

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF

*The National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the year 1871.*

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JUNE 3, 1872.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

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*To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:*

In compliance with the requirements of the eighth section of the act approved March 24, 1866, establishing the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the board of managers, reporting the condition of the institution on the first Monday of January, in the year 1872, beg leave to make the following report, which, with the accompanying documents, will show the exact condition of the institution:

REPORT.

The board take leave to call attention to the fact that no report was made to Congress of the condition of the asylum on the first Monday of January, 1871, because a committee of investigation by the honorable House of Representatives into the affairs of the asylum had been ordered to be made by the Committee on Military Affairs, which was then in progress, before which committee all the books and papers, acts, doings, and accounts of the national asylum were produced, together with reports from each of the deputy governors of the precise condition of the branch under his charge, all of which was reported to the House of Representatives by the committee, and passed into the public printed reports of that body, as it seemed to the board of managers to be a work of supererogation to report the facts over again in another form for the use of Congress.

A good degree of success, highly gratifying to the board of managers, and equally so, we trust, to whosoever has examined our institutions, has attended the working of the asylum for the year ending as above stated.

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### THE SOUTHERN BRANCH, NEAR HAMPTON, VIRGINIA.

The experiment of establishing a branch of the institution, known as the southern branch, at Hampton, has been a very complete success. The beauty and healthfulness of the location and the mildness of the climate have caused it to be eagerly sought after by all classes of soldiers, especially those afflicted with pulmonary complaints; and although it was supposed that this branch would be devoted almost to the exclusive use of the colored soldier, yet it has shown itself one of the most popular branches of our institution to the white soldier, and the problem of colored and white soldiers being equally well treated and living together on friendly terms, without compulsion, or without thought of each other except as soldiers disabled in the cause of a common country, has been there fully exemplified and carried out.

The board of managers have been at considerable pains and expense to carry to this institution, although the least extensive and the least perfect and complete, being the youngest of the four branches, as many as possible of the members of Congress, and gentlemen of distinction, in order that the practical workings of our asylum may be seen and known.

Upon the justice, the patriotism, and liberality of Congress these institutions must depend, and the board of managers, courting the fullest inquiry and investigation, either personal or official, by members of Congress, into the affairs of the asylum, desire and hereby invite, at all times, all members of Congress especially, as well as other citizens, to make an examination into the comforts, conveniences, mode and habit of life, kind of sustenance, kind of medical treatment and care, and form of discipline of the disabled soldiers in our care.

### THE EASTERN BRANCH .

has been very successfully conducted by its efficient deputy governor, General Tilton, and shows a marked degree of improvement in the discipline of the command, in the buildings and grounds, and especially in the management of the farm attached to that branch of this institution.

One of the great wants of that institution was in-door employment for as large a number of beneficiaries as possible, especially during the winter months, when it was almost impossible to be out of doors. Upon the recommendation of General Tilton, the board of managers authorized him to commence the business of making shoes by the use of the ordinary machinery by which that occupation is carried on, and a very considerable expenditure was authorized, as will appear in the accounts of the board, for that purpose. While, from our inexperience in the business, and the close competition there is between the dealers by keeping down the price, the experiment can hardly be called a success in a money-making point of view solely, yet as a moral and remedial agent it has been of the highest usefulness, having in its employ almost a quarter part, more than a fifth part, of all the inmates, where they are enabled to earn very considerable sums to enhance their own comforts, and to enable them to sustain their families, who, under the provisions of law and our regulations, are always outside the institution. And the board intend to pursue this business even at some, if need be, pecuniary loss, as a means by which the health, comfort, and morals of the men are so much better cared for than could otherwise be done, believing that the expenditure would be but an economical means of accomplishing the benevolent purposes of this highly beneficent institution.

The farm, carried on mainly by labor connected with this institution, promises in the coming year to be not only successful in aiding the institution in the comforts and necessaries from its supplies, but it also appears to be quite certain that a very considerable profit will accrue from its products.

A purchase having been made of a very considerable quantity of timber-land lying adjacent to a stream, at very advantageous rates, the deputy governor has turned his attention to manufacturing this timber into lumber, which, in the future, will not only supply all the lumber needed at this branch, but a very considerable quantity of hard-wood and other finer kinds of lumber be made for sale at very considerable profit; also giving employment substantially in-doors to considerable number of beneficiaries.

We were so unfortunate as to have lost by fire the amusement-hall and lecture-room connected with the institution, but the misfortune was not irreparable, and a new amusement-hall and lecture-room have been built and furnished for the use of the disabled soldiers at this branch in a most economical manner. No change has been made in the officers of this branch during the past year.

#### NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, NEAR MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Because of a change in the *personnel* of the officers, or for other reasons not fully explained, this branch, from a small number, has almost filled up to its full capacity during the past year. Indeed, its capacity is being sorely tried during the winter to afford relief to all those soldiers who come to the asylum in the fall and winter because unable to support themselves through the rigors of the weather, many of whom go out and attempt to support themselves during the summer.

There have not as yet been organized at this institution so full means of in-door employment at trades as at the eastern and central branches, but the religious and moral culture of the beneficiaries in this institution has been fully attended to, and very considerable numbers of books, in addition to those heretofore reported, have been provided for their instruction and amusement. Other means of amusement have also been furnished, and all who desire can have the full benefit of religious teaching by the accomplished chaplain, himself a one-armed soldier, Mr. Ludwig.

The affairs of this branch are well ordered by the deputy governor, Colonel Woolley, and the financial and business arrangements are very carefully supervised by the treasurer, Mr. Crandell.

The farm attached to this institution, numbering something more than two hundred acres, has been put in a very complete state of cultivation and is showing a very considerable profit from its crops.

If the increase of applications for admission to this branch from disabled soldiers from the Northwest continues anything like in the same ratio as for the past year, there will be an immediate necessity for further expenditure for the accommodation of those who have a right to find a home there. This indeed is true of all the branches, which have been filled quite to the capacity of comfort in their care of these beneficiaries.

#### CENTRAL BRANCH, NEAR DAYTON, OHIO.

Here are collected by far the greater number of soldiers who have a right to call upon the Government to take care of them in their disabilities from wounds and disease; and what was thought to be very

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ample and perhaps extraordinary expenditure in amount for the accommodation of those men is now being tested to its utmost to care for the disabled soldiers who come to it. Indeed, only the prospect that this institution will be, in a considerable degree, relieved in the early opening spring, prevents the board of managers from going forward to make further very considerable expenditures for buildings to accommodate the numbers which would be otherwise overcrowding, to the detriment of the health and comfort of those who have a right to call upon the board of managers for the best means of security to both.

The completion of the new hospital, one of the finest and best-appointed structures of the kind in the United States, relieved us of this great pressure in the past year. If soldiers continue to come applying for aid from this institution in any considerable degree to the number they have so done in the past, further buildings will be imperative.

At this branch there is very ample provision in a very considerable number of trades giving occupation to its beneficiaries. All the printing of all the branches is done here. There is a school, very largely attended, in which the branches of telegraphy and book-keeping are taught. Cigar-making and stocking-weaving have been introduced as branches of business, and many men being taught a trade, or how to carry on a business, are finding situations, rendering themselves independent of the asylum and relieving the asylum of the burden of their support.

One of the most pleasing occupations, and one of the most successful in profit, in proportion to the expenditure, and which enlivens and beautifies to a very great degree the grounds of the central branch, is the raising of flowers, not only for our own use in the grounds, but also for sale to visitors and others in the neighboring city of Dayton. To such an extent has this been carried that there are but few public or private parks better ornamented or cared for than are the asylum grounds at Dayton, or show better taste in their adaptation than ours.

Here, again, the institution has been unfortunate to suffer by an accidental fire in the destruction of its laundry, but that loss has been promptly replaced by a new, more convenient and improved structure, the old building being a farm-house, which was bought with the land and converted to the uses of a laundry.

The asylum has been well conducted, and to the entire satisfaction of the board, by the deputy governor, Colonel E. F. Brown, who is a one-armed soldier, and its condition is such that we can and do invite all the members of Congress and other citizens to visit it as an institution in which they may take a special pride, there being none like it in provision for the comfort and health, and mental, moral, and religious instruction of its beneficiaries, in the world. Here is the largest collection of one-armed and one-legged—and in some cases of the loss of both—men in the world, and nowhere else has any government ever made so munificent provision for the care and comfort of its disabled veterans.

#### THE DISCIPLINE OF THE INSTITUTION.

Were it not for the existence of intoxicating liquors for sale in the immediate vicinity of all the asylums—which were purposely located at some distance from cities, so that the men might not be led into temptation—there would be no more difficulty as a rule in the management of the soldiers and in maintaining discipline by the officers of the institution than there would be by a judicious parent in the management of his household.

Indeed, in many respects, the soldiers resemble children, in their entire dependence on those to whom they look for orders and direction; and then the habit of discipline in the Army contributes largely to the cause of order and obedience to rule. From nineteen-twentieths of the soldiers in the asylum, nothing would ever be heard requiring any exercise of authority, or be of any trouble to the officers of the asylum, were it not for this besetting sin of the soldier; in fact, one great cause of the disability—a vice perhaps contracted in the Army—comes from indulgence to excess in intoxicating liquors. There are one-legged and one-armed men who, while in our institution, can earn—and if they would work in the same way in a private establishment the employer could afford to pay them—three to six dollars per day, and who, therefore, at first would seem hardly to come within our rules as “soldiers so disabled as to be unable to obtain a living or to support themselves;” yet these same men when left to themselves outside in one fortnight would most generally find themselves without money, with even the clothes they have on furnished by the Government sold, themselves clothed in rags, the inmates of some almshouse.

The effect of intoxicating liquors upon these men raises a very serious and difficult problem for solution in the government of the institution. What shall be done to a man who, deliberately, day after day, bursts out of bounds against orders, tempted by the intoxicating stimulant which the harpies who keep it are glad to sell to him, to his ruin? Shall he be expelled the institution at once and forever for violation of its rules, and for having made a beast of himself by an almost criminal indulgence, or shall we not rather look upon this mental and physical condition of the soldier, with this not-to-be-restrained appetite for strong drink, as a part of his disability, contracted while in the Army and in the line of his duty, and discipline him by confinement for his own good until the liquor can be got out of him while under restraint, and still keep him in the asylum because of his disability, applying all the correctives and incentives which we can throw about him for the restraint of his appetite and his reform?

The board as a rule have adopted this latter course toward these unfortunate men, and it is only when this vice of drunkenness is complicated with other vicious habits, or other vicious acts, so as to make the possessor of it otherwise dangerous, criminal, or absolutely so bad as to become a disgrace to himself and the institution, that we have not retained the soldier so afflicted in our several branches, and only discharged him dishonorably, finally, when he is otherwise vicious and incurable.

From the necessity of discharging these vicious inmates arise objections and complaints, frequently poured into the ears of members of Congress and other officials, against the discipline and order of the several branches. The member of Congress or other gentleman who receives the complaint of a disabled soldier has no means, as has the officer, of knowing the man's previous history; and assuming, as we all are too apt to do, that the complainant is in the right, objections are sometimes brought to our system of management, which a little investigation would show to be illusory and unfounded, and the complainant himself an impostor.

The board of managers take leave to cite by way of illustration one such instance of such complaint which was one of the objective points at least, if not the causing cause, of the investigation set on foot by the late Congress into the officers of the asylum. One Henry A. Ferrald obtained admission to the asylum at Milwaukee and was employed there

as hospital steward. His character came to the knowledge of the officers of the asylum and he was ordered to be discharged from his place. Being a man of some address and considerable plausibility, he made complaint against the management of the institution, and especially of his own treatment therein, and enlisted the sympathy of more than one good citizen and at least one member of Congress in his behalf; and so much reliance was placed upon his statements that he was summoned as a witness before the Military Committee during their hearing. This caused a further investigation of the witness, and it turned out, first, that he was not disabled at all nor in any manner entitled to the benefits of the institution; secondly, that he was on the pension-rolls by the same kind of fraud by which he got himself foisted upon the national asylum; thirdly, that he deserted from the Army during the war, and, in 1865, swearing that he was in full health, had enlisted in the Marine Corps, and was actually, at the time he was in the asylum, a deserter from the service. He has been since arrested and turned over to the Marine Corps, to be tried by court-martial for that desertion. The board of managers would earnestly entreat not only members of Congress but all good citizens, upon complaint being made by any person of any wrong done to him or any other by an officer of the institution, to report it at once to either member of the board of managers, when the board pledge themselves to the fullest and most thorough investigation, and that the wrong shall be at once corrected, if found to exist, or the party making the complaint shall be shown to have acted without cause and maliciously in so doing.

#### THE PENSIONS OF SOLDIERS.

One of the most difficult questions proposed to the board of managers is, what shall be done with the pensions of soldiers? Large numbers of our beneficiaries have pensions, as have been heretofore reported, while very considerable numbers of them have no pensions. This latter fact arises because the board of managers do not hold with that strictness that the Pension-Office does, that there must be an absolute showing that the party claiming the benefit of the asylum was actually disabled in the line of duty; or, in other words, we assume that if a man was duly mustered into the service of the United States as a well man, and if he received a wound in the service, or was attacked by sickness while in the service, or was starved in a confederate prison, and from that cause judicious and learned surgeons are of the opinion that he is afflicted with such disease or such disorganization of his system as to disable him for labor, that the disability ought to be assumed, and we assume it to have happened in the line of his duty.

The board of managers have very anxiously and carefully considered the question of what should be done with pensions, to prevent as far as possible their being squandered. We have, under the provisions of the act, and with the assent of the Pension-Office, caused the pensions to be paid to the treasurers of our various asylums, to be deposited under such rules and regulations as will promote the best good of the pensioner. The seventh section of the act of establishment provides that such of these as have "neither wife, child, nor parent dependent upon them, on becoming inmates of this asylum, or receiving relief therefrom, shall assign thereto their pensions when required by the board of managers during the time they shall remain there, or receive those benefits."

Our treasurers are bonded officers, and are responsible for all the pension-money which they receive. We have been enabled, through the

kindness of the Postmaster General, to establish money-order offices at each of our asylums, so that such portion of the pension as the inmate desires, who has a wife, child, or parent dependent upon him, may be sent to them for their maintenance or support.

But the question arises, what shall be done with the pensions of those who have neither wife, child, nor parent dependent upon them? It is difficult to state a reason why the United States should pay a pension to such men, while they are supported and cared for in every respect by the United States. Yet upon this subject of pensions the men are exceedingly sensitive, and many of the men, if their pensions were wholly taken from them, would undoubtedly leave the asylum at once, although totally unable to support themselves, and be found very soon in almshouses, and supported by private or public charity, as they were before they came to the asylum for relief. Taking a middle course up to the present time, the board of managers have required, in such case, that the pensioner should pay for his clothing with his pension, and that he may have such portion of it as the deputy governor may deem necessary to furnish himself with comforts and luxuries which would not be furnished otherwise from the asylum, and that, if he chooses, he may have the whole sum remain at interest, and be paid to him on his honorable discharge from the asylum, to enable him to set up in business, or aid him in supporting himself, as many deserving men have done. But the board desire to submit this whole matter of pensions to Congress, and ask them, in their wisdom, to define by legislation exactly what ought to be done with the pensions; and the board point to their several reports of the number of pensioners, and the rules and orders established by the board of managers heretofore, and herewith reported, as giving all the information that they possess on the subject, and sufficient to enable Congress to wisely and intelligently legislate upon it.

The board of managers beg leave to append to this report the printed journal of all their proceedings and votes during the year, and also the account of the general treasurer of the board for disbursements to the several branches, and for other purposes, which are accounted for and vouched to the board by the several branches, so that a strict system of accountability is obtained, and also a report of their secretary, Hon. L. B. Gunckel, giving statistical details of the work of the institution. All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the board of managers,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,  
President.

Major General B. F. BUTLER,

*President of Board of Managers, National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers :*

I have the honor to submit the following statistics, collated from the reports of the governors of the several asylums and from answers to special inquiries made by me, showing the work done by the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers during the year ending December 1, 1871 :

WHOLE NUMBER

of disabled soldiers and sailors supported or cared for by the national asylum during the year :

At the Central Asylum, Dayton, Ohio .....	2,329
At the Eastern Asylum, Augusta, Maine.....	806
At the Northwestern Asylum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	851
At the Southern Asylum, Hampton, Virginia.....	324
At the Philadelphia Soldiers' Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	349
By out-door relief.....	82
Total .....	4,741

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Whole number reported for the year ending December 1, 1870 .....	4, 194
Increase over last year .....	547
Whole number reported for the year ending November 1, 1869.....	3, 802
Increase over that year.....	939

These facts, with the figures given below, show that the number of disabled soldiers who require aid will not soon diminish, but will for some years to come steadily increase.

### HOW DISABLED.

Of the whole number so cared for by the asylum, 6 had lost both arms, 7 both legs 3 each an arm and leg, 316 each one arm, 322 each one leg, and 1,934 disabled by other wounds received in the service; 142 were blind and 71 insane, of whom 35 were transferred to the Government Insane Asylum at Washington. The remainder were disabled by sickness contracted in the service, and are, in part, indicated by the

### NUMBER TREATED IN HOSPITAL,

which was, during the year, 2,103. The diseases treated were: Consumption and other pulmonary diseases, 489; paralysis and other diseases of the brain and nervous system, 135; rheumatism, acute and chronic, 285; diseases of the heart, 27; chronic diarrhea and other diseases of the digestive organs, 216; ulcers, 163; gun-shot wounds, 210; other acute diseases, 210; and other chronic diseases, 495.

It is worthy of special mention that of all the diseases treated in hospital during the year, (and during the three years preceding,) there was not a single case of epidemic disease, nor one of malarious disease originating in the asylum, which, as I remarked in a former report, "is the best possible proof of the healthfulness of the localities selected by the board for their permanent asylums."

### AGES, COLOR, DOMESTIC RELATIONS, ETC.

Of the whole number, so far as reported, 770 were between the ages of 20 and 30; 1,936 between the ages of 30 and 50; 1,209 between the ages of 50 and 70; and 71 over the age of 70, most of the latter having been disabled in the war of 1812. Of the whole number, 83 are colored men, the most of whom are at the Southern Asylum; 39 belonging to the Navy and 169 to the Regular Army, and 1,056 are married, with wives or minor children still living.

### NATIVITY.

Of those cared for at the four regular asylums, 1,659 were native-born and 2,651 of foreign birth, as follows: Australia, 1; Austria, 6; Belgium, 8; Canada, 72; Central America, 1; Denmark, 4; England, 216; France, 57; Germany, 918; Ireland, 1,189; Italy, 1; Norway, 12; Poland, 5; Russia, 1; Scotland, 83; Switzerland, 51; Sweden, 4; Spain, 1; Wales, 4; West Indies, 3.

### FROM WHAT STATES THEY COME.

So far as reported, the men cared for were from the several States as follows: Arkansas, 2; Connecticut, 55; California, 16; Colorado, 3; Delaware, 28; District of Columbia, 24; Florida, 1; Indiana, 189; Illinois, 230; Iowa, 32; Kentucky, 93; Kansas, 14; Louisiana, 9; Michigan, 168; Missouri, 70; Mississippi, 1; Massachusetts, 336; Maryland, 73; Maine, 82; Minnesota, 5; Nevada, 2; New Hampshire, 60; North Carolina, 1; Oregon, 2; New Jersey, 96; New York, 1,004; Ohio, 926; Pennsylvania, 702; Rhode Island, 34; Tennessee, 13; Texas, 3; Utah, 1; Vermont, 22; Virginia, 25; Wisconsin, 146.

### TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS

of the inmates of the regular asylums are as follows: Artists, 2; architect, 1; blacksmiths, 91; butchers, 54; bakers, 56; brewers, 17; book-binders, 14; barbers, 12; book-keepers, 6; bricklayers, 31; barkeepers, 6; broom-makers, 11; carpenters, 192; clerks, 164; cabinet-makers, 30; coopers, 42; cigar-makers, 37; cooks, 14; curriers, 8; clock-makers, 3; coachmen, 3; chair-makers, 3; coach-makers, 5; confectioners, 5; druggists, 22; engineers, 20; farmers, 650; florists, 3; gardeners, 73; grocers, 2; glass-blowers, 4;

gunsmiths, 2; harness-makers; 11, hatters, 19; hostlers, 4; jewelers, 4; laborers, 1,218; locksmiths, 4; lawyers, 4; machinists, 80; molders, 25; masons, 45; miners, 19; millers, 15; musicians, 32; merchants, 17; nailers, 3; organ-makers, 2; painters, 132; printers, 41; plasterers, 9; physicians, 7; peddlers, 7; preachers, 2; paper-hangers, 4; photographer, 1; plumbers, 5; paper-makers, 4; shoemakers, 192; sailors, 75; sculptors, 2; stone-cutters, 19; school-teachers, 14; soldiers, 61; saddlers, 7; sail-makers, 6; spinners, 6; silversmiths, 5; tailors, 78; tinsmiths, 18; teamsters, 50; telegraph operators, 17; weavers, 69; wagon-makers, 6; waiters, 10; wire-workers, 4; watch-makers, 6; upholsterers, 3; miscellaneous, 209.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

During the year, 1,646 disabled soldiers, never before inmates of the National Asylum, were admitted as follows: At Central, 770; Eastern, 290; Northwestern, 300; and Southern, 286; and 619, having been restored to health or qualified in the asylum schools or work-shops to support themselves, were honorably discharged, and 84, for repeated and flagrant violations of the rules, were dishonorably discharged; 116, on their own application and surgeon's recommendation that the change would be beneficial, were transferred from one to another branch of the asylum, and 260 men, previously discharged as able to earn their own living, but compelled by sickness or misfortune to return, were re-admitted. There were 149 deaths during the year, 58 from consumption, and the others, mostly, from old wounds and chronic diseases.

SCHOOLS

have been maintained at each of the regular asylums during the year, and with marked success. The attendance has been as follows: At Central, 156; Eastern, 100; Northwestern, 133; Southern, (just commenced,) 30; total, 419. The branches taught have been reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, history, natural philosophy, book-keeping, telegraphing, and vocal and instrumental music. A number of young men have been qualified, in these schools, to support themselves as book-keepers, school-teachers, telegraphic operators, &c., and some of them have already secured lucrative positions, which they have filled to the entire satisfaction of their employers.

THE LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS

have, during the year, grown in size, value, and usefulness. At the Central are two libraries, one containing 1,800 volumes, donated by Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, of Boston, as a memorial of her son, William Lowell Putnam; and the other, containing 2,400 volumes, donated by the Army friends of George H. Thomas, as a memorial of their lamented leader. The library at the Eastern now contains 3,500 volumes, 1,362 volumes having been added during the year. The library of the Northwestern contains 2,160 volumes, and that of the Southern (just commenced) 486 volumes. At the four asylums 28,051 volumes were taken out and read during the year. The reading-rooms have been supplied, mostly by donation from their publishers, with the following, being in English, German, or French: Central, 24 daily newspapers, 118 weeklies, 9 periodicals; Eastern, 37 dailies, 205 weeklies, 28 periodicals; Northwestern, 27 dailies, 130 weeklies, 37 periodicals; Southern, 21 dailies, 70 weeklies, and 2 periodicals. The reports in each case say that the reading-rooms are crowded day and night and the papers read with eager delight, or, in the language of one of the reports, "read until they are actually worn out from mere handling."

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION.

As heretofore, all the service and labor required in and about the asylum (except in a few cases where it has not been possible) has been performed by disabled soldiers, at a compensation ranging from \$5 to \$25 per month. During the year there were so employed—

At Central, 872 inmates, to whom was paid.....	\$48,716 69
At Eastern, 341 inmates, to whom was paid.....	18,830 87
At Northwestern, 391 inmates, to whom was paid.....	18,295 54
At Southern, 168 inmates, to whom was paid.....	6,390 34

being the total of 1,772 disabled soldiers so employed, during the year, who received from the asylum the sum of \$92,233.44. A considerable portion of this money has been sent by those who earned it to dependent wives or children, or left with the treasurer, who puts it at interest for the benefit of the inmates.

WORK-SHOPS

have been in successful operation at each of the asylums during the year. At the Eastern, 166 inmates were employed in the shoe manufactory, and 128,900 pairs of

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shoes made during the year. At the Central, 94 men were employed at blacksmithing, book-binding, broom-making, cabinet and carpenter work, cigar-making, harness-making, knitting stockings, painting, printing, shoemaking, plumbing, &c., and the total product of their labor was \$60,762.77, and the net profit to the asylum, \$19,326.50. Similar shops have been started at the Northwestern and Southern branches, with encouraging success, and good returns may be expected for the next year.

### THE FARMS AND GARDENS

have not only afforded pleasant and healthy employment for a large number of inmates, at a fair compensation for the labor performed, but have also become a source of considerable revenue to the asylum, as will be seen by the following returns for the year:

	Total value of products.	Net profit of same.
Central.....	\$13,535 82	\$4,012 53
Eastern.....	5,231 61	3,561 61
Northwestern.....	9,823 70	5,291 40
Southern.....	1,980 75	710 75

showing total value of farm and garden products of the year to be \$30,571.88; and the net profits of the same, \$13,576 29.

It is fair to say that the Northwestern, which makes the best showing, has also the largest and best farm, and the Southern, which makes the smallest return, has no farm, but only a garden.

### PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

Out of the 4,310 disabled soldiers and sailors cared for at the four regular asylums, 1,562—a little over one-third—received pensions. The total amount collected by the several treasurers, for the use and benefit of these pensioners, during the year, was \$153,323.47, of which amount \$15,666.54 was retained by the asylum for purchases of clothing, transportation, tobacco, &c.; \$18,318.60 was paid, or sent by order of pensioner, to dependent wife, child, mother, or sister; \$28,451.10 is still held by treasurers in trust for the pensioners, and \$989.94, received as interest on deposit of pension-moneys, was passed to the credit of the pensioners.

I have good reason to believe that the above figures show but a small part of the pension-money really used by pensioners for the support of dependent families. Men do not like to send money to their families, through the treasurer, nor even to report what they do themselves in that way. Many of their families gather into the neighborhood of the asylums, and receive their support in a large measure from this pension-money; and, in other cases, the money is carried by the pensioner himself on an occasional visit to his distant family, or sent in the way of supplies or presents, and in neither case is likely to become matter of official record and report.

### COST OF RATION AND EXPENSES OF THE ASYLUM.

The average cost of the ration for the year has been, at the Central, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per day; at the Eastern, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per day; at Northwestern, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per day, and at Southern 26 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per day. As showing what this ration furnishes, I attach the prescribed bill of fare and special-diet list of one of the asylums, the others being substantially the same. While the variety is often greater and the bill of fare better than prescribed, as shown by the Christmas bills of fare, also attached, they can never be less.

The total cost of keeping each man, per annum, is gotten by dividing the total amount of the running expenses of each asylum per annum by the average attendance thereat. The current expenses include food, clothing, fuel, lights, medicines, officers' salaries, inmate pay-rolls, transportation to the asylum, and all other expenses, except only those for construction and repairs of building. These expenses for the year were, at Central, \$170.23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Eastern, \$206.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Northwestern, \$148.32—per man—making an average of \$174.97 $\frac{1}{2}$  per annum for each man at the three asylums. The Southern is not included, because it was only opened some ten months ago.

### AMUSEMENTS.

The liberal provision made by the managers for amusements at the several asylums has been highly appreciated and thoroughly enjoyed by the men. During the year there has been "much play" as well as "much work," and with work and play have come contentment and happiness to a greater degree than ever before.

Without attempting to enumerate all the sources of amusement, mention should be made of the frequent concerts, lectures, dramatic performances, &c., kindly given without charge by traveling professionals and by amateurs of neighboring cities, and of the many other entertainments, no less enjoyable, given by the brass and string bands, glee-clubs, minstrel troupes, and dramatic associations of the asylum, composed wholly of disabled soldiers. These, with debating and literary societies, and lodges of the

Grand Army of the Republic, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Knights of Carthage, &c., give pleasant entertainment for almost every night of the week. Then there are bowling, billiards, bagatelle, chess, checkers, cards, dominoes, &c., for in-door games, and beautiful parks, lawns, gardens, lakes, &c., with croquet, foot-ball, baseball, and rowing, for out-door sport, leaving little to be desired in the way of amusements.

THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS

improvement of the men has not been overlooked or neglected. Chapels are provided and chaplains appointed for each asylum, and regular religious services held every Sabbath, morning and evening. The attendance (which is altogether voluntary) is reported as respectable at each asylum, and as large and steadily increasing at the Central and Northwestern Asylums. In addition to these, Sunday-schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, and temperance societies (the latter numbering several hundred members at each asylum) have been established, and accomplished much good. Catholic services, in both English and German, are also frequently held and largely attended, the priests occupying the same chapels and enjoying the same privileges as the regular chaplains.

Independent of the spiritual influences exerted, and of the consolations afforded the sick and dying, it is believed that these religious services have done much good and contributed largely to the better order and discipline of the asylum, and to the improved habits and conduct of the men.

IN CONCLUSION

I give one of the questions which I put to the several governors: "What influence, if any, have the improvement in the buildings, adornment of the grounds, and the several opportunities for labor, instruction, amusement, &c., had upon the men?" They all unite in answering that the influence has been most happy; that discipline has been made easier, the men improved in character and morals, and made more contented and happy. General Tilton, of the Eastern Asylum, adds: "During the year there has been a perceptible improvement in the sobriety, orderly deportment, and discipline of the inmates." And Colonel Brown, of the Central Asylum, says: "The men are certainly improved in morals and manners. Our little village, of 1,500 inhabitants, has gradually ceased to be noisy and boisterous, and is now as quiet as any New England village. The men are, to an astonishing degree, contented and happy."

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,

*One of the Managers, and Secretary of the Board.*

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, CENTRAL BRANCH.

BILL OF FARE.

*Sunday.*

*Breakfast.*—Boiled ham, sliced cold; potatoes, brown bread, butter, coffee.

*Dinner.*—Roast beef, mashed potatoes, tomatoes, beets, bread, pie, cheese, coffee.

*Supper.*—Bread and butter, cake, fruit, tea.

*Monday.*

*Breakfast.*—Boiled shoulder, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

*Dinner.*—Rice soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread, butter.

*Supper.*—Mush and sirup, warm biscuit, cheese, tea.

*Tuesday.*

*Breakfast.*—Irish stew, bread, butter, coffee.

*Dinner.*—Pork and beans, pickled beets, bread, butter, coffee.

*Supper.*—Bread, butter, spice-cake, fruit, tea.

*Wednesday.*

*Breakfast.*—Hash, pickled beets, bread, butter, coffee.

*Dinner.*—Vegetable soup, beef, potatoes, brown bread, butter.

*Supper.*—Boiled rice and sirup, hot corn-bread, butter, tea.

*Thursday.*

*Breakfast.*—Boiled shoulder, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

*Dinner.*—Mutton pot-pie, mashed potatoes, bread, apple-pie, coffee.

*Supper.*—Warm biscuit, butter, fruit, tea.



## NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 13

*National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio.*

*Christmas dinner, 1871.*

### BILL OF FARE.

Oysters, stewed ; roast beef, mashed potatoes, tomatoes, pickles, bread, butter, crackers, mince-pie, coffee, apples.

A. P. WOODRUFF,  
*Steward.*

Approved :

E. F. BROWN,  
*Deputy Governor.*

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*National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee.*

### BILL OF FARE.

*Christmas, December 25, 1871.*

*Dinner.*—Oyster-soup, roast turkey, mashed potatoes, boiled carrots, cucumber pickles, tomato catsup, bread and butter-butter, crackers, mince-pie, coffee.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

SOUTHERN BRANCH ASYLUM, NEAR HAMPTON, VIRGINIA,  
*Saturday, March 25, 1871.*

The board met at the Southern Branch Asylum, at 12 o'clock, m.

President Butler in the chair.

There were also present General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Judge Bond, Dr. Wolcott, General Cavender, General Osborn, and Mr. Gunckel.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved

Reports from the several asylums were read, and ordered on file.

### GENERAL BUSINESS.

The board then proceeded to the annual election of its officers, by ballot, which resulted as follows :

President.—General Butler.

First vice-president.—General Martindale.

Second vice-president.—Mr. Jay Cooke.

Secretary.—Mr. Gunckel.

General Butler tendered his resignation as acting treasurer of the board, to take effect at the next meeting, which was laid on the table.

The president laid before the board a communication from Messrs. Farmer & Robins, of London, solicitors to the executors of the late Horatio Ward, announcing that the high court of chancery of England had made a decree ordering the delivery of the bonds named in the will of said Horatio Ward, being fifteen bonds State of Missouri, \$15,000 ; twenty-five North Carolina, \$25,000 ; twenty Virginia, \$20,000 ; forty Tennessee, \$40,000 ; total, \$100,000, with accumulated interest, amounting to \$9,700, in United States bonds, and £250 9s. 6d. cash, to the national asylums.

Whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved,* That the board of managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers being found entitled, under a decree of the high court of chancery of England, dated June 4, 1870, in the suit of Ward *vs.* McKewan, to the legacy given by the will of the late Horatio Ward to the National Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Washington, hereby accept the same in full discharge of the executors of said will, to wit, Benjamin Moran, esquire, William McKewan, esquire, and Henry Powell, esquire ; and that \_\_\_\_\_ be duly authorized and empowered, as the certain attorney of the board of managers, to receive the bonds, with the accrued interest, as invested, and also any cash balance there may be, and due acquittance and discharge for the same to make to said executors ; and that the power of attorney accompanied with this resolution, under the seal of the asylum, and certified by the president and secretary, be also signed by the President of the United States and Secretary of War, as *ex-officio* members of the board.

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*Resolved*, In grateful acknowledgment of the munificent donation to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers by the late Horatio Ward, of London, England, that a suitable tablet be inscribed as follows: "The Ward Home for Disabled Soldiers," and placed upon the principal building of the southern branch.

The secretary read petitions from Matthew O'Regan, and fourteen other inmates of the Central Asylum, and John Renier, and seven other inmates of the Eastern Branch, and Theron Shell, F. C. Brown, and seven others, inmates of North-western Branch, asking for aid in way of transportation, clothing, out-door relief, &c., to enable them to emigrate to the western Territories and acquire land under the homestead act, and agreeing to repay the sums so advanced them if they return to either of the national asylums within five years.

Mr. Gunczel offered for adoption the following resolution, which was discussed at great length, but not agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the board authorize and empower each manager, on the recommendation of the deputy governor of either of the asylums as to the character and probable ability of the applicant to succeed, to give each inmate, who in good faith desires to emigrate and avail himself of the benefits of the homestead act, transportation, so far as may be practicable, by railroad or steamboat, and an order on the branch asylum of which he is an inmate for one pair of blankets, one suit of clothing, and \$5 per month, for the period of six months: *Provided*, That if he returns to either branch of the National Asylum at any time within ——— years, he shall repay out of his pension, if he get any, and, if not, by such labor or service as he is able to perform, the amount so advanced by the asylum for his transportation, clothing, and out-door relief.

Judge Bond moved that the request of the petitioners be denied by the board, and that the president address them a letter, stating the reasons of the board for its action in the premises, which was adopted.

The board then proceeded to consider and pass upon applications for

### RE-ADMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following, for sufficient reasons appearing to the board, are re-admitted, unconditionally, to the Eastern Branch:

Michael Brennan, late Company B, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Robert Black, late Company F, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers.

E. F. Garland, late Company I, Seventh Maine Volunteers.

Peter Jourdan, late Company E, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

John Durkin, late Company G, Eleventh United States Infantry.

Michael Donnelly, late Company M, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery.

Peter C. Sherwin, late Company B, Seventeenth United States Infantry.

John Lahey, late Company H, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers.

Nicholas Manning, late Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry.

Michael Sullivan, late Company B, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such asylum labor or service as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay.

Robert Lusty, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Charles F. Hand, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

William K. Shaw, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers.

Patrick Mullady, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry.

Christian Last, First Maryland Cavalry.

Hugh R. Swallow, Thirty-first Massachusetts.

And the following, on condition he does like service for six months, without pay:

John Egan.

And the following, on condition they do like service for nine months, without pay:

William McCeeon, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

R. J. McIlvain, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves.

Charles A. Fiske, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry.

James Henry, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

The application of the following is postponed to next meeting:

Hacker Davis, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers.

The board refuse to consider the application of the following, until they perform the conditions imposed at former meeting:

Mathew M. Smith, Second New Jersey Volunteers.

Geo. M. Dow, Second Battery Veteran Reserve Corps.

### RE-ADMISSIONS TO CENTRAL ASYLUM.

The following, for sufficient reasons appearing to the board, are re-admitted, unconditionally, to the Central Asylum:

David Owens, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Cyrus C. Guysinger, Seventh Indiana Volunteers.  
 W. H. Lower, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
 Freeman R. Clark, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers.  
 Henry Sturbaum, Twentieth Ohio Battery.  
 Ferdinand Irwin, Eleventh Ohio Infantry.

And the following, on condition that they do such asylum labor or service as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay :

Marcus Leonard, Seventh New York Artillery.  
 John D. Patterson, One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers.  
 Charles Steinehart, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers.  
 Patrick Murphy, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition they do like service for six months, without pay :

Nathaniel Lloyd, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
 Alfred A. Miller, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers.  
 William Stockdale, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.  
 George Evercott, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.  
 Henry Goldener, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers.

On condition he goes back to Northwestern Branch, pay his own transportation, and then do three months' service, without pay :

Francis Barrouski, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Refused re-admission, because they are entitled to admission to the United States Naval Asylum :

Vincent Cane, United States Navy.  
 Patrick Paden, United States Navy.

Refused re-admission, because he was once discharged to go to Soldiers' Home, at Washington, and ought to have remained there :

Michael Joyce, Fourth United States Artillery.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following, on condition that they do such asylum labor or service as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay, are re-admitted to the Northwestern Branch :

George Nelson, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.  
 Adam Prinn, Second New York Mounted Rifles.

And the following, on condition he do like service for nine months, without pay :

Laurence Wall, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

And the following, on condition he do like service for one year, without pay :

James Murphy, One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers.

Refused re-admission :

Daniel Burk, Ninth Iowa Volunteers.

Refused admission to Northwestern Branch, but may be re-admitted to Eastern Branch by paying their own transportation and doing service there for three months, without pay :

Jacob Steinman, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.  
 Julius Bauman, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

RE-ADMISSIONS—SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following, for sufficient reasons appearing to the board, is re-admitted, unconditionally, to the Southern Branch :

William Mullaney, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such asylum labor or service as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay :

John Eichel, Second United States Artillery.  
 Henry Brown, Twenty-second United States Colored Infantry.  
 George Brown, Forty-fourth Veteran Reserve Corps.  
 James Cassidy, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
 Michael Reilly, Third United States Infantry.  
 Thomas Lynch, First District Columbia Volunteers.

And the following, on condition they do like service for six months, without pay :

Frederick Behens, Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers.  
 Cornelius Carey, Fifth United States Infantry.  
 James Ward, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
 Timothy Monohan, Forty-second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition they do the like service for nine months, without pay :

Frederick Buckholz, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers.

John Ryan, Forty-second United States Infantry.

On motion, the board then took a recess until Monday next, at 7 o'clock p. m., at

Surgeon General's office, in Washington.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,  
*Secretary.*

# 16 NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1871.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—the same managers as on Saturday.

The president read a telegram received from General Tilton, deputy governor of the Eastern Branch, announcing the destruction by fire of the amusement-hall at said asylum.

After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the amusement hall be rebuilt, under the direction of the president and Governor Smyth, the cost of the building completed not to exceed the sum of \$8,000 in amount.

The following resolution was then adopted :

*Resolved*, That as a further precaution against fire, the deputy governor of each branch asylum shall cause twelve wooden buckets to be constantly filled with water on each floor of the principal buildings, and a proportionate number in each of the smaller buildings of the asylum.

## ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president then made his estimates of funds required for the purposes of the National Asylum for the quarter ending May 31, 1871 :

<i>Eastern Branch.</i>	
Construction and repairs, including rebuilding amusement-hall.....	\$12,415 00
Current expenses.....	30,585 00
	43,000 00
<i>Central Asylum.</i>	
	8
Construction, including avenue to cemetery, and improvement of grounds..	\$15,436 80
Current expenses.....	63,363 9
<i>Northwestern Branch.</i>	
Current expenses, including construction of fence and sodding railroad embankment.....	27,000 00
<i>Southern Branch.</i>	
For current expenses, and to finish construction.....	29,962 00
To start store and cigar-shop.....	1,000 00
	30,962 00
Total .....	179,762 85

After careful consideration of the said estimates, the following preamble and resolution were adopted :

It appearing from the report of the president of the board, made pursuant to the by-laws, that he estimates the sum of \$179,762.85, as required to meet current expenses of the four asylums, and for construction of asylum buildings, repairs, &c.,

*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-five cents be, and is hereby, appropriated for such purposes of the Asylum, and that Major General Benjamin F. Butler be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to make requisition on the Treasury Department of the United States therefor, and to receive and receipt for same in the name and behalf of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The acting treasurer submitted a detailed statement of the finances of the Asylum giving amount of indebtedness and requirements of the quarter, and estimated resources for the same period, when, after consideration, the following resolutions were adopted :

*Resolved*, That it is deemed expedient to sell two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the five-twenty United States bonds of 1867, now registered and belonging to the Asylum, to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the rates fixed by offers under his advertisement; and that Major General B. F. Butler, the acting treasurer of the Asylum, be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to consummate said sale.

*Resolved*, That Major General B. F. Butler, acting treasurer of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, is authorized and empowered to exchange the remainder of the five-twenty bonds of the United States, registered and belonging to the Asylum, for the new loan of five per cents. now being offered by the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A communication was read from Surgeon C. McDermott, of the Central Asylum, requesting leave of absence on account of impaired health, and asking the board to name a substitute, who should receive his pay during the period of his absence from post. On motion of Dr. Wolcott, the request was granted, and Surgeon McDermott and the local manager authorized to select a competent surgeon to perform the duties during his absence.

The president reported that General Tilton, under his direction, had purchased by sample five thousand suits of ready-made Government clothing from Pitkin & Co., of Philadelphia, they being the lowest bidders therefor; and that said parties had given sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

Report received, and action of the committee approved.

The memorial of Mrs. E. A. Russell, asking compensation for loss of her property by fire at the Eastern Branch, was read, and, on motion, its consideration was postponed to the next meeting held at said branch.

The petition of Julian Hebbard, for admission to the asylum, who was disabled while employed as a laborer in the Ordnance Department of the United States at Hilton Head, was refused, as not coming within the law creating the asylum.

The board then adjourned, to hold its next meeting at the Eastern Asylum on Saturday, July 8, at 12 o'clock m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,  
*Secretary.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL ASYLUM  
FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

EASTERN BRANCH ASYLUM, NEAR AUGUSTA, MAINE,  
*July 8, 1871.*

Board met at Eastern Branch Asylum, on Saturday, July 8, 1871, at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment, President Butler in the chair.

There were also present the following managers: General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Judge Bond, Dr. Wolcott, General Cavender, General Osborn, and Mr. Gunckel.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and adopted.

REPORTS.

Reports from the several asylums were received, read, and ordered on file.

General Martindale, from the select committee appointed to audit the accounts at the Central Asylum, reported that Governor Smyth and he had visited Dayton, and carefully examined the accounts of Lewis B. Gunckel, the manager in charge of construction at said asylum, from November 1, 1869, to December 1, 1870, and found the same in all respects correct and supported by sufficient and proper vouchers.

Governor Smyth, from the same committee, reported that they had also examined the accounts of Major J. B. Thomas, treasurer of Central Asylum, from October 1, 1867, to December 1, 1870, and found the same correct and supported by proper and sufficient vouchers.

Mr. Gunckel reported that the select committee appointed for that purpose had visited the Northwestern Branch Asylum, inspected the same, and examined the account of Major O. H. Crandal, acting treasurer, for the two quarters commencing December 1, 1870, and ending June 1, 1871, and found the same correct and supported by sufficient vouchers.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The board then proceeded to consider petitions for re-admission, and the following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted to the Eastern Branch unconditionally:

Patrick Doyle, late Company D, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.  
Herman Maynard, late Company C, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.  
George W. Gray, late Company D, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.  
Richard Galway, late Company C, Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers.  
John Smith, late Company A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.  
Patrick Welch, late Company A, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.  
John Mahoney, late Company A, Eleventh New York Cavalry.  
William Hays, late Company B, 1st Massachusetts Infantry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for period of sixty days, without pay:

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Owen Sweeney, late Company B, Fourth New York Cavalry.

Oliver Henry, late Company F, Sixty-first New York Infantry.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay :

Otis P. Childs, late Company P, First Vermont Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of four months, without pay :

Michael Welch, late Company H, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay :

Harrison R. Stone, late Company I, Fourteenth Maine Infantry.

John McGinnes, late Company H, Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of nine months, without pay :

Mathias P. Brady, late Company C, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry.

David Sullivan, late Company I, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry.

And the following, on condition he never ask for a pass or furlough nor re-admission, in case he be again discharged :

John M. Sheppard, late Company B, Sixty-third New York Volunteers.

And the following, on such conditions as the deputy governor of the Eastern Branch shall deem right and proper in their cases :

Patrick McGuire, late Eighteenth New York Cavalry.

James Henry, late Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

And the application of the following, because of his long-continued bad conduct, causing his dishonorable discharge from each of the branches, and giving no hope of reformation, is refused :

Thomas Connolly, late One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers.

### RE-ADMISSIONS TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted to the Central Branch unconditionally :

George Murdock, late Company A, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers.

William Stratton, late Company D, One hundred and eighty-third Illinois Volunteers.

Mathew McMahon, late Company C, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry.

Francis Tobin, late Company F, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Cornelius Hippenhimer, late Eleventh United States Infantry.

William Kalberer, late Company D, Ninth Illinois Infantry.

George W. Smith, Sixth United States Dragoons.

Francis W. Harney, late Company B, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers.

Thomas Fitzgerald, Eighteenth United States Infantry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay :

William McMahon, late Company K, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers.

David Dun, late Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William Wallace, late Company F, Second Illinois Artillery.

Charles Carr, late Company E, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay :

James Thompson, late Company K, Fifth Ohio Infantry.

John Ready, late Company C, Third Maryland Volunteers.

Mathew Johnson, late Company B, Sixty-first Ohio Infantry.

Robert F. Cones, late Company D, One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers.

George W. Smith, late Company I, Forty-third New York Volunteers.

Charles Bloom, late Company D, Second New Hampshire Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of one year, without pay :

John Haggarty, late Company F, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers.

Charles Suss, late Company E, One hundred and first Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of eighteen months, without pay :

James Kelly, late Company K, Third New Jersey Volunteers.

### RE-ADMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted to the Southern Branch unconditionally :

Owen McCowley, late Company D, United States Artillery.

John B. Dodd, late Company G, First New York Volunteers.

Patrick Connelly, late Company K, Seventieth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay :

Henry Presin, late Company I, First Maryland Cavalry.

Reuben Baker, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Henry C. Morrison, Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay :

Michael McGowan, late Company C, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

Abraham Van Assum, late Company C, Fifty-first New York Volunteers.

Thomas Lynch, late Company D, Fortieth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of nine months, without pay :

George Lewis, late Company D, Fifteenth New York Engineers.

Timothy Eagen, late Company D, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.

The applications of the following, for sufficient reasons appearing to the board, are refused :

Samuel Kehr, late Company K, Third New Jersey Volunteers.

George Casler, late Company F, Eighty-second New York Volunteers.

The application of the following are refused, because, being of the Regular Army, and once admitted to the National Asylum, they voluntarily took discharges to go to the Regular Army Home, at Washington :

James Carroll, Fifth United States Infantry.

Michael Sullivan, Third United States Infantry.

#### RE-ADMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldier, heretofore discharged, was, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted to the Northwestern Branch, unconditionally :

Edward Vincent, late Company D, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay :

Joseph Wrenn, late Company M, Ninth New York Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of nine months, without pay :

Henry Roberts, late Company K, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers.

Joseph A. Beck, late Company G, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers.

John W. Miller, late Company D, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

#### RESOLUTION AS TO RE-ADMISSIONS.

On recommendation of the president, the following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That whenever men are re-admitted by the board, upon condition of working or doing service without pay for a given time, a portion of the time allowed by the board, not exceeding ten days in any one month, may be remitted, in the discretion of the deputy governor, in consideration of good conduct on the part of the applicant, according to the merits of each individual soldier.

#### CASE OF REV. C. R. MOOR.

Rev. C. R. Moor appeared before the board, and, by permission, made a statement as to the nature and extent of his injuries, and asked a reconsideration of his case. (See printed minutes, pages 66, 77, 78, and 88.) Whereupon the following resolution was offered by Dr. Wolcott :

*Resolved*, That, after hearing the Rev. C. R. Moor relative to injuries for which he makes claim, and finding that he is permanently and seriously disabled, the board do reconsider its action in granting him a gratuity as compensation in part for the loss he sustained, and that the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated in full therefor; and the treasurer is directed to pay the same, provided that sum is accepted by Mr. Moor as full satisfaction and recompense for injuries sustained by him, of which he complains.

After some discussion, Mr. Gunckle moved that the case be referred to the Chief Justice of the United States, as a member of this board, for his opinion as to the legal liability of the National Asylum for the injuries sustained by Mr. Moor.

The yeas and nays were called for, and the votes on said motion resulted as follows :

YEAS—Martindale, Gunckel, and Smyth, (3.)

NAYS—Bond, Cavender, Osborn, and Wolcott, (4.)

So the motion was lost.

## 20 NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Whereupon the question recurred on the adoption of the resolution. The yeas and nays were called for, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Butler and Wolcott, (2.)

NAYS—Bond, Cavender, Gunckel, Martindale, Osborn, and Smyth, (6.)

So the resolution was not agreed to.

Governor SMYTH renewed the resolution, by inserting as the amount allowed the sum of two thousand dollars.

On this question the yeas and nays were asked, and the vote resulted as follows:

YEAS—Bond, Butler, Cavender, Osborn, Smyth, and Wolcott, (6.)

NAYS—Martindale and Gunckel, (2.)

So the resolution was adopted.

The board then took a recess until Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,  
*Secretary.*

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EASTERN BRANCH ASYLUM,  
*Monday, July 10, 1871.*

Board met at 9 o'clock, President Butler in the chair. Present—same managers as on Saturday.

On nomination of the president, Dr. W. M. Wright, of Maryland, was appointed acting surgeon of the Southern Branch.

The application of George Schuler, steward of the Southern Branch, for increase of pay, was received, considered, and, on motion, refused.

The petition of John Carr and twenty-six other blind men, of the Central Asylum, asking that a porch be erected at the north end of the hospital, and adjoining their ward, was read, and, on motion, its consideration was postponed until the next meeting of the board, to be held at Dayton.

The memorials of Charles Bates, of Fifty-first New York Volunteers, John Egan, of Sixth Vermont Volunteers, and John Ryan, of One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers, asking the board to remit, in whole or in part, the sentence or condition severally imposed upon them by the board at a former meeting, were read, and, after consideration, refused.

The memorial of Rev. John A. Kennedy, disabled in the war of 1812, for out-door relief, was read; and, because of the peculiar circumstances of the case, granted; he to receive from the Eastern Branch the amount of food, if cooked, he would consume in the asylum.

The secretary presented application of Rev. W. C. Turner, late chaplain of Northwestern Branch, and disabled during the war of the rebellion, for temporary out-door relief.

General Cavender offered the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the local manager of the Northwestern Asylum be, and is hereby, authorized, to assist Rev. W. C. Turner, by out-door relief, in such sums as he may deem right and proper; the whole amount not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Judge Bond moved to strike out “five hundred,” and insert “two hundred;” and asked the yeas and nays on the motion.

The vote resulted as follows:

YEAS—Bond, Osborn, Smyth, (3.)

NAYS—Cavender, Gunckel, Martindale, Wolcott, (4.)

So the motion was lost.

The question then recurred on the original resolution, and the yeas and nays being called for, the vote resulted as follows:

YEAS—Cavender, Gunckel, Martindale, Osborn, and Wolcott, (5.)

NAYS—Bond and Smyth, (2.)

So the resolution was adopted.

A communication from Colonel T. Yates, as to a claim for back pay, was received, read, and, on motion, its consideration was postponed until the next meeting at Milwaukee.

The memorial of Cornelius Carey, of Southern Branch, was received, and because of the peculiar circumstances of his case the remaining portion of the fine imposed was remitted.

The secretary read a communication from General Robertson, adjutant general of Michigan, asking the admission of William J. Treadwell, a disabled soldier, late of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, who enlisted three times during the war, and served faithfully up to time of the muster-out of his regiment, when, not being present, he was reported as a deserter.

After consideration, it was ordered that he be admitted, temporarily, until he can have the disability removed by the President.

The application of William S. Davis, late of Thirty-second Maine Volunteers, who was admitted and discharged, at request, from the Eastern Branch; admitted to

Northwestern Branch, from which he deserted; re-admitted to Central Asylum, from which he now asks a discharge, on pretense that the climate does not agree with him, is refused.

The board then took a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow, then to meet at the office of the president, No. 12 Pemberton Square, Boston.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,  
*Secretary.*

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, July 11, 1871.

Board met at the office of the president, at 9 o'clock a. m. Present—same managers as on yesterday.

General Martindale, from the committee appointed to audit the account of the acting treasurer, General Butler, reported that the committee had discharged that duty, and found the same in all respects correct, and supported by proper and sufficient vouchers.

The president made a statement as to certain difficulties in examining the accounts of the several asylums, and making any just comparison between them, caused by a want of uniformity in keeping the accounts of the same; when, after consideration, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to perfect and simplify a system of accounts for the several asylums, so as to classify the expenditures in each branch for various objects, to the end that comparisons be more easily made of the expenditures for such objects in the asylums, and an economical administration of the same secured.

The board appointed General Butler, Governor Smyth, and General Cavender as such committee.

The attention of the board was called to the matter of pensions, and, after a full discussion of the whole matter, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

*Whereas* the board have reason to believe that many men in the asylum, who are pensioners, have not surrendered to the asylum their pension certificates, as required by the laws of the asylum.

*Resolved*, That the Commissioner of Pensions, on presentation to him of lists of the inmates of each asylum, be requested to furnish information as to which of them are found on the pension roll in his bureau.

General Tilton made a statement as to the working of the shoe manufactory of the Eastern Asylum, and the difficulties encountered for want of sufficient capital to profitably run the same; when, after some discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That there be advanced to the Eastern Branch Asylum the sum of ten thousand dollars, at six per cent. interest per annum, for an increase of the capital of the shoe manufactory at said asylum.

The secretary read the following communication from Dr. Wolcott:

BOSTON, July 11, 1871.

SIR: I hereby tender, respectfully, my resignation as a member of the board of managers for disabled volunteer soldiers.

A proper discharge of the duties of resident manager occupies more time than I can longer afford to devote to the work.

The relations which I have sustained to the board of managers have been so pleasant and agreeable on my part, that it is with regret I feel myself compelled to take this step.

I am, very respectfully, your friend and servant,

E. B. WOLCOTT.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,  
*President Board of Managers, &c.*

On motion, its consideration was postponed to the next meeting of the board, at Milwaukee.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president then made his estimate of funds required for the purposes of the National Asylum for the quarter ending August 31, 1871:

*Eastern Branch.*

Current expenses, and to finish construction and repairs..... \$28,800 00

*Central Asylum.*

Current expenses..... 34,210 32

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### *Northwestern Branch.*

Current expenses, repairs, &c..... \$25,950 00

### *Southern Branch.*

For current expenses..... 10,750 00  
For addition to hospital, and furnishing same, the whole not to exceed.... 4,000 00

### *Miscellaneous.*

For loan to capital of shoe manufactory of Eastern Branch..... 10,000 00  
For payment of clothing purchased under former order of board..... 12,000 00  
For payment of sums specially appropriated, out-door relief, and incidental expenses..... 10,000 00

Total..... 135,710 32

After careful consideration of the said estimates, the following preamble and resolution were adopted :

It appearing from the report of the president of the board, made pursuant to the by-laws, that he estimates the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and thirty-two cents as required to meet the current expenses of the four asylums for the ensuing quarter; for construction and repairs at Eastern, Southern, and Northwestern Asylums; for payment of clothing purchased and special appropriations made by the board; and for out-door relief and incidental expenses: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and thirty-two cents be, and is hereby, appropriated for such purposes of the asylum, and that Major General Benjamin F. Butler be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to make requisition on the Treasury Department of the United States therefor, and to receive and receipt for same in the name and behalf of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That for the convenience of the beneficiaries of the National Asylum in verifying their applications for pensions, and transacting other business with the Departments at Washington, the judges of the circuit courts of the United States in which the several asylums are located be, and are hereby, requested to appoint commissioners in and for the said asylums.

The memorial of Samuel A. Chase, late of First Massachusetts Cavalry, was read, in which he asks the National Asylum to purchase a house and lot for him, and hold it in trust for him until he can pay for the same by labor to the asylum.

*Refused as inadmissible.*

On motion, the board then adjourned, to hold its next regular meeting at the Central Asylum on Monday, September 25, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,  
*Secretary.*

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

### CENTRAL ASYLUM,

*Near Dayton, Ohio, September 25, 1871.*

The board met at 10 o'clock a. m. on this Monday, September 25, at Central Asylum, pursuant to adjournment, and was formally received and welcomed by the officers and veterans of the asylum; after which the board organized.

Vice-president Martindale in the chair.

There were present the following managers: General Martindale, Governor Smyth, General Osborn, Dr. Wolcott, and Mr. Gunckel, less than a quorum.

On motion, the board took a recess until to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, to await the arrival of the other managers, those present spending the day in a thorough inspection of the buildings, grounds, &c., of the asylum.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,  
*Secretary.*

TUESDAY MORNING, *September 26.*

Board met at 10 o'clock; present, same managers as on yesterday. The board being still without a quorum, on motion, the secretary was directed to notify absent members by telegraph, and the managers adjourned, to meet at the Northwestern Asylum on Thursday, at 11 o'clock a. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,  
*Secretary.*

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH ASYLUM,  
*Near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 28.*

Board met as per adjournment, and, after a formal reception, proceeded to a general inspection of the buildings, grounds, &c., of the Northwestern Asylum.

At 11 o'clock the board organized for business.

Vice-president Martindale in the chair.

There were also present Governor Smyth, General Osborn, Dr. Wolcott, and Mr. Gunckel; still less than a quorum.

The following preamble and resolution were, after some discussion, adopted by those present:

Whereas an emergency has arisen for the action of the five members of the board now present, at the time appointed for the quarterly meeting in September, and for visitation of the asylum homes at Dayton and Milwaukee, and for the appropriation of necessary sums of money for the support of the disabled soldiers quartered there, and at all the asylum homes: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we proceed to the transaction of business in the same manner as though a quorum of seven members was present, and that the secretary transmit copies of our proceedings to the other members of the board, and obtain and enter of record the assent to and ratification of our proceedings by a majority of the whole board.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Reports from the governors of the several asylums were then read and ordered on file.

Mr. Gunckel offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any officer of the asylum, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, to borrow money, or receive money on deposit, from any inmate of the asylum; to ask or receive compensation from any inmate for any service rendered said inmate while in the asylum, or to have any business or money transaction with any inmate of the asylum other than those of an official character, for and in behalf of the asylum; and the governor of each asylum is hereby directed to promulgate this order, and report to the board each and every violation thereof.

General Osborn offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That in all cases of re-admission of applicants having pensions, subject to condition of performing labor and service, the deputy governors of the several branches may, in their discretion, retain out of the respective pensions of such applicants a sum of money equal to the usual pay of such conditional labor and service, and shall do so in case of applicants who do not perform such labor and service.

Governor Smyth offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That hereafter the several governors be required to transmit, with their estimates for moneys required for the ensuing quarter, the particular items which make up the amounts asked for under the abstracts designated as A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, as is now done by the governor of the Central Asylum, so that the board may be fully advised as to what the money is asked for before making the appropriations.

The resignation of Dr. Wolcott, as one of the managers, tendered at the last meeting, but postponed to this, was called up; when General Osborn moved that Dr. Wolcott be requested to withdraw his said resignation; which motion was carried by a unanimous vote.

Whereupon Dr. Wolcott withdrew his tender of resignation.

The board then proceeded to consider applications for

RE-ADMISSION TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

John Reiley, Company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

David Masten, Company G, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

August Aisenhood, Company G, Fourth Michigan Infantry.

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Charles D. Loomis, Company E, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.  
Sothey Cullen, Company K, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
Wm. B. McElwath, Company E, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
Frank Damour, Company K, Seventh Maryland Volunteers.  
Alonzo F. Stoughton, Company C, Fifth Vermont Volunteers.  
Francis Schloegle, Company H, Twelfth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of two months, without pay :

Joseph Snyder, Company A, One hundred and third Ohio Volunteers.  
Frederick Davis, Company H, Second Pennsylvania Artillery.  
Washington F. Watkins, Company A, Fifth Michigan Volunteers.  
Charles Bond, Company C, Fourth Indiana Infantry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of three months, without pay :

William J. Davis, Company A, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.  
Franz Boshme, Company C, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers.  
Charles B. Gill, Company F, One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers.  
George Thompson, Company F, Sixth Missouri Infantry.  
John Martin, Company H, Seventh United States Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of six months, without pay :

Henry F. Wenger, Company F, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Volunteers.

Abraham Carson, Company K, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
Patrick McCoy, Company H, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.  
George Flanders, Company A, Eighth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of three months, without pay, and not be again discharged :

Hugh Williams, Company H, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of two months, without pay, in addition to former conditions imposed by board of managers :

Lawrence Hammer, Company C, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.  
John Regan, Company I, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers.  
John Mack, Company B, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that he go back to the Northwestern Branch, from which he took his discharge, and do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of three months, without pay :

John Christopher, Company C, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteers.

The application for re-admission of the following is, for good reasons, refused :

Jacob Schouton, Company K, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers.

The following applications are refused, but permission given to deputy governor to employ them at such suitable employment as shall cover the cost of their maintenance, &c. (See printed minutes, pages 85 and 86 :)

Michael Stokes, Company C, Tenth Ohio Volunteers.  
Charles H. Parker, Sixth Indiana Battery.

### RE-ADMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally :

Frederick Balterman, Company H, Ninth United States Infantry.  
Henry Hogg, Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Infantry.  
George Greaney, Company B, Ninth Massachusetts Infantry.  
Frederick Reinhardt, Company C, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.  
Patrick Downy, Company F, New York State Militia.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of two months, without pay :

Charles H. White, Company B, United States Cavalry.  
Charles A. Coonvody, Company K, Forty-fourth United States Colored Troops.  
Edward Joyce, Company I, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of six months, without pay :

Thomas Lynch, Company F, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers.  
Thomas Martin, Company G, Ninety-first New York Volunteers.  
John B. Tracy, Company M, Second New York Artillery.

The following soldiers are, upon their own application, transferred :  
Patrick Cummins, from Southern to Central Asylum.  
William Mullaney, from Southern to Eastern Asylum.

The case of James Carroll, Fifth New York Artillery, is reconsidered, and he admitted unconditionally.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

- Davis Hacker, Company I, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers.
- Michael Halley, Company E, Sixty-third New York Volunteers.
- Thomas Lundy, Company C, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
- Samuel Green, Company F, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry.
- James Field, Company F, Seventy-third New York Infantry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of two months, without pay:

- Albert P. Peakes, Company F, First Massachusetts Volunteers.
- Frederick Berensden, Company F, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.
- Michael Flannegan, Company A, Eighth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of three months, without pay:

- Addison Arms, Company D, Ninety-third New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of six months, without pay:

- William McCarthy, Company I, Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.
- Bernard Morris, Company H, Twelfth Veteran Reserve Corps.
- Thomas Davis, Company C, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.
- Owen McManus, Company F, Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers.

The application of James J. Martin, for remission of penalty, is granted; and he will be unconditionally admitted to the Eastern Branch.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldier, heretofore discharged, was, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

- William J. Vothake, Company A, Fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of two months, without pay:

- John Gleason, Company G, United States Infantry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of three months, without pay:

- Tobias Leng, Company A, Forty-first New York Volunteers.
- William Price.

- John G. Cobb, Company G, Eighty-second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of six months, without pay:

- Patrick Mullins, Company K, Second Wisconsin Volunteers.
- Charles Blyburg, Company A, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers.
- Cornelius Barry, Company H, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.
- Michael Mathews, Company A, Sixty-first New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of one year, without pay, and summary expulsion on first violation of any rules of the asylum:

- John E. Cassidy, Company H, Fifty-first New York Volunteers.

GENERAL BUSINESS RESUMED.

The secretary read a report from the acting treasurer as to the state of the asylum finances; and, after consideration, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That General Butler, Governor Smyth, and General Osborn be, and are hereby, appointed a committee to consider and determine what particular securities be sold; and that on their certificate in writing, the acting treasurer be authorized to sell such securities of the asylum as said committee shall direct, to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That pending application for admission or re-admission, and until the terms of re-admission are fully complied with, no clothing be issued but such as, in the judgment of the deputy governor, is absolutely necessary.

Governor Smyth offered for adoption the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That General Butler, General Martindale, and Mr. Guuckle be, and are hereby, appointed a committee to consider the whole question of asylum finances, with a view to a reduction of the expenses of the several asylums, and all questions relating to pay-rolls, pensions, issue of clothing, &c., and report to the next meeting of the board.

## 26 NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

### CENTRAL ASYLUM.

The secretary read a special communication from Colonel Brown, reporting the loss, by fire, of the frame laundry building of the Central Asylum, and submitting plans and estimates for rebuilding the same with brick. After consideration, it was

*Resolved*, That the plans for rebuilding the laundry at the Central Asylum are approved, and the construction of the same authorized, provided the entire cost of the same do not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Governor Smyth offered for adoption the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That in consideration of the extraordinary duties which are devolved on the deputy governor, surgeon, and chaplain at the Central Branch, and the growing expenses incident to their positions, arising out of the increasing numbers at that branch, it is expedient and just that their salaries should be, and they are hereby, established as follows, commencing on the 1st day of October proximo: Deputy governor, \$2,500; surgeon, \$2,100; chaplain, \$1,800.

After some discussion, the further consideration of said resolution was postponed until the next regular meeting of the board.

The petition of Robert Dillon and others, asking compensation for clothing and other property, lost by burning of the laundry at the Central Asylum, was received and read.

On motion, the case was referred to Colonel Brown for investigation and report.

Also the memorial of Captain Fernald, librarian at Central Asylum, stating character and amount of his services, and asking increase of compensation.

On motion, referred to the select committee on the subject of pay-rolls, &c.

The appeal of Rev. Corydon Millard from decision of local manager on his application for transportation, was considered, and the action of the manager sustained and approved.

The communications of H. H. McElhenny and James Birch, asking the board to direct payment for certain sums which they claim to be due them for services rendered at Central Asylum, were received, and, on motion, referred to Colonel Brown for report as to the facts.

### NORTHWESTERN ASYLUM.

The secretary read a communication from Major O. H. Crandall, treasurer of Northwestern Branch, asking for commutation of quarters and fuel for a period of nine months ending August 31, 1871, when quarters were furnished him.

On motion, its consideration was postponed to the next meeting.

On motion, Dr. Wolcott was authorized to invite proposals for the sale, as a whole or in part, of the Spring street property, in Milwaukee, owned by the asylum, and report to the next meeting of the board.

The vice-president presented the petition of Edward Kelly and other inmates of the Northwestern Branch, asking the board to procure an omnibus for the use of the inmates in going to and from the city; which, because an ambulance has already been purchased for said branch, and the provision is fully as good as at any of the other asylums, was refused.

The secretary read a communication from Mr. E. P. Larkin, calling attention of the board to a new and more economical process for manufacture of gas.

On motion, referred to deputy governor of Northwestern Branch for investigation and report to the next meeting of the board.

General Woolley made a statement as to the necessity for construction of work-shops, slaughter-house, and soap factory at Northwestern Asylum.

After some discussion, the construction of the said buildings was authorized, the cost of the whole not to exceed \$2,000.

### ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Vice-President Martindale then made his estimate of funds required for the purposes of the National Asylum for the quarter ending November 30, 1871 :

#### *Eastern Asylum.*

For current expenses .....	\$27,250 00
For construction and repairs .....	3,000 00

#### *Central Asylum.*

For re-building laundry .....	10,000 00
For building new work-shop, and addition to conservatory, and finishing spire to church .....	4,300 00
For current expenses .....	70,962 00

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 27

*Northwestern Branch Asylum.*

For current expenses ..... \$20,000 00  
 For construction and repairs..... 2,500 00

*Southern Branch Asylum.*

For current expenses ..... 10,000 00  
 To pay deficit on construction..... 2,300 00

Total ..... 150,312 00

After careful consideration of the said estimates, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

It appearing from the report of the vice-president of the board, made pursuant to the by-laws, that he estimates the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and twelve dollars as required to meet the current expenses of the four asylums for the ensuing quarter; and for construction and repairs at Central, Eastern, Southern and Northwestern Asylums; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and twelve dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for such purposes of the asylum, and that Major General Benjamin F. Butler be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to make requisition on the Treasury Department of the United States therefor, and to receive and receipt for same in the name and behalf of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The secretary read a communication from J. Lockwood, of Boston, asking payment of bill for plumbing work done at Southern Branch Asylum.

On motion, referred to deputy governor of Southern Branch for report of the facts of the case.

The letter of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Catholic priest at Augusta, Maine, to Deputy Governor Tilton, of Eastern Branch, transmitted to the board, as to compensation, &c., was, on motion, ordered to be respectfully returned, the board deeming it neither proper nor expedient to take any action in the case.

The memorial of Sidney D. Russel, of Eastern Branch, asking compensation for loss of clothing by fire at the Eastern Asylum, was read, and application refused.

The application of Daniel F. Banks, United States Army, for out-door relief, is refused; the same not coming under rule heretofore established.

On motion, the board then adjourned, to meet at the Surgeon General's office, in Washington City, on the second Monday in December, at 12 o'clock m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, *Secretary.*

PROCEEDINGS RATIFIED.

The undersigned, managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, absent from the meeting of the board of managers held at the Northwestern Branch Asylum on the 28th day of September, 1871, have read the above minutes of the proceedings had at said meeting, and hereby record our assent to and ratification of said proceedings.

Witness our hands this 10th day of October, 1871.

JAY COOKE.  
 HUGH L. BOND.  
 JOHN S. CAVENDER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 11, 1871.*

Board met at the office of the Surgeon General, in Washington, D. C., on this 11th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment, President Butler in the chair.

There were also present: General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Dr. Wolcott, General Osborn, and Mr. Gunckel—less than a quorum.

On motion, the managers adjourned to the Executive Mansion, and were there joined by President Grant; making a quorum, and enabling the board to proceed to business.

The minutes of the September meeting were read, when the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas there was less than a quorum present at the last meeting, held at the Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 28, 1871; and whereas the proceedings had and appropriations made at said meeting were absolutely necessary for the running of the asylums and the support of their beneficiaries during the past quarter:

*Resolved*, That the proceedings had, and the appropriations made, at said meeting, be and are hereby ratified, confirmed, and approved, as if the same had been passed at this meeting, and the secretary of the board instructed to enter the proceedings of said meeting on the records, as in ordinary cases.

The board then proceeded to consider its

#### UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

General Butler, from the committee appointed to sell certain securities, reported that he and Governor Smyth, a majority of the committee appointed relative to the sale of the asylum securities, had a meeting, and determined upon the sale of the Ward legacy, consisting of several State stocks and 5-20 bonds, in which the proceeds of the legacy had been invested by the legatee of Mr. Ward. But before any disposition was made of that legacy, except the 5-20 bonds, (which sold for \$11,155,) the Chicago fire occurred, and the developments about the large debts in the Southern States transpired, and the Ward legacy being principally Southern State bonds, it so depreciated those stocks, that, upon consideration, it was not thought best to make sale of them at their then depreciated condition. Then, upon looking over the securities, the committee thought it was best to sell the currency sixes, and thereupon the currency sixes were sold, \$100,000 of them, at 114.30, which was the market price at that date, and the proceeds, amounting to \$114,311.30, were received at the date of the sale, as appears on the books; but, owing to the informality in the records, and owing to the fact that the Comptroller decided that the signature of General Osborn did not appear upon the report of the committee to have the transfer made, the transfer was delayed until the 9th day of December, when the transfer was effected, and the money having been received sometime early in November.

On motion, the action of the committee was approved.

The secretary read report of Colonel Brown as to claims of Robert Dillon and others, for losses sustained by burning of the laundry at Central Asylum; and, after consideration, it was ordered by the board that said petitioners be allowed 75 per cent. on the amounts reported by Colonel Brown, the said sums to be paid by treasurer of Central Asylum, on order of the deputy governor, and to be received in full settlement of their claims.

The vote by which the application of Mrs. S. D. Russell for compensation for loss by fire at the Eastern Asylum was refused, was, on motion, reconsidered, and the memorial referred to General Tilton, for report to the next meeting.

The application of Captain Fernald for increase of pay as librarian of the Central Asylum was, because of the disposition of the board to reduce rather than increase salaries, refused.

The secretary read report of Colonel Brown as to claims of H. H. McElhenny and James Birch, and it appearing that neither has any just claim against the asylum, their applications are refused.

The claim of Colonel Crandall for commutation of quarters and fuel, was, because of the peculiar circumstances of the case, allowed, and payment of the same, by the treasurer of the Northwestern Branch, authorized.

#### REPORTS.

Quarterly reports were received from the governors of the several asylums and read, and ordered on file.

General Butler, from the select committee on asylum finances, made a partial report. After some consideration of the subject, the committee was, on motion, continued for further consideration of the subjects intrusted to it, and directed to report at the next meeting.

Dr. Wolcott reported that he had been unable to obtain any satisfactory offer for sale of Milwaukee property; whereupon the subject was referred back to Dr. Wolcott for further inquiry and report.

Mr. Gunckel, from the committee appointed to audit accounts of Colonel John Cassel, late treasurer of Northwestern Branch, reported that General Osborn and he

## NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 29

had carefully examined said accounts from October 1, 1869, to November 30, 1870, and found the same correct, and supported by sufficient vouchers, except as follows: Vouchers 13 and 14 to abstract E, for the sums of \$250 and \$295.07; and vouchers 3 and 4 to abstract J, for \$251.20 and \$106.75; which they held for report to and decision of board of managers.

After some discussion, the report was approved, and the further consideration of the suspended vouchers postponed to the next meeting.

General Butler, from the committee specially appointed for that purpose at the July meeting, reported a new system of book-keeping and accounts for the uniform use of the several asylums. After careful consideration and some slight amendments, the entire system was adopted, and the president of the board authorized, as soon as practicable, to put the same into operation in each of the asylums.

### GENERAL BUSINESS.

The secretary read communications from the governors of the Central and Southern Branches, calling attention of the board to abuses in payment of moneys due by asylum to deceased soldiers to pretended heirs and administrators, and asking instructions thereon. After full consideration of the whole subject, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That whoever, being an inmate of the asylum, shall decease therein, all his effects in his possession at the asylum shall be sold in the best possible manner, for cash, and, together with all moneys due to him from the asylum, shall be placed in the hands of the treasurer as a special deposit, and shall not be paid over to any person claiming them, except at the order of the board of managers.

The communication of Colonel Brown, calling attention of the board to the Babcock fire-extinguisher, as furnishing additional protection against fire, was read, and on motion the matter was referred to the president of the board, with authority, in case they could be gotten at a reduction from the regular prices, to purchase, not exceeding twenty-five, for the use of the four regular asylums.

The following committees were then appointed by the president to visit and inspect the several asylums, and to examine and audit the accounts of the same:

Southern Branch.—General Osborn and General Cavender.

Eastern Branch.—General Martindale and Mr. Gunckel.

Central Branch.—Governor Smyth and Dr. Wolcott.

Northwestern Branch.—Judge Bond and General Cavender.

The board then took a recess until to-morrow, at 1 p. m., then to meet at office of Surgeon General.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 12, 1871.

Board met at office of Surgeon General at 1 o'clock p. m.

Present: General Butler, General Martindale, Governor Smyth, General Osborn, Dr. Wolcott, General Cavender, and Mr. Gunckel.

### ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president then made his estimate of funds required for the purposes of the asylums for the quarter ending February 29, 1872:

For Southern Branch.....	\$19,475
For Eastern Branch.....	27,931
For Northwestern Branch.....	22,200
For Central Branch.....	63,155
For out-door relief.....	5,000
To pay for clothing purchased under former order of the board.....	75,000
For incidental expenses.....	5,000
Total.....	217,761

After careful consideration of the said estimates, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

It appearing from the report of the president of the board, made pursuant to the by-laws, that he estimates the sum of two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars as required to meet the current expenses of the four asylums for the ensuing quarter, and for construction and repairs at the several asylums: Therefore, be it

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*Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for such purposes of the asylum, and that Major General Benjamin F. Butler be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to make requisition on the Treasury Department of the United States therefor, and to receive and receipt for same in the name and behalf of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The president presented communication from Colonel Raymond, proposing, as a matter of economy, to dispense with resident surgeons at the three smaller asylums, and employ reputable physicians residing in the vicinity of said asylums. Referred to Dr. Wolcott for consideration and report.

A communication from J. Q. A. Sargent, proposing a better and more economical system of heating asylum buildings, was read, and referred to Governor Smyth for investigation and report.

The president presented communication of Rev. W. H. Thomas, of Brooklyn, New York, stating facts and making recommendations on the subject of out-door relief. On motion, referred to Mr. Gunckel for investigation and report.

The president read communication from General Woolley, asking the appointment of a steward for Northwestern Branch. On consideration, the appointment is refused, Sergeant Towle relieved from acting as steward, and the treasurer appointed acting steward, with authority to appoint an assistant, who shall be an inmate, and whose pay shall not exceed twenty-five dollars per month.

The application of William Turner, of Central Asylum, for out-door relief and a separate establishment is refused, as being contrary to the established rules of the asylum.

The memorial of Thomas McGuire, late of Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, and of Northwestern Branch, asking the return of \$45, forfeited to the asylum on account of misconduct, was read, and, on motion, is refused as inadmissible.

The memorial of Henry Roberts, late of Northwestern Branch, complaining of his expulsion from said branch, was considered, and action of the governor approved.

The application of John Jepson, of Southern Branch, asking free transportation to Hamburg, Germany, is refused, as contrary to the policy of the board.

The application of Michael McGowan, of Southern Branch, asking for clothing and remission of a part of the penalty fixed by the board as terms of his re-admission, is refused, the governor having sufficient authority to do whatever he may deem just and proper in the case.

The president presented the petition of Nathaniel Scott, a citizen of Elizabeth County, Virginia, asking relief, he having been a workman on the buildings of the Southern Asylum, and injured while so employed. Application refused as inadmissible.

The board then proceeded to consider applications for

### RE-ADMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers were, for sufficient reasons appearing to the board, re-admitted, unconditionally, to the Eastern Branch Asylum:

Edward Williams, late Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Walter A. Richards, late Company F, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Thomas McCay, late Company F, Rhode Island Volunteers.

John G. O'Connor.

Charles F. Wyse, late Company F, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Henry Melvin, late United States Navy.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Thomas J. Salisbury, late Company A, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

James Crozier, late Company M, Seventh Michigan Cavalry.

Michael Britt, late Company G, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Levi J. Marston, late Company B, Fourth Vermont Volunteers.

Thomas Martin, late Company I, Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Charles Gatman, late Company I, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers.

Benjamin S. Riley, Jr., late Company K, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles Colson, late One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Oliver W. Newton, late Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum their entire pension for the period of six months:

Charles Gents, late Company E, Second Maryland Volunteers.

Frank E. Barlow, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.

# NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. 31

## RE-ADMISSIONS TO CENTRAL ASYLUM.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reason, re-admitted unconditionally:

Julius Hubbard, late Company D, Fifth Michigan Volunteers.  
Thomas Coyle, late Company H, One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers.  
John Bruck, late Company H, Sixty-first New York Volunteers.  
Frederick Frank, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers.  
John Greiner, late Company D, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
Charles Weigler, late Company A, Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers.  
Benjamin F. Dustin, late Company C, Third Ohio Volunteers.  
Thomas Redmond, late Company I, Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers.  
William Proctor, late Company C, Second Colored Cavalry.  
Michael Lyons, late Company F, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Jacob Bopp, late Company D, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.  
George P. Lane, late Company F, First Illinois Light Artillery.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum their entire pension for the period of three months:

Edward Donahue, late Company I, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry.  
Patrick O'Connor, late Company H, Sixteenth Maine Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum his entire pension for the period of one year:

George Nelson, late Company B, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

The application for re-admission of the following, because of his repeated and flagrant violation of the rules of the asylum, is refused:

Henry Williams, late Company F, Second California Volunteers.

## RE-ADMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted, unconditionally:

Thomas Madden, late Company E, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers.  
James Fergus, late Company A, Seventieth Indiana Volunteers.  
Thomas Crossley, late Company E, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Charles Eckerly, late Company G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.  
Milo Brewster, late Company I, Second Colored Cavalry.

John Ferguson, late Company K, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John J. Ocklin, late Company C, Eighteenth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Gottfried Bloedo, late Company M, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.  
Zakariah Taylor, late Company F, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum his entire pension for the period of three months:

John Eagan, late Company B, First New Jersey Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum their entire pensions for the period of six months:

George Sheppard, late United States Navy.  
Stephen Wesley, late Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers.  
John Van Wort, late Company B, Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

Anthony Daly, late One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers.

Patrick Cavenagh, late United States Army, is refused, because he properly belongs to the Soldiers' Home at Washington, and has by misconduct forfeited his claim on National Asylum. Pending his application to Washington Home, he will be retained, on condition he labor without pay.

## RE-ADMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

Thomas McGeehan, late Company D, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers.

E. B. Parks, late Company B, Thirty-third New York Volunteers.  
Henry Paulic, late Company D, Fifteenth New York Volunteers.

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Everett Carleton, late Company A, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Michael Grimes, late Ninety-first New York Volunteers.

John Develin, late Company I, Sixty-first New York Volunteers.

James J. Gillespie, late Company I, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

George L. Briggs, of New York City.

Patrick Downey, late Company F, Eighty-second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum their entire pension for the period of two months:

John Jepson, late Company I, Twenty-first New York Volunteers.

Henry West, late Company D, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum their entire pension for the period of three months:

Michael Quinn, late Company B, Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Charles Van Bertram, Ordnance Department.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum his entire pension for the period of six months:

Andrew Norton, late Company E, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

### GENERAL ORDER AS TO RE-ADMISSIONS.

The board made the following order, which shall hereafter govern all cases for re-admission when the applicant is temporarily in the asylum:

The deputy governor shall, as soon as possible after he is advised of the action of the board, explain to the applicant the terms of re-admission fixed by the board, and if, after a reasonable period for reflection, he shall refuse to accept and perform the conditions imposed, the deputy governor shall summarily discharge him from the asylum, and give notice as in other cases; and no person so discharged shall be again received, even temporarily at post, at any branch, except by action of the board of managers.

### GENERAL BUSINESS.

The resolution of Governor Smyth to increase the pay of certain officers of the Central Asylum was called up, and, after considerable discussion, was, on motion of General Osborn, postponed to the next meeting.

The bill of Lockwood & Co., for plumbing at Southern Branch, postponed from last meeting, was, on motion, referred to the president of the board for adjustment and payment.

Thereupon the board adjourned, to hold its next regular meeting at the Southern Branch Asylum, on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,  
*Secretary.*

DR.

## Military asylums in account with Major General Benjamin F. Butler, acting treasurer.

CR.

DR.			CR.				
Date.	Expenditures.	Amount.	Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Appropriations.	
H. Mis. 226—3	Jan. 1, 1871 To balance due acting treasurer	\$86,222 11	Dec. 20, 1870	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate, for the quarter ending February 28, 1871 *		\$155,692 49	
	Jan. —, 1871 To cash paid as per vouchers	60,884 83					
	Feb. —, 1871 do	20,461 67	Jan. —, 1870	By cash from Treasurer United States	\$97,367 66		
			Feb. —, 1870	do	5,412 57		
				Total	102,780 23		
				By balance due acting treasurer	70,788 38		
	Total	173,568 61		Total	173,568 61		
	Mar. 1, 1871 To balance due acting treasurer	70,788 38	Mar. 28, 1871	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate, for the quarter ending May 31, 1871			179,762 85
	Mar. —, 1871 To cash paid as per vouchers	17,642 10					
	Apr. —, 1871 do	98,210 03	Mar. —, 1871	By cash from Treasurer United States	22,990 58		
	May —, 1871 do	117,964 40	Apr. —, 1871	do	280,536 00		
	Total	304,604 91	May —, 1871	do	21,742 47		
	To cash in hands of acting treasurer	20,664 14		Total	325,269 05		
	Total	325,269 05					
	June —, 1871 To cash paid as per vouchers	2,955 45	July 11, 1871	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate, for the quarter ending August 31, 1871		135,710 32	
	July —, 1871 do	80,289 35					
	Aug. —, 1871 do	64,044 92	June 1, 1871	By cash in hands of acting treasurer	20,664 14		
			June —, 1871	By cash from Treasurer United States	16,836 01		
			July —, 1871	do	55,385 13		
			Aug. —, 1871	do	43,524 18		
				Total	136,409 46		
				By balance due acting treasurer	10,880 26		
	Total	147,289 72		Total	147,289 72		
	Sept. 1, 1871 To balance due acting treasurer	10,880 26	Sept. 2, 1871	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate, for the quarter ending November 30, 1871		150,319 00	
	Sept. —, 1871 To cash paid as per vouchers	14,547 78					
	Oct. —, 1871 do	8,868 14					

\* This appropriations contains the amount appropriated for one month in 1870, the fiscal year of the asylum ending with November.

DR.

*Military asylums in account with Major General Benjamin F. Butler, acting treasurer—Continued.*

CR.

Date.	Expenditures.	Amount.	Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Appropriations.
Nov. —, 1871	To cash paid as per vouchers.....	\$117,294 74	Sept. —, 1871	By balance of old investment account.....	\$26 03	
	Total .....	151,590 92	Oct. —, 1871	By cash from Treasurer United States.....	15,723 23	
	To cash in hands of acting treasurer...	10,411 18		do .....	8,286 78	
	Total .....	162,002 10	Nov. —, 1871	By portion of Ward legacy .....	11,155 00	
				By sale of \$100,000, currency sixes.....	114,311 30	
				By cash from Treasurer United States .....	12,499 76	
				Total.....	162,002 10	
Dec. —, 1871	To cash paid as per vouchers.....	30,879 32	Dec. —, 1871	By cash in hands of acting treasurer .....	10,411 18	
	To expense and interest on sale of \$100,000, currency sixes .....	210 50		By cash from Treasurer United States.....	37,142 16	
	Total .....	31,089 82				
	To cash in hands of acting treasurer ...	16,463 52				
	Total .....	47,553 34			Total.....	47,553 34
						\$621,477 66