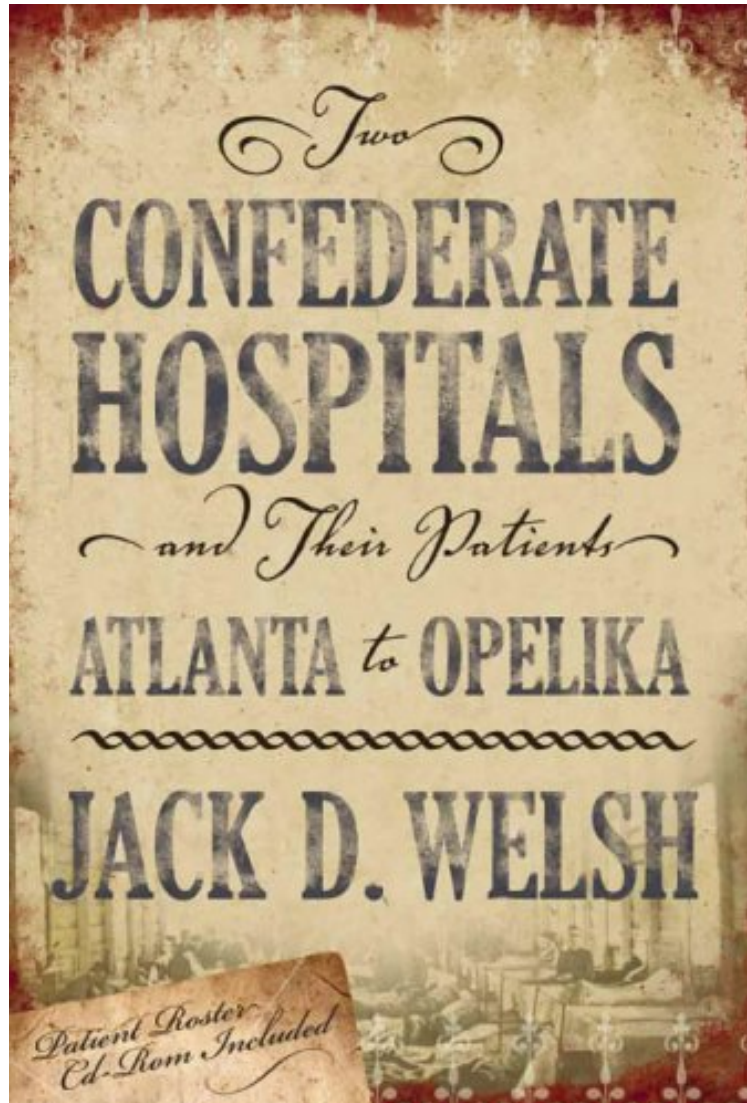


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Two Confederate Hospitals and Their Patients: Atlanta to Opelika

Jack D Welsh

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Jack D Welsh : Two Confederate Hospitals and Their Patients: Atlanta to Opelika before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Two Confederate Hospitals and Their Patients: Atlanta to Opelika:

6 of 6 people found the following review helpful. Truly Deep Research By Thomas P. Lowry Had enough endless Gettysburg rehash? Had enough Army of Northen Virginia? There was another Confederate army, you know, the Army of Tennessee. It fought over a far wider area than Robert E. Lee's army. Sadly for the South, that wider area was usually a painful retreat after another disastrous battle, but it was a vast aggregate of brave and long-suffering men.

And their doctors. They took care of the wounded and sick as the Army of Tennessee moved back. And back. They had to pack up and abandon hospital after hospital, while still providing good medical care. Well-known medical historian Jack D. Welsh, a retired professor of medicine, spent years analyzing the one-thousand pounds of medical records of that army and has given us a detailed study of what ailed those brave men and how the courageous and over-worked surgeons served them. A bonus for Civil War researchers is the attached CD-ROM with details on over 18,000 Army of Tennessee soldiers.⁵ of 5 people found the following review helpful. A remarkable primary source of information concerning the medical care of the Confederacy during the American Civil War. By Midwest Book Review. The Confederate Hospitals And Their Patients: Atlanta To Opelika is a remarkable primary source of information concerning the medical care of the Confederacy during the American Civil War. The bulk of The Confederate Hospitals And Their Patients presents individual patient records of two hospitals, both of which originated in Atlanta in 1862 and moved to Vineville, Georgia before Atlanta fell, eventually closing in Opelika, Alabama. Since the gathered data is from various primary sources and some incomplete records, the precise methods of data collection and collation are described. The Confederate Hospitals And Their Patients largely focuses on the data itself, with minimal exposition, though some clarification and conclusions are included. An enthusiastically recommended reference and resource for college libraries and anyone researching Civil War medical care.

This work provides in-depth information and analysis of Confederate medicine in the Army of Tennessee using primary sources and individual patient records in a form not previously available. There are 213 diagnosis, approximately 18,000 patients for thirteen states, and more than 860 numbered and named units. The two hospitals under discussion originated in Atlanta in 1862 and moved to Vineville, Georgia, in 1864 before Atlanta fell. One later moved to Cornith to support General John B. Hood. They both finally closed in Opelika, Alabama in 1865. Effects of changing numbers of admissions, three major relocations, limited bed space, at times too few surgeons, and the the disintegrating Southern railroad system are detailed. Since the original data are derived from various primary sources with different methods of recording and some incomplete records, the data and the methods of collecting and collating it are described. Use of individual patient records allowed analysis of Confederate Army of Tennessee disease patterns and patient dispositions. Patient care was also impacted by frequent changes in rules and regulations, and orders in response to military events. Prognostications, the ability to predict outcome of diseases and wounds, were required by the surgeons to carry out the various orders determining patient disposition. This aspect of Civil War medicine has not been previously discussed. Problems with comparing various published Civil War medical data with the present material are examined. Included in the book is a CD-ROM of the complete patient listings of more than 18,000 patients.