, as might be expected among the militia; though I am surprised to find it in what belongs to the regular army; orders are made, unmade, remade & countermanded; convalescents are set to work after recovering from one disease, & over-worked till fever ensues; or they are appointed for night watchers, when they have not strength to keep awake, & very sick patients are suffering for the

drink the watchers should give. The contractor sends his beef or eggs, or sends them not; & there is sometimes hunger, & sometimes waste.

Pres. Abe has been expected for some days, & not a spoon, or phial, or anything that belongeth with a sick room must be visible, lest he should perceive it, or lest the head surgeon should see it in this his daily rounds, which are at irregular times. Four young physicians practise on the 4 stories, & live in the house; one of them does not extinguish his gentlemanly manners in his military cap.

Such quantities of medicine as I pour down their throats, Heaven forgive me for inflicting upon their poor stomachs; blessed be currant jelly & those who have sent it so liberally. Here is a lumberer from Maine, never knew what sickness was, till the mumps seized him after enlisting, & now has not had a well day since; so long for the pine woods & the sparkling streams & the fresh breeze of his home. Here is Jesse Egleston , whom they call my baby; a long, lank, honest, modest boy, of 18, from Geneva, who wept because he feared that the socks his mother knit for him had been lost; who is as patient as a woman, & looked so happy today when I touched his dry lips with the first peach we have seen; he was at the moment dreaming he was in his father's great peach orchard; strong men become babyish, youths without hope; cripples from rheumatism who never knew pain of body before; knapsacks lost with money, or all their clothes; homesick- oh! how homesick they are, & how ignorantly careless of their health their commanders have been!

One boy convalescing saw his Reg't, from the windows, marching away; he had no discharge from the physician; he was not in the house; if here, might give him one, might not; "what shall I do, I must go home away with them?" "You may be shot for it." "I would rather be shot than stay here another hour." "Then run as fast as your legs can carry you"; & away he went double quick, though drooping & listless the day before.

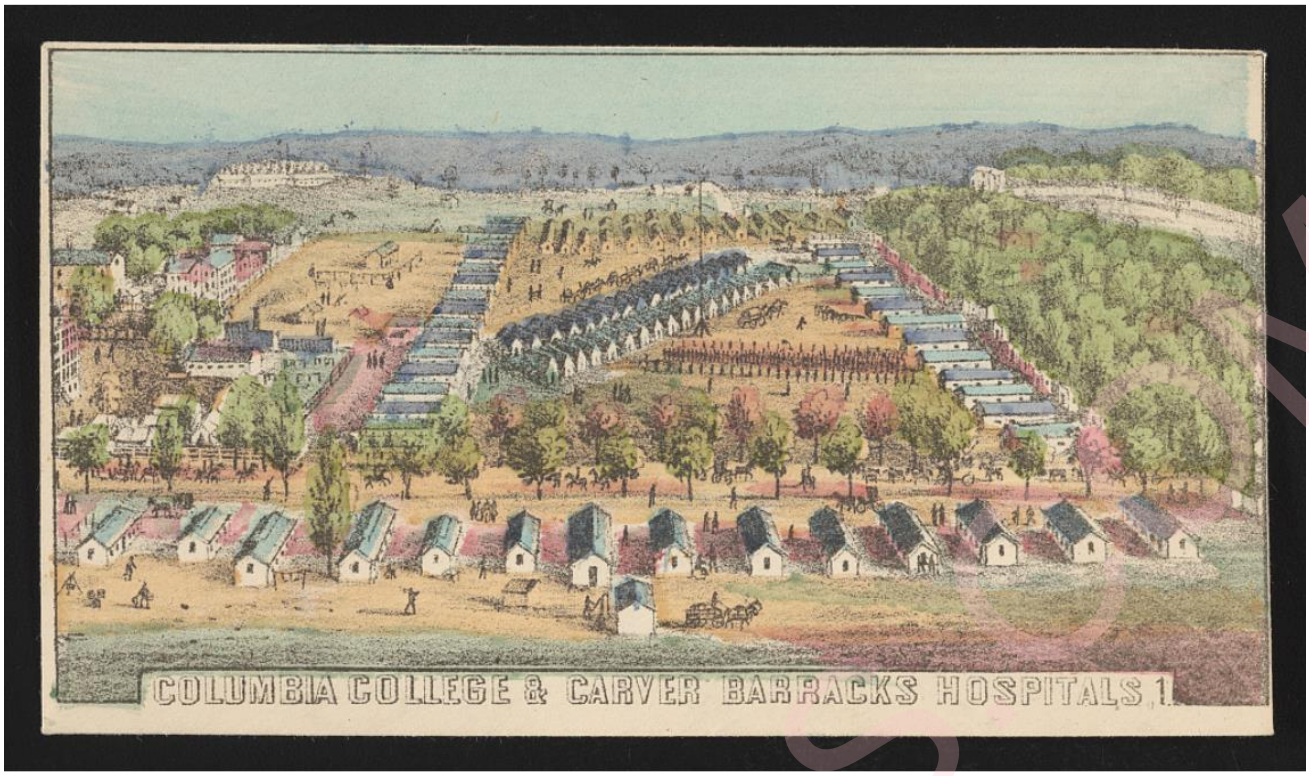
The defeat has not discouraged them; but the hunger & sickness. There is but one voice about the famished condition of very many of the Regts. Glad Isabella has bright letters from Greely; that regt.***** will know how to take better care of themselves than these boys who rushed from their homes as to an immediate victory, & have been the victims of dishonest contractors & ignorant officers. It is hot here, very hot for some hours of the day, & often oppressive at night; my chamber is airy & I am far more comfortable than I expected.

I cannot get over the surprise of being ordered about by these doctors as they order the privates; they recognize nothing of the peculiarity of the position; we have not been put under arrest yet, nor deprived of our rations, but scolded plentifully for not always obeying exactly minute contradictory orders. The army is an awful school in some respects, & few men have the self-control to use power well. We are surrounded by encampments; hear the sentinel calls, & the sounds of military music & drill. The night before they march home, they make bonfires, & sing, & enjoy themselves generally; the effect of the light among these many trees is very beautiful.

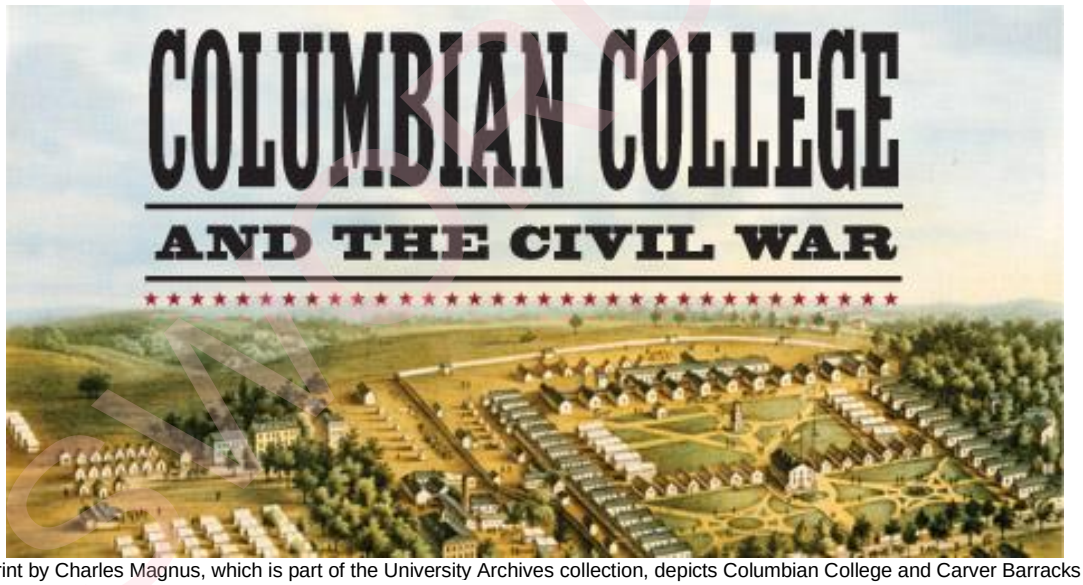
Sunday. Let me finish with a pencil -- I have just got over that extreme soreness of the feet, which, I believe, has bothered all the nurses, except the real old stagers, whose muscles never surrender. Rec'd yesterday Tuesday's *Advertiser* with, I thought, Margarett's writing on it. The only word yet from you, dearie; I fear you are ill; though Harriot H. said not.

Letters to me need not be directed to Miss Dix, only expressed bundles.
To Brookline, pinckneys, Plymouth love all round. The work is immensely hard, but I get used to it. If we could do it as citizens, instead of soldiers, it would be easy --

Good bye, dearies, yr
H [Hannah Stevenson]



Columbian College



This lithographic print by Charles Magnus, which is part of the University Archives collection, depicts Columbian College and Carver Barracks on College Hill in Washington, 1864

By G. David Anderson

The American Civil War split Columbian College as it did the nation. South of the Mason Dixon Line, Washington was considered a Southern city. When the conflict began, most students left their classrooms to join the Southern forces, while the faculty was split by opposing loyalties.

Because of its status as the nation's capital and its geographic location, the district soon became the staging area for the Union. By order of newly elected President Lincoln, the district and the campus of Columbian College (original name of The George Washington University) was converted to barracks, accommodations for the sick, troop quarters, and hospitals.

Chartered in 1821, Columbian College's first location was known as "College Hill." This 46.5-acre tract of land extended north of Boundary Street (now Florida Avenue) between 14th and 15th Streets. Purchased for $7,000, the land was owned by John Holmead, who resided at Meridian Hill. The campus was within walking distance of the Capitol. The College's central building was a large structure for classes and boarding that accommodated 100 students. Three smaller buildings housed professors, the College president, and the College steward. Classes began in January 1822 with 30 students registered for the first term. In the years preceding the Civil War, approximately 300 students received their degrees from the College.

(above) George W. Samson was president of Columbian College from 1859 to 1871. (below) This photo, from the Matthew Brady collection at the National Archives, shows the interior of Carver Hospital.

In the mid-1800s, the city was growing and changing. By 1853 Washington had installed gas lamps along major streets. Washington's first water system was completed by 1859. By 1860 the population had grown to 75,080.

The fifth president of Columbian College, George Whitefield Samson, was elected in 1859. Samson was pastor of the E Street Baptist Church in Washington. He ended his tenure in 1871 as professor of moral and intellectual philosophy. He had the difficult duties of directing the College during the years leading to, during, and after the Civil War. With the aid of his colleagues he kept the College open and worked to reestablish the Law Department.

After the election of Abraham Lincoln, a known anti-slavery proponent, the South seceded. In January 1861 the South Carolina legislature called a state convention and voted to leave the Union. Virginia would secede in April of the same year and by July the First Battle of Bull Run would be fought just outside Washington. Samson reported to the Board of Trustees on April 24, 1861, that 20 students out of 155 had left the College "owning to the disturbed condition of the country."

Curriculum at the College on the eve of the Civil War was composed of a classical course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, a philosophical course for a Bachelor of Philosophy, a select course for master's level study, a Medical Department and hospital, and a successful Preparatory School. The Preparatory School played a major role in the life of the College, as it was a popular place for students to prepare for admission to Columbian or other colleges.

Courses at the College included Greek, Latin, mathematics, modern languages, rhetoric, chemistry, physics, botany, logic, intellectual philosophy, astronomy, anatomy and physiology, ethical history, political philosophy, and English literature. Rhetorical exercises included compositions twice and declamations once a month. There were two literary societies. Both the Enosinian and the Philophrenian Societies were formed by students.

Columbian College General Hospital, with the main building of Columbian College in the background and Union troops encamped in the foreground. The original photo is part of the Ordway Collection at the Library of Congress.

Fees for students were $10 for admission, $55 for tuition, $20 for room rent with servant's attendance (slaves were not permitted), $15 for fuel, $10 for use of furniture (if provided by the college); and $10 for washing at 50 cents per dozen. Of interest was the acceptance by the College, as the war began, of Virginia money for some payments.

The Preparatory Department had a principal and five assistant teachers. The Preparatory Department occupied a building on the College premises. The students were under the supervision of the faculty and subject to all regulations of the College in regard to discipline. In the 1860-61 academic year there were 69 students.

In 1860 Columbian College students helped in the construction of a gymnasium on College Hill.

By 1860 one fraternity, the Washington Rho chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, was active at Columbian College. SAE was founded in 1856 at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa by Noble Leslie DeVotie. His younger brother, Jewett DeVotie, organized the 10th chapter of SAE at Columbian College. Most "brothers" of SAE fought for the South. Only at Columbian College and Kentucky did SAE members fight for the Union. Washington Rho at Columbian College was the only chapter to survive the Civil War. Other chapters were re-established with the end of the war.

With the secession and the start of war the city was becoming an armed camp. One of the few public improvements was the installation of the equestrian statue of George Washington at Washington Circle (1860) in the area that would be the future home of The George Washington University.
The citizens of the district were split in their loyalty to North and South. The city, for the most part, was undefended and was certainly not prepared to house all the troops to come or respond to the multiple wounded. Because of its location, the district became the principle receiving point for wounded and sick and the gateway to invasion in the South.

The Union forces commandeered all churches, public buildings, large private homes, and academic institutions. In addition to barracks, and governmental and military operations, the district essentially became one large hospital.

(left) Columbian College professor Albert Freeman Africanus King was one of several physicians who tended to President Lincoln immediately after he was shot. (right) Robert King Stone was Lincoln's personal physician.

The Army commandeered the College Hill campus and the hospital downtown. Despite reduced enrollment, professors continued to hold classes, often in their homes. From 1861 to 1865 the College had 194 registered students. The Preparatory School had 357 students. The medical graduates served during the war—46 for the Union, 24 for the South. Many faculty members also served, including Dr. John G. F. Holston, professor of surgery, and Dr. Joseph H. Warren, professor of anatomy.

The Army moved onto the campus, often occupying areas without permission. The fence surrounding the campus was partially destroyed by solders of the Third Maine Regiment of Volunteers. The Army reimbursed the College for the damages. The government also agreed to rent the campus for $350 per month. This fee was later reduced to $250. In addition, by October 1862 the steward's house was rented and 16 acres of the campus were occupied for barracks. The College's association with the army was not a pleasant one. The College water pump was used by 3,000 men and damage to College facilities mounted as the war continued.

Within the campus the Columbian College and Carver general hospitals were established. Carver had 1,300 beds and Columbian College 844. During the war these hospitals were visited by President Lincoln. Walt Whitman also devoted time to the patients at Carver Hospital.

The Washington Infirmary at Judiciary Square was a teaching hospital, home to the Medical Department since the 1840s, and a meeting place for the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. The infirmary enjoyed several prosperous years, but with the beginning of the American Civil War, the school entered a difficult era. The infirmary was the only available hospital in the district. In April 1861 it was requisitioned for military use.

As the city was mostly undefended, the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was ordered to move to Washington. While marching through Baltimore, the unit was attacked by hostile mobs of Southern loyalists. Many of the wounded were moved to the Washington Infirmary. After the First Battle at Bull Run the number of wounded increased.

The Southern threat to the city was very real. Enemy gun sites could be seen across the Potomac. It was essential that Washington be protected. As a result Arlington, Alexandria, and surrounding areas in Virginia were captured and occupied by Union forces. Afterwards a series of forts were established, surrounding the city.

The Washington Infirmary would survive the war for only six months. On Nov. 4, 1861, a fire completely destroyed the hospital and the offices of the medical school. *The Washington Star* reported in 1861 that more than 100 patients were removed from the building (one patient died). By the time the fire engines arrived the facility was destroyed. So ended GW's first established teaching hospital.

Despite the chaos of the war, the medical college regrouped and in 1863 reopened in the Constitution Office on E Street between 12th and 13th Streets, N.W. Because of the depletion of students and faculty members, lectures at the medical school were suspended between 1863 and 1865.

This illustration from the Nov. 23, 1861, Harper's Weekly shows the burning of the Washington Infirmary on Nov. 4, 1861. The infirmary was home of Columbian College's clinical hospital and medical school. The fire completely destroyed the hospital and the medical school offices. Only one of 100 patients is reported to have died in the fire. The rest escaped or were rescued.

In the 1840s, the Department of Medicine had moved into the infirmary, which was formerly the old jail at Judiciary Square. It was then that it became known as the Washington Infirmary and the National Medical College, one of the nation's first teaching hospitals.

Beginning a long tradition of GW service to presidents, medical faculty member Dr. A.Y.P. Garnett left Washington to become Jefferson Davis' personal physician, while faculty member Dr. Robert King Stone remained to serve Abraham Lincoln. Garnett knew many Washington officials. In order to go to Virginia, Garnett had to ask permission and obtain a passport from the Secretary of War to travel to the South. He later became physician to the Lee family and Jefferson Davis. In charge of Richmond Hospitals, Garnett returned to his practice in Washington at the end of the war.

At approximately 10:15 p.m. on April 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot in the back of the head by John Wilkes Booth. After being taken from Ford's Theater, Lincoln was attended by several physicians. Among them were Columbian College professors Dr. John F. May and Dr. A.F.A. King
At Lincoln's bedside surgeons Joseph K. Barnes and Robert King Stone found the wound to be mortal.

At the end of the Civil War the army and other government authorities made slight repairs to the main College building, the Steward's house, and the engine room, which heated both buildings. They declined to repair the boiler and fixtures or repair the pipes damaged by overuse and improper drainage. In 1868 President Samson requested the Board of Trustees allocate $2,500 for repairs to the Steward's house, occupied

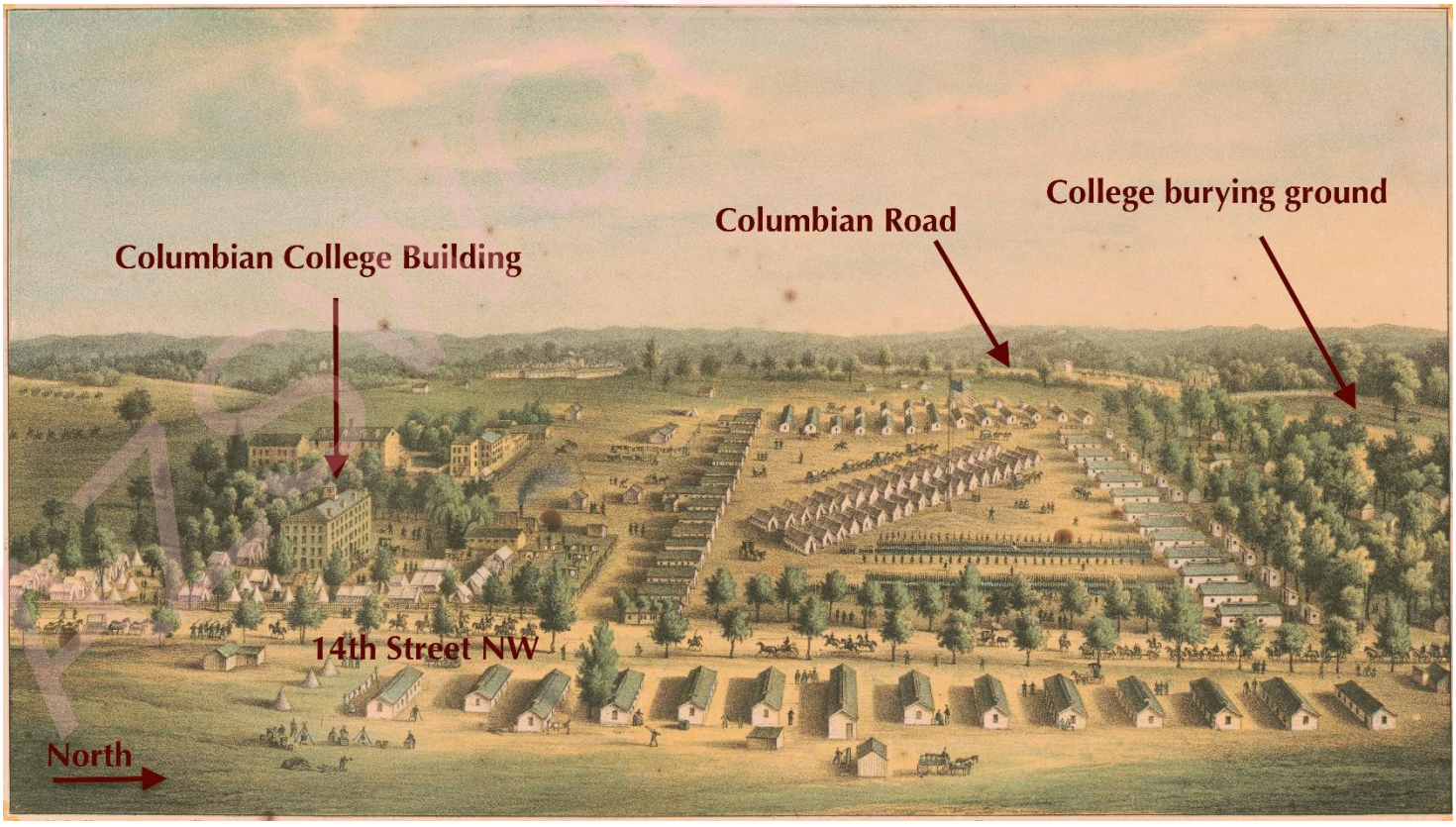
by the principal of the Preparatory School, and the library, which was relocated to the upper room of the building formerly occupied by the Preparatory Department.

In 1865 the Law School was re-established. From 1865 to 1867 the medical school shared space in the Columbian College Law Building on 5th Street between D and E Streets, N.W. The Law building also served as a church on Sundays.

The hospital and medical school moved to 1335 H Street in 1868. The new building, which previously housed the Army Medical Museum's specimens, was donated by W.W. Corcoran, philanthropist and president of the Board of Trustees from 1869 to 1888. Medical school and law school lectures were held in the late afternoon or evening to accommodate federal workers.

By 1870 Washington's population reached 109,000. Washington was a growing community. By 1871 the president's annual report listed a total of 376 students. After the war and in spite of the conflict that split the College and the nation, the College was recording an "unusually large number of applications, particularly from the Southern States." Even with the neglected condition of its campus, Columbian College resumed its role as a key institution of higher learning in the District of Columbia.

G. David Anderson is the University Archivist and Historian. Information for the article came from a variety of sources, among them the books, records, and visual materials found in the University Archives. Additional sources include: the books and writings of Elmer Louis Kayser, the University's first official historian; Capital Medicine: A Tradition of Excellence *by Nancy B. Paull;* City of Magnificent Intentions *by Keith Melder; and* Washington At Home*, edited by Kathryn Schneider Smith. Also, information was pulled from the Ford's Theater National Information Site*



MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

WAR OF THE

REBELLION

VOLUME TWO

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Case 1419.—Sergeant J. V. Flansburg, Co. E, 97th New York, aged 23 years, was wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862. On September 7th, he was admitted into Columbian College Hospital, Washington. Surgeon T. R. Crosby, U. S. V., reported: "A minié ball passed in about two inches behind and below the posterior fold of the axilla, and was taken out in front, about the middle of the clavicle. The clavicle was fractured and the brachial plexus injured. Discharged January 30, 1863, with imperfectness of the shoulder joint," and pensioned. Examiner C. B. Coventry, of Utica, reported, September 15, 1873: "There is weakness and tenderness and spasm of the muscles." Surgeon C. Page, U. S. A., forwarded the missile to the Museum. It is "a conoidal ball, exceedingly misshapen by being compressed and bent upon itself, with jagged extremities and longitudinal grooves on one side and a comparatively smooth surface on the other. Removed from among the fragments of the clavicle, having entered above the angle of the left scapula" (*Cat. Surg. Sect.*, p. 667), and weighs 404 grains. It is represented of half size in the annexed wood-cut (Fig. 371).

Fig. 371.—Missile flattened on the clavicle. *Spec.* 4565.

Case 1519.—Corporal B. E. Rice, Co. H, 7th Wisconsin, aged 19 years, was wounded at Gainesville, August 28, 1862, and was treated in the regimental hospital until August 30th, when he was transferred to Washington, and admitted to Columbian College Hospital, and discharged the service December 22, 1862, Surgeon T. R. Crosby, U. S. V., certifying to: "Gunshot wound, requiring resection of the head of the left humerus." On March 28, 1870, Dr. S. G. Armstrong, of Boscobel, Wisconsin, reported: "Gunshot wound, ball entering the shoulder joint from the front. Removed to Washington, D. C., Columbian College Hospital. Head of humerus excised after a number of days; secondary operation. Wound entirely healed in six months. Bones anchylosed, yet the arm cannot be raised from the side, admitting only of moderate forward and backward motion. The wound is healed soundly, yet large loss of tissue occurred. The humerus is two inches shortened. Arm can be used only from the elbow downward. Amount of neuralgic pain only trifling. General health but little influenced by the operation." Dr. Armstrong also forwarded a daguerreotype of Mr. Rice, taken March 21, 1870, which is copied in the wood-cut (Fig. 420). Examiner J. M. Jenkins, of Sibley, Iowa, reported, May 20, 1874: "Gunshot wound of left shoulder. Head and neck of humerus resected. Very large cicatrix; the deltoid, long head of biceps, infra-spinatus, and pectoral muscles were, apparently, severed, and the nerves injured. The arm is shortened one and a half inches. The shoulder is very much atrophied, and the arm and forearm are somewhat smaller, and are easily chilled; he has but little use of the limb. Disability increasing, and may become total. The arm has but little motion, and the forearm and hand are very weak." Upon searching the case, it has been impracticable to obtain any important particulars of its earlier history. Surgeon D. Cooper Ayres, 7th Wisconsin, reported the admission of the patient to regimental hospital with a "serious gunshot wound of the shoulder." Dr. Crosby does not describe the operation or mention the name of the operator. All of the reporters agree that the operation was on the left side. The position of the cicatrix is reversed in the daguerreotype, as copied in the wood-cut, and appears as of the right side. This is an error very liable to remain undetected in illustrations prepared by photography, even after careful scrutiny.

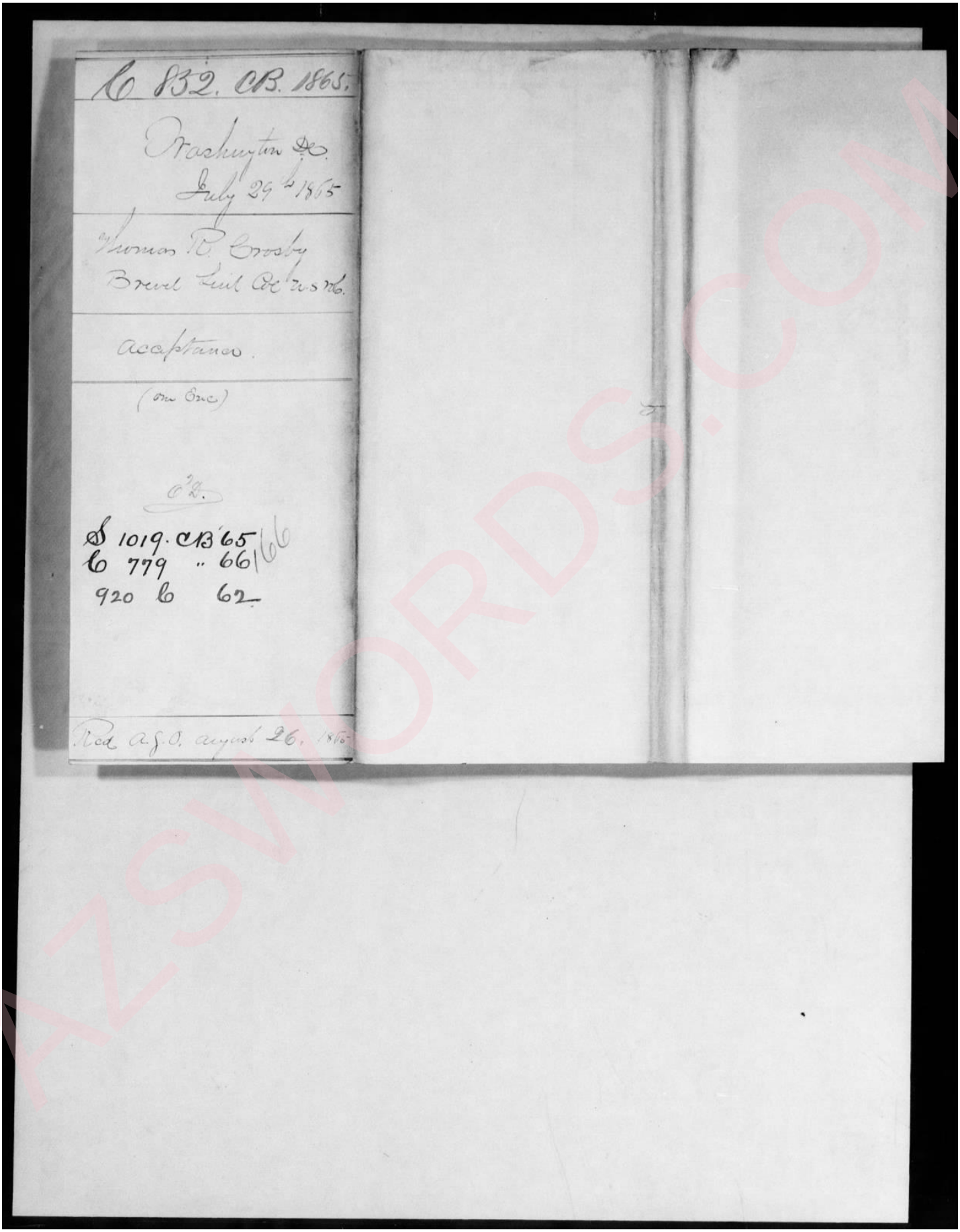
Fig. 419.—Cicatrix eight years after an excision of the head of the humerus.

The case of Pvt. William H. Nims, who's wound and treatment were more intriguing. The narrative conforms to a well-established format for describing medical cases.[16] It begins with the essential identifying details of the sick or wounded person, which, for these Civil War compilations, meant the soldier's name, rank, regiment, and reason for coming to medical attention. Nims's reason was his encounter with "a fragment of shell" while fighting near Petersburg on June 17, 1864. The next phase of the story takes Nims from the battlefield to the hospital where most of the clinical observations took place. Nims first stopped in the field hospital of the First Division of the Second Corps and then was "sent to Columbian College Hospital." This journey took five days, which are passed over unremarked, although it was doubtlessly excruciating for Nims himself. Then began the important work of describing the patient's condition upon first examination: the "fragment of shell" had "evacuated the humors of the right eye, and fractured the nasal bones and right superior maxilla." This technical anatomical language brought precision to the injury: Nims's right eye had been punctured, his nose severely broken, and his upper jaw on the right side cracked apart. Enter the surgeon himself, **Thomas R. Crosby**, USV, who moved to act. **Crosby** first directed the treatment (removing bone splinters, bringing the edges of the gaping skin together), then took a hand with further operative skill, removing more dead bone and trying to get a scar to form to close the wound. Then the denouement. Nims survived his injury and was discharged from service after having a photograph taken of his face for preservation in the Army Medical Museum (see Figure 1). In some survivors' cases, discharge or return to duty ended the story. In many, such as this one, a report from

a pension examiner extended the drama. Here the case departs from the typical medical narrative, in that the volume editors included a compassionate comment about the injury. Nims, G. W. Avery reported in 1867, "continued to suffer greatly," and he could not work due to his "unpleasant deformity." "Thus," our narrator continued, "his mutilation was a doubly cruel one." Not only did Nims bear the marks of his wounds, as so many soldiers did, but he also was deprived of his independent manhood by the way that his face looked. We do not know what Nims thought about his experience, his traumatic wounding, his time at Columbian College Hospital, his pain during treatment, or his dreadful scarring. What Nims thought of his experience is absent because this was not his story. It was the doctors' story, even when one of the doctors wrote openly about Nims's suffering instead of dispassionately assessing his continuing eligibility for a pension. From the perspective of the Civil War surgeon, moreover, this was a *good* story: the soldier survived due to medical skill.

Figure 1. Pvt. William H. Nims. Source: Otis Historical Archives, National Museum of Health and Medicine.

"Letters to the Commission Branch"



Washington D.C. July 28th

Sir

I have the honor to communicate to the War Department, through you, my acceptance of the appointment of Lt. Col. of Volunteers, by brevet in the Service of the United States to rank as such from the first day of June 1865.

I have the honor to report my age as forty-eight. My birth place & place of permanent residence has been New Hampshire.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Thomas R. Crosby
Insp. N.J. Vols

Brig Genl. L. Thomas
Adjutant General N.J. Army

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1

C 832, C.B. 1865,

encl.

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OATH OF OFFICE.

One to accompany the appointment of every commissioned officer appointed or commissioned by the President, and the oath itself to be administered to every officer must be administered into the service of the United States.

I, Thos. R. Cosby, having been appointed a Brt Lieut Colonel in the MILITARY SERVICE of the United States, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily BORNE ARMS against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no AID, COUNTENANCE, COUNSEL, or ENCOURAGEMENT to persons engaged in ARMED HOSTILITY thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of ANY OFFICE WHATEVER, under any authority, or pretended authority, IN HOSTILITY to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary SUPPORT to any PRETENDED GOVERNMENT, AUTHORITY, POWER, or CONSTITUTION WITHIN the United States, HOSTILE or INIMICAL thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will SUPPORT and DEFEND the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES against all enemies, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC; that I will bear true FAITH and ALLEGIANCE to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will WELL and FAITHFULLY discharge the DUTIES of the OFFICE on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Thomas R. Cosby
Brt Lt Col

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Washington DC
this 29 day of July, 1865.

Thos J Mills
Notary Public

[A. G. O. No. 53.]

File Mark. C. 920 CB40. 62

Thos. R. Crosby

Co. Sergt. 9. U.S. Reg't. Vols.

Papers herein.	REMARKS.
File with C 852 CB65	

See also R.H.Q. 440874

DOCUMENT FILE.
Record and Pension Office, War Department.

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920.C 1862

Hanover, N. H.
Sept. 19. 62.

Thos. R. Crosby
Surgeon. Vols.
File with C 852 CB 65
See 440874 - R.H.P.O.

Accepts.

1. Enclosure
Notes

File
(Notes)

Recd (A.G.O.) Sept. 21/62.

Mr. Cassidy

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Hanover N. H. Sept. 19. 1862

To the Adjutant Gen.l U. S. Army.-

Sir.

I respectfully beg leave to communicate to the Secretary of War, through you, my acceptance of the appointment of Surgeon of Volunteers, this day received.

My age is 45 (forty five) years.
I was born in Gilmanton N. H.
Have always been a resident of New-Hampshire

I am Sir very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
Thomas R. Crosby
Surgn U. S. V.

920 C A.G.O. 1862
end.

F/W C 852 CB 1865

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I, Thomas R. Crosby having been appointed a Surgeon of Volunteers in the Military Service of the United States, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Thomas R. Crosby

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
Wm. H. Duncan a Justice of the Peace
at Hanover New Hampshire
this 19th day of September 1862

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1019 S. c.b. 1865.

Washington D.C.

July 20/65

File with C 852 C.B. 65.

Surgeon General
Jos. K. Barnes

States that the service of Surgeon Thomas R. Crosby, U.S. Vols. are no longer needed and recommends that he be mustered out of service

S.O. 402. Par 33 '65

Approved.

July 21. 1865

Secretary of War

Rec'd (A.G.O.) July 20. 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War and recommended.

A.G.O. July 20. 65 } J. F. Chalfin a. a. G.

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Surgeon Generals' Office
Washington City, D.C.
July 20 1865.

Colonel S. T. Chalfin.
Asst Adjutant General.
Sir,

The services of Surgeon Thomas R. Crosby U. S. Vols, being no longer needed, I have the honor to recommend that he be mustered out of service.

Very respectfully.
Your obt servt.
[redacted] Barnes
Surgeon General.

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C 779 CB. 1866
Hanover N.H.
June 20. 1866.

File with C. 852 CB65

T. R. Crosby
Lake Surgeon, Bot Lieut Col

Acknowledges receipt of commission.

166

Notice Wad

Rec'd A.G.O. Sept 20. 66
Room 39 [illegible]

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1662

Hanover N. H.
June 20. 1866

General

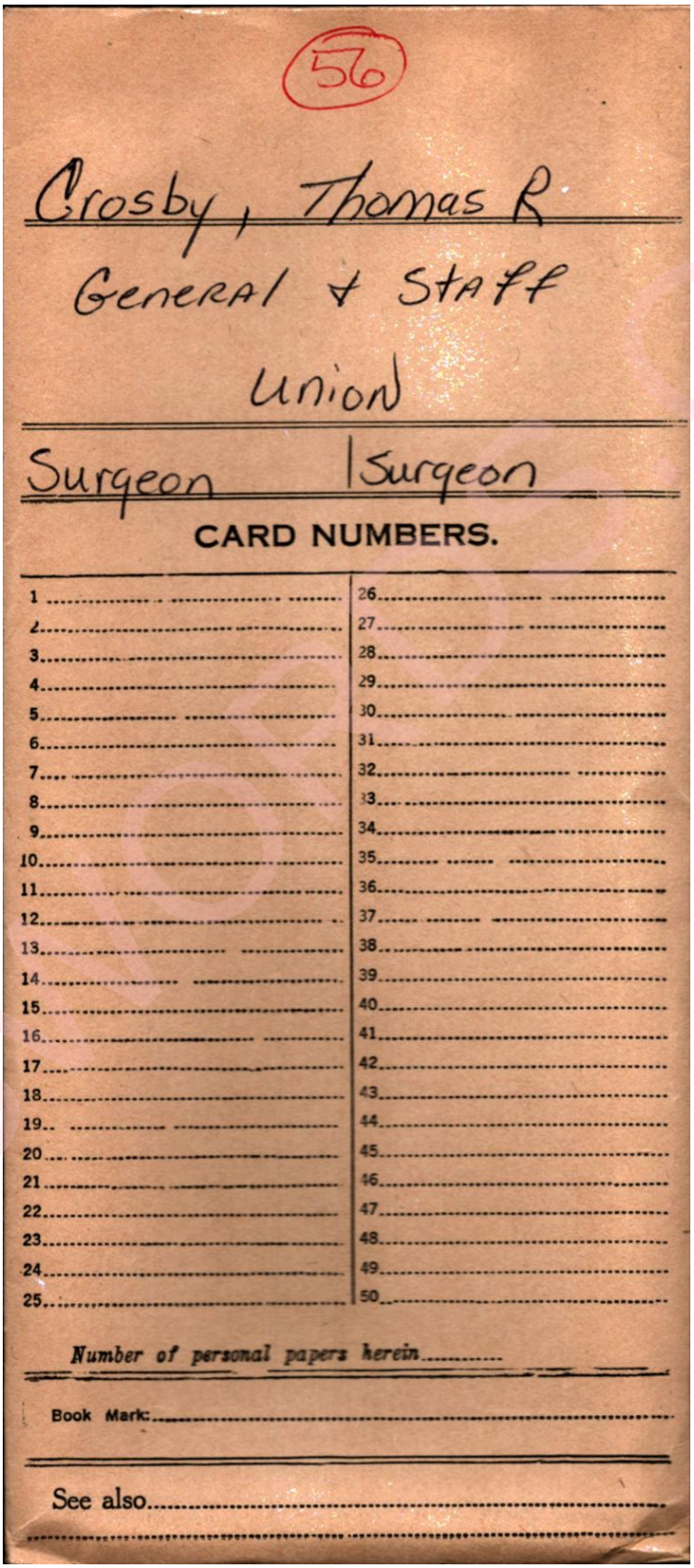
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of a commission of Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet in U. S. Volunteers transmitted thro' the Surgeon General's Office.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
J. R. Crosby
Late Surgt. U.S. Vols

Adjutant General
N. J. Army.

AZSWORDS.COM

Thomas Russell Crosby Muster Sheets



56

Crosby, Thomas R

General + Staff

Union

Surgeon | Surgeon

CARD NUMBERS.

1	26
2	27
3	28
4	29
5	30
6	31
7	32
8	33
9	34
10	35
11	36
12	37
13	38
14	39
15	40
16	41
17	42
18	43
19	44
20	45
21	46
22	47
23	48
24	49
25	50

Number of personal papers herein

Book Mark:

See also

AZSHADES.COM

C.

T. R. Crosby.

Major & Surgeon.

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of September, 1862,

dated Washington, D.C.

January 30, 1867,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station

Remarks: Appointed Sept. 11. 1862.

Book mark:

C. A. Huturn Copyist.

(546)

C Act Ant Surg U.S.

T. R. Crosby

Act Ant Surg, Co. ....., ... Reg't U.S.A.

Appears on

Hospital Muster Roll

of U. S. A. General Hospital,

at Fairfax Seminary, Va.,

for Sept. & Oct, 1862.

Attached to hospital:

When Aug 25, 1862.

How employed

Last paid by Maj.

to ....., 186 .

Bounty paid $ ..... 100; due $ 100

Present or absent

Remarks: Transferred Sept 1st to Columbia College.

Book mark:

Pezie Copyist.

(348)

C.

T. R. Crosby.

Major & Surgeon.

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of October, 1862,

dated Washington, D.C.

January 30, 1867,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.

Remarks: Columbian Hospital.

Book mark:

C. A. Huturn Copyist.

(546)

AZSWORDS.COM

C.

T. R. Crosby,
Major & Surgeon.

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of November, 1862,
dated Washington D.C.
January 30., 1867,
shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks: Columbia College Hospital.

Book mark:

(546) Copyist.

C.

T. R. Crosby,
Major & Surgeon.

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of December, 1862,
dated Washington D.C.
January 30., 1867,
shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks: Columbia College, Hospital.

Book mark:

(546) Copyist.

6

Thos. R. Crosby
Major - Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of June, 1863,
dated Washington D.C.
June 31, 1863,
shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks:

Book mark:

(546) Copyist.

AZSWORDS.COM

6

Thomas R. Crosby
Major - Surgeon.

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Feb, 1863,
dated Washington D. C.
Feb 28, 1863,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington. D. C.
Remarks: Columbia Hospital - in charge.

Book mark:

B. J. Brandt

(546) Copyist.

6

T. R. Crosby
Major Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of March, 1863,
dated Surgeon General's Office
Washington D.C. March 31, 1863,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks: In charge Columbian Hospital

Book mark:

R. Wallace

(546) Copyist.

6

Thomas R Crosby
Major Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of April, 1863,
dated Surgeon Genl's Office
Washington April 30, 1863,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks: Columbian Hospl.

Book mark:

R. Wallace

(546) Copyist.

AZWORDS.COM

C

Thomas R Crosby
Major Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of May, 1863,
dated Washington D C
May 31, 1863,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D C
Remarks: Columbian Hospital

Book mark:

W H Spencer
Copyist.

(546)

C

Thomas R Crosby
Major Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of June, 1863,
dated Surg Genl's Office
Washington D C Sept 18, 1863,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D C
Remarks: Columbian Hospl

Book mark:

W H Spencer
Copyist.

(546)

C

T R Crosby
Major Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of July, 1863,
dated Surgeon Genl's office
Washington D C July 31, 1863,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington DC
Remarks:
Columbian Hospl

Book mark:

G B West
Copyist.

(546)

AZSWORDS.COM

C

T. R. Crosby

Major & Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Aug, 186 3,

dated Surgeon Gen'l's Office

Washington DC Aug 31, 186 3,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington DC

Remarks: Columbian Hospital

Book mark:

G. L. West

(546) Copyist.

C

T. R. Crosby

Major & Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Sept, 1863,

dated Surgeon General's Office

Sept 30, 1863,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.

Remarks: Columbian Hospital

Book mark:

D. Muchant

(546) Copyist.

C

T. R. Crosby

Major & Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Oct, 186 3,

dated Surgeon General's Office

October 31, 186 3,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.

Remarks: Columbian Hosp'l

Book mark:

J. W. Wilkinson

(546) Copyist.

AZSWORDS.COM

C

J R Crosby
Major & Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Nov, 1863,
dated Surgeon Generals Office
Nov 30, 1863,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D C
Remarks: Columbian Hosp[l].

Book mark:

(546) C H Patterson Copyist.

C

T. R. Crosby,
Major & Surgeon.

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Dec, 1863,
dated Surgeon General's Office
Dec. 31, 1863,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington, D. C.
Remarks: Columbian Hosp[l]

Book mark:

(546) J T Crosby Copyist.

C

J R Crosby
Major, Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Jan, 1864,
dated Surg Genl's Office
Jan 31, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington DC
Remarks: Columbian Hospl

Book mark:

(546) Wm C Lee Copyist.

AZSWORDS.COM

C

I R Crosby
Major Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Feb, 1864,
dated Surgeon Gen'l's Office
Feb 29, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington DC
Remarks: Columbian Hospl

Book mark:

(546) Wm C Lee Copyist.

---

b

T. R. Crosby
Major Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of March, 1864,
dated Surg. Genl's. Office
March 31, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks: Columbian Hosp.

Book mark:

(546) [signature] Copyist.

C

T R Crosby
Major - Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Apl., 1864,
dated Surg. Genl's Office
Apr 30, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington, D.C.
Remarks: Columbian Hospl.

Book mark:

(546) O E W Laughlen Copyist.

AZSWORDS.COM

C

T. R. Crosby

Major, Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of May, 1864,

dated Surg. Genl's. Office

May 31, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington, D.C.

Remarks: Columbian Hospl.

Book mark:

J. R. McCrach Copyist.

(546)

C

T. R. Crosby

Major Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of June, 1864,

dated Washington D.C.

June 30, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.

Remarks: Columbian Hospl.

Book mark:

R. Krause Copyist.

(546)

C

T. R. Crosby see Crosby

Maj & Surg

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of July, 1864,

dated Surg. Genl's. Office

July 31, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.

Remarks: Columbian Hospl.

Book mark:

C. E. Trautman Copyist.

(546)

AZSWORDS.COM

C

T. R. Crosby

Major & Surg

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Aug, 1864,

dated Washington D.C.

Sept 1, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.

Remarks: Columbian Hospl

Book mark:

(546) C. E. Frontman Copyist.

C.

T. R. Crosby

Maj. & Surgn.

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of September, 1864,

dated Surgeon Genls. Office

Sept. 30, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington, D.C.

Remarks: Columbian Hosp.

Book mark:

(546) C. A. Hillman Copyist.

C.

Thomas R. Crosby.

Major & Surgeon.

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of October, 1864,

dated Surgeon Genls. Office

October 31, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington, D.C.

Remarks: Columbian Hospl.

Book mark:

(546) C. A. Hillman Copyist.

AZSWORDS.COM

C.

T. R. Crosby,
Major & Surgeon.

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of November, 1864,
dated Surg. Gen. Office
December 1, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks: Columbian Hospl.

Book mark:

(546) Copyist.

C.

T. R. Crosby
Major and Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of December, 1864,
dated Surgeon Generals Office
December 31st, 1864,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks: Columbian Hospl

Book mark:

(546) Copyist.

C.

T. R. Crosby
Major & Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Jan, 1865,
dated Surg Gen's office
Jan 31, 1865,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washgtn D.C.
Remarks: Columbian Hospl

Book mark:

(546) Copyist.

AZSWORDS.COM

C

T. R. Crosby
Major & Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of Feb, 1865,
dated Surg Genl's office
Feb 28, 1865,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks: Columbian Hospl

Book mark:

S. Muchmore
Copyist.

(546)

C

T. R. Crosby
Major & Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of March, 1865,
dated Surg Genl's Office
Mch 31, 1865,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks: Columbian Hospl

Book mark:

S. Muchmore
Copyist.

(546)

C

T. R. Crosby
Major & Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of April, 1865,
dated Surgeon Generals Office
April 30, 1865,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D. C.
Remarks: Columbian Hospl.

Book mark:

Sam'l J. Armstrong
Copyist.

(546)

AZSWORDS.COM

b

T. R. Crosby.
Major & Surgeon.

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of May, 1865,
dated Surgeon Generals Office.
May 31., 1865,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington D.C.
Remarks: Columbian Hospl.

Book mark:

L. F. Sykes.

(546) Copyist.

b

T R Crosby
Major. Surgeon

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of June, 1865,
dated Surgeons Office,
June 30, 1865,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station Washington DC
Remarks: Columbian Hospl

Book mark:

J O'Neill

(546) Copyist.

b

T R Crosby
Major, Surgeon
+ Bvt Lt Colonel

Return

of the Volunteer Medical Staff,

for the month of July, 1865,
dated Surgeons Office
July 31, 1865,

shows the following with regard to the officer named above:

Post or station
Remarks: Mustered Out
To 402. Ayo. July 27. 65

Book mark:

J O'Neill

(546) Copyist.

AZSWORDS.COM

C | Surgeon | U.S.V.

Thomas R. Crosby
Surgeon U.S. Vols.

Appears on **Returns**

of Columbian U.S.A.G. Hospl.
Washington, D.C.
July 1863 to Apr. 1864. In charge.
May 1864 to Apr. 1865. Present.
In charge.
May 1865. Present.
*June 1865. In charge.
*Signs return

Book mark:

(660) J.P. Sprecher Copyist.

C | | U.S. Vols.

Thomas R. Crosby
Surgeon U.S. Vols.

Appears on

General Order

No. 148, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Oct. 14, 1865.

Appointed to be

Lieutenant Colonel

BY BREVET

in the Volunteer Force, Army of the United States, for faithful and meritorious services

To date from June 1, 1865.

(400) O.A. Pyce Copyist.

C | | U.S. Vols.

Thomas R. Crosby
Surgeon, U.S. Vols.

Appears on

General Order

No. 65, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, June 22, 1867.

Appointed to be

Lieutenant Colonel

BY BREVET

in the Volunteer Force, Army of the United States, for faithful and meritorious services.

To date from June 1, 1865.

(400) J. Escabi Copyist.

AZSWORD.COM

CROSBY, T. R.

SURG. USV

1862-5

Answered July 1. 62

Hanover N.H. July 28 1862

Dr W. A Hammond
Surg. Gen.l U.S.A.
Sir.

About three weeks
since I forwarded to your address, as
I understood by your permission, an ap-
plication for employment as Surg.n in ac-
cordance with the recent provision of Con-
gress enlarging the Vol. Med. Staff of the Army.
Not having heard any thing from this ap-
plication I begin to fear it was not properly
made - or was not recived or may be over
looked. My engagement to my Class for
the year is finished tomorrow, after which
time I am desirous of doing what I can
in this emergency of our Country's need
to aid in caring for the sick & wounded of
our Armies. I trust My dear Sir that
it will be found consistent with the gen-
eral good of the Service that I should be

placed in some position where I can make my experience & zeal useful. I have had an experience of fifteen years active practice & my opportunities for surgical observation & practice have been better than most country surgeons.

I sent to the Secy. of War some general testimonials. If anything additional is needed I would refer to Dr. B. N. Stevens of the Insane Hospital Washington D.C.

Trusting that I may soon be assigned some duty -

I am Sir -

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

T. R. Crosby -

AZSWORDS.COM

Hanover. N. H.
July 28. 1862

T. R. Crosby

Applies for the
position of Surgeon

(Surg. 16. S. Vols)

Received Aug 1st 1862.

AZSWORDS.COM

I commenced the Study of Medicine in 1836 with Prof. R. D. Mussey - upon completing it I suspended its pursuit & entered Dartmouth College. I graduated in both departments in 1841. The following season I commenced the practice. In this I have continued with the exception of three years during which I was travelling. I have nothing particular to report of my professional life It has embraced the usual chances of Physician & Surgeon. I have had my fair proportion of Surgical practice, having performed almost all the ordinary operations. I was from 1845 to 1855 City Physician & Chairman & member of the Board of health at Manchester N.H. & during nearly every year of the last ten have had private Medical pupils in connection with the Dart. Med. Coll. New Hampshire. I hereby declare that I have never had any faith or fellowship with Homeopathy -

J. R. Crosby

T. R. Crosby.

Medical Autobiography.

AZSWORDS.COM

Army Med. Board,
Washington Aug 28. 1862

General,

I have the honor to inform you that Dr. T. R. Crosby has passed a satisfactory examination before this Board for appointment to be a Surgeon of U. S. Vols.

Very respectfully,
Yr. Obt. Sert.
M. S. Edith Clymer
Surg U. S. Vols

Brig. Genl. W. A. Hammond, Act & Memoir
Surgeon General, U.S.A.
Washington,
D.C.

AZSWORDS.COM

Army Meds Board,
Washington, Aug 25/62

Crosby T. R.
Surgeon

Meredith Clymer.
Actg. Recorder. U.S.V.

Reports the satisfactory
nomination of Dr.
T. R. Crosby for
appointment to be
Surgeon of U.S. Vols.
Hanover, N.H.

Dr. these gen-
tlemen to Fairfax
Seminary — and filed
back Reports

Ask for appoint-
ment of Dr J. Neill
and Dr. J Wynkoop

AZSWORDS.COM

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

Special Orders
No. 243.

Extract.

15. The following assignments are made of Medical Officers:

Surgeon S. R. Crosby, 1st S. Vols. will report to the Medical Director, Washington, D. C. for duty in charge of the Columbia Hospital.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. Townsend
Asst. Adjutant-General.

Surg. Crosby
Thro' Surg. Genl.

AZSWORDS.COM

War Department
adjt Genls office
Sept 16th 1862

General Orders No. 243

Extract

Assigning Surg. F. R. Crosby
U.S.V. to the charge of
Columbia Hospital

AZSWORDS.COM

Columbian Hospital
Dec. 10. 1862

Brig. Genl. W. A. Hammond
Surg. Gen. U.S. Army

Sir—

I have the honor to report that at the present date I am on duty at Columbian Hospital as Surgeon in charge. At the time I should have made my report, I was confined to my bed with a severe attack of Typho-Malarial fever.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obd. Servt.
J. R. Crosby
Surg. U.S.V.
In charge

Columbian Hospital
Washington D.C:
Dec. 10. 1862

J. R. Crosby Surg. U.S.V.

Reports his Station & duty.

Returned for proper endorsement.

J. S. R. Smith
Act. Surg. Genl.

S. G. O.
Dec 11. 62

Rec'd Dec. 10/62

Columbia Hospital

J. R. Crosby Surg. U.S.V.

Reports his Station & duty.

Recd Dec 18. 1862
Rec'd Dec. 10. 1862

Headquarters, Department of Washington,

Washington, D. C, March 6th, 1863.

Sir:

I am directed by the Commanding General to inform you that, under authority from the War Department, Leaves of Absence have this day been granted from these Headquarters to the officers belonging to your command, named in the following list:

NAME.	RANK.	CO.	HOSPITAL.	DAYS.	CAUSE.
J. R. Crosby	Surg. in chg.		Columbian	10	Sp. Order

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Drake DeKay

A. D. C., A. A. Adj. General.

To the ~~Commanding Officer~~

~~of the~~ Medical Director Dept. of Washington.

Columbian Hospital
Washington D.C. Augt. 31. 1863

General,

I have the honor to report that at the present date I am on duty at Columbian Hospital Washington D.C. as Surgeon in charge of the Hospital. In addition to this I am on daily duty as Surgical Examiner on the Board of Examiners for Commissions in the U.S. Colored Troops now sitting in this City of which Board Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President assigned by Special Order No 354, A.G.O.

I am General.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Thomas R. Crosby
Surgn U.S.V.

Columbian Hospital

Washington D.C.

Dec 31st 1863.

General.

I have the honor to report, that at this present date I am on duty at Columbian Hospital Washington D.C. as Surgeon in charge of the Hospital

I am also on duty as Examining Surgeon to the Board Sitting at 212 F Street of which Maj Genl Casey is President for the Examination of Officers for Colored Troops.

I am General

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servant

Thomas R. Crosby

Surg U. S. V.

Col J. K. Barnes

A Surg Genl

U. S. A

Columbian Hospital
Washington D.C., June 30. 1865

General.

I have the honor to report that at the present date I am on duty at Columbian Hospital Washington D.C. as Surgeon in Charge of the Hospital

Very Respectfully
Your Ob't Serv't
Thomas R. Crosby
Surg. U.S. Vols

Br't Maj. Genl. J. K. Barnes
Surg. Genl. U.S. Army

AZSWORDS.COM

WIDOW'S PENSION

DECLARATION FOR WIDOW'S PENSION.

Act of June 27, 1890.

NOTE.—This can be executed before any officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. If such officer uses a seal, certificate of Clerk of Court is not necessary. If no seal is used, then such certificate must be attached.

State of New Hampshire, County of Grafton, ss:

ON THIS 16th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six personally appeared before me, a Notary Public within and for the County and State aforesaid, Louisa P. Crosby, aged 74 years, a resident of the city of Hanover, County of Grafton, State of New Hampshire, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of Thomas R. Crosby who enlisted under the name of Thos R. Crosby at , on the 11th day of Sept A. D. 18 62, as Major & full Surgeon Bvt Lieut Col. U.S. Vols., assigned to Columbia Hosp. Washington. D.C.

(If the state rank, company, and regiment, if in the Military service; or vessel, if in Navy.)

and served at least ninety days in the late war of the Rebellion, who was HONORABLY DISCHARGED ~~from the service~~ July 27, 1865, and died March 1, 1872

(The cause of death need not be stated.)

That she was married under the name of Louisa P. Burton, to said Thos R. Crosby, on the 17th day of Janu 18 42, by Dr Haddock & Rev Jos Lord, at Norwich. Vt there being no legal barrier to such marriage neither had been previously married

(If there was a former marriage of claimant or her husband, state it here and how dissolved.)

That she has not remarried since the death of the said Thomas R Crosby

(Name of soldier or sailor.)

That she is without other means of support than her daily labor. That names and dates of birth of all the children now living under sixteen years of age of the soldier are as follows:

None such, born , 18

, born , 18

, born , 18

, born , 18

Soldier was not in U.S. served other than as stated above, born , 18

That she has not heretofore applied for pension ~~and the number of her former application is~~

(Be careful to fill this part of the blank correctly.)

That she makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the pension roll of the United States under the provisions of the Act of June 27, 1890. She hereby appoints JOSEPHA H. HOUGHTON, of WASHINGTON, D.C. her true and lawful attorney to prosecute her claim, and she directs that the sum of ten dollars be paid.....for..... services.

That her post office address is Hanover, County of Grafton, State of New Hampshire

1 Geo. P. Huntington
2 Lila St. A. Huntington

(Two witnesses who can write, sign here.)

Louisa P. Crosby

(Signature of Claimant.)

Attorney Filed.
Law Division.

Also personally appeared Lilly St. A. Huntington, residing at Hanover, and George P. Huntington, residing at Hanover, persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say they were present and saw Mrs. Louisa P. Crosby claimant, sign her name (or make her mark) to the foregoing declaration; that they have every reason to believe from the appearance of said claimant and an acquaintance with her of five years and five years, respectively, that she is the identical person she represents herself to be; and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

Two witnesses sign here also

1 Geo. P. Huntington

2 Lilly St. A. Huntington

(Signatures of witnesses.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of January, A. D. 1896

and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration, &c., were fully made known and explained to the applicant and witnesses before swearing, including the words _____ erased, and the words _____ added; and that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

George H. Hitchcock.

(Official Signature.)

Notary Public.

(Official Character.)

[L. S.]

GEORGE H. HITCHCOCK NOTARY PUBLIC HANOVER, N.H.

The Act of June 27, 1890, requires, in widow's case:

1. That the soldier served at least NINETY DAYS in the War of the Rebellion and was HONORABLY DISCHARGED.
2. Proof of soldier's death (death cause need not have been due to Army service).
3. That widow is "without other means of support than her daily labor."
4. That widow was married to soldier prior to June 27, 1890, date of the Act.
5. That all pensions under this act commence from date of receipt of application (executed after the passage of act) in Pension Bureau.

No other Claim

WIDOW'S CLAIM.

Act of June 27, 1890.

Claimant Louisa Amden

Soldier Thos R Crosby

Service Maj & Lt Col U S Vols

Address Hanover NH

Date of Execution

PENSION OFFICE H. S. JAN 21 1896

Filed by

RECORD DIV. JAN 24 1896 RECEIVED

Joseph H. Houghton, 2618 K St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

Printed and for sale by J. H. SOULE, Washington, D. C.

LAW DIVISION, B. JAN 22 1896 P. RECEIVED.

Write nothing above this line.

(3—060 b.)

Act of June 27, 1890.

OLD WAR AND NAVY DIV.

V. S. M. Ex'r.

Wid. No. 627,001

Thomas R. Crosby

Maj. and Surg. U. S. Vols.

Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

Washington, D. C., Feby 8, 1896

RECORD & PENSION OFFICE FEB 11 1896 440874 WAR DEPARTMENT

O. W. & N. FEB 17 1896 RECEIVED.

SIR:

It is alleged that Thomas R. Crosby enlisted Sept. 11, 1862

and served as a Major and Surgeon Brt. Lieut. Col. in Co. , Reg't U. S. Vols.

also as a in Co. , Reg't

and was discharged at , July 27, 1865

It is also alleged that while on duty at

on or about , 186 , he was disabled by

and was treated in hospitals of which the names, locations, and dates of treatment are as follows:

In case of the above-named soldier the War Department is requested to furnish an official statement of the enrollment, discharge, and record of service so far as the same may be applicable to the foregoing allegation, together with full medical history. Please give the rank he held at the time he is claimed to have incurred the disability alleged, and if records show that he was not in line of duty during that period, let the fact be stated.

Very respectfully,

D. S. Murphy

Actg. Commissioner.

Adjutant General
U. S. Army,
War Department.

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5601 b—10 m

☞ Address: "Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, Washington, D. C."

Record and Pension Office,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Feb. 14, *1896*.

Respectfully returned to

The Commissioner of pensions.

The records show that Thomas R. Crosby was appointed surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, September 11, 1862, with rank from the same date, and accepted the appointment September 19th, 1862. He was assigned to the charge of the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., September 16, 1862, and is reported as on duty in charge of said hospital from October, 1862, to July, 1865. He is also reported as detailed August 10, 1863, as a member of a board to examine applicants for admission to the colored troops.

He was honorably mustered out of service, in special orders No. 402, paragraph 33, War Department, A. G. O., dated July 27, 1865, his services being no longer needed.

No record of medical treatment or disability in his case has been found.

He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, to date from June 1, 1865, "For faithful and meritorious services."

The medical records show him treated as follows:

By authority of the Secretary of War:

F. C. Ainsworth

Colonel. U. S. Army, Chief of Office.

(300*a*) Per

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Hampshire, County of Grafton, ss:

IN THE MATTER OF Pension for Mrs Louisa P Crosby

ON THIS 23 day of Jan, A. D., 1896, personally appeared before me, a in and for the aforesaid County, duly authorized to administer oaths, C. P. Frost aged 65 years, a resident of Hanover in the County of Grafton and State of N. Hampshire whose Post Office address is Hanover NH and aged years, a resident of in the County of and State of whose Post Office address is well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who being duly sworn, declare in relation to the aforesaid case as follows:

[NOTE.—Affiants should state how they gain a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.]

That he attended Dr Thomas Russell Crosby in his last illness - in Hanover N. H. on the last day of Feb. 1872 - He had an apoplectic attack on the afternoon of that day and died in the Early morning of the next day March 1 1872. of Cerebral hemorrhage

This statement is composed and written by the affiant without suggestion from any one

INSTRUCTIONS.

☞Under Order No. 229 of the Commissioner of Pensions, each affidavit must contain a statement that it was composed and written by the affiant himself, not aided or prompted by any written or printed statement, or recital, prepared, or dictated, by another person; or, else that it was written and prepared in his presence, from his oral statements, then and there made, not aided, or prompted, by any help, as set forth above.

He further declares that he has no interest in said case and is not concerned in its prosecution.

C. P. Frost

[If Affiants sign by mark, two persons who can write sign here.] [Signatures of Affiants.]

Printed for the exclusive use of JOSEPHA H. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Claimants, Washington, D. C.

A private Statement from
Mrs Thomas R Crosby
to Josepha H. Houghton —

I own the house, in which I live,
in Hanover, New Hampshire —
situated on the corner of College
and Elm Streets and valued
at 4 thousand dollars —
Fire insurance is on 3 thousand.

I was so much attached to my
home, that I tried to keep it,
after the Dr's death, by keeping
boarders. but altho' I have
worked hard and persistently
I have not entirely supported myself
and was obliged to hire one or two
hundred dollars every year — till
it amounted to $16.00. for which
sum the College held a mortgage on
the house — For sometime I was

PENSION BUR. MAR 3 1896 U.S. OFFICE

able to pay the interest on their sum, but times were hard upon me, and I finally failed to do that. So, I presume, I shall lose the house, before long, and I have not a cent beside!

I have friends who would gladly help me, (tho' not one of them is legally bound to do so) but they are encumbered with many cares - and aside from an occasional present of a few dollars - I have no help in the world. I am quite willing to work - while I have strength, as my 24 years of effort will prove, but after a woman has passed her 75th birth day, she cannot be assured of health or strength much longer - and I would gladly secure a little help in the future -

Respectfully, Mrs Thomas R. Crosby.

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Hampshire, County of Grafton, ss:

IN THE MATTER OF Pension Claim of Louisa P. Crosby,

ON THIS 25th day of February, A. D., 1896, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the aforesaid County, duly authorized to administer oaths, Louisa P. Crosby aged 74 years, a resident of Hanover in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire whose Post Office address is Hanover. and

aged years, a resident of

in the County of and State of

whose Post Office address is

well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who being duly sworn, declare in relation to the aforesaid case as follows:

[NOTE.—Affiants should state how they gain a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.]

I own the house in which I live — situated on the corner of College Street and Elm Street, Hanover New Hampshire It is considered worth $4,000. Insured for $3,000

My only income is from a table of student boarders, averaging about ten students, who pay $3.50 per week —

No person is legally bound to support me, and no person does support me —

The College (Dartmouth) has a mortgage on the house for 1600 Dols — for several years, for interest accruing for some time

further declare that no interest in said case and not concerned in its prosecution.

Louisa P. Crosby.

[If Affiants sign by mark, two persons who can write sign here.]

[Signatures of Affiants.]

INSTRUCTIONS.

Under Order No. 229 of the Commissioner of Pensions, each affidavit must contain a statement that it was composed and written by the affiant himself, not aided or prompted by any written or printed statement, or recital, prepared, or dictated, by another person; or, else that it was written and prepared in his presence, from his oral statements, then and there made, not aided, or prompted, by any help, as set forth above.

Printed for the exclusive use of JOSEPHA H. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Claimants, Washington, D. C.

EVALINE

State of Vermont } Be it remembered
Windsor County ss } that at Norwich in
the County aforesaid on this Seventeenth
day of January in the year of Our Lord
Eighteen hundred and forty-three Thomas
R Crosby of Plainfield in the County of
Sullivan and State of New Hampshire
and Louisa P. Burton of Norwich in
the County of Windsor and State of
Vermont were duly joined in Marriage
by me

Jno. K Lord Minister

Received for record and recorded
March 27th 1843. By W. C. Lewis Town Clerk

Norwich Town Clerks Office Jan 22nd 1896
I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true
Copy of Record from Vol 3 Page 3 Records
of Marriages.

Attest Geo Messenger
Town Clerk

I. F. W. Hawley Notary Public in and for aforesaid
county and State do certify that Geo. Messenger
who has signed his name to the foregoing
declaration ~~was~~ at the time of so doing ~~he~~
was town Clerk of Norwich in said County
and State duly commissioned and sworn
and all of his official acts are entitled
to full faith and credit and that his
Signature thereto is genuine
Witness my hand and Seal this 22 day of Jany 1896
F. W. Hawley
Notary Public

EVALYNE

State of Vermont } Be it remembered
Windsor County ss } that at Norwich in
the County aforesaid on this Seventeenth
day of January in the year of Our Lord
Eighteen hundred and Forty-three Thomas
R Crosby of Plainfield in the County of
Sullivan and State of New Hampshire
and Louisa P. Barton of Norwich in
the County of Windsor and State of
Vermont were duly joined in Marriage
by Me

F W Hawley
[Official Signature of Magistrate.]
Notary Public

STATE OF VERMONT, COUNTY OF WINDSOR, ss.

I, JAY READ PEMBER, Clerk of the County Court of the County and State aforesaid, do certify that F. W. Hawley is a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the State of Vermont, duly qualified to act as such; that his term of office commenced on the 23d day of December in the year 18 93, and will expire on the 30th day of November in the year 18 96, and that his signature, above written, is genuine.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the said Court, at Woodstock, in said County, on this 2d day of January in the year of our Lord 18 96.

Jay Read Pember
CLERK.

Town Clerk

I, F W Hawley, Notary Public in and for aforesaid county and State do certify that Geo. Messenger who has signed his name to the foregoing declaration ~~was~~ at the time of so doing ~~he was~~ town Clerk of Norwich in said County and State duly commissioned and sworn and all of his official acts are entitled to full faith and credit and that his signature thereto is genuine.

Witness my hand and seal this 2d day of Jany 1896

F W Hawley
Notary Public

I, Chas. P. Chase of Hanover, New Hampshire, Treasurer of Dartmouth College, do hereby declare that Louisa P. Crosby is indebted to said College in the sum of Thirty Four Hundred Eighty Five $3485/100 Dollars, being principal and interest of three mortgages upon her property situate on the corner of College and Elm streets in said Hanover, said ~~sums~~ mortgage bearing date and given for the several sums as below enumerated: viz.,

$1500. dated July 2, 1885 and recorded in Grafton County Registry of Deeds in vol. 383, p. 219;

$300. dated July 1, 1886 and recorded in said Registry Liber 388, fol. 127.

$200. dated Jan. 6, 1888 and recorded in said Registry Liber 394 Folio 125.

And I further declare I have no interest in the said case and am not concerned in its prosecution

Hanover N.H. Feb. 28, 1896

Chas. P. Chase

State of New Hampshire, County of Grafton. S.S.

On this twenty-Eighth day of February. 1896, personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for the same County - duly authorized To administer oaths, the above-named Charles P. Chase, - whom I certify to be Treasurer of Dartmouth College - and took oath that the above statement is true.

George H. Hitchcock.
Notary Public.

OWN Div

Wid No 627001

Additional Evidence.

Claim of.

Mrs. Louisa P. Crosby

widow

Thos R Crosby

Surg. U.S. Inf

Affidavit of

Charles P. Chase.

Filed by

J H Haughton

Cert

PENSION
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MAR
3
1896
U. S.
OFFICE.

O. W. & N.
MAR 5 1896
RECEIVED.
S. B. P.

AZSWORDS.COM

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

State of New Hampshire, **County of** Grafton, ss:

IN THE MATTER OF Pension claim of Mrs. Louisa P. Crosby.

ON THIS 24th day of January, A. D., 1896, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the aforesaid County, duly authorized to administer oaths, Charles F. Emerson aged 54 years, a resident of Hanover in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire whose Post Office address is Hanover, and

aged years, a resident of

in the County of and State of

whose Post Office address is

well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who being duly sworn, declare in relation to the aforesaid case as follows:

[NOTE.—Affiants should state how they gain a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.]

This is to certify that I have known the Claimant, Mrs. Louisa P. Crosby, for more than twenty-five years; have lived in her house two or three years and boarded at her table with my family between two and three years, and at various times since; that I have always understood that neither she nor her deceased husband were ever married until they married each other; that she has not remarried since his death; that she was living with him at the time of his death, at which event I was present; that the house in which she lives, though standing in her name, is so heavily mortgaged that her rights and claims are very small and will doubtless soon cease altogether; that she is a hard working woman and dependent upon her own exertions for support.

INSTRUCTIONS.

☞ Under Order No. 229 of the Commissioner of Pensions, each affidavit must contain a statement that it was composed and written by the affiant himself, not aided or prompted by any written or printed statement, or recital, prepared, or dictated, by another person; or, else that it was written and prepared in his presence, from his oral statements, then and there made, not aided, or prompted, by any help, as set forth above.

I further declare that I have no interest in said case and I am not concerned in its prosecution.

Charles F. Emerson

[If Affiants sign by mark, two persons who can write sign here.] [Signatures of Affiants.]

Printed for the exclusive use of JOSEPHA H. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Claimants, Washington, D. C.

Hanover N.H. Feb. 26th 1896

I Edward P. Storrs assessor of the town of Hanover hereby declare that the property of Louise P. Crosby situate Corner of Elm & College Sts. is assessed at two thousand dollars - I further declare that I have no interest in the prosecution of her Pension Claim

Edward P. Storrs

State of New Hampshire } ss
County of Grafton }

On this 26th day of February, A.D. 1896, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for the aforesaid County, duly authorized to administer oaths, Edward P. Storrs, Assessor for the Town of Hanover aforesaid, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who being duly Sworn declared as above.

George A. Hutchesson
Notary Public.

GEORGE A. HUTCHESON NOTARY PUBLIC HANOVER, N.H.

PENSION BUREAU MAR 31 1896 U.S. OFFICE

(3—128 a.)

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890.

car 424138 U. Concord.

WIDOW'S PENSION. 627,001

Claimant Louisa P. Crosby. | Soldier Thomas R. Crosby.

P. O. Hanover | Rank Surgeon, ~~Co.~~

County Grafton, State N. H. | ~~Regiment~~ U. S. Vols.

Rate, $8 per month, commencing Jan 21, 1896, and $2 per month additional for each child, as follows:

	Born, ..., 18 . / Sixteen, ..., 18 .	Commencing ..., 18 .
	Born, ..., 18 . / Sixteen, ..., 18 .	Commencing ..., 18 .
	Born, ..., 18 . / Sixteen, ..., 18 .	Commencing ..., 18 .
	Born, ..., 18 . / Sixteen, ..., 18 .	Commencing ..., 18 .
	Born, ..., 18 . / Sixteen, ..., 18 .	Commencing ..., 18 .
	Born, ..., 18 . / Sixteen, ..., 18 .	Commencing ..., 18 .
	Born, ..., 18 . / Sixteen, ..., 18 .	Commencing ..., 18 .
	Born, ..., 18 . / Sixteen, ..., 18 .	Commencing ..., 18 .

Payments on all former certificates covering any portion of same time to be deducted.

All pension to terminate ..., 189..., date of ...

RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY:

Name Josepha H. Houghton. | Fee $10. Agent to pay.

P. O. City. | Articles Filed ..., 189...

APPROVALS:

Submitted for admission, Apr 18, 1896. Lauenschlager, Examiner.

Approved for admission

Apr 28, 1896. S. F. Schaffer, Legal Reviewer.

The soldier was not pensioned at $ ... per month for ...

~~Enlisted~~ Appointed Sept 11,	1862	Soldier's app'n filed none,	18 .
honorably disch'd July 27,	1865	Clt's app'n under other laws none,	18 .
Re-enlisted ...,	18 .	Former marriage of none,	18 .
honorably disch'd ...,	18 .	Death of former ...,	18 .
Died Mar 1,	1872	Clt's marriage to soldier Jan 17,	18 43
Declaration filed Jan 21,	1896	Clt not remarried ...,	18 .

Claimant is ... without other means of support than her daily labor.

Wiles

3–1081.

PENSIONER DROPPED.

United States Pension Agency,

CONCORD, N. H.

Mch 14, 1904

Certificate No. 424138

Act June 27, 1890.

Class Widow

Pensioner Louisa P. Crosby

Soldier Thomas R. Crosby

Service Surg. U. S. Vol.

Finance Division
MAR 18 1904
BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the above-named pensioner who was last paid at $ 8.00, to 4 July, 1903 has been dropped because of her rept death at Norwich Vt

– Died 19 Aug – 1903 –

Very respectfully,

Hugh Henry

United States Pension Agent.

NOTE.—Every name dropped to be thus reported at once, and when cause of dropping is death, state date of death when known.

o-9

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Act of June 27, 1890.

(3—232.)

No. 424138

Louisa P. Crosby

Widow of

Thomas R. Crosby

Rank Surg.

Company

Regiment U.S. Vols.

Rate per Month, $

Commencing Jan. 21, 1896

Ending

Concord Agency.

Issued May 7, 1896.

Mailed " 14, 1896

Fee, $ 10

DEAD!

DROPPED

Mch 14 1904

death Auditor advised

Mch 21/04 C.G.J.