

**CONFEDERATE
MILITARY HOSPITALS
IN RICHMOND**



RICHMOND CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

CONFEDERATE MILITARY HOSPITALS IN RICHMOND

Robert W. Waitt jr.



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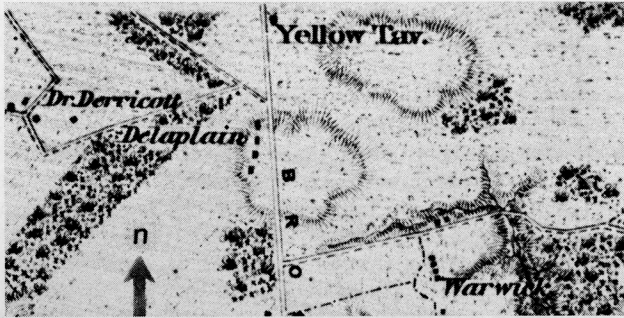
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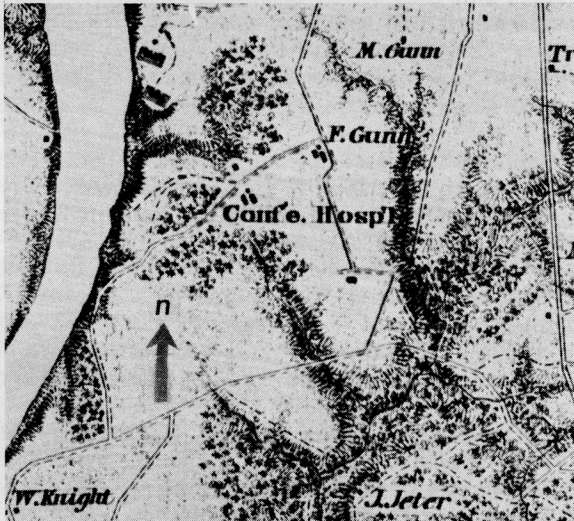


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THE WARWICK ESTATE north of Richmond held a tent hospital



ON THE GUNN FARM the Confederacy built a barracks-type hospital



FOREWORD

Being the seat of government, the hub of military operations, as well as the home of the Medical College of Virginia - the south's only continuing medical school - and inasmuch as 25% of the battles and 60% of the casualties of the Confederate army occurred within a 75-mile radius of the City, Richmond naturally became the center for the receipt, treatment, and convalescence of military casualties.

The hospital system of the Confederacy was an evolving one thru out the War - one which was still changing as the War ended. Literally hundreds of buildings - homes, factories, schools, colleges, and warehouses - were pressed into service, particularly after large engagements. A number of hospital encampments were constructed from scratch, like Winder, Chimborazo, and Howard's Grove.

Many buildings saw only single emergency use, some were often used off and on, while others had continual occupancy. This guide will concentrate on those which either had the designation "General Hospital" or were constructed especially for medical use. Those of a temporary nature, which names and locations are known, will be identified in the General Index.

The sizes that are indicated are normal bed-capacity, unless some other mentioned source is used. It should be understood that very often the number of patients therein were either much below or far above, depending upon the needs of the moment.

This publication is not intended as a detailed study of Confederate Military Hospitals in Richmond, but is merely a directory of them. It lists such information as will make their identification possible, both in their times and in the present, with some pertinent facts.

Our particular thanks go to two thorough students of the Confederate hospital system:

Joseph P. Cullen, National Park Service, Dept. of the Interior

Dr. Harry J. Warthen, past president of Richmond Academy of Medicine, Both kindly checked this compilation and made useful suggestions and corrections.

General Index Of Hospitals Names

AFRICAN CHURCH HOSPITAL

Used temporarily. First African Baptist Church building. Northeast corner of Broad and College Streets.

[FIRST] ALABAMA HOSPITAL

Was first located in Manchester, Va. After 1862 it was at 25th and Franklin Streets, becoming General Hospital #20, which see.

[SECOND] ALABAMA HOSPITAL

Also known as Yarbrough's Factory Hospital; Turpin's Factory Hospital. Tobacco factory building of Turpin and Yarbrough. Southwest corner of 25th and Franklin Streets. Capacity of more than 125. Was opened before June 1862 and was still in operation in late-1863. Building presently the paper box factory of Pohlig Brothers. Was attached to and part of General Hospital #21.

[THIRD] ALABAMA HOSPITAL

Also called Robinson's Factory Hospital. Tobacco factory building of W. R. Robinson. Northwest corner of 21st and Franklin Streets. Was still open in late-1863. Building now occupied by Service Machine & Welding Company Incorporated.

[FOURTH] ALABAMA HOSPITAL

Mentioned as being open in 1863.

ALEXANDER HOSPITAL

Was opened before June 1862. Its 25 patients were transferred to Castle Godwin on 8 August 1862. Probably a prison hospital. Some where on Main Street.

ALMS HOUSE HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #1.

ATKINSON FACTORY HOSPITAL

Used temporarily. J. W. Atkinson's tobacco factory building. Northeast corner of 26th and Main Streets. Was in use in 1862.

BACON & BASKERVILLE HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #7.

BAILEY'S FACTORY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #2.

BAILY'S FACTORY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #2.

BANK OF VIRGINIA HOSPITAL

Used temporarily in June and July 1862 for South Carolina men. On southside of Main Street, between 10th and 11th Streets.

BANNER HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #12.

BAPTIST CHURCH HOSPITAL - See Fourth Street Hospital.

BAPTIST COLLEGE HOSPITAL - See Louisiana General Hospital.

BAPTIST INSTITUTE HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #4.

BARRACKS HOSPITAL

Either Stuart General Hospital or Belle Isle Hospital.

BELLE ISLE HOSPITAL

Was open in September 1864 with 15 employees. Located on Belle Isle at the prison camp. Operated for a short time by the Federals.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

Private hospital. Northwest corner of 22nd & Broad Streets. Had 51 patients in September 1861. Dr. James Bolton, in charge.

BOLTON HOSPITAL - Same as Bellevue Hospital.

BOSHER'S CARRIAGE FACTORY HOSPITAL

Used temporarily. Carriage factory of R.H. Boshier. Southwest cor-

- ner 9th & Main Sts. Used as Quartermaster Department offices after mid-1863.
- BREEDEN & FOX HOSPITAL**
Used temporarily in 1862. Breeden & Fox variety store building. Southeast corner of 4th and Broad Streets.
- BRIGGS HOSPITAL**
Mentioned on an 1862 list as being at 27th and Broad Streets.
- BROAD STREET HOTEL HOSPITAL**
Used temporarily in 1861 and 1862. Broad Street Hotel, formerly the Swan Tavern. Northwest corner of 9th and Broad Streets.
- BROOK HOSPITAL** - Same as Saint Francis de Sales Hospital.
- BUCHANAN HOSPITAL**
Mentioned on an undated list. Probably at Buchanan Springs around Harrison Street, north of Broad. This site was used by Federal occupation forces as hospital and encampment called Camp Williams.
- BYRD ISLAND HOSPITAL** - See General Hospital #3.
- CAMP LEE HOSPITAL**
Also known as Hermitage, Fair Grounds, or New Fair Grounds Hospital. September 1864 list gives 65 patients. Main Richmond training ground for Confederacy. Used by Federal occupation forces. Located just north of present Union [Broad Street] Station.
- CASTLE THUNDER HOSPITAL** - See General Hospital #13.
- CENTENARY METHODIST HOSPITAL**
Basement of Centenary Methodist Church was used in 1861.
- CENTRAL HOSPITAL**
Mentioned in Richmond Dispatch 25 July 1862 as "nearly vacant".
- CHAFFIN'S BLUFF HOSPITAL**
Located behind lines at Chaffin's Bluff. On F. Gunn's farm. Daniel H. Tucker, superintendent.
- CHIMBORAZO HOSPITAL** - See Chimborazo General Hospital, page 19.
- CITY GUARD BARRACKS HOSPITAL** - See Stuart General Hospital.
- CITY HOME HOSPITAL** - See General Hospital #1.
- CLOPTON HOSPITAL**
Private hospital in the fourth house west of northwest corner of 4th and Franklin Streets. Used by Confederacy temporarily.
- COLLEGE HOSPITAL** - See Medical College of Virginia Hospital.
- COMPANY G HALL HOSPITAL** - See General Hospital #27.
- CONNER HOSPITAL**
Mentioned on an 1864 list.
- CRAWFORD'S SALOON HOSPITAL** - See Ezell Hospital.
- CREW'S FACTORY HOSPITAL** - See General Hospital #15.
- DANVILLE RAILROAD HOSPITAL** - See General Hospital #28.
- DIBRELL WAREHOUSE HOSPITAL**
Opened in June 1862, irregular usage. NW corner 20th & Cary Sts.
- DILL SPRINGS HOSPITAL**
On an 1864 list. Probably near Meadow Bridge Rd., north of City.
- DREWRY'S BLUFF HOSPITAL**
Located in the fortifications at Drewry's Bluff.
- EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT HOSPITAL** - Same as General Hospital #13.
- ENGINEERING BUREAU HOSPITAL**
Northeast corner of 19th & Cary Sts. Opened 9 November 1862 for use of Negro laborers working on construction of fortifications. A

list in 1862 shows 196 patients.

EPPS HOSPITAL

Used temporarily home of Councilman Thomas C. Epps, 20 East Baker Street, for North Carolina troops in 1861 and 1862.

EZELL HOSPITAL

Tenth Street, between Main & Cary. Formerly building of Crawford's Saloon. Opened 4 July 1862. Private hospital operated by J. B. Ezell of South Carolina.

FACTORY HOSPITAL

Mentioned in an 1862 list.

FAIR GROUNDS HOSPITAL - See Camp Lee Hospital.

FLORIDA HOSPITAL

On list in 1862 at 15th & Cary, but see General Hospital #11.

FOURTH STREET HOSPITAL

Also known as Baptist Church Hospital; Baptist Fourth Street Hospital. On 4th Street, north of Leigh. Operated 21 September 1861. Operated by the ladies of the First Baptist Church.

GANGRENE HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #27.

GARRISON HOSPITAL

Mentioned in an 1862 list.

[FIRST] **GEORGIA HOSPITAL** - See General Hospital #16.

[SECOND] **GEORGIA HOSPITAL** - See General Hospital #14.

[THIRD] **GEORGIA HOSPITAL** - See General Hospital #19.

[FOURTH] **GEORGIA HOSPITAL** - See General Hospital #17.

GILLIAM'S HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #3.

GINTER, ALVEY & ARENTS' HOSPITAL

Opened temporarily in June 1862. Warehouse of Ginter, Alvey and Arents. Corner 13th and Main Streets.

GLOBE HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #11.

GLOBE TAVERN HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #11.

GRANT FACTORY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #12.

GREANER'S HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #18.

GREANOR'S HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #18.

GWALTHMEY FACTORY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #21.

GWATHMEY FACTORY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #21.

HARDGROVE'S FACTORY HOSPITAL

Mentioned in an 1862 list, but was probably General Hospital #24.

HARWOOD'S FACTORY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #24.

HENNINGSEN HOSPITAL

Private hospital under direction of Mrs. Henningsen. Southside of Franklin, between New and Wall Streets. Suspended for military use 10 December 1863. 1862/3 average shows 75 patients, 30 employees. Surgeon-in-charge, Dr. D. J. Watson; with Drs. B. Roemer and William T. Goldsmith.

HERMITAGE HOSPITAL - See Camp Lee Hospital.

HOWARD'S FACTORY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #22.

HOWARD'S GROVE HOSPITAL - See page 19.

HOWARD'S WAREHOUSE HOSPITAL - See Naval Hospital.

INSTITUTE HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #4.

JACKSON HOSPITAL - See Jackson General Hospital on page 20.

KEEN, BALDWIN & COMPANY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #6.

KENT, PAINE & COMPANY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #5.

LANIER & COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE HOSPITAL

Located in Lanier & Company's warehouse in basement of Spotswood Hotel. Opened 2 July 1862. Later used by CSA Post Office Department.

LIBBY PRISON HOSPITAL

Located in a room in Libby Prison for use of inmates. John Wilkins in charge to mid-1864. Dr. Semple, afterwards. Enlarged and operated by Federal occupation forces as John Wythe Hospital.

LIGGON'S FACTORY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #23.

LIGON'S & HOWARD'S HOSPITAL - See General Hospitals #22 & #23

LIGON'S FACTORY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #22.

LIGON'S HOME HOSPITAL

Home of John L. Ligon, 2601 East Franklin Street. Used in 1861.

LIGHTFOOT HOSPITAL

Mentioned in an 1862 list.

LOUISIANA HOSPITAL - See Louisiana General Hospital, page 21.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL - Part of General Hospital #13, which see.

MAIN STREET HOSPITAL

Tobacco factory of W. B. Ross. Northwest corner of 26th & Main St. Opened 3 September 1861 for Union prisoners. Had 300 patients on 1864 list. Drs. Vest, Taylor and Hancock. Attached to Gen. Hosp. #21.

MANCHESTER BAPTIST CHURCH HOSPITAL

Present Bainbridge Street Baptist Church. 1101 Bainbridge Street. Use of basement as temporary hospital in 1862.

MARINE HOSPITAL - See Naval Hospital.

MARSHALL SPRINGS HOSPITAL

Mentioned in an 1862 list, possibly Buchanan Springs ?

MASONIC HALL HOSPITAL

1805 East Franklin Street. Used in 1861 and 1862. Had 30 patients on 25 September 1861. Still standing and used as a masonic hall.

MAYO'S WAREHOUSE HOSPITAL

Tobacco warehouse located east of the northern approach to Mayo's Bridge across the James River. Mentioned in an 1862 list.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA HOSPITAL

Located on present site of St. Philip Hospital of Medical College of Virginia. Used for Confederate wounded from 1861 thru 1864. State operated. Had 68 patients on 25 September 1861.

METROPOLITAN HALL HOSPITAL

Variety theatre, formerly First Presbyterian Church building. Northside of Franklin Street, between Governor and 14th. Used temporarily from June 1862.

MISSISSIPPI HOSPITAL - Mentioned in an 1862 list.

MOORE'S HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #24.

NAVAL HOSPITAL

Also known as Marine Hospital. Howard's warehouse building. Governor Street, eastside, between Franklin and Main Streets. Open as early as 1861, as late as 1863.

NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL - See General Hospitals #22 & #24.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS' HOME

Corner 19th & Main Streets, probably in what had been General Hospital #10. Opened 6 November 1864 for convalescent North Carolina soldiers from General Hospital #24. Directed by Dr. O. F. Manson.

OLD DOMINION HOSPITAL - See Medical College of Virginia.

ORTHOPEDIAC [sic] HOSPITAL - Mentioned in an 1862 list.

PLEASANTS & FRAZIER FACTORY HOSPITAL

Corner 20th & Franklin Sts. Opened 30 September 1861 for Georgia soldiers, probably an annex to General Hospital #14. Capacity 300.
PRISON HOSPITAL

Name for parts of General Hospitals #13 & #21.

PRIVATE QUARTERS HOSPITAL

Mentioned in an 1862 list. Probably wounded cared for in various personal homes were tabulated under this heading.

PUBLIC GUARD HOSPITAL

Northeast corner of 5th & Byrd Sts. Was open as late as mid-1863.

RANDOLPH'S FACTORY HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #25.

RECEIVING & WAYSIDE HOSPITAL - See General Hospitals #7 & #9.

RICHARDSON & COMPANY HOSPITAL

Also known as Richardson's & Dooley's. Southside of Main Street, east of 14th [Pearl]. Formerly drygoods and carpet store of B. W. & R. P. Richardson. Used temporarily in June and July 1862. William A. Carrington, surgeon-in-charge.

RICHMOND COLLEGE HOSPITAL - See Louisiana General Hospital.

RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE HOSPITAL - See General Hosp. #4.

RIDGE CHURCH HOSPITAL

Mentioned in an 1862 list.

ROBERTSON HOSPITAL

Small private hospital financially subsidized by Confederate government. In home of Judge John Robertson. Northwest corner of 3rd & Main Streets. Open from June 1862 thru February 1865 with periods of closings. Capacity 22 patients. Miss Sally L. Tompkins, in charge. John Taylor, steward.

ROBINSON'S FACTORY HOSPITAL - See Third Alabama Hospital.

ROSS FACTORY HOSPITAL - See Main Street Hospital.

ROYSTER'S HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #20.

SAILORS' HOME

Mentioned in an 1863 list. Probably same as Soldiers' Home, see.

SAINT CHARLES HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #8.

SAINT FRANCIS DE SALES HOSPITAL

Also known as St. Francis; Catholic; Brook Hospital. On Brook Turnpike at City Limits (near Bacon Quarter Branch). [Approximately in cloverleaf leading north Belvidere Street traffic into Interstate 95.]

Had formerly been Goddin's Tavern. Small religious operated hospital financially subsidized by Confederate government. Opened June 1862, still in use in Feb. 1865. Sister Juliann in charge. Capacity 30 patients. Some female Confederate prisoners held here.

SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

Private hospital financially aided by Confederate government. Clay Street, between 5th & 6th. Formerly Stewart's School House. Mrs. Philip Mayo, manager. Average capacity 90 with 4 employees.

SEABROOKS WAREHOUSE HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #9.

SEAMAN'S BETHEL HOSPITAL

20th Street, between Main & Cary. Formerly a small mission church subsidized by the City for use as a school. Used temporarily. For Union wounded with gangrene.

SHOE DEPOT HOSPITAL

Mentioned in an 1862 list.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL

Located at various places, but generally at Howard's Grove Hospital.
SOLDIERS' HOME

Early temporary location 7th & Cary Streets. Permanent location on corner of Henry & Clay Streets. Capacity about 40. Still open 1865.

SOLDIERS' REST - Probably the above.

SOUTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL

Mentioned in an 1862 list as near Mayo's Bridge in Manchester, probably in one of the buildings of Manchester Cotton Factories Co.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL HOSPITAL

Southeast corner of 8th & Main Streets. Spotswood Hotel building.

Used temporarily in 1861. Also see Lanier's Warehouse Hospital.

SPRINGFIELD HALL HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #26.

STEWART'S SCHOOL HOUSE HOSPITAL - See Samaritan Hospital.

STUART HOSPITAL - See Stuart General Hospital, page 21.

SWAN TAVERN HOSPITAL - See Broad Street Hotel Hospital.

SYCAMORE HOSPITAL

Eastside of 11th Street, north of Broad. Sunday school rooms of Sycamore Disciples of Christ Church were used temporarily in late-1861. Capacity about 40 patients.

TEMPERANCE HALL HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #26.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL HOSPITAL

Southwest corner of 5th & Hull Streets. Also known as Old Masonic Hall Hospital. Used temporarily in 1862.

TEXAS HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #25.

TURPIN'S FACTORY HOSPITAL - See Second Alabama Hospital.

TURPIN & YARBROUGH FACTORY HOSPITAL - See 2nd Alabama Hospital.

UNION HALL HOSPITAL

Mentioned in an 1862 list. Probably either General Hosps. #10 or 26.

UNITED STATES HOTEL HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #10.

WARWICK HOSPITAL

Mentioned in 1862 list as "five miles from Richmond." Probably at the Warwick Estate, North of Brook Run and east of Brook Turnpike.

Had 32 patients on 24 September 1861.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL - See General Hospital #12.

WINDER HOSPITAL - See Winder General Hospital, pages 21-2.

YARBROUGH FACTORY HOSPITAL

Same as Second Alabama Hospital and attached to General Hospital #21. Turned over to the care of Union wounded in 1864.

YMCA HOSPITAL

Tenth Street, between Main & Cary Sts. Operated with private funds.

UNNAMED HOSPITALS:

- [1] A hospital was opened 7 July 1862 on Cary Street, between 11th and 12th Streets.
- [2] 23 July 1862, the patients in the hospitals in "sundry stores on east Main Street, below 14th, have been transferred to regular hospitals."
- [3] All of the Richmond Public School buildings were used off and on.

General Hospital Buildings

GENERAL HOSPITAL #1

Also called: The General Hospital, City Home Hospital, Alms House Hospital.

Built shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War by the City of Richmond as a Poor House. Rented by the City Council to the Confederate authorities in June 1861 as a military hospital. Continued in use as such until December 1864 when it was reclaimed by the City for rental to the Virginia Military Institute as their temporary location.

Suffered heavy exterior damage when the nearby powder magazine was exploded on evacuation night. Taken over by Federal authorities and again used by them as a poor house. Returned to the City in December 1865. It was used for many years as the City Alms House. Still in use and owned by the City as the Richmond Nursing Home, Department of Welfare.

Earliest use by the Confederacy was for wounded Union prisoners. Soon became the first of the large General Hospitals. Capacity about 500 patients. Dr. Charles Bell Gibson, surgeon-in-charge.

Location - northside of Hospital Street, between 2nd and 4th Streets, opposite Shockoe Cemetery.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #2

Also called: Bailey's Factory Hospital, Baily's Factory Hospital.

Tobacco factory of S. W. Bailey & Company, used in 1861 & 1862, perhaps later.

Three-storied, A-roofed building. Faced on southside Cary Street, southwest corner of 7th Street. Dr. James M. Holloway, in charge.

Present location of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #3

Also called: Byrd Island Hospital, Gilliam's Factory Hospital, Gilham's Hospital.

Tobacco factory of George W. Gilliam & Brother Company. Taken over by the Confederacy as a hospital 15 August 1861.

Capacity about 225 patients. Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, surgeon-in-charge.

Location - near south end of 9th Street, near James River.

Present site of Central Wholesale Supply Corp., 300 South 9th St.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #4

Also called: Baptist Institute Hospital, Institute Hospital.

Formerly the Richmond Female Institute, a Baptist school for girls.

Four-storied, turreted building. The girls at this school raised one of the first Confederate flags before secession in Richmond over their

building, but it was immediately removed by the authorities.

Opened in mid-1861, it was still in operation in late-1864. Capacity over 300 patients. Dr. James P. Read, surgeon-in-charge. For use of officers only after 8 January 1863.

Building stood until the school was merged with University of Richmond [Baptist] in 1914. Replaced by the present Virginia Mechanics Institute building of Richmond Public School system.

Location - Facing eastside of 10th Street, just north of Marshall.
Used as an office building by Federal occupation forces.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #5

Also called: Kent Hospital.

Formerly the building of Kent, Paine & Company, dry goods, "the first 'New York style' department store in Richmond."

Opened before June 1862 with 97 patients.

Destroyed in evacuation fire.

Location - southside of Main Street [old numbers 163-5], between 11th and 12th Streets. Approximately the present numbers 1107-09 East Main Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #6

Also called: Keen Hospital.

Formerly the building of Keen, Baldwin & Company, dry goods.

Opened before June 1862 with 86 patients.

Destroyed in evacuation fire.

Location - northside of Main Street [old number 102], near intersection of Governor Street. Approximately present 1306 East Main Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #7

Also called: Bacon & Baskerville Hospital, Receiving & Wayside Hospital, Receiving & Way Hospital.

Formerly the building of Bacon & Baskerville, wholesale grocers and commission merchants.

Destroyed in evacuation fire.

Location - northeast corner of 12th and Cary Streets, facing Cary.
Present site numbered 1200-2-4 East Cary Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #8

Also called: Saint Charles Hospital.

Formerly the building of Saint Charles Hotel.

Opened as early as July 1861. Cost partially borne by the City of Richmond.

Had 460 patients on 13 August 1861. Was open as late as fall-1863. H. A. Dudley, superintendent. Built in 1846 on site of ancient Bowler's and Bell taverns.

Location - northeast corner of Wall [15th] and Main Streets, facing Main.

Present site of Main Street Railroad Depot parking area.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #9

Also called: Seabrook's Hospital, Receiving Hospital, Receiving & Wayside Hospital, Receiving & Way Hospital, Receiving & Distributing Hospital.

Formerly the municipal-owned public warehouse known as Seabrook. Built in 1810 by John Seabrook as a tobacco warehouse, it was acquired by the City. Used for a century before its demolition. Known as "the billboard of Richmond" because it was always well "papered" with show and circus sheets, announcements, and political placards.

Opened about June 1862, was still used late in the War. Functioned as a receiving hospital because of its nearness to Virginia Central Railroad depot. Capacity over 900 patients with about 150 employees. Report of October 1864 showed for July-August-September: 10,100 patients entered - 9,663 transferred; 96 died; 341 on hand. Dr. J. J. Gravatt, surgeon-in-charge.

Location - northside of Grace Street, between 17th and 18th Streets.

Present site of City's Seabrook Playground.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #10

Also called: Union Hospital, Union Hotel Hospital, United States Hotel Hospital.

Formerly the Union Hotel. This unique building was rich in local history. Built in 1817 by Dr. John Adams and designed by Richmond's first architect Otis Manson. The Union was the first real hotel to be built in the City. Used by the Medical College of Virginia as its first Richmond home when it was begun here in 1838. After 1845 reopened as a hotel and named United States Hotel. A Confederate hospital from July 1862 to close of the War. Was for many years the home of Richmond Theological Seminary [Negro] from which developed the present Virginia Union University. In its latter years was the home of Richmond Methodist Mission. Torn down 1911.

Generally used for officers. Dr. William A. Carrington, surgeon-in-charge. Capacity was over 300 patients.

Location - southwest corner of 19th & Main Streets, facing on Main.

Present site numbered 1821-3-5 East Main Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #11

Also called: Globe Hospital, Florida Hospital.

Formerly tobacco factory of James H. Grant & Company (not to be confused with his brother William's factory, see General Hospital #12). Built 1853. Still standing partially.

Records cover June 1862 thru September 1863. Capacity seems to be

about 150.

Location - westside of first block of north 19th St., near Franklin.
Present site occupied by warehouse of Bernard Siegel Furniture Co.,
8-10-12 North 19th Street. Part of building is original

GENERAL HOSPITAL #12

Also called: Banner Hospital, Grant Hospital, Wayside Hospital.
Formerly tobacco factory of William H. Grant. Designed by Samuel
Freeman and built in 1853. Still standing with wing added to northern
end.

Opened 2 December 1861. Libby Prison Hospital attached to its op-
eration. Designated as Wayside Hospital for men on furlough or honor-
able discharge on 6 August 1863. Used as barracks by Federal occupa-
tion forces. Capacity over 250.

Location - northeast corner of 19th and Franklin Streets.
Present site - M. F. Neal & Co. Inc., 1900 East Franklin Street,
same building.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #13

Also called: Castle Thunder Hospital, Prison Hospital, Lunatic Hos-
pital.

Formerly tobacco factory of Christian & Lea Company. Four-storied,
flat-roofed, brick building.

Opened before June 1862. Hospital for prisoners at Castle Thunder
and mental cases. At first mental patients were kept at Castle Thunder
in quarters with 50 capacity. Then moved to this building with other
prison patients. Capacity over 150, employees over 30. Dr. W. W. Cog-
gin, surgeon-in-charge.

Used for a short time by Federal occupation forces.

Location - eastside of 20th Street, between Main and Franklin Sts.
Present site occupied by Ideal Fishing Float Co. Inc., 21-3 North
20th Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #14

Also called: Second Georgia Hospital.

Building about same size and shape as General Hospital #11.

Opened before June 1862. Report of 7 June 1862 lists 65 patients,
but capacity was over 125. Still standing.

Location - westside of 20th, between Main and Franklin Streets.

Present site - same building occupied as warehouse by Ideal Fish-
ing Float Company Inc., 20-2-4-6 North 20th Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #15

Also called: Crew's Hospital, Crew & Pemberton Hospital, Conrad

& Crew Hospital, Crew & Conrad Factory Hospital.

Formerly tobacco factory of Crew & Pemberton. Four-storied, brick building. Destroyed in evacuation fire.

Opened about June 1862. Capacity over 200. Drs. H. C. Scott, G. B. Moore, W. T. Bell, in charge. After 25 September 1862 converted to barracks for convalescent or traveling soldiers.

Location - northwest corner of 21st and Cary Streets.

Present site warehouse of Larus & Brother Co., tobacco products.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #16

Also called: First Georgia Hospital.

Formerly tobacco factory of John E. Whitlock & Co. Destroyed in evacuation fire.

Opened before June 1862. Report of 7 June 1862 lists 66 patients, but capacity was over 130.

Location - westside of 21st Street, between Main and Cary Streets.

Present site warehouse Larus & Brother Co., tobacco products.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #17

Also called: Fourth Georgia Hospital.

Formerly tobacco factory of Smith & McCurdey. Destroyed in evacuation fire.

Opened 19 May 1862. Report of 7 June 1862 lists 86 patients, but capacity was over 125.

Location - westside of 21st Street, between Main and Cary Streets, about mid-block, just north of General Hospital #16.

Present site warehouse of Larus & Brother Co., tobacco products.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #18

Also called: Greaner's Factory Hospital, Greanor's Factory Hospital.

Formerly tobacco factory of John H. Greaner (not to be confused with his father William's factory at 19th and Cary Streets). Built in 1853. Still standing. John H. Greaner was long a member of the Richmond City Council and a distinguished soldier in the Confederate army. Altho the name was legally spelled Greaner, the family often used Greanor.

Opened in Spring 1861. On 25 September 1861 it listed 260 patients. Turned into Confederate shoe factory 2 June 1864 with 300 employees.

Location - eastside of 22nd Street, between Main and Franklin Sts.

Present site and same building is Smith Storage & Moving Company, 9 North 22nd Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #19

Also called: Third Georgia Hospital.

Probably tobacco factory of A. W. Taylor Company. Four-storied,

dormer-roofed building.

Opened June 1862. Capacity over 75. Closed December 1863.

Location - probably southeast corner of 24th and Franklin Streets.

Present site occupied by small dwellings facing on 24th Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #20

Also called: Royster's Hospital, First Alabama Hospital.

Formerly tobacco factory of J. B. & A. L. Royster (or Royster Bros. & Company).

Opened before June 1862. Report of 4 June 1862 lists 44 patients, but building had a very large capacity.

Location - just south of Franklin Street on eastside of 25th Street.

Present site occupied by James Fox & Sons Inc., 2501 East Franklin Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #21

Also called: Gwalthmey Factory Hospital, Gwathmey Factory Hospital, Gwathney Factory Hospital, Maryland Hospital, C. S. M. Prison Hospital.

Probably former tobacco factory of R. A. Mayo Company, later Gwathmey Tobacco Company. Large six-storied, brick building.

Opened before June 1862. Capacity over 700, employees 65. Used for smallpox epidemic December 1862, before these sufferers were moved to Howard's Grove Hospital. Had 600/700 Union wounded prisoners May and June 1864. Straw vote for President by these men 9 November 1864: Lincoln 154, McClellan 300. Dr. G. W. Semple, surgeon-in-charge.

Used for a short time by Federal occupation forces.

Location - northwest corner of 25th and Cary Streets.

Present site occupied by plant of American Tobacco Company Inc.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #22

Also called: Howard's Factory Hospital, Howard Hospital, North Carolina Hospital.

Formerly tobacco factory of George D. Howard Company. Three-storied, A-roofed, brick building.

Opened in 1862. Closed 22 July 1864. Capacity about 110, employees 44. Dr. Addison C. Fox, surgeon-in-charge. "Praised for good work with desperate cases" on 19 May 1863.

Location - southside of Main Street, between 25th and 26th Streets, west of General Hospital #24.

Present site occupied by a plant of American Tobacco Co. Inc.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #23

Also called: Ligon's Factory Hospital, Lignon Factory Hospital,

Ligion Factory Hospital.

Formerly tobacco factory of John L. Ligon.

Opened 31 May 1862. Used sometimes as Union prison hospital. Was still open in fall-1864. Employees 45.

Location - southeast corner of 25th and Main Streets.

Present site occupied by a plant of American Tobacco Co. Inc.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #24

Also called: Moore's Hospital, Harwood's Hospital, North Carolina Hospital.

Formerly tobacco factory of George D. Harwood. Three-storied, flat-roofed, brick building.

Opened summer-1861. First used for Union prisoners. Capacity over 120, employees 30. Taken over by North Carolina 29 July 1864. Rosa Lee Sanxay, matron. Dr. O. F. Manson, surgeon-in-charge.

Location - southwest corner of 26th and Main Streets.

Present site occupied by a plant of American Tobacco Co. Inc.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #25

Also called: Randolph's Hospital, Texas and Arkansas Hospital. Large brick building is still standing with additions.

Open as early as March 1862 and as late as July 1863. Capacity about 225, employees 25, in March 1863. Union prisoners at times.

Location - center of block south of Main Street, between Pear and Peach Streets.

Present site occupied by plant of American Furniture & Fixture Company Inc., 2823 East Main Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #26

Also called: Springfield Hall Hospital, Masonic Hall Hospital.

Formerly meeting hall owned by Springfield Division #167, Sons of Temperance. Also used by Henrico Union Lodge #130, A. F. & A. M., Roane Lodge #130, I. O. O. F. Two-storied, brick building. Still standing. Built 1850.

Opened early June 1861. Capacity about 40, employees 7. Dr. John Know, surgeon-in-charge. When opened operated by Soldiers' Aid Society in association with Trinity Methodist and Leigh Street Baptist churches.

Location - northwest corner of 26th and M Streets.

Present - same building occupied as a church, 700 North 26th St.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #27

Also called: Gangrene Hospital, Company G Hall Hospital.

Formerly social, meeting and drill hall operated by Militia Co. G.

Opened March 1862. Closed 16 July 1863. Capacity about 50.

Location - eastside of 28th Street, between M and N Streets.
Present site approximately numbered 711-3 North 28th Street.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #28

Also called: Danville Railroad Hospital, Railroad Shops Hospital.
Formerly shops building in railroad repair yards of Richmond & Danville Rail Road.

Single-storied, brick building. Had several natural springs nearby.

Opened 10 July 1862. Surgical hospital with 416 beds. Dr. A. S. Miller, surgeon-in-charge.

Location - Manchester, Virginia, on James River, just east of Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road bridge.

Present site just east of south end of Ninth Street bridge.



HUNDREDS OF KNOWN
AND UNKNOWN HOMES
were pressed into hospital
use on or near the battlefields
like this one near Richmond
as the casualties of battle
mounted

Notes

Records of August 1864 indicate that the Confederacy operated the following additional hospitals in or near Richmond:

- BATTERY 4 HOSPITAL - near present Overbrook Rd. & North Avenue
- BATTERY 8 HOSPITAL - near present entrance to Oakwood Cemetery
- LIGHT BATTERIES HOSPITAL - Location unknown.

Union records indicate the following additional Federal hospitals:

- CAMP ORD POST HOSPITAL - Former Camp Lee ?
- CAMP TERRILL POST HOSPITAL - Location unknown.
- CHOLERA HOSPITAL - Location unknown.
- CITY SPRINGS HOSPITAL - Location unknown.
- HUGUENOT SPRINGS HOSPITAL - in Chesterfield County.

General Hospital Encampments

CHIMBORAZO GENERAL HOSPITAL

An extremely large hospital facility constructed after the outbreak of war and first opened 17 October 1861. It was on land that is now generally embraced into the municipally-owned Chimborazo Park. About the present streets of Clay on the north, 30th on the west, 34th on the east, and the bottom of the hill on the south. The main headquarters building of Richmond National Battlefield Park, Department of the Interior, stands in about the middle of the old hospital grounds.

Named for the hill on which it was located which was named after Mount Chimborazo in Equador.

One of the largest of all military hospitals up to its time. Normal occupancy was about 3000. It had about 120 buildings in all. Those for patients were divided into five divisions. It had its own ice house, soup house, bakery, soap factory, etc., operated its own farms, beef and goat herds, canal trading boat. Divisions were designated for Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, at beginning, but names varied at different periods. Medical staff about 45. Had natural springs. It claimed to have handled 17,000 wounded cases.

A report of July 1862 gives:

	<u>Division</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>
	#1	270	258
	#2	290	273
	#3	350	418
	#4	300	222
	#5	260	174
Total:	5	1470	1345

Dr. James B. McCaw, surgeon-in-chief.

Operated by Federal occupation forces for several weeks.

HOWARD'S GROVE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Grove was originally a popular Richmond picnic-recreation area. It was taken over by the Confederacy at the outbreak of the War as a drill and bivouac point for the first incoming troops to arrive in Richmond. Converted into a hospital area by the construction of buildings for ward and utility purposes and opened in June 1862. Occupied area now confined by the City streets of Mechanicsville Turnpike in the east, Coalter Street in the west, Redd Street on the north, and Q Street (extended) on the south; and having an extension east of Mechanicsville

Turnpike to 19th Street with T Street on the north and Fairmount Avenue on the south. An annex was located between 21st and 23rd Streets, T Street, and the alley south of Fairmount Avenue.

Having a capacity of 659 in December 1862, it was quickly expanded to over 1800. Employees averaged 85. A portion was set aside for the isolation of smallpox cases, both military and local civilians. It had its own laundry, bakery, storehouses, water supply, recreational facilities. Total of 62 buildings.

Partially subsidized by the City of Richmond.

Surgeons-in-chief (in order of their service):

Dr. James Bolton

Dr. T. P. Temple

Dr. P. M. Palmer.

Continued as Union Smallpox Hospital after the City's occupation. Named for the family (Howard) that originally owned the property.

JACKSON GENERAL HOSPITAL

Located "in the western suburbs beyond Hollywood Cemetery." It was bounded by the present City streets of Idlewood Avenue on the north, Jacquelin Street on the south, Allen Avenue in the west, and Lombardy Street in the east. A common military road (present Allen Avenue) joined it with Winder Hospital.

Opened 29 June 1863 "midway between Camp Lee and Winder". It had 40 acres of gardens and an excellent library. Original capacity was 1980, but it was reported to have been enlarged to, or able to handle, 2500. 9 May 1864 it was reported to be "filled with North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia troops from the battles" in northern Virginia.

Named for General Thomas J. Jackson. It had 49 buildings.

A report of 1863 gives:

Division	Name	Capacity
#1	South Carolina	380
#2	Georgia	450
#3	Georgia	550
#4	Louisiana	600
Total:	4	1980

Furnished three companies of Negro Confederate troops from amongst employees. They served "in the lines under fire" and had "a public drill in the Capitol Square" along with those from Winder Hospital. Their company commanders were: Captains A. Lockett, W. M. Baxley, and T. R. Calvin, in March 1865.

Used by Federal occupation forces until 30 September 1865 for Confederate prisoners.

LOUISIANA GENERAL HOSPITAL

Also called: Richmond College Hospital, Baptist College Hospital.

The main building of Richmond College [Baptist] known as "Columbia" was taken for joint operation by Confederate government and Louisiana Hospital Committee. Probably other buildings on grounds were used also. The building is still standing with an annex wing attached and is used by the present University of Richmond and located on the northeast corner of Lombardy and Grace Streets. The college grounds were the area now embraced by the City streets of Lombardy Street in the west, Broad Street on the north, Monument Avenue on the south, and about half a block east of Ryland Street in the east.

Opened 4 June 1862. It had 120 patients in September 1864, but its capacity was higher.

Dr. W. C. Nicholls, surgeon-in-charge. John H. Mackenzie, resident agent for Louisiana Hospital Committee.

Building and grounds used by Federal occupation forces as hospital and encampment under the name of Camp Casey. Lt. Col. James Brady of 1st Penna. Lt. Arty., commanding.

STUART GENERAL HOSPITAL

Also called: Old Fair Grounds Hospital, Fort Stuart Hospital, Barracks Hospital.

It occupied the ground now within the limits of the municipal-owned Monroe Park, though at that time the grounds extended north to Broad Street. The present boundaries are Franklin, Main, Laurel, and Belvidere streets.

Up to 1859 had been the State Fair Grounds which were moved to Hermitage, the present site of Broad Street Depot (see Camp Lee). Used as a drill and assembly ground from the early days of the War under various names. Later in the War was the home camp of City Guard.

Became Stuart Hospital 2 June 1864 by converting City Guard barracks. Had 16 buildings. Employees listed as 124 in 1864. Treatment hospital with beds for about 500. Named for General J. E. B. Stuart.

Dr. S. Meredith, surgeon-in-charge; later, Dr. R. A. Lewis.

Taken over by Federal occupation forces and operated as:

Post Hospital	13 April - 3 August 1865
General Hospital	4 August - 1 December 1865
Post Hospital	2 December - 31 December 1865

under the name of Camp Winthrop. Dr. William H. Palmer, surgeon-in-charge.

WINDER GENERAL HOSPITAL

This vast hospital complex was constructed shortly after the outbreak of the War at what was then called "western terminus of Cary Street." It was on land now east of the present municipal-owned William Byrd Park (which was then the training grounds known as Camp Jackson) with

an annex in that park area to the south of the present Fountain Lake and to the east of the Reservoir. The hospital's boundaries would be the present City streets of Winder, Amelia, and Hampton streets, and Allen Avenue. To the north of Winder Hospital was Jackson Hospital with which it shared some of its activities.

"The largest hospital in the Confederacy," Richmond Whig 15 June 1864. Opened with a capacity in excess of 3000, it quickly expanded to 4300. Originally divided into five divisions, a sixth was added plus a tent division for an additional 700 patients. It had numerous natural springs, deep wells, large library, central register of patients, information house, cook-houses, bakeries, food-processing facilities, employees' barracks, treatment and surgical buildings, warehouses, 125 acres of farmland used for growing supplies, recreational facilities, bathhouses, etc., provided regular transportation service to downtown, operated own river and canal boats. It had 98 buildings.

Named for General John Henry Winder who was appointed 21 June 1861 as Provost Marshal and commander of prisons in Richmond.

Dr. Alexander G. Lane, surgeon-in-chief.

An undated report notes:

Division	1862	1863	1864
#1	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia
#2	Mississippi	Georgia	North Carolina
#3	South Carolina	North Carolina	North Carolina
#4	Louisiana	North Carolina	North Carolina
#5	Kentucky & Tenn.	North Carolina	North Carolina
#6	...unassigned	...unassigned	North Carolina
#7	...not built	Tent Ward	Tent Ward


A fire 21 January 1864 destroyed 2nd Division with a loss of \$50,000 but with no injuries or death. The hospital maintained its own well-equipped fire brigade.

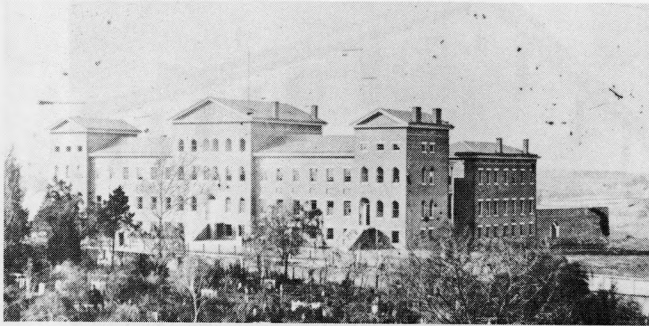
A volunteer force made up of attendants and patients under Lt. Col. A. S. Cunningham served actively at the Battle of North Anna.

Later a battalion was formed with Jackson Hospital under the Command of Dr. Maj. Chambliss that saw active duty in the battles of 1865. Formed February 1865 a company of Negro soldiers under Capt. Grimes, which saw active service with those from Jackson, which see.

Used with Camp Jackson by Federal occupation forces as hospital and encampment area. Called Camp Grant. Western annex was headquarters and encampment for XXIVth Army Corps.

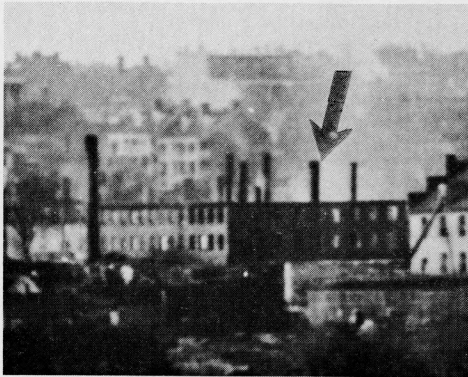
Numerous of the former ward buildings still standing in the area and have been converted into homes, particularly on Powhatan Street.

<p>ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS, (SELPHO'S PATENT),</p>	
<p>3 'o Send for a Circular.</p>	



HISTORIC
GENERAL
HOSPITAL #1
still active in
serving the
people of Rich-
mond after 105
years

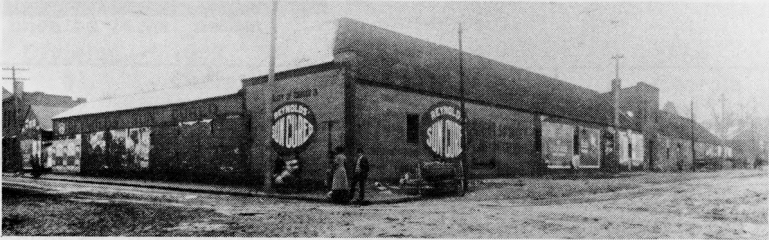
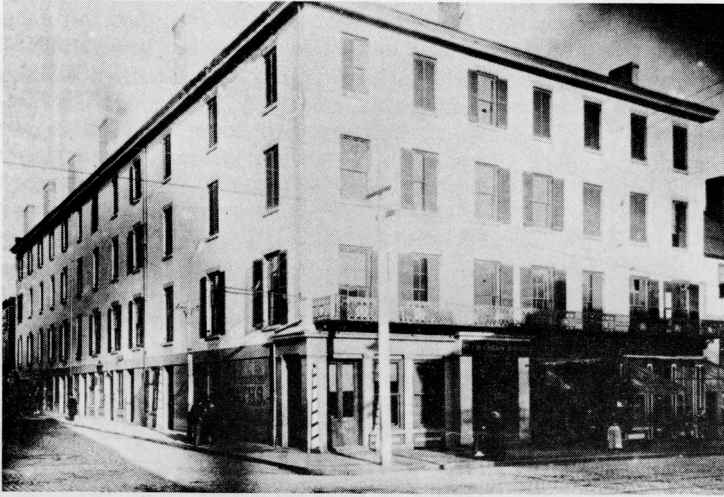
GENERAL HOSPITAL #2
[right] greatly blown-up from a pano-
ramic view is the only known picture
of this hospital. Its dormer-roof
peeks over the buildings in front



GENERAL HOSPITAL #3
[left] lives only in its ruins
as this picture after evac-
uation night is the sole
photograph to be found

GENERAL HOSPITAL
NUMBER FOUR
A school
A hospital
A refugee
center
An office
building
Again a school
Demolished
Once more the site
bears a school





[top to bottom] GENERAL HOSPITALS #8, 9, & 10

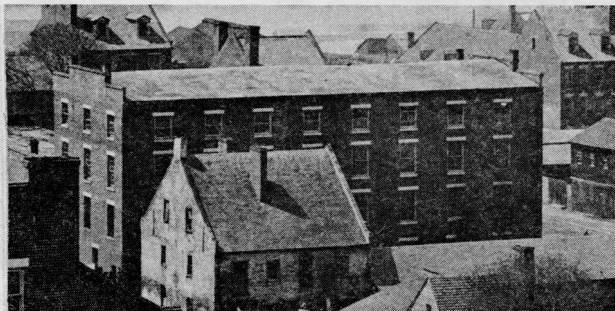
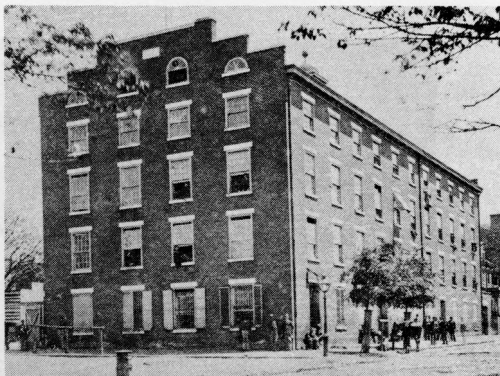


GENERAL HOSPITAL #11
 [above] as it appears today
 and [below] as it was in 1865.
 This old building has had a life
 more fabulous than the legendary
 Phoenix, or the cat with the nine
 lives. Tho the flames of evacu-
 ation night roared around it, it
 stood unscorched. Yet ten times
 since that night, multi-alarm fires
 have ravished and gutted it. With-
 in less than a score of years -
 1916, 1926, 1935, 1936-it burned
 four times. On the last two oc-
 casions at exactly 8:45pm, on 5

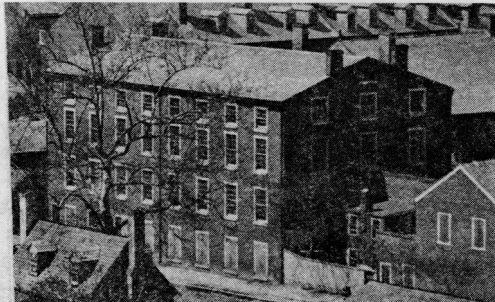


July and on 16 July respectively, flames destroyed its interior. Un-
 believably, its north and half of its east and west walls still stand,
 still are in active use, still bear floors of heavy-weighted merchan-
 dise, silent sentinels to the quality of their construction. This re-
 markable old structure has seen use as a tobacco factory, hospital,
 City Jail, warehouse, cooperage, produce storehouse, food-packing
 plant, and now as a furniture store warehouse. One floor removed,
 roof changed, and only half as large, but architecturally its original
 lines can be traced.

GENERAL HOSPITAL #12
 Although
 this picture
 was taken in 1865,
 so little has the building
 changed that it could
 have been snapped today
 [that is, without the
 horse]



GENERAL
 HOSPITAL
 #13
 in
 1865



GENERAL HOSPITAL #14
 [left] its north and east
 sides as they looked in
 the Civil War

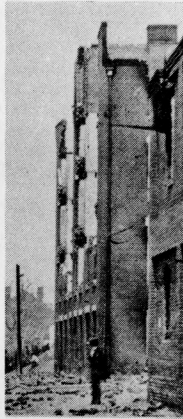


and

[left] its south and
 east sides as they
 look today

GENERAL
HOSPITAL
#15

in ruins
after
April 3
1865



GENERAL HOSPITALS
#16 & #17

were smaller
buildings
and were
north
of it

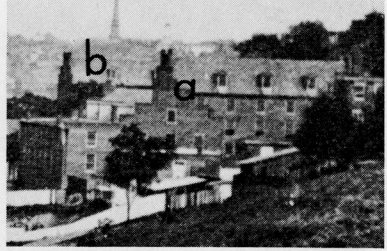


GENERAL HOSPITAL #18 - as it appears today, little changed. Recent digging in the yard beside it uncovered leg and arm bones.

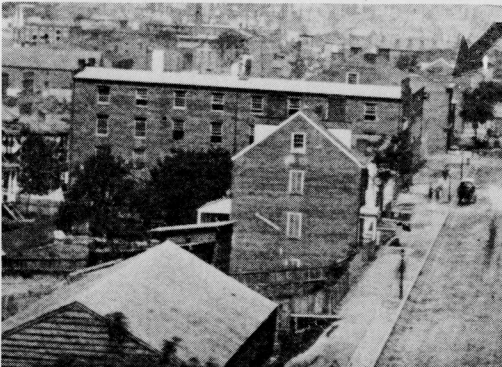


GENERAL HOSPITAL #19
Blown up from an extremely
poor post-war photograph. Its de-
sign was the same as #20 and
2nd Alabama hospitals.

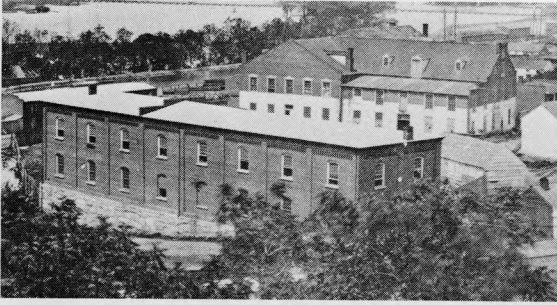
GENERAL HOSPITAL #20 [a] shown with its twin building [b] which was 2nd Alabama Hospital. Compare these with the picture of #19. Several other buildings in the neighborhood also were of exact design. 2nd Alabama still stands.



GENERAL HOSPITAL #21 [left] was of gigantic height for Richmond buildings of that era. This picture was taken from the far right end of a panoramic film made by an obviously inexperienced photographer working with poor materials shortly after the end of The War. Only the western third of the building shows in this picture.



GENERAL HOSPITAL #24 marked Moore Hospital is shown [top] with the east wall of GENERAL HOSPITAL #24 in the right corner. [bottom] See another view of General Hospitals #24 & #22 with a glimpse of General Hospital #23 [arrow].



GENERAL HOSPITAL
#25

[left] comprised the units shown here in an 1865 picture. The photograph [below] shows the remaining building as it is with additions today.

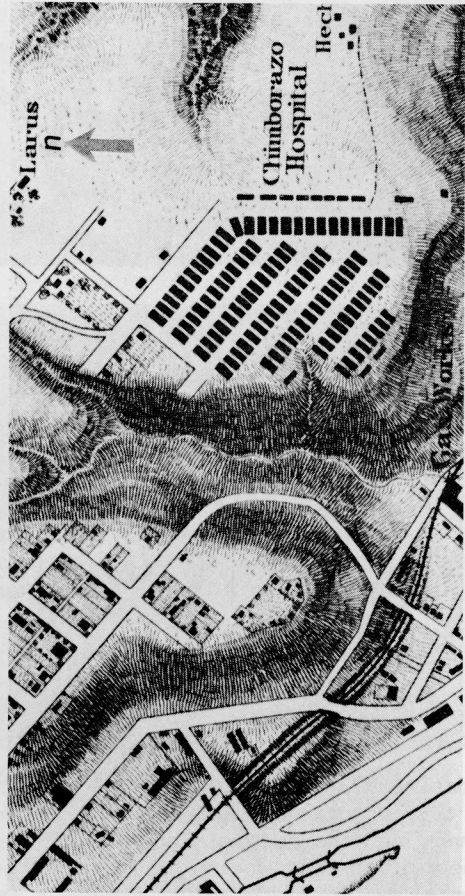
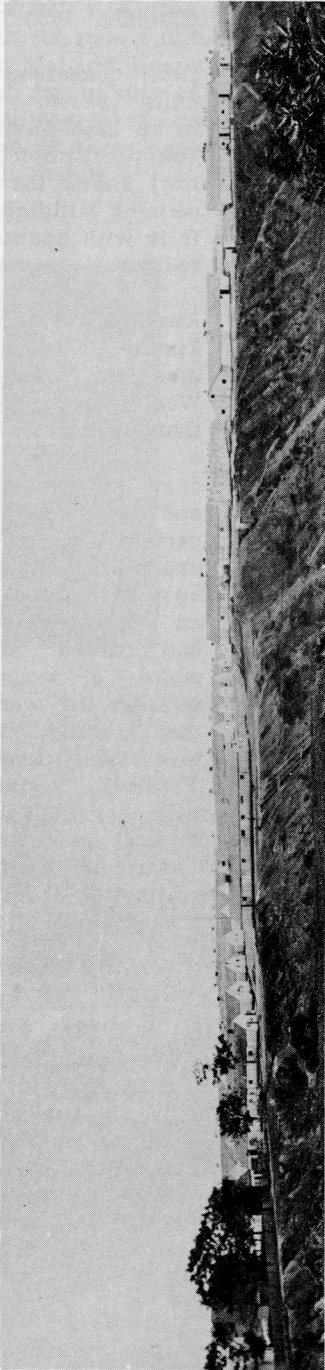


American Furniture & Fixture Company's president, A. Chester Wooldridge, reports that many years ago a Union veteran came into their plant and asked to see a certain spot on an upper floor. At that spot he pointed out an eagle which he had carved there while a wounded prisoner of war in that building. This was when General

Hospital #25 was used as a hospital for captured Federals. Visible in the background are the James River and Kanawha Canal, the James River, and the pontoon bridge which was laid by Federal army engineers across the river after the other bridges were destroyed by fire. The street in the foreground, curving around the building, is Main St.



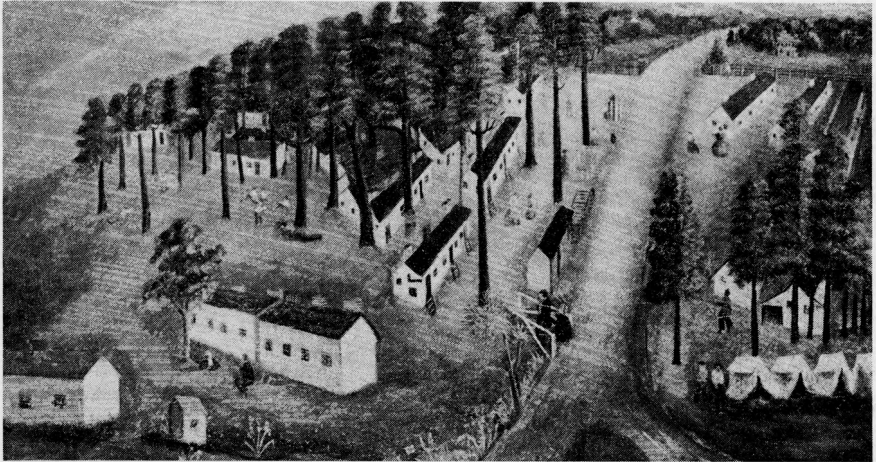
GENERAL HOSPITAL #26
[left] Old Springfield Lodge as it looks today. After The War it became a meeting house for the Society of Friends [Quakers]; a grocery; now a church again.



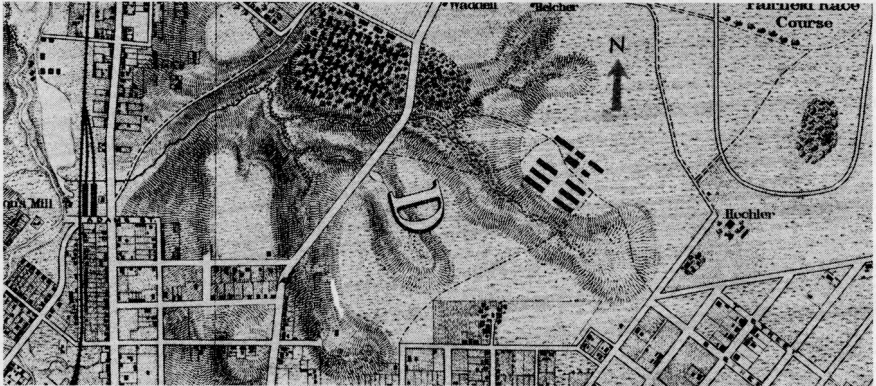
FAMED CHIMBORAZO

Best known of Confederate Hospitals as it appeared on a Union map and in a Brady photograph.

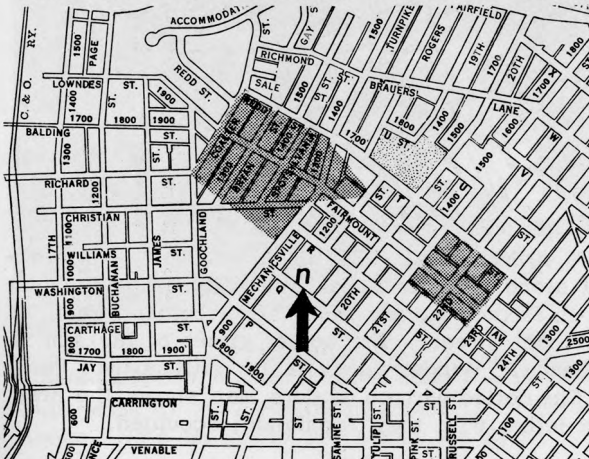
On the hospital grounds, the northern-most street is Broad; western-most, 32nd. First street in upper-left is Main; the second, Franklin.



Howard's Grove as it appeared to an unknown Confederate soldier
 From his primitive oil painting in Chicago Historical Society



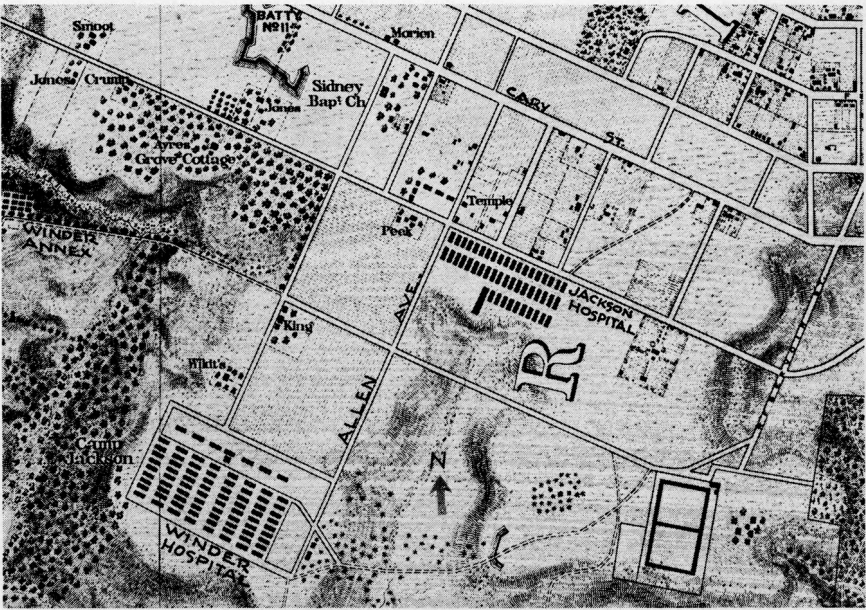
A contemporary map showing layout of Howard's Grove and vicinity
 The main bending road thru the hospital is Mechanicsville Turnpike



Present day Richmond
 dotted area shows
 property where
 Howard's Grove
 stood during The War

A new Richmond School
 is now being erected
 on part of the site

Note that the layout
 in painting and map
 do not exactly agree
 Artist vs. Engineer ?



ENORMOUS WINDER, ITS ANNEX, AND NEIGHBOR JACKSON - Confederacy's largest hospital along with its annex and neighboring Jackson Hospital are shown [top] in a contemporary map. North border street of Winder is now called Winder Street. The border street of Jackson is the present Idlewood Avenue. Winder annex is in William Byrd Park, south of Fountain Lake. The dotted part on modern map shows the area which these hospitals, together with their farmlands, occupied.



One of Winder's 96 wards as a residence in the late-1800's



This home at 1912 Powhatan Street is believed to be the same one as above. Note an added porch and the dying oak replaced by a maple.

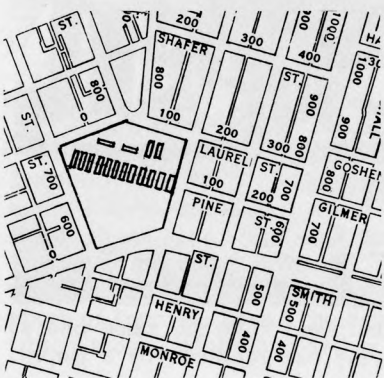
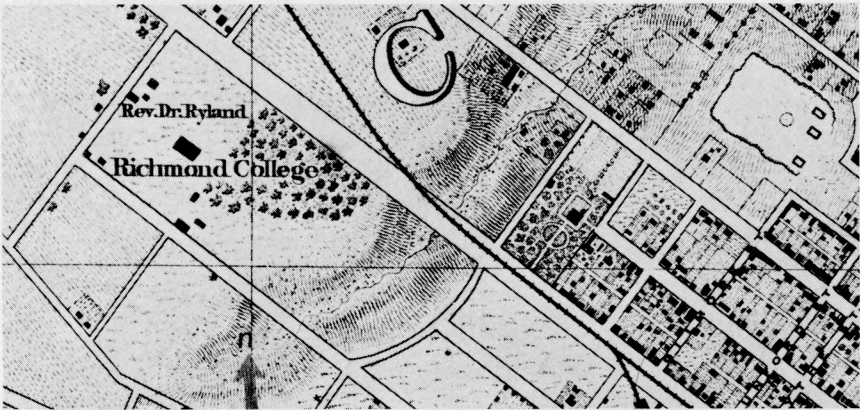


COLUMBIA
as it was
when it
served as
Louisiana
General
Hospital

Today it is
larger with
a western
addition

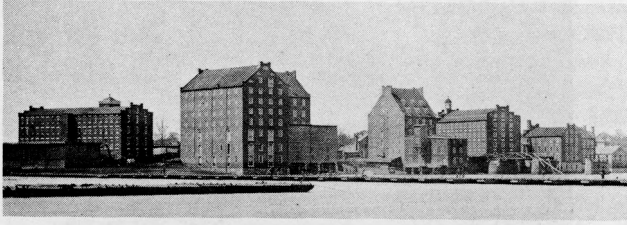
It is still
a part of
University
of
Richmond

Map [below] shows Louisiana's grounds. Street with railroad is Broad.



In the map [above] the park-like area
in upper right is Buchanan Springs, a
hospital and recreation area. Estate
below and to its left is Elba, home of
John Minor Botts. Both were used by
Federal occupation forces as Camps
Williams and Elba. * * *

[To the left] Modern map of Monroe
Park area showing the layout of Stu-
art Hospital. No contemporary maps
or photographs are known to exist.



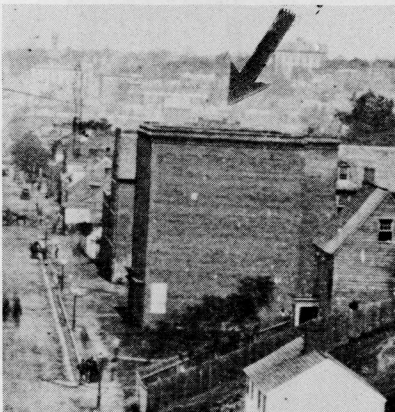
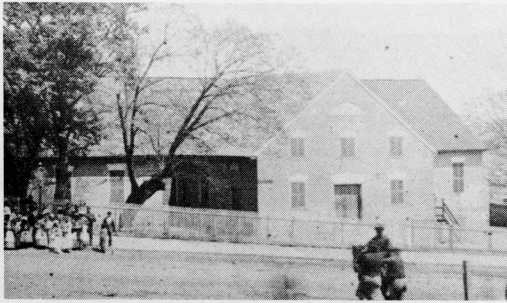
SOUTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL [was in one of these buildings]



SPOTSWOOD [and Lanier] HOSPITAL



ROSS FACTORY [or Main Street] HOSPITAL

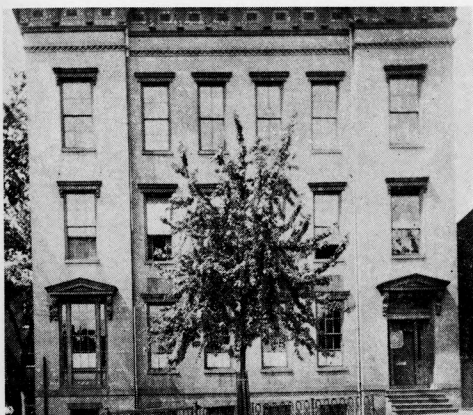


Buildings Used As Hospitals
[from top to bottom]

FIRST AFRICAN CHURCH

SWAN TAVERN or
BROAD STREET HOTEL

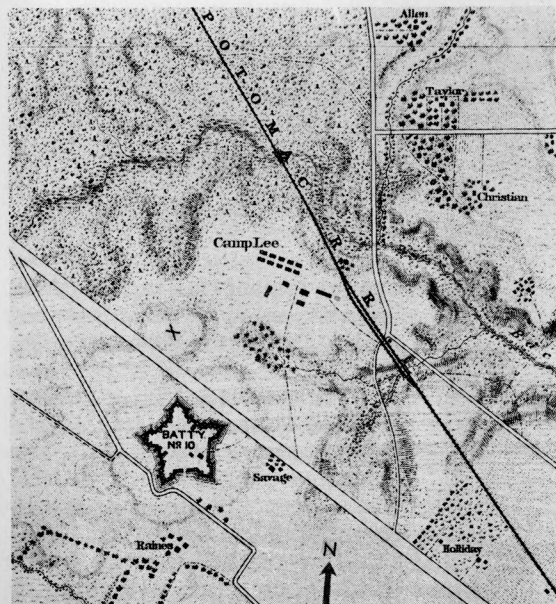
ATKINSON TOBACCO
FACTORY



MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA HOSPITAL

Sometimes known as Old Dominion Hospital, it was built in Spring 1861. Altho a State-owned institution, it cared for hundreds of Confederate wounded until it was closed in 1864. It was on the site of the present St. Philip Hospital, 1225 East Marshall Street, next to the historic Egyptian Building.

SECOND ALABAMA HOSPITAL
as it appears today
exactly as it did
in the Civil War



CAMP LEE

The South's best known and most used military encampment. On West Broad Street in the Hermitage or "New" Fairgrounds. The cluster of ten buildings probably contained the hospital. The "X" marks Broad Street Station. The rail road tracks are in the same location as today. The winding road going north is Hermitage Rd. The northernmost road in the east is Overbrook Road. Reins' ancient Skuffletown Tavern marked incorrectly as Raines.



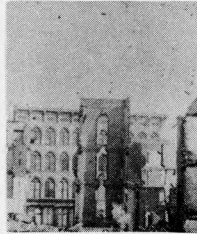
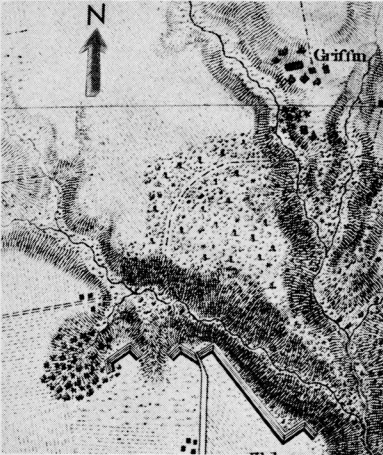
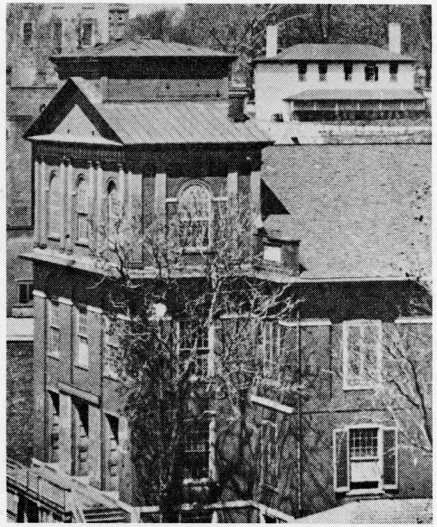
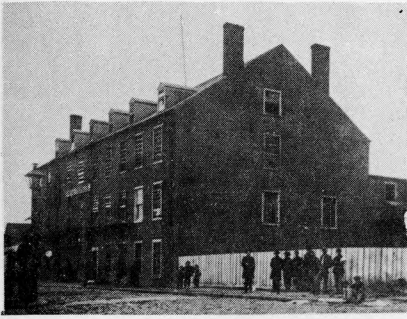
[top]
**THIRD ALABAMA
 HOSPITAL**

or Robinson's Factory as it appears today. Built 1854, it was a long time the Dill tobacco factory. Following a fire, the roof and the upper floor were removed in 1941. It formerly looked like Second Alabama, a story higher.

[left] **MASONIC HALL**
 Built 1787, it served as a hospital in two wars - the War of 1812 and Civil War. It still stands unchanged. The first order

of the Federal occupation forces was to protect this building from the encroaching evacuation fire. Still standing for Masonic use.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES HOSPITAL
 [bottom] Built in the late eighteenth century, it was best remembered as Goddin's Tavern. The north-south street shown is Brook Turnpike, altho the construction of Interstate 95 has changed the street pattern.



TEMPORARY HOSPITALS

[top-left] Castle Thunder's hospital was operated by, and later moved to Hospital #13.

[top-right] Metropolitan Hall, formerly a church, then a variety theatre, saw hospital use.

[center-left] A tent hospital operated for a short time at Fendall Griffin's, about the present Montrose Avenue and Hooper Street.



The small picture [center-right] shows a four-storied building behind the foreground ruins at the approximate known location of the Marine and Naval Hospital of the Confederacy. It is probably that hospital. [bottom-left] Famous Libby Prison used a portion of its building as a hospital for ill inmates. It apparently was not connected with another hospital. It was greatly expanded as a hospital under Federal occupation and named John Wythe Hospital.

This page shows the diversity of the types of buildings which it was necessary for the Confederacy to press into medical service when the horrors of battle turned the City of Richmond into one great center for the treatment of the wounded.

SOURCES

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
Archives of.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C.

Items listed in Preliminary Inventories #101
of War Department Collection of
Confederate Records
Pages 66 thru 104

RICHMOND EXAMINER
1861 - 1865

RICHMOND WHIG
1861 - 1865

RICHMOND DISPATCH
1861 - 1865

RICHMOND ENQUIRER
1861 - 1865

Scott, Mary Wingfield
OLD RICHMOND NEIGHBORHOODS
(1950)

RICHMOND CITY DIRECTORY
(1856-1859-1860-1866-1963)

PICTURE CREDITS

All photographs and maps from the files of the City of Richmond, Virginia, except as noted below:

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA - Old Dominion Hospital.

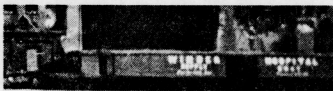
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Howard's Grove Hospital
painting.

VALENTINE MUSEUM - Winder ward building [old view],
Metropolitan Hall,
[Old] Masonic Hall,
St. Charles Hotel.

UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND - Columbia building [old view].

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER - Cover print.

Photographic selection and layout by the author.



A Winder canal boat.

