

THE
TRIBUTE BOOK

A RECORD OF
THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE

AND
PATRIOTISM

OF
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

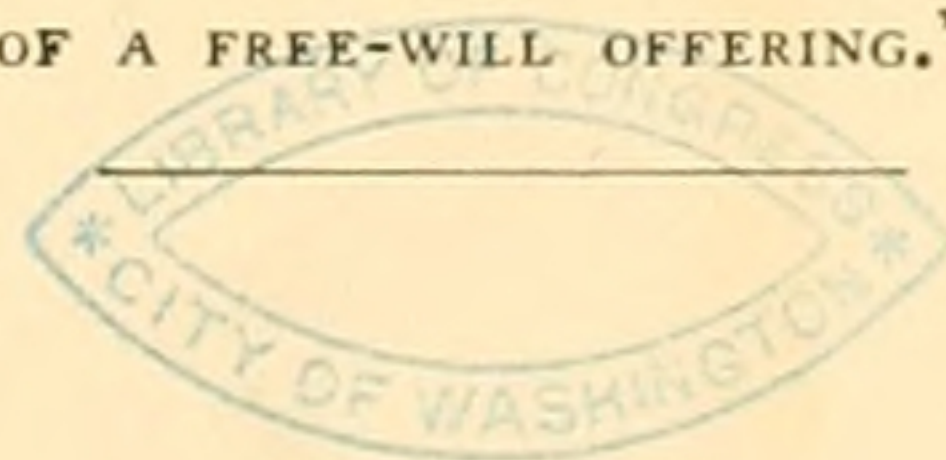
DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Illustrated.

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,

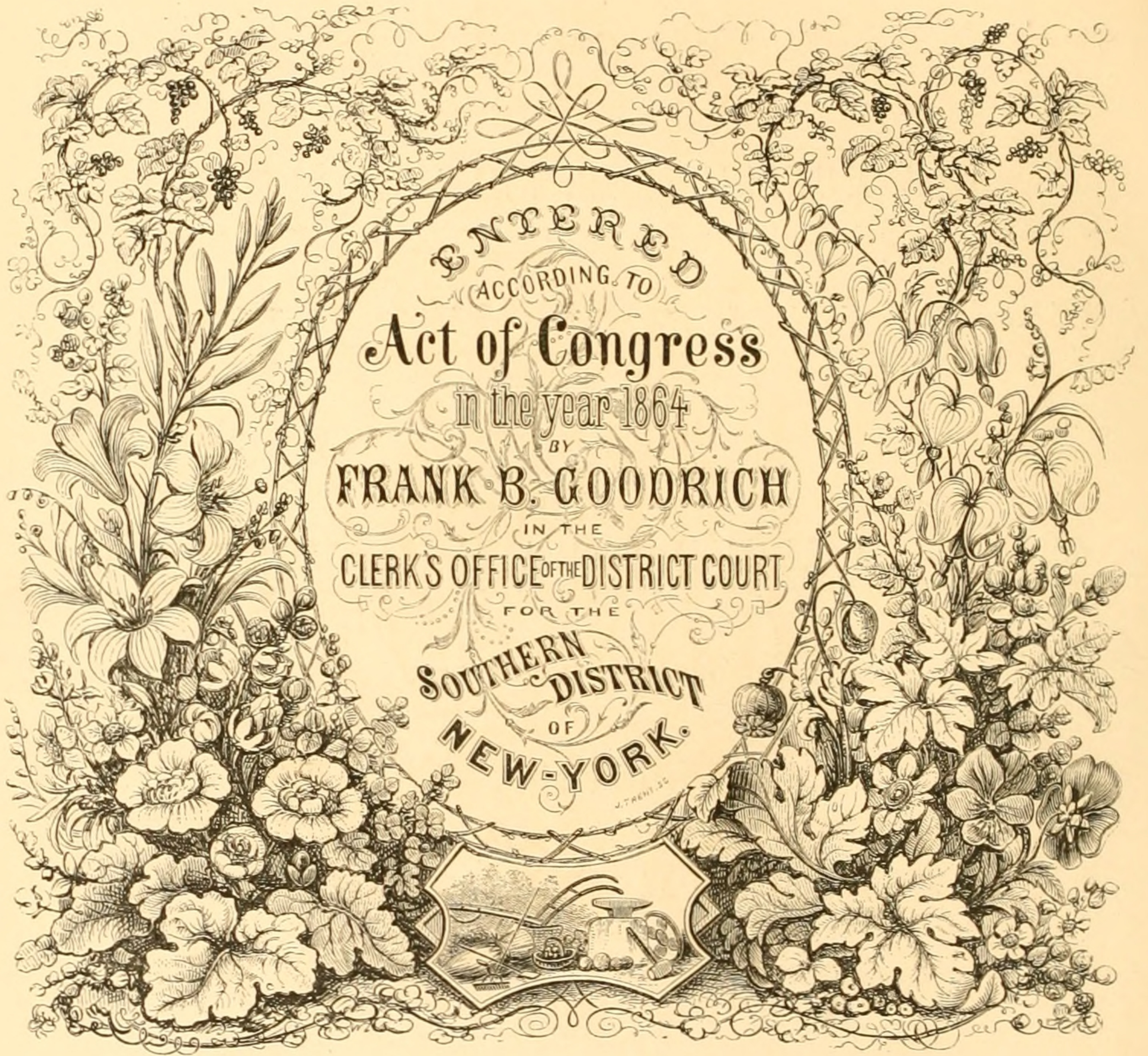
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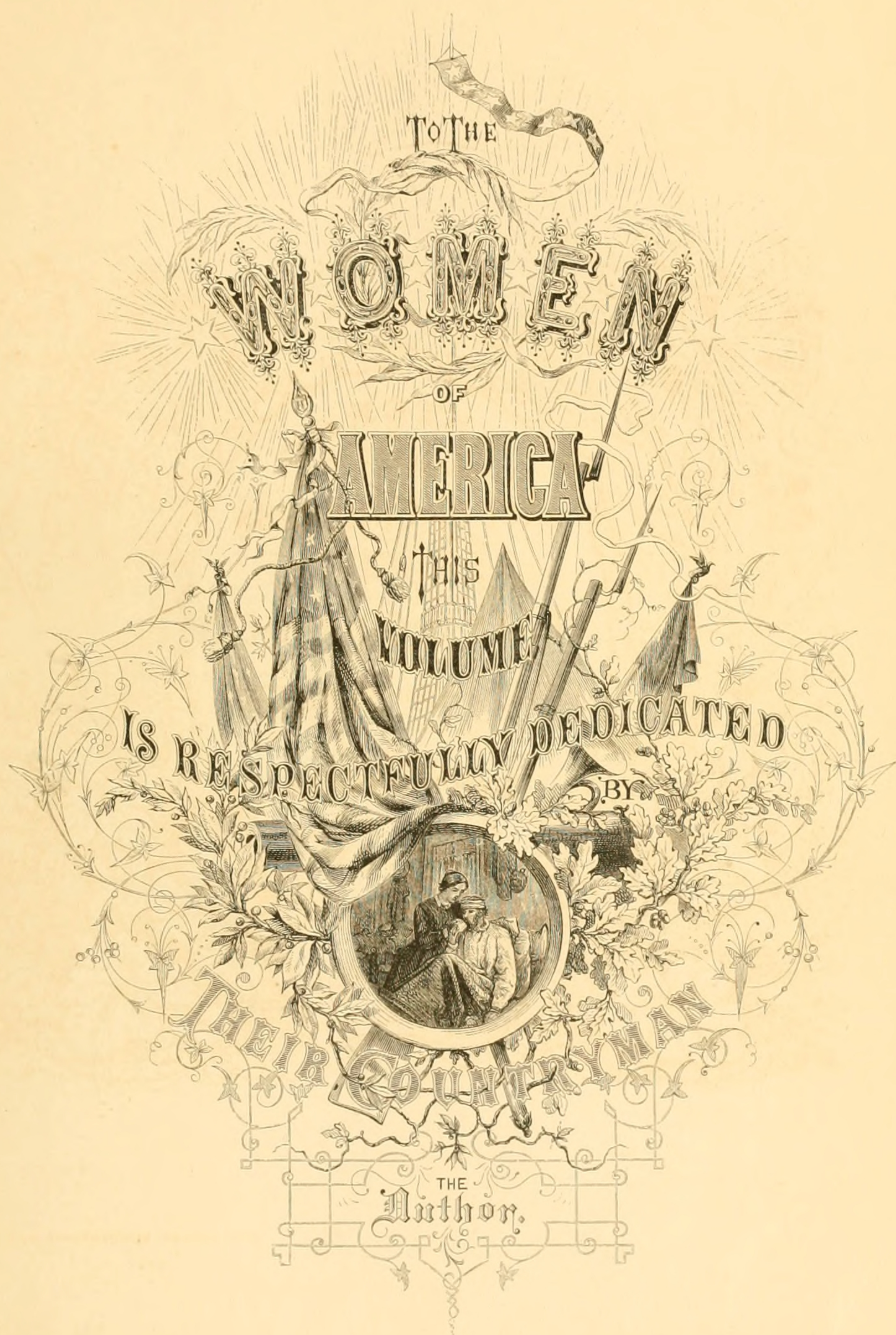
"A TRIBUTE OF A FREE-WILL OFFERING."—DEUT. XVI. 10.



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TO THE

WOMEN

OF

AMERICA

THIS

VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY

THEIR COUNTRYMAN

THE
Author.

PREFACE.



THIS Book contains the story of seventy millions of dollars. Ordinarily, Millions do not furnish an interesting or an instructive theme; he who writes their history has generally little to tell but a tale of selfishness and greed, or at best, of dogged industry or stubborn self-denial. It is rare that he who collects the chronicles of dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence, can lay before the reader such a record of self-sacrifice as the following pages embody. These are not the annals of mercantile shrewdness, of wealth heaped up by toil or avarice, of riches painfully gathered by patience or speedily swept together by genius or fortune: they are the records of money given, not money earned; of a labor of love, not of labor for hire and salary; of purse-strings unloosed, of the latch-string hanging free, of self-assessment, of tribute rendered always willingly, often unasked. This volume, in a word, is a digest—the materials for twenty such having been condensed into one—of the ways and means by which the American people, having been taxed to pay three thousand millions of dollars for the prosecution of a war—of their own accord, without tax or toll, collected and expended nearly seventy millions more. Its contents,

varied in their details, have, fundamentally, but one source, and treat of but one purpose. The intent was one and the same, whether the particular object in view was to promote enlistments, to procure representative recruits, to relieve drafted men, to succor the families of volunteers, to sustain the efficiency of the army, to care for the sick and wounded, to send aid to the distressed Unionist within the rebel lines, to feed the impoverished operative abroad, to build soldiers' rests, to endow orphan asylums, to give homes to living officers and erect monuments to dead ones. Our subject is the private generosity, the munificence, the philanthropy, of the War for the Union; and no form in which money has been obtained—outside of taxation, legislation, and appropriation, whether by states, counties, or towns—and expended for any purpose connected with the prosecution of the war, has been knowingly omitted.

This stated, there is little else requiring notice in these preliminary pages. A grateful duty remains to the compiler—for compilation and annotation have been his principal labors—that of acknowledging the assistance received, without which not one page could have been prepared, nor one fact obtained. A book like this has not been produced without the asking of innumerable questions; and those to whom they have been addressed, have, in no case, let them pass unheeded, though they had often, doubtless, many more pressing things to do than answering them. To the corresponding secretaries of the various associations whose labors are here recorded, the thanks of the publishers are due, and are hereby cordially offered. To the presidents of the several commissions, to the superintendents of soldiers' homes and asylums, to the treasurers of bounty and defence funds, to all who have afforded aid, the publishers gratefully confess their indebtedness.

One other debt they have to acknowledge, even if they are never able to pay it. Unassisted, they could not have assumed the financial responsibility of an undertaking so serious

as the present; nor is it probable that any of their colleagues of the book-producing profession would have cared to take upon themselves a burden, in one sense, so exhausting. It was fortunate that the gentleman who conceived the idea of collecting these chronicles and of laying them before the public in an attractive form, possessed also the means; fortunate, too, that, having the means to work out the idea, he was not afraid to use them. If the public finds *THE TRIBUTE BOOK* a welcome addition to the shelf or the table, if it discovers that the frame is not altogether unworthy of the canvas, if it sees any reason to rejoice that American designers and engravers upon wood, American paper-makers, American printers and binders have been enabled, in the exercise of their several arts and handicrafts, to bestow a fitting dress upon a peculiarly American theme, it will doubtless be glad to know whom to thank. Mr. GEORGE JONES, once of Vermont, now of New York, one of the proprietors of the *New York Times*, is the projector and patron of this work. Without saying that the seventy millions' voluntary outlay will become seventy-one millions, if this enterprise ends in disaster, we may hint that the responsibility is quite enough for one pair of shoulders, and that, large or small, it has been gallantly borne.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK is offered to the public, in the belief that the records are of value, whether they have been skillfully collected or not, and that the people, who, for four years, have been making history, will not regret that one phase of it is thus early committed to print.

NEW YORK, *August*, 1865.

ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Designed by</i>	<i>Engraved by</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.	TITLE	NAST	RICHARDSON	
2.	ORNAMENTAL BORDER	HOCHSTEIN	BROSS	2
	COPYRIGHT	WILL	TRENT	2
3.	LETTERING	"	N. ORR	3
4.	"	HITCHCOCK	"	7
5.	DEDICATION	WILL	TRENT	To FACE 12
6.	INITIAL LETTER	SHEARMAN	RICHARDSON	15
7.	VALLEY FORGE	NAST	DAVIS	20
8.	LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA WORKING FOR } WASHINGTON'S ARMY }	BILLINGS	RICHARDSON	22
9.	VIGNETTE	WILL	"	25
10.	THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION	McLENAN	"	26
11.	INITIAL LETTER	HITCHCOCK	"	26
12.	NEW BOOTS FOR OLD	NAST	DAVIS	40
13.	THE FRIGATE VANDERBILT	FENN	N. ORR	41
14.	"THERE LET IT WAVE, AS IT WAVED OF OLD"	HOWS	RICHARDSON	43
15.	THE LADIES OF AUGUSTA TREATING THE } THIRD MAINE TO DOUGHNUTS }	NAST	DAVIS	45
16.	VIGNETTE	SHEARMAN	BRIGHTLY	69
17.	SIX AND EIGHTY-SIX KNITTING FOR THE } SOLDIERS }	WHITE	N. ORR	70
18.	VIGNETTE	SHEARMAN	RICHARDSON	76

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Designed by</i>	<i>Engraved by</i>	<i>Page</i>
19.	THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION .	NAST . . .	DAVIS . . .	77
	PORTRAIT OF DR. BELLOWS . . .	WILL . . .	" . . .	77
20.	THE SANITARY COMMISSION IN THE HOSPITAL	NAST . . .	BOBBETT & HOOPER .	85
21.	BEFORE THE BATTLE . . .	FENN . . .	N. ORR . . .	87
22.	ALERT . . .	WHITE . . .	" . . .	88
23.	SANITARY CHARADE: MET-A-PHYSICIAN .	McLENAN . . .	RICHARDSON . . .	89
24.	CHILDREN'S SOLDIERS' FAIR . . .	HOWARD . . .	DAVIS . . .	98
25.	FAIR UPON A DOOR-STEP . . .	WHITE . . .	N. ORR . . .	101
26.	PICKING BLACKBERRIES FOR THE SOLDIERS	NAST . . .	DAVIS . . .	103
27.	OFFICE OF A SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY .	" . . .	" . . .	111
28.	VIGNETTE . . .	HERRICK . . .	N. ORR . . .	113
29.	AID SOCIETY'S AID . . .	" . . .	" . . .	119
30.	STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL FOR THE SOLDIERS .	HOPPIN . . .	RICHARDSON . . .	121
31.	MR. MURDOCK READING TO SOLDIERS IN A HOSPITAL . . .	A. R. WAUD . . .	RICHARDSON . . .	127
32.	MINUTE-MAN OF KALAMAZOO . . .	LUMLEY . . .	" . . .	137
33.	SANITARY CHARADE . . .	McLENAN . . .	N. ORR . . .	146
34.	BUSY FINGERS . . .	HOPPIN . . .	" . . .	157
35.	INITIAL LETTER . . .	HITCHCOCK . . .	TRENT . . .	158
36.	THE LAKE COUNTY DELEGATION . . .	CARY . . .	RICHARDSON . . .	161
37.	THE CHICAGO FAIR DINING-HALL . . .	" . . .	" . . .	164
38.	ELLSWORTH ZOUAVE DRILL . . .	NAST . . .	DAVIS . . .	167
39.	DISCOVERY OF A BALANCE OF ONE CENT .	HOPPIN . . .	N. ORR . . .	172
40.	SANTA CLAUS ASSISTING THE LADIES OF CINCINNATI . . .	STEPHENS . . .	RICHARDSON . . .	180
41.	COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT OF STRAN- GERS, AT WORK . . .	McLENAN . . .	BRIGHTLY . . .	182
42.	WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON EVERGREENS .	FENN . . .	N. ORR . . .	183
43.	SALE OF CHRISTMAS TREES IN GREENWOOD HALL . . .	HERRICK . . .	" . . .	184
44.	VIGNETTE . . .	" . . .	" . . .	189
45.	THE BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND FAIR .	McNEVIN . . .	RICHARDSON . . .	190
46.	THE OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE .	WHITNEY . . .	N. ORR . . .	194
47.	NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN: A QUILTING PARTY .	CHAPMAN . . .	FILMER . . .	197

ILLUSTRATIONS.

9

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Designed by</i>	<i>Engraved by</i>	<i>Page</i>
48.	WAX FLOWERS AT THE BROOKLYN FAIR .	Hochstein .	Richardson	201
49.	NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN: APPLE PARING .	Chapman . . .	Filmer	203
50.	THE FAIR NEWSPAPERS	Whitney . . .	N. Orr	209
51.	THE SUGAR PENDULUM	Hoppin	"	217
52.	ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT ARRANGED FOR THE METROPOLITAN FAIR	Hogan	"	219
53.	SANITARY VOTING	Nast	Davis	221
54.	THE HEART OF THE ANDES	Herrick	N. Orr	223
55.	ILLUSTRATED CONCERT PROGRAMME	McNevin	Richardson To Face	224
	PORTRAITS OF GOTTSCHALK AND BARILI .	Will	" "	224
56.	EPISODE IN OPTICS: ONLY TEN CENTS . . .	White	N. Orr	225
57.	VIGNETTE	Hogan	"	226
58.	VIGNETTE	McLennan . . .	Brightly	227
59.	VIGNETTE	Hogan	N. Orr	229
60.	VIGNETTE	White	"	233
61.	VIGNETTE	Herrick	"	235
62.	VIGNETTE	Hogan	"	236
63.	VIGNETTE	Herrick	"	238
64.	VIGNETTE	Billings	"	239
65.	VIGNETTE	Herrick	"	241
66.	SCENE IN THE METROPOLITAN FAIR	Hogan	"	241
67.	ILLUSTRATED DRAMATIC PROGRAMME	McNevin	Richardson To Face	242
	PORTRAIT OF EDWIN BOOTH	"	" "	242
	PORTRAITS OF MRS. JOHN HOEY AND J. LES- TER WALLACK	Will	" "	242
68.	VIGNETTE	Herrick	N. Orr	244
69.	TATTOO	Nast	Filmer	245
70.	SCENE OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR OF PHILADELPHIA	Lumley	N. Orr	249
71.	MAKING BOUQUETS FOR THE FAIR	White	"	253
72.	SANITARY FAIR POST-OFFICE	"	"	255
73.	MILITARY VASE	Hogan	"	256
74.	ILLUSTRATED PROGRAMME	Hoppin	Bobbett & Hooper To Face	258
75.	ONE DAY'S LABOR, ONE DAY'S INCOME . .	Nast	Davis	260

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Designed by</i>	<i>Engraved by</i>	<i>Page</i>
76.	VIGNETTE	FENN	N. ORR	261
77.	VIGNETTE	BILLINGS	HOEY	262
78.	VIGNETTE	HERRICK	N. ORR	264
79.	VIGNETTE	HOGAN	"	265
80.	VIGNETTE	HERRICK	"	267
81.	VIGNETTE	McLENAN	"	268
82.	VIGNETTE	HOPPIN	"	270
83.	VIGNETTE	LUMLEY	RICHARDSON	271
84.	VIGNETTE	"	"	272
85.	SANITARY REAPER	HERRICK	N. ORR	278
86.	A STAGE-COACH CONCERT IN IOWA	CARY	BRIGHTLY	280
87.	MINNEHAHA	FENN	N. ORR	284
88.	SCENE OF THE SECOND CHICAGO FAIR	"	"	286
89.	THE WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION	SHEARMAN	RICHARDSON	293
	PORTRAIT OF JAMES E. YEATMAN	WILL	"	293
90.	MISSISSIPPI RIVER HOSPITAL STEAMER	NAST	DAVIS	296
91.	SOLDIERS' HOME AT MEMPHIS	FENN	N. ORR	298
92.	SANITARY SODA	HOWLAND	RICHARDSON	308
93.	A COMMITTEE ON LIVE STOCK	CARY	"	309
94.	CUTTING WOOD IN THE NORTHWEST FOR } SOLDIERS' WIVES }	DARLEY	KINGDON	312
95.	VIGNETTE	HOCHSTEIN	BRIGHTLY	315
96.	THE MAGIC LANTERN IN THE HOSPITAL	A. R. WAUD	DAVIS	316
97.	INITIAL LETTER	HOCHSTEIN	N. ORR	322
98.	"	"	RICHARDSON	327
99.	"	"	N. ORR	334
100.	THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION	NAST	DAVIS	336
	PORTRAIT OF GEORGE H. STUART	WILL	"	336
101.	CHRISTIAN COMMISSION IN THE FIELD	BILLINGS	RICHARDSON	341
102.	A GUNBOAT SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE } CHRISTIAN COMMISSION }	EYTINGE	DAVIS	345
103.	BALTIMORE PARALLELS	NAST	FILMER	348
104.	CHRISTIAN AND SANITARY TABLEAU: RE- } BECCA AND ROWENA }	STEPHENS	N. ORR	358

ILLUSTRATIONS.

11

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Designed by</i>	<i>Engraved by</i>	<i>Page</i>
105.	ARMY CORPS CHAPEL, NEAR PETERSBURG	FENN	N. ORR	360
106.	A LAY DELEGATE IN THE HOSPITAL	A. R. WAUD	RICHARDSON	363
107.	THE NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSO- CIATION	SHEARMAN	"	366
	PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS G. SHAW	WILL	"	366
108.	THE IDEAL FREEDMAN	CHAPMAN	FILMER	371
109.	ORIGIN OF THE BIRD'S-NEST BANK	HOPPIN	BRIGHTLY	374
110.	PARADE OF THE 20TH U. S. COLORED TROOPS IN NEW YORK	NAST	DAVIS	381
111.	THE GEORGE GRISWOLD, LADEN WITH BREADSTUFFS	FENN	N. ORR	383
112.	VIGNETTES OF MOUNT VERNON, SAVANNAH, AND THE CAPITOL	HITCHCOCK	RICHARDSON	387
	PORTRAIT OF EDWARD EVERETT	WILL	"	387
113.	EAST TENNESSEE REFUGEES	NAST	DAVIS	391
114.	EAST TENNESSEE	FENN	N. ORR	400
115.	THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION	SHEARMAN	RICHARDSON	407
	PORTRAIT OF DR. J. P. THOMPSON	WILL	"	407
116.	VIGNETTE	HOGAN	N. ORR	411
117.	THE RUINS OF CHAMBERSBURG	FENN	"	412
118.	THE UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON	HERRICK	"	415
119.	THE COOPER-SHOP REFRESHMENT SALOON	FENN	"	418
120.	A REGIMENT AT DINNER	NAST	DAVIS	419
121.	CITIZENS' UNION VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL	HOSIER	RICHARDSON	422
122.	FIRE AMBULANCE	CARY	HOEY	429
123.	DRUM-STICKS OF TWO KINDS	A. R. WAUD	KINGDON	431
124.	A SOLDIER'S BILL OF FARE	HOPPIN	N. ORR	437
125.	BARRELLING APPLES FOR THE SOLDIERS	BILLINGS	FILMER	439
126.	THE NATIONAL SAILORS' HOME	WHITNEY	N. ORR	440
127.	ILLUSTRATED PROGRAMME	HOPPIN	"	To FACE 444
128.	ONE REASON OUT OF FIFTY FOR A SAILORS' HOME	FENN	N. ORR	447
129.	VIGNETTES: THE FARRAGUT FUND	HITCHCOCK	RICHARDSON	450
	PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT	WILL	"	450

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Designed by</i>	<i>Engraved by</i>	<i>Page</i>
130.	VIGNETTES: THE GRANT FUND	HITCHCOCK	N. ORR	455
	PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GRANT	WILL	"	455
131.	THE KEARSARGE FUND	FENN	"	457
	PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN WINSLOW	WILL	"	457
132.	THE SHERMAN FUND	HITCHCOCK	"	459
	PORTRAIT OF GENERAL SHERMAN	WILL	"	459
133.	WOMEN WORKING IN THE FIELD	NAST	DAVIS	461
134.	THE PROCESSION OF THE SANITARY SACK	"	FILMER	464
135.	NEVADA SCENERY	HOWLAND	RICHARDSON	469
136.	THE GOLDEN CHICKEN OF MARYSVILLE	HOPPIN	BRIGHTLY	472
137.	GETTING IN HAY FOR A SOLDIER'S WIFE	FENN	N. ORR	474
138.	THE KEARNY CROSS	LUMLEY	RICHARDSON	475
139.	SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF POLICE VOLUNTEERS }	STEPHENS	RICHARDSON	477
140	TWENTY-INCH GUN	HERRICK	N. ORR	479
141.	FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN	A. R. WAUD	DAVIS	480
142.	THE PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME AT FLUSHING	FENN	N. ORR	484
143.	PA, WHAT ARE <i>YOU</i> GOING TO DO!	HOWARD	RICHARDSON	487
144.	THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN	HENNESSY	BOBBETT & HOOPER	489
145.	A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN	NAST	DAVIS	To FACE 492
146	LETTERING	WILL	N. ORR	493
147.	"	"	"	507

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
A GLANCE BACKWARD.—INDIVIDUAL AID RENDERED TO THE ARMIES DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION,	15

CHAPTER II.

MONEY AND MEN,	26
--------------------------	----

CHAPTER III.

THE EARLIER AID SOCIETIES,	70
--------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER IV.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,	77
--	----

CHAPTER V.

AID SOCIETIES AUXILIARY TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION,	111
---	-----

CHAPTER VI.

SANITARY FAIRS,	158
---------------------------	-----

CHAPTER VII.

THE WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,	293
--	-----

CHAPTER VIII.

STATE SANITARY COMMISSIONS.—LOCAL RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS,	316
--	-----

CHAPTER IX.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,	336
-------------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER X.

	PAGE
THE NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION,	366

CHAPTER XI.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF,	383
---------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XII.

AID TO EAST TENNESSEE,	387
----------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XIII.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION,	407
--	-----

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CHAMBERSBURG AND SAVANNAH RELIEF FUNDS,	412
---	-----

CHAPTER XV.

REFRESHMENT SALOONS, SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEES, SOLDIERS' HOMES, ETC.—THE FIRE AMBULANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,	415
---	-----

CHAPTER XVI.

A THANKSGIVING DINNER IN THE ARMY AND NAVY,	431
---	-----

CHAPTER XVII.

THE NATIONAL SAILORS' HOME,	440
---------------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XVIII.

TESTIMONIALS TO DISTINGUISHED COMMANDERS,	450
---	-----

CHAPTER XIX.

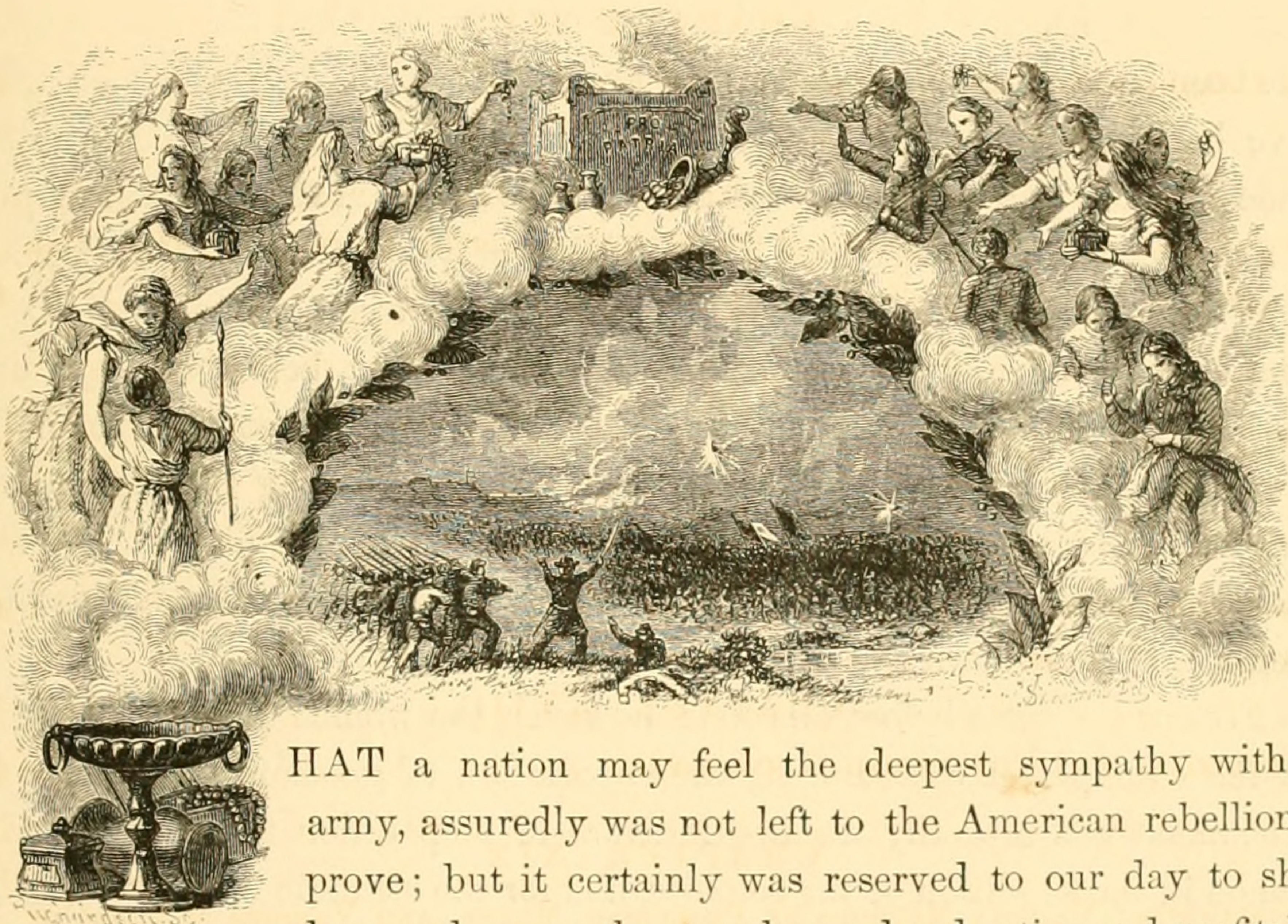
MISCELLANIES: VARIOUS METHODS OF PROCURING MEANS, AND VARIOUS METHODS OF APPLYING THEM,	461
--	-----

CHAPTER XX.

SUMMARY,	493
INDEX,	507

CHAPTER I.

A GLANCE BACKWARD.—INDIVIDUAL AID RENDERED TO THE ARMIES DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.



HAT a nation may feel the deepest sympathy with its army, assuredly was not left to the American rebellion to prove; but it certainly was reserved to our day to show how such sympathy may be rendered active and profitable. The troops of Hannibal and George III. may have felt that the hearts and prayers of their countrymen were with them, but it is not likely they ever expected from them any other aid. The Roman matron placed her jewels upon the altar, and with this hasty sacrifice the service she could lend her country ended. The Carthaginian women cut off their hair and twisted it into bow-strings—an honorable act, but one that was perhaps as soon repented of as done, and which certainly could not be repeated often in a lifetime. In other wars, a man once wounded was as the beasts that perish. Women have from time to time appeared upon the battle-field; but their office was not to restore with oil or wine, but to release with rosary and crucifix. Within

the last ten years we have seen a nation send forth an army to be literally swept away by disease, and we have seen that one woman only, with her attendants, was drawn from her home to the hospital by the harrowing spectacle. Now, as Americans are said to do what their hands find to do in a manner always original and generally effective, as there is nothing they abhor so much as the beaten track, especially when that track is strewn with the bones of other nations' failures, it is the purpose of these pages to show that they have made war, as they have utilized peace, after a method peculiarly their own; that those whom the army left at home have been its doctors, caterers, and ministers; that almost every family which has suffered the son and brother to gird on the knapsack, has placed the needle and the scissors in the hands of the daughter and mother; that had Florence Nightingale been an American, her name, honorable and saint-like though it be, would have been known but as one in a noble sisterhood; and that the sacrifices made by those who have made them at all have not been the romantic impulse of a moment, but the sustained, patient labor of years; not the abandonment of personal ornament alone, but the bidding farewell for a time to the comforts of home and the allurements of wealth. But, before entering upon this phase of our history, a moment's retrospective glance at the War of the Revolution, and a word or two upon the sympathy existing in Washington's time between the army and the people, will not be out of place. We shall find that the seeds of bounty and defence fund, of aid society and sanitary commission, were sown in a fruitful soil as early as 1776.

Five or six years before this time, however, the women of the country had set the example of discouraging the importation of goods from abroad. Retrenchment was naturally the first measure of preparation for the impending change in the condition of the colonies, and for the struggle by which it might be attended. The newspapers of the time were filled with incidents of the self-denial of women; and the following homely appeal to the ladies was evidently made by one of their sex:

“First, then, throw aside your topknots of pride,
Wear none but your own country linen;
Of economy boast, let your pride be the most
To show clothes of your own make and spinning.

“What if homespun, they say, is not quite so gay
As brocades, yet be not in a passion;
For when once 'tis known this is much worn in town,
One and all will cry out, 'tis the fashion!

“And as we all agree, that you’ll not married be
 To such as will wear London factory,
 But at first sight refuse—tell ’em such you will choose
 As encourage our own manufactory.”

This allusion to what was the fashion in the cities, perhaps suits revolutionary times better than it does our own. The effect of appeals such as these, and of the resolve from which they sprang, was marked, and has no counterpart in our day whatever; the imports of English goods into American ports decreased from £2,400,000 in 1768 to £1,600,000 in 1769. The records are unanimous in attributing this decline, thirty-three per cent. in one year, to the good sense, patriotism, and self-denial of the women.

In a letter written by a lady of Philadelphia to a British officer in Boston, late in 1775, the following passage occurred:

“I have retrenched every superfluous expense in my table and family; tea I have not drunk since last Christmas, nor bought a new cap or gown since your defeat at Lexington; and, what I never did before, I have learned to knit, and am now making stockings of American wool for my servants; and in this way do I throw in my mite to the public good. I know this, that as free I can die but once, but as a slave I shall not be worthy of life. I have the pleasure to assure you that these are the sentiments of all my sister Americans. They have sacrificed assemblies, parties of pleasure, tea-drinking, finery, to that great spirit of patriotism that actuates all degrees of people throughout this extensive continent. If these are the sentiments of females, what must glow in the breasts of our husbands, brothers, and sons!”

The selfishness of those who could not find it in their souls to abstain from any indulgence, was thus hit off in a communication to the *Pennsylvania Journal*:

“The PETITION of divers OLD WOMEN of the City of Philadelphia humbly sheweth: That your petitioners, as well spinsters as married, having been long accustomed to the drinking of tea, fear it will be utterly impossible for them to exhibit so much patriotism as wholly to disuse it. Your petitioners beg leave to observe, that having done already all possible harm to their nerves and health with this delectable herb, they shall think it extremely hard not to enjoy it for the remainder of their lives. Your petitioners would further represent, that coffee and chocolate, or any other substitute hitherto proposed, they humbly apprehend, from their heaviness, must destroy that brilliancy of fancy and fluency of expression usually found at tea-tables, when they are handling the conduct or character of their absent acquaintances.

Your petitioners are also informed there are several old women of the other sex laboring under the like difficulties, who apprehend the above restriction will be wholly insupportable; and that it is a sacrifice infinitely too great to be made to save the lives, liberties, and privileges of any country whatever. Your petitioners only pray for an indulgence to those spinsters whom age or ugliness has rendered desperate in the expectation of husbands; to those of the married, whose infirmities and ill-behavior have made their husbands long since tired of them; and to those old women of the male gender who will most naturally be found in such company. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Thus those who did drink tea were ridiculed, and the following lines show that those who did not were threatened :

"O Boston wives and maids, draw near and see
Our delicate Souchong and Hyson tea.
Buy it, my charming girls, fair, black, and brown;
If not, we'll cut your throats and burn your town."

But something more than self-denial was now required. The following appeal was posted in the streets of Philadelphia on the 9th of August, 1775 :

"To the spinners in this city, the suburbs, and country : Your services are now wanted to promote the AMERICAN MANUFACTORY, at the corner of Market and Ninth streets, where cotton, wool, flax, &c., are delivered out. Strangers, who apply, are desired to bring a few lines, by way of recommendation, from some respectable person in their neighborhood."

Upon this appeal, the Pennsylvania Journal made the following comments :

"One distinguishing characteristic of an excellent woman, as given by the wisest of men, is, 'That she seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff.' In this time of public distress, you have now, each of you, an opportunity not only to help to sustain your families, but likewise to cast your mite into the treasury of the public good. The most feeble effort to help to save the state from ruin, when it is all you can do, is, as the widow's mite, entitled to the same reward as they who, of their abundant abilities, have cast in much."

The New York Gazette, of July 29th, 1776, chronicled the marriage of a Mr. Flint with a Miss Slate, declaring them to be an agreeable and happy pair, and added :

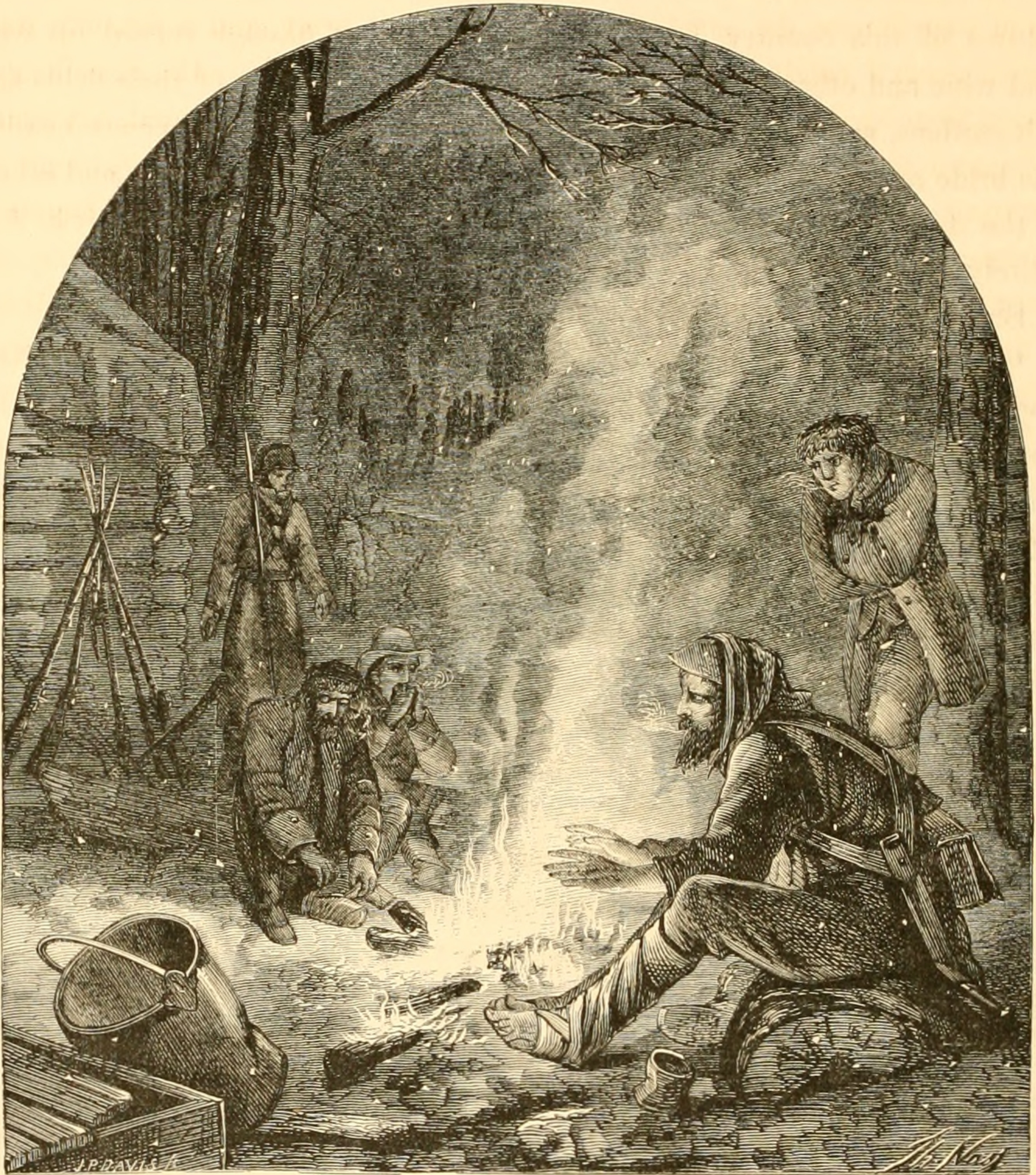
“What deserves the public notice, and may serve to encourage the manufactures of this country, is, that the entertainment, though served up with good wine and other spirituous liquors, was the production of their fields and fruit-gardens, assisted alone by a neighboring grove of spontaneous maples. The bride and her two sisters appeared in very genteel-like gowns, and others of the family in handsome apparel, with sundry silk handkerchiefs, &c., entirely of their own manufacture.”

Smythe's Diary, of March 1st, 1777, contained the following squib :

“A deserter from the rebel army at Westchester, who came into New York this morning, says that the Congress troops are suffering extremely for food and rum ; that there is not a whole pair of breeches in the army ; and that the last news from Mr. Washington's camp was, that he had to tie his up with strings, having parted with the buttons to buy the necessaries of life. At a frugal dinner lately given by the under officers in Heath's command, but seven were able to attend ; some for the want of clean linen, but the most of them from having none other than breeches past recovery.”

Washington's army retired, in the winter of 1777, to Valley Forge ; its sufferings here were so great that the Commander-in-Chief was forced to make a requisition upon the people for supplies and clothing. The neglect of some of the people of Jersey and Pennsylvania to furnish the portion required of them excited much comment. The New Jersey Gazette, of December 31st, contained the following suggestion, written by Governor William Livingston, and signed “Hortentius :”

“I am afraid that while we are employed in furnishing our battalions with clothing, we forget the county of Bergen, which alone is sufficient amply to provide them with winter waistcoats and breeches, from the redundance and superfluity of certain woollen habits, which are at present applied to no kind of use whatsoever. It is well known that the rural ladies in that part of New Jersey pride themselves in an incredible number of petticoats, which, like house furniture, are displayed by way of ostentation, for many years before they are decreed to invest the fair bodies of the proprietors. Till that period they are never worn, but neatly piled up on each side of an immense escritoire, the top of which is decorated with a most capacious brass-clasped Bible, seldom read. What I would, therefore, humbly propose to our superiors is, to make prize of these future female habiliments, and, after proper transformation, immediately apply them to screen from the inclemencies of the weather those gallant males who are now fighting for the liberties of their country. And to clear this measure from every imputation of injustice, I have only to observe,



VALLEY FORGE.

that the generality of women in that county having for above a century worn the breeches, it is highly reasonable that the men should now, and especially upon so important an occasion, make booty of the petticoats."

The condition of Washington's army, in the winter of 1779-80, is thus described in "Thatcher's Journal," of January 1st:

"The sufferings of the poor soldiers can scarcely be described; at night they have a bed of straw upon the ground, and a single blanket to each man; they are badly clad, and some are destitute of shoes. The snow is from five to six feet deep, which so obstructs the roads as to prevent our receiving a supply of provisions. We are frequently for six or eight days destitute of

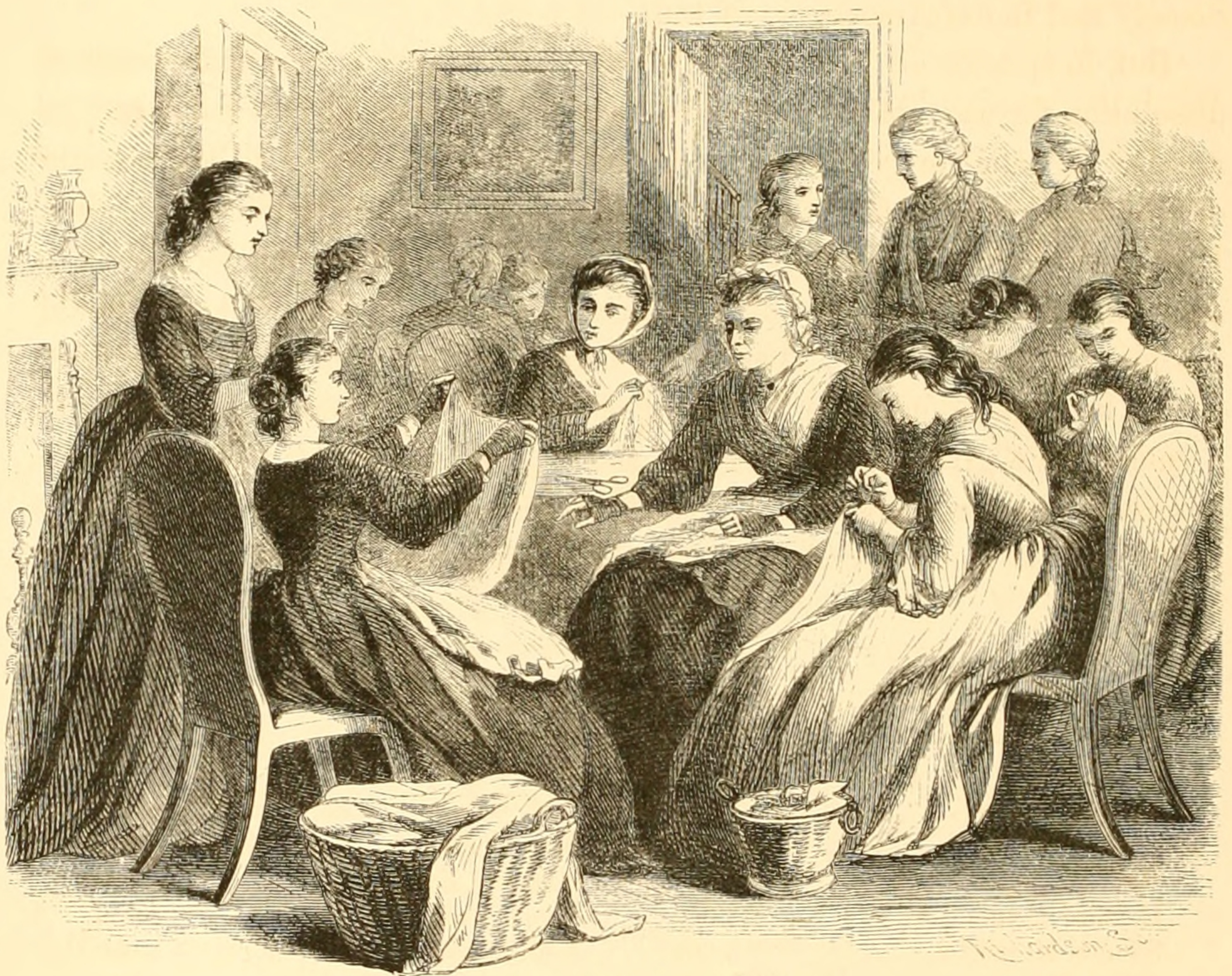
meat, and then as long without bread. It is well known that General Washington experiences the greatest solicitude for his army, and is sensible that they in general conduct with heroic patience and fortitude. His Excellency, it is understood, despairing of supplies from the commissary-general, has made application to the magistrates of the State of New Jersey for assistance in procuring provisions. This expedient has been attended with the happiest success. It is honorable to the magistrates as well as to the people of Jersey that they have cheerfully complied with the requisition, and furnished for the present an ample supply, and have thus probably saved the army from destruction."

The ladies of Trenton, New Jersey, met, in emulation of the example of other portions of the state, on the 4th of July, 1780, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of the Continental Army. Taking into consideration the scattered situation of the well disposed throughout the State, and for their convenience, they unanimously appointed Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Furman, and Miss Cadwallader a committee, whose duty it should be immediately to open subscriptions, with ladies to be thereafter named, requesting their aid and influence in the several districts. Some fifty ladies were then chosen—such as Mrs. Counsellor Condict, Mrs. Colonel Scudder, Mrs. Parson Jones, Mrs. Peter Covenhoven, Mrs. Governor Livingston, Mrs. Doctor Burnet, Mrs. Colonel Hugg—"whose well known patriotism," said the gazette chronicling the movement, "leaves no room to doubt of their best exertions in a cause so humane and praiseworthy; and that they will be happy in forwarding the amount of their several collections, either with or without the names of the donors, which will be immediately transmitted by Mrs. Moore Furman, who is hereby appointed treasurer, to be disposed of by the Commander-in-Chief according to the general plan."

In November, 1780, the ladies of Philadelphia made a systematic effort in behalf of the army. An article published in the newspapers of the day, signed "An American Woman," exerted a powerful influence. From this appeal we take the following passage:

"If I live happy in the midst of my family; if my husband cultivates his field and reaps his harvest in peace; if, surrounded by my children, I myself nourish the youngest and press it to my bosom; if the house in which we dwell, our farms, our orchards, are safe from the hands of the incendiary, it is to you, brave Americans, that we owe it. And shall we hesitate to evidence to you our gratitude? Shall we hesitate to wear a clothing more simple, hair dressed less elegantly, when, at the price of this small privation, we shall

deserve your benedictions? Who among us will not renounce with the highest pleasure those vain ornaments? The time is arrived to display the same sentiments which animated us at the beginning of the Revolution, when we renounced the use of teas, however agreeable to our taste, rather than receive them from our persecutors; when our republican and laborious hands spun the flax and prepared the linen intended for the use of the soldiers; when, exiles and fugitives, we supported with courage all the evils which are the concomitants of war. Let us not lose a moment; let us all be engaged to offer the homage of our gratitude at the altar of military valor."



LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA WORKING FOR WASHINGTON'S ARMY.

The women of Philadelphia, assembling at this inspiring call, divided the city into districts, and then, apportioning the labor, visited every house and received its contribution. The total amount of these collections is given in the records of the time as \$300,766, in currency. Those who could give supplies more conveniently than money did so, and one item of two thousand one hundred and seven shirts is mentioned as having been made

by nimble Philadelphia fingers. "Such free-will offerings," exclaimed the gallant Thatcher, "are examples truly worthy of imitation, and ought to be recorded to the honor of American ladies."

The spirit of emulation was soon kindled in the neighboring State of Maryland. Mrs. Lee, wife of his Excellency the Governor, wrote to ladies residing in different portions of the state, begging them to act as treasurers in their respective districts. Baltimore soon responded with six hundred shirts, and the county of Dorset with thirty pounds in specie. Annapolis sent in over sixteen thousand dollars, some ladies giving two, some five, and some twenty guineas in coin. Here, plainly, is the suggestion of the Aid Society and Relief Association of 1861.

But, in spite of all that had been done, the army was in actual danger of dissolution for want of provisions to keep it together. In this emergency, a number of patriotic gentlemen in Philadelphia signed bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, in coin, for procuring supplies. Food and clothing were thus obtained; and it is perhaps not too much to say, that without this act of munificence American independence would not have been achieved. There is probably no other example in history of results so tremendous flowing from spontaneous, individual contributions to a cause. We give a portion of the names; and the reader will see, as he progresses in the record of Philadelphia generosity, that the descendants of those who signed bonds in 1780 have signed many similar papers in 1861-5:

Robert Morris.....	£10,000	Samuel Powell	£5,000
B. McClennigan.....	10,000	John Nixson	5,000
A. Bunner & Co.....	6,000	Robert Bridge.....	4,000
Zouch Francis.....	5,500	John Dunlap	4,000
James Wilson.....	5,000	Wm. Coates.....	4,000
Wm. Bingham.....	5,000	Emanuel Eyre.....	4,000
Richard Peters.....	5,000	James Bodden.....	4,000
Samuel Meredith.....	5,000	John Mease	4,000
James Meare.....	5,000	Joseph Carson.....	4,000
Thomas Barclay..	5,000	Thomas Leiper	4,000
Samuel Morris, Jr.....	5,000	Kean & Nichols.....	4,000
Robert Hooper.....	5,000	Samuel Morris.....	3,000
Hugh Shields.....	5,000	Isaac Moses	3,000
Philip Moore	5,000	Chas. Thompson.....	3,000
Matthew Irwin.....	5,000	John Pringle	3,000
John Benzet.....	5,000	Samuel Mills	3,000
Henry Hill.....	5,000	Cad. Morris	2,500
John Morgan.....	5,000	Matt. Clarkson	2,500
Thomas Willing.....	5,000	Joseph Reed	2,000

Benjamin Rush.....	£2,000	John Bullock... ..	£2,000
Owen Biddle.....	2,000	Twenty-seven subscriptions of	
John Mitchell	2,000	£2,000 each.....	54,000
Robert Knox.....	2,000	Nine subscriptions of £1,000	
John Wharton.....	2,000	each.....	9,000
Total			£250,500

Notwithstanding this munificent tribute, and the momentous consequences it produced, encomiums seem to have been exclusively lavished upon the women, and General Washington led the chorus. In a letter of acknowledgment to a committee of ladies, he wrote :

“The army ought not to regret its sacrifices or its sufferings, when they meet with so flattering a reward as in the sympathy of your sex ; nor can it fear that its interests will be neglected, when espoused by advocates as powerful as they are amiable.”

An officer wrote from camp :

“The patriotism of the women of your city is a subject of conversation with the army. Had I poetical genius I would sit down and write an ode in praise of it. Burgoyne, who, on his first coming to America, boasted that he would dance with the ladies and coax the men into submission, must now have a better understanding of the good sense and public spirit of our females, as he has already had of the fortitude and inflexible temper of our men.”

“It is needless,” says the *Pennsylvania Packet*, “to repeat the encomiums that have been already given to the females for their exertions. Every Whig mind must be sensible that they deserve the highest praise. The women of every part of the globe are under obligations to those of America, for having shown that females are capable of the highest political virtue. We cannot help imagining what some learned and elegant historian, the Hume of the future America, when he comes to write the affairs of these times, will say on the subject. In a history, which we may suppose to be published about the year 1820, may be found a paragraph to the following purpose :

““The treasury was now exhausted, and the army in want of the necessities of life and clothing, when the women gave a respite to our affairs by one of those exertions which will forever do honor to the sex. In the state of simplicity and plainness in which our country then was, they had not ear-rings and bracelets to give, in imitation of the Roman ladies on a like occasion ; but they presented gold and silver, and what share of the paper money had come into their hands. This was laid out in linens, and shirts were made by their hands for the use of the soldiery.

“ ‘Mrs. Reed, of Pennsylvania, the lady of the then President, a most amiable woman, was the first to patronize the measure. Mrs. Lee, of Maryland, lady of the Governor of that state, a woman of excellent accomplishments, was, in her state, the next to receive the patriotic flame and give it popularity among her sex.

“ ‘Mrs. Washington, of Virginia, lady of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was equally favoring to it in her state. The Jerseys had been already warmed by the example of the virtue of Pennsylvania, and the females of that state, &c., &c., &c.’ ”

A verse or two from the lyrics of the day will fitly conclude this chain of panegyric :

“OUR WOMEN.

“Accept the tribute of our warmest praise,
The soldier’s blessing and the patriot’s bays!
For Fame’s first plaudit we no more contest,
Constrain’d to own it decks the female breast.

* * * * *

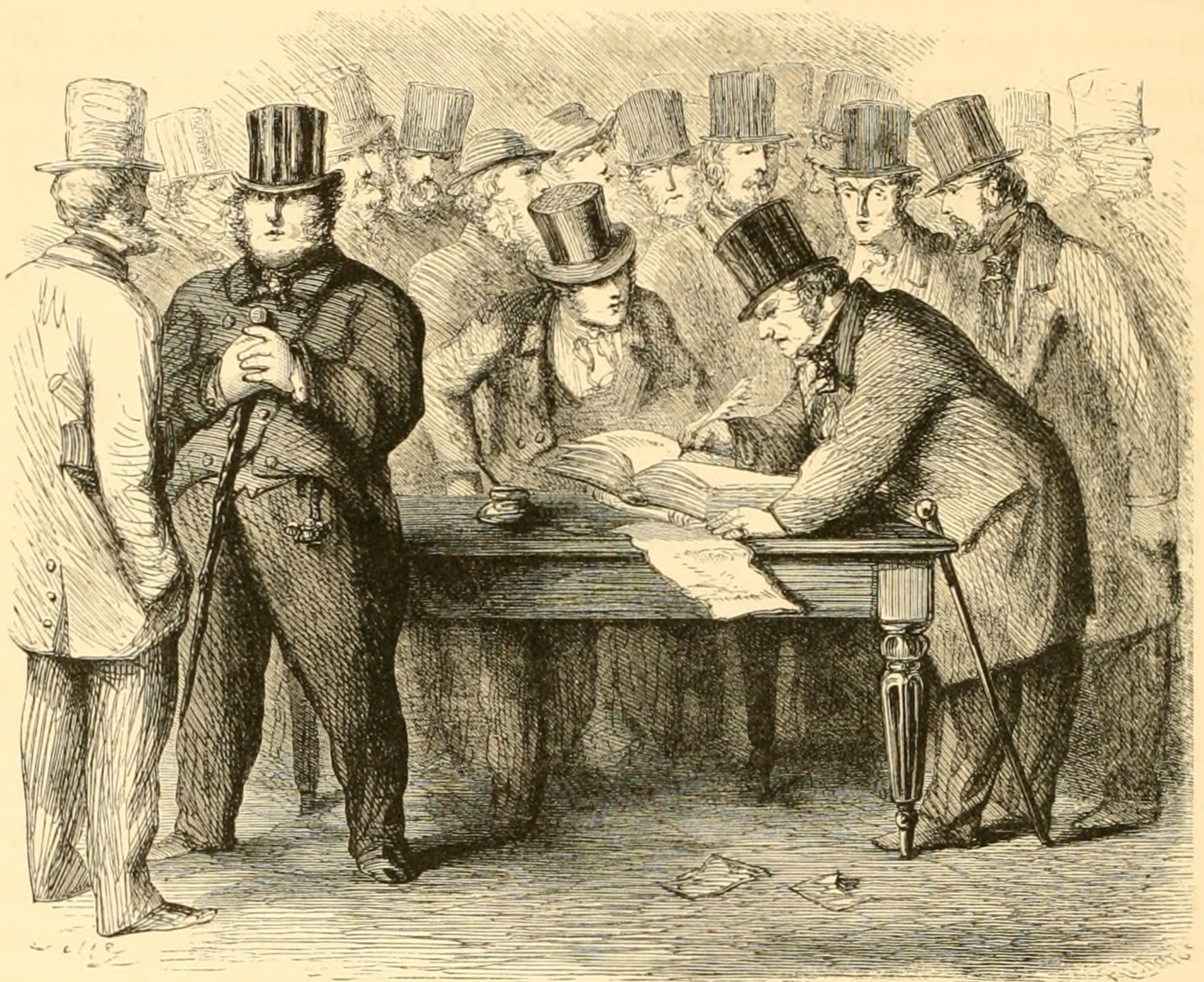
“Then Freedom’s ensign, thus inscrib’d, shall wave,
‘The patriot females who their country save;’
Till time’s abyss, absorb’d in heavenly lays,
Shall flow in your eternity of praise.”

We have made these brief extracts from the chronicles of the day, to show that, even three quarters of a century ago, the impoverished resources of the state were eked out from the means and purses of individuals ; and, descending from their time to ours, to provoke a comparison between what was done by the nation in its manhood and in its day of small things.

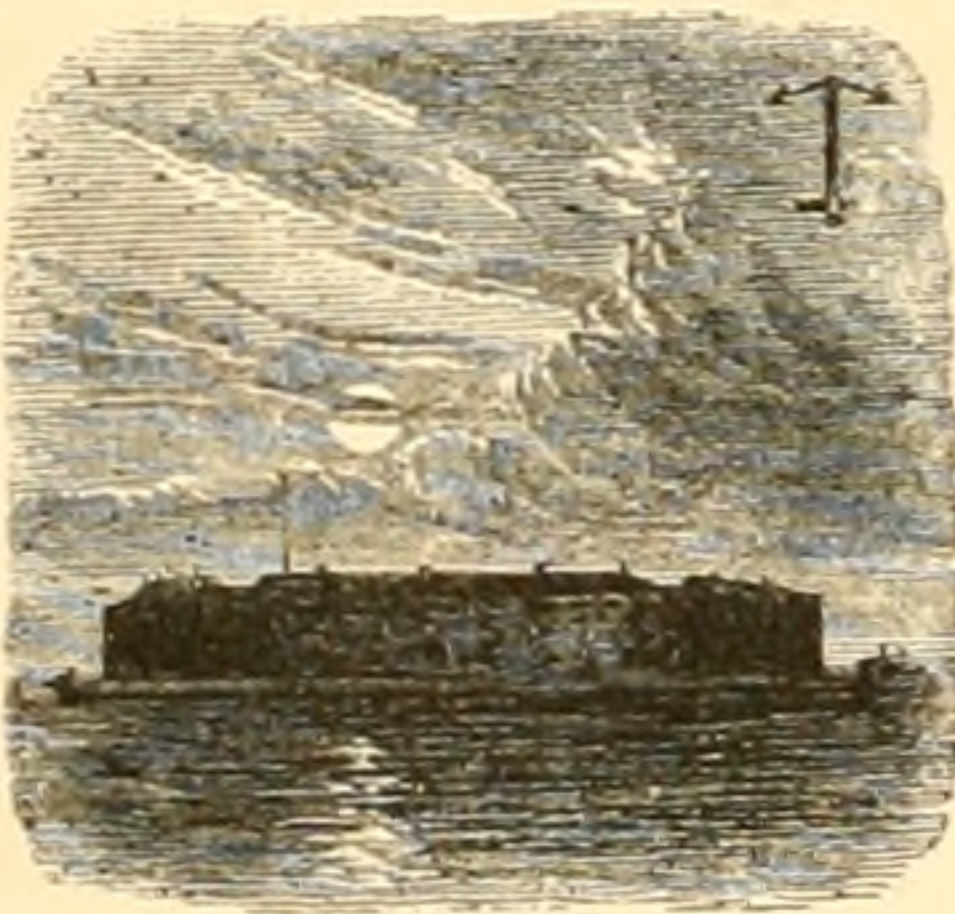


CHAPTER II.

MONEY AND MEN.



THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION.



THE majestic spectacle of a nation flying to arms was offered to the world in America, in the month of April, 1861, under unusual conditions. Vast as was the expanse of territory involved in the question at issue, widely separated as were the points that were called upon to bear their share of the common burden and to offer up their sacrifices upon a common altar, all sense of time and distance, all waiting for the effect to follow the cause, were lost or forgotten in the operations of an invention, which, though no longer a novelty or a marvel, had never played such a part before. Stage-coaches carried the lingering mail that apprised the Americans of 1775 of the injustice and oppression of the mother country; while the Massachusetts militia were fighting at Lexington,

the citizens of Philadelphia were deprecating bloodshed. Forty years later, a sanguinary battle was fought after peace was declared, and men heard first of the fight or the treaty, according as they were nearer to New Orleans or New York. But in 1861 the telegraph brought the whole country into presence, and the nation stood forth, literally, acting as one man, and visible, incarnated in one thought, before itself and in the gaze of all mankind. Villages in the heart of the land counted the guns as they were fired at Sumter, and the burning of the barracks was lamented in the valleys and in the mountains, not as a calamity of yesterday, but as a sore distress of to-day. The newspapers of the 15th of April were no local chronicles; true, the Moss-side Gazette told what was thought and done at Moss-side, but it also told what had been lost at Charleston, what had been sworn at the capital, who had enlisted in Bath, and what was pledged in Hull, how the glove dropped on Sullivan's Island had been picked up by the Briarean arm of twenty states, how the New England village, the prairie settlement, and the Atlantic seaport had severally welcomed the ordeal. As if a mirage had lifted the regions below the horizon into sight, and they had been set upon a hill that the whole people might see them, so did the electric wire, summoning an audience of the country, set before it, from the sea to the Father of Waters, the brief story of treason; the whole people were warned of the now accomplished rebellion, while the mail of other days would have travelled a league.

With but one phase of the splendid unanimity which was the characteristic of the times, we have, in these chronicles, to deal. Others will narrate the terrible story of those who went to the wars; it is our humble province to collect the less stirring records of those who stayed behind. We shall have to show that, in spite of all denials on the part of merely military men, there was, in reality, an army in reserve: and that this army, though not furnishing re-enforcements, precisely, provided what was often as good—aid, comfort, succor, sympathy; joining faith with works, it labored and prayed. The impulse that sent one man into the ranks, was essentially the same as that impelling another who could not go to aid those who did. All were alike drawn to make some sacrifice, one of his person, perhaps his life, another of his goods, perhaps his hoards. Here and there a man able to go was also able to give; witness the Rhode Island millionaire, who enlisted as a private and paid the outfit of his comrades; witness the Connecticut farmers, who not only went themselves, but took their hired men with them. That the two impulses were the same is shown conclusively by the course of events in California. The distance of that state from the scene, and the consequent expense of

transportation incapacitating her from furnishing soldiers, it would be reasonable to expect her to assume a double share of the voluntary burden, and this is precisely what she has done. Furnishing few men, she has provided money; not being called upon for the muscle, she has sent the sinews, of war. We do not mean to impugn the generosity or liberal public spirit of the people of California—far from it: we only mean that having but one vent for her pent-up wrath, that one outlet has given her as much relief as if she had had two, and had used them both. Called upon for no quota, she has sent, or will send, if asked, a quantum sufficit. Had she been summoned to furnish thirty thousand men, her bounty would have found other channels than those in which it has flowed. Therefore, the two actions are one, and this record of what they did who stayed behind, is twin to that of those who shouldered the musket. Leaving to be considered in another place all movements looking to the preservation of health in the army, and the proper treatment of the sick, we examine here the other two phases of the voluntary action of the people—the effort to promote enlistments, and the measures taken to aid the families of volunteers.

The city of Lowell, Massachusetts, claims to have set so many honorable examples to the country in the month of April, 1861, that it is well to consider them in this connection. The following things it is asserted that Lowell was the first to do: the first to send forth a regiment to the defence of Washington; the first to shed the blood of traitors who sought to bar the way; the first to offer a sacrifice of her sons upon the altar of the country; the first to set on foot individual subscriptions in behalf of the soldiers; the first to form a Soldiers' Aid Society, and the first to hold a Sanitary Fair. It would be glory enough for Lowell if she could substantiate her claim to but one of these honorable positions; but against her holding all six of them, Charlestown and New York enter a formal protest. That the Massachusetts Sixth, a Lowell regiment, was the first in the field, and that in its collision with the mob in Baltimore the first blood on either side was spilled, are matters of history; that Lowell held a Sanitary Fair as early as January, 1863, can be readily shown; but the other two claims are not so easily justified. What is urged in their defence may be briefly stated thus:

The President's requisition for troops reached Lowell on the afternoon of the 15th of April, and the next morning, at nine o'clock, the companies composing the Sixth Regiment began to arrive at the station. A public meeting of citizens was held, and the troops were addressed by Mayor Sargeant and others. The regiment left at noon for Boston. Two days after, on the 18th,

Judge Crosby, a distinguished resident of the city, fearing that, through haste and inexperience, the men would find many of their necessary wants unsupplied, sent a note to the mayor, inclosing his check for one hundred dollars, with a request that the money might be at once sent to the paymaster, for the account of the regiment. Judge Crosby also suggested the formation of a society "to furnish paymasters with money and such supplies for the sick and wounded in camp as rations and medicine-chests cannot provide." The mayor laid the matter before the City Council that evening, and took up a subscription as suggested—five hundred dollars, besides Judge Crosby's one hundred, being thus obtained. This was the 18th, and this is Lowell's claim. Unfortunately—or rather fortunately, that the City of Spindles may not monopolize the honors—a subscription started to set the Seventh New York promptly in the field, on the 17th, stood thus at nightfall, and was afterwards increased:

NATIONAL GUARD.

The undersigned agree to pay the sums set opposite our names for the Seventh Regiment, to enable them to place themselves in the position of service and defence:

Moses H. Grinnell.....	\$100	Robert B. Minturn.....	\$100
George B. De Forest.....	100	C. R. Robert.....	100
L. B. Cannon.....	100	Royal Phelps.....	100
E. Minturn.....	100	Charles H. Russell.....	100
S. B. Chittenden.....	100	W. D. F. Manice..	100
Moses Taylor.....	100	George W. Blunt.....	100
Theodore Dehon.....	100	James H. Titus.....	100
Ogden Haggerty.....	100	William Curtis Noyes.....	100
Wm. M. Evarts.....	100	Shepherd Knapp.....	100
G. S. Robbins.....	100	Charles H. Marshall.....	100
George Griswold.....	100	A. V. Stout.....	100
John A. Stevens.....	100	S. Wetmore.....	100
James Gallatin.....	100	R. M. Blatchford ..	100
E. Walker & Sons.....	100	Thomas Addis Emmett.....	100
H. E. Durham.....	100	John A. C. Gray ..	100
Hamilton Fish.....	100		—
Total.....			\$3,100

A careful examination of all the facts would seem to show that the above was indeed the first subscription list in point of date, to which the rebellion gave birth; and if the names, as printed, are in the order in which they were signed, as they doubtless are, the interesting question of priority is easily settled.

In respect to the claim of Lowell, that the first Soldiers' Aid Society was organized in that city, it may be merely stated here, leaving the details to a

future chapter, that the Bunker Hill Society of Charlestown also makes the claim, and, we think, with stronger proofs.

It was in this manner that the voluntary giving of money commenced. To put the troops in the field was of course the first necessity, and as money was needed immediately, money given was more useful than money appropriated. Within ten days from the President's call, nearly every town in the loyal states had held its public meeting and had set on foot a war fund, raised by private contributions. Large sums were voted by legislatures, councils, and other representative bodies; but the sums which form our subject were those which were freely given, beyond and outside of all appropriations. Sums appropriated have been, or are to be, refunded by the government, and thus go to swell the national debt; of those considered here the givers desire no reimbursement.

The President had called for seventy-five thousand men, to serve for three months, and these were to consist of the militia organizations already in existence. Few of them were full, but each was a nucleus upon which to build the minimum or maximum. The first expenses to be met were those connected with recruiting, while the wants of the newly enlisted men—often five hundred in a regiment—required large sums to meet them. Many recruits, especially in city regiments, found their own outfits; those unable to do so, and who had nothing to give but their services, found in the regimental fund the means of obtaining the proper clothing and accessories. In the country, where a regimental district often sent but one regiment, the bounty of the people could follow but one channel; but in the cities, where several regiments were to be fitted out, each giver could choose what direction his gift should take; a patron of the Fifth would subscribe to the fund of the Fifth, while he whose sympathies were with the Eighth would signify it by his acts; those who had no preference and looked upon all alike, aided all alike, if Providence had but blessed their store. The Frenchman resident in New York would naturally, if he had either sympathy or specie to spare, bestow them upon the Fifty-fifth. The Irishman's interest, as well as his offering, would be the portion of the Sixty-ninth; and the canny Scotchman, opening his purse and his heart to the Highlanders, would endow the Seventy-ninth. Rivalry and favoritism played a useful part, and many city regiments, their subscription fund well filled, departed with a muster-roll correspondingly replete. The whole country gave heartily, lavishly, and, what is better, sufficiently; as long as money was wanted, it was readily obtained; and when the three months' regiments were dispatched, and the raising of others to serve for two and three

years was commenced, the country still gave, not with diminished, but with augmented zeal; and while legislators appropriated and select-men taxed, private citizens plied check-book and purse as cheerily as ever, and soldiers' money was always to be had for the asking.

Those who could not give money, made contributions in kind. Here a dealer in tinware offered to equip a company or two with cup and plate; there an artificer in leather proposed to furnish visors, straps, and belts for a certain number of suits. A Jersey City patriot, Mr. Jesse Wandel, gave a meal to ninety-three horses of Rhode Island artillery and made no charge. Tradesmen persuaded their clerks to enlist, promising to continue their salary and keep their places. The owners of large unoccupied buildings besought regiments to use them as drill-rooms and to pay no rent. Dealers in mattresses furnished bedding; manufacturers of the weed supplied tobacco for regimental and company use; druggists contributed of their stock to medicine-chest and surgical table. Mr. J. W. Farmer, of New York, spread his famous Ludlow-street board for men in uniform; he afterwards sent a ton of sugar-plums to Fortress Monroe, and gave the garrison a spoonful each. Later, again, he distributed thirty barrels of tobacco to the army of Virginia. A gentleman of Providence destroyed a lately purchased ticket for Liverpool, saying he would see a little more of the southern portion of his own country before visiting the south of Europe. A clergyman resigned his charge to become chaplain of a regiment; the congregation refused the resignation, gave their pastor a furlough, supplied his place, continued his salary, and presented him with one hundred dollars for his outfit. Aid was thus rendered in methods sometimes simple, often ingenious and indirect. So much was done under the rose, so much was a matter of private agreement between those who aided others and those who were so aided, so much has been forgotten and so little was ever recorded, that it is quite impossible to say, at this day, what amount these private subscriptions reached. Such estimates as have been made will appear in the general tabular views at the close of the volume.

The practice of recruiting by regiments having fallen into disuse of late, it may not be clearly remembered by all in what way ready money was essential during the first two years of the war. The government, which now takes each individual recruit as he enlists, uniforms him at once, and makes what instant disposition of him it chooses, had previously received men from the states by regiments, mustering them in by companies when filled to the minimum. Young men seeking a lieutenant's commission were obliged to raise a certain number of men, and the moment they had secured a single

recruit, their expenses began, for the recruit looked to them for lodging and subsistence. A captain, and the lieutenants under him, were compelled to support their company till it numbered eighty-four men; then the government mustered them in, and became responsible for them. There were many other casual, but constant, calls for money, though this was by far the most urgent. Many officers thus spent all their means; others, who have since proved their value, possessing no property, would have been lost to the service had it not been for the war funds raised by subscription throughout the land. One of the most remarkable and useful of these was the fund raised in New York, and intrusted to a body of men known as the Union Defence Committee. Although the principal labor of this committee was the disbursing of a million of dollars appropriated by the city of New York, yet a large sum was also raised by subscription, and the two were merged together. The history of one portion of this fund is therefore the history of both. The origin of the Union Defence Committee was in this wise:

A mass meeting of the citizens of New York had been convened in Union Square on Saturday, the 20th of April. The Massachusetts Sixth had made its bloody passage through Baltimore the day before; the Seventh New York was on its way from Philadelphia to Annapolis; the Massachusetts Eighth was on the eve of leaving Boston. These were but as drops in the sea, and it was considered imperatively necessary to dispatch ten thousand men, if possible, during the coming week. Some means must be taken to collect, equip, and forward these men; concerted and united action was indispensable. A committee was therefore appointed, consisting originally of twenty-six, and subsequently of thirty-two members. The resolutions adopted stated the duty of this committee to be "to represent the citizens in the collection of funds, and the transaction of such other business in aid of the movements of the government as the public interest may require." It is apparent from this that the business of the committee, as viewed at the outset, was merely the disbursement of money raised by subscription; but, as has been said, the city appropriation was also intrusted to their management.

The committee was organized as follows:

JOHN A. DIX, *Chairman*,
SIMEON DRAPER, *Vice-Ch'n*,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, *Secretary*,
THEODORE DEHON, *Treasurer*,
MOSES TAYLOR,

CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
ROYAL PHELPS,
WM. E. DODGE,