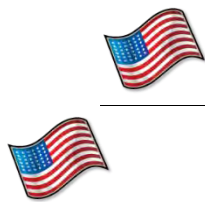


		Notes
Lesson Title and number:	Lesson #6: Salvation Through Sanitation	
Know Understand Do	<p>After this lesson, students will....</p> <p><u>Know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The motivations for the creation of the Western Sanitary Commission in St. Louis during the Civil War. The ways in which the Western Sanitary Commission assisted the soldiers and citizens of the United States during and following the war. <p><u>Understand:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the actions of St. Louis citizens benefited the United States as a whole during the Civil War. The importance of sanitation during the course of warfare. <p><u>Do:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish ways in which the Western Sanitary Commission assisted the citizens and soldiers of the United States during the Civil War in the format of a document based question essay. 	
Vocabulary	Sanitation, Commission,	
Technology integration	No Technology is required for this lesson.	
Preparation:	Prior to beginning this lesson, the teacher will need to make class copies of the primary source documents that will be used for analysis. Teachers will also need to make a copy of the Document Analysis Sheet, including the Pre-Writing Work Up, for each individual student. Finally, the teacher will need to place students in complementary groups of three or four students who will work together on the document analysis.	
Equipment:	None Required	
Materials:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvation Through Sanitation Primary Source Documents (Class copies-see below) Document analysis sheet (1 per student) 	
Resources:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Sanitary Commission Papers, Missouri Historical Society Archives, St. Louis, Missouri <i>Movers and Shakers, Scalawags and Suffragettes</i> by Carol Ferring Shepley 	
Teachers		Students
1. To begin this lesson, teachers should pose the question to students, "What does the word 'sanitation' mean to you?" Allow students the opportunity to answer as a group while posting answers on the board. Teachers should then ask students how sanitation would be important during		Students should brainstorm their ideas regarding the meaning of the word "sanitation" and the ways that sanitation may play a role in the course of a war.

the course of a war and allow the class opportunity for discussion.		
2. After students have completed their discussion the teacher should use the St. Louis, the Civil War and a Cemetery powerpoint to present to students the background of St. Louis men, James Yeatman and William Greenleaf Elliot who both played a role in serving soldiers and citizens of St. Louis through the Western Sanitary Commission during the Civil War.	Students should follow along and take notes on the background of James Yeatman and William Greenleaf Elliot during the powerpoint presentation.	
3. After presenting students with the background information, the teacher should inform students that they will be examining the impact of the Western Sanitary Commission by answering a Document Based Question , using documents from the Western Sanitary Commission files. The teacher should pose this question to students: "How did sanitation save soldiers and citizens during the Civil War?" Students will use the information they gain in their document analysis to construct a five paragraph essay that answers the Document Based Question.	Students will be analyzing primary source documents regarding the actions and activities of the Western Sanitary Commission using a document analysis sheet. Information gathered during this analysis will be used in constructing a five paragraph essay to answer the Document Based Question, "How did sanitation save soldiers and citizens during the Civil War?"	
4. Students should be placed in complementary groups, each student being given a class copy of the Sanitation Documents and an individual copy of the Document Analysis Sheet. Instruct students to work together in their groups to analyze each of the eight documents and answer the accompanying analysis questions.	Students should work together in groups to analyze the eight primary source documents provided while answering the document analysis questions on the accompanying sheet.	
5. After students have completed the document analysis, instruct students to complete the Pre-writing Work Up sheet using the document analysis they have completed. Inform students that this outline will assist them in writing their final essay.	Students should use the information they have gathered from the document analysis to complete the Prewriting Work-Up prior to writing their five paragraph essay.	
6. After each student completes his or her outline, direct students to begin writing their five paragraph essay to answer the document based question using their outlines and evidence that they have gathered from the documents.	Students should begin writing their five paragraph essay which answers the document based question using supporting evidence from the document analysis.	



Salvation Through Sanitation: Document Analysis

Directions: Analyze each of the documents below regarding the activities of the Western Sanitary Commission during the Civil War using the document analysis sheet provided by your teacher. Use your analysis of these documents to answer the question, “How did sanitation serve St. Louis during the Civil War?”

Document #1:

With a view to the health and comfort of the Volunteer Troops in and near the City of St. Louis, a Sanitary Commission is hereby appointed to consist of five gentlemen, who will serve voluntarily and be removable at pleasure. Its general object shall be to carry out, under the properly constituted military authorities and in compliance with their orders such sanitary regulations and reforms as the well-being of the soldiers may demand.

The commission shall have authority under the direction of the Medical Director to select and furnish suitable buildings for army and brigade hospitals in such places and in such manner as circumstances require. It will attend to the selection and appointment of women nurses, under the authority and by the directions of D.L. Dix, General Superintendent of the Nurses of Military Hospitals in the United States. It will cooperate with the surgeons of the several hospitals in providing male nurses and in whatever manner practicable and by their consent.

It shall have the authority to visit the different camps, to consult with the commanding officers, and the colonels and other officers of the several regiments, with regard to the Sanitary and general conditions of the troops and aid them in providing proper means for the preservation of health and prevention of sickness, by supply of wholesome and well cooked food, by good systems of drainage and other practicable methods. It will obtain from the community at large, such additional means of increasing the comfort and promoting the moral and social welfare of the men, in camps and hospitals, as may be needed and cannot be furnished by the government regulations. It will from time to time report directly to the commander in chief of the department, the condition of the camps and hospitals, with such suggestions as can properly be made by a Sanitary Board.

This Commission is not intended in any way to interfere with the medical staff or other officers in the army but to cooperate with them and aid them in the discharge of their present arduous and extraordinary duties. It will be treated by all officers in the army, both regular and volunteer, in this department with the respect due to the humane and patriotic motives of its members, and to the authority of the Commander in Chief.

This Sanitary Commission will for the present consist of James Yeatman, Esquire, C.S. Greeley, Esquire, W. B. Johnson, M.D., George Partridge, Esquire, and the Reverend William Greenleaf Eliot.

Friemont

Major General. Command.

Document #2:

MISSOURI
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Burial of the Dead.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, }
St. Louis, September 20, 1861. }

For the burial of the dead, from the military hospitals and camps, the arrangement will be as follows:

The head surgeon at each hospital, or the officer in command at camp, will report each case of death immediately, at the office of JOHN A. SMITHERS, undertaker, on Chesnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. In this report an exact statement will be made of the name of the deceased, the number of his regiment, and the State to which he belonged, his disease, or the cause of his death, and the time of his death.

Within twelve hours after the receipt of this report, the undertaker will remove the deceased from the place designated, in a proper coffin and a vehicle suitable to the purpose, to the Wesleyan Cemetery, where the burial will be attended to, in a becoming manner, with a head-board at each grave, bearing the initials of the deceased.

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
President of the Sanitary Commission.



Office of the Sanitary Com.
St Louis Sept. 20. 1861.

The Sanitary Commission respectfully recom-
mend that Twelve of "Irwin's Union Camp
Cots" be immediately supplied to every Regi-
ment in the Western Department.

These "Cots" are made with straps, and serve
the purpose of stretchers. They weigh but
twenty pounds, and cost \$3.75 each, and are
intended for Camp use, for the sick & wounded.

James E. Keatman

Pres^t Sanitary Com.

Requisition approved and act. of Asst.
Supt. W. Genl. McKinstry will have
it filled.

J. B. Hendon
Major Genl

Head-Quarters of the Army.

Washington Dec 16. 1862

Special Orders }
No 397 }

Extract

2 Special Order 159 from Head-Quarters of the Western Department (St Louis) by authority of Major General Fremont establishing a Sanitary Commission (Western) is hereby approved and continued, with the privilege to said Commission of extending its labors to the camps and hospitals of any of the Western Armies, under the direction of Asst Surg: Genl Colonel R. C. Wood, or the Senior Medical officer of the Western Dept. The commission will consist of the original members appointed. James E. Teatman, E. S. Greeley, J. B. Johnson, George Partridge W. G. Eliot, ~~until~~ otherwise ordered.

By order of the Secy of War

(Signed) E. A. Townsend
Asst Adjt Genl

MISSOURI
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ARTICLES SENT TO
GEN'L. GRANT'S ARMY
DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE,
BY THE
WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.

Statement of articles sent by the Western Sanitary Commission to the army of Maj. General Grant at Vicksburg, during the month of June.

3,090 Hosp shirts.	1,600 gallons Lager beer.
3,060 Hosp drawers.	450 gallons Ale.
1,260 Sheets.	53 bottles Drugs.
150 Blankets.	192 bottles Ext. of gin- ger.
225 Pillow caps.	5,477 lbs Dried apples.
340 Socks.	2,400 lbs Dried peaches.
24 Shippers.	510 lbs Dried small fruit.
400 Hacks.	531 lbs Dried beef.
430 Towels.	10 lbs Ext. of beef.
949 lbs. Rags.	2,088 lbs. Ckd flesh.
436 lbs. Lin.	1,850 lbs Herring.
4,400 Bandages.	350 lbs Mackerel.
50 Eye shades.	3,171 dozen Eggs
8 Oil silk pads.	455 lbs. Cereals.
80 Pin cushions.	3,068 lbs. But. cr.
130 rolls adhs. plaster.	11,710 lbs. Crackers.
100 T. unguents.	22 lbs. Bread.
126 Crutches.	600 lbs. Zwieback.
10 Back rests.	85 lbs. Coffee.
24 Close stools.	154 lbs. Tea.
124 Spit cups.	109 lbs. Sugar.
120 Sprays.	1,940 lbs. Corn meal.
70 Splines.	53,060 lbs. Ice.
4 Air beds.	30 lbs. Sour front.
564 bottles Whisky.	352 gallons Pickles.
126 bottles Brandy.	40 gallons Vinegar.
312 bottles Catawba bit- ters.	446 bottles Fine pickles.
2,412 bottles Catawba Vice.	60 lbs. Carb. soda.
240 bottles Ginger wine	60 lbs. Salicatus.
60 bottles Cassia syrup	1,800 Chickens.
60 bottles Blackberry syrup.	3,145 bu-bels Potatoes.
163 lbs. Farina.	54 lbs. Citric acid.
210 lbs. Corn starch.	2,500 Fans.
50 lbs. Cat meal.	59 lbs. Castile soap.
28 lbs. Arrowroot.	6,924 Reading matter.
40 lbs Tapioca.	20 Cock's Manual.
104 lbs. Sago.	22 Stationery.
28 lbs. Fruits.	24 Faucets.
29 lbs. Flax seed.	408 Candles and buakes.
9 lbs. Cassia.	54 lbs. Hops.
9 lbs. Allspice.	100 lbs Tobacco.
46 lbs Mustard.	10 Bread trays.
7 lbs. Nutmegs.	1 Water cooler.
44 lbs. Pepper.	1 Seal.
216 lbs Piperisance.	2 Coking stoves.
45 lbs Horse radish.	36 Brooms.
150 lbs Tomato catsup.	550 Tin cups.
652 lbs Cran'y sauce.	109 Tin basins.
60 lbs Flavoring ext's.	120 Tin plates.
392 cans Clams, oysters.	12 Tin tools.
240 cans Fresh fruit.	58 Tin buckets.
1,357 cans Cond milk.	20 Tin dippers.
1,278 cans Cond milk.	12 Tin skimmers.
278 cans Jelly.	18 Coffee pots.
8 cans Condensed soup.	12 Tea pots.
228 cans Cocoa paste.	238 Spoons.
45 lbs. Chocolate.	8 Stew-pans.
10,000 Lemons.	6 Cork screws.
144 cans Portable lem- onade.	192 Knives and forks.
	2 Iron boilers.

Whole number of articles, 114,897

W. CRAWCH,

Sten keeper, Western Sanitary Commission.

St. Louis, July 2 1863.

MISSOURI
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Rooms of Western Sanitary Commission,

ST. LOUIS, April 2, 1862.

The WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION, with the approbation of the Medical Director and of the Commanding General of the Department of the Mississippi, offer to the Employees of the Military Hospitals in the district of St. Louis, the following PREMIUMS, to be paid in gold, on the Fourth day of July, 1862, amounting in all to \$300.

1. To the Head Steward of whichever one of the large Hospitals shall have been kept in the best condition, all things considered, and in which the comfort of the patients shall have been uniformly best cared for, in every way, through a term of three months, the sum of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

2. To the Head Steward of the best of the smaller Hospitals, as above estimated, the sum of FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

3. To the best Assistant Steward in every large Hospital, who shall be the most punctual, attentive and diligent in the performance of his duties, the sum of TEN DOLLARS.

4. To the best Assistant Steward, estimated as above, in all the small Hospitals, the sum of EIGHT DOLLARS.

5. To the best Ward Master in each of the large Hospitals, whose ward shall have been uniformly kept in the best and most perfect order, as to cleanliness of beds and bedding, the comfort of the patients, and in all other respects, the sum of TEN DOLLARS.

6. To the best Ward Master in each of the small Hospitals, estimated as above, the sum of EIGHT DOLLARS.

7. To the best twenty Nurses, in all the Hospitals, who shall remain in service through the three months, and who shall have proved themselves the most kind, faithful and attentive, in the discharge of all their duties to the sick, FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

8. To the best Culinary Department, in all the Hospitals,—that is, for the best and cleanest kitchen, the best and most wholesome cookery, with the smallest waste, the sum of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, the same to be divided between the Head Cook and Assistants, in the Hospital to which the prize shall be awarded, in such proportions as may seem just.

9. To the second best Kitchen, &c., estimated as above, the sum of FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

10. To every female nurse who shall remain in the service for three months, and shall have given full satisfaction, a certificate shall be awarded, with special vote of thanks.

11. To the BEST HOSPITAL, all things considered, a public expression of thanks shall be given, with the approval of the Medical Director and of the General commanding.

To secure the just award of these premiums and testimonials, the SANITARY COMMISSION will make weekly, or more frequent, visits of inspection to every Hospital under direction of the Head Surgeon, and in consultation with him, and a careful record of each visit and its results will be kept.

A MONTHLY INSPECTION will also be made, with the same view, by order of the General commanding.

In offering these premiums, the "Western Sanitary Commission" are actuated by the desire to assist the medical staff in making the military hospitals of the "Department of the Mississippi," the most perfect in the United States. If the plan proves to work well, and its extension to other Hospitals in the Department should be desired, it will be extended as soon as practicable.

By order of the Commission,

JAMES E. YEATMAN, *President.*

NOTE.—If anything should be wanted for the comfort of patients, or in the proper arrangement of any Hospital, which does not come within the Regulation supply, nor is attainable by the "Hospital fund," it will be supplied by the "Commission," upon requisition of the Head Surgeon. The usual supplies of Hospital Clothing and Stores will continue to be made by the "Commission," so far as in their power, but only upon requisition of the Head Surgeon, or Surgeons in charge in each Hospital.



Head Quarters, State of Missouri,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

St. Louis, *July 14th* 1863.

To whom it may concern:

The bearer hereof.
Mr Wm D Butler, has been appointed by me as
 special agent, under the auspices of the "Western
Sanitary Commission", to look after the interests of
 the Missouri Troops in the army of Gen Grant
 now at Vicksburgh.

I respectfully request that every facility may be af-
 -forded him, for the accomplishment of the objects which
 he has in view, both by Generals commanding the
 departments, Corps, and Divisions, and by officers
 in the immediate Command of Missouri Volunteers
 in the U. S. service.

Very Respectfully

A. R. Gamble
 Governor of Missouri

MISSOURI
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LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROOMS WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
St. Louis, November 6th, 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY, A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

SIR:— The undersigned, members of the Western Sanitary Commission, most respectfully represent, that the condition of the Freed Negroes in the Mississippi Valley is daily becoming worse, and calls most loudly upon the humane and loyal people of the Northern States for help. There are probably not less than fifty thousand, chiefly women and children, now within our lines, between Cairo and New Orleans, for whom no adequate provision has been made. The majority of them have no shelter but what they call "brush tents," fit for nothing but to protect them from night dews. They are very poorly clad—many of them half naked—and almost destitute of beds and bedding—thousands of them sleeping on the bare ground. The Government supplies them with *rations*, but many unavoidable delays arise in the distribution, so that frequent instances of great destitution occur. The army rations (*beef and crackers*) are also a kind of diet they are not used to; they have no facilities of cooking, and are almost ignorant of the use of wheat flour; and even when provisions in abundance are supplied, they are so spoiled in cooking as to be neither eatable nor wholesome. Add to these difficulties, the helplessness and improvidence of those who have always been slaves, together with their forlorn and jaded condition when they reach our lines, and we can easily account for the fact that sickness and death prevail to a fearful extent. No language can describe the suffering, destitution and neglect which prevail in some of their "camps." The sick and dying are left uncared for, in many instances, and the dead unburied. It would seem, now, that one-half are doomed to die in the process of freeing the rest.

Our purpose is not to find fault, but to seek for the remedy. Undoubtedly, Congress must take the matter in hand, to mature plans of permanent relief; but, judging from past experience, a good many months will elapse before its final action, and there will still remain a great deal that properly belongs to private charity, and for which legislation cannot provide.

To meet the present exigency, and to prevent or lessen the sufferings of the coming winter, and spring, we offer our humble but active services, asking no reward of any kind, but the opportunity and encouragement to work. Our experience for two and a-half years past, in the sanitary cause of the sick and wounded, has taught us the lessons of economy and prudence, and we are too much accustomed to difficulties to be discouraged by them. It may not be unbecoming in us to say, in recommending ourselves for the work proposed, that in the two years from October, 1861, to November, 1863, we have received and expended for the sick and wounded of the Western Army, in stores or money, to the amount of a million and a quarter of dollars, and that the total expenses of distribution, including all salaries and incidental charges, has been but little in excess of *one per cent.* For the manner in which the work has been done, and the good results accomplished, we refer to Major-Generals Grant, Sherman, Steele, Schofield, Curtis, Fremont, and to the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Halleck. We also refer to Assistant Surgeon-General, Col. R. C. Wood, and to all members of the Medical Staff of the West, with whom and under whose direction we have always worked.

We now respectfully ask permission and authority to extend our labors to the suffering freed people of the South-West and South. If you will give us your endorsement in the undertaking before the people, we think we can raise large sums of money, and accomplish great good. Nor would it be only a work of philanthropy, but equally of patriotism, for it would remove an increasing reproach against the Union cause, and by lessening the difficulties of emancipation, would materially aid in crushing the rebellion. At present, hundreds of the blacks would gladly return to slavery, to avoid the hardships of freedom; and if this feeling increases and extends itself among them, all the difficulties of the situation will be increased; while, at the same time, a most effective argument is given to the disloyal against our cause.

We most respectfully leave the subject before you, feeling sure that you will agree with us as to the necessity of prompt and energetic action, And have the honor to remain,

Your cordial friends and obedient servants,

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
GEORGE PARTRIDGE,
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
CARLOS S. GREELEY,
WILLIAM G. ELIOT.

Salvation Through Sanitation: Document Analysis Sheet

Directions: Use this document analysis sheet as you examine the eight documents provided regarding the actions of the Western Sanitary Commission during the Civil War.

Pre-Thinking questions:

1. Examine the name, "Western Sanitary Commission." What do you think the commission was "west" of?
2. What definition do you give to the term "sanitation"? Why do you think sanitation would be an important issue during a war?
3. What does it mean if you have been given a "commission" to do something? What do you think was the "commission" of this organization during the Civil War?

Document 1:

1. According to this letter from Major General Friemont, what was the purpose for the creation of the Western Sanitary Commission?
2. What responsibilities have been given to the Western Sanitary Commission by Major General Friemont?
3. Why do you think a Major General of the army would be so concerned with creating an organization like the Western Sanitary Commission?
4. What branch of the military will be working with the Western Sanitation Commission? Why do you think these two groups will be working together?

Document #2:

1. What action is the Western Sanitary Commission taking according to this document? What is the purpose of this act?
2. What conditions or problems during the course of the war led to the need for the Western Sanitary Commission to pass this act?
3. How does this act qualify as a “sanitary issue”?

Document #3:

1. According to this document, what action is the Western Sanitary Commission taking to serve the needs of Union soldiers? Why do you think this is an important need?
2. How is this action taken by the Western Sanitary Commission a “sanitary” issue?

Document #4:

1. According to this document, what has happened to the role of the Western Sanitary Commission?
2. What does this extension of the Western Sanitary Commission show you regarding its success in serving the troops of Missouri?

Document 5:

1. How does this document demonstrate the actions and assistance of the Western Sanitary Commission to the Union Troops under General Grant?
2. The Siege of Vicksburg by the Union troops under General Grant is considered a major turning point in the course of the war. How do you think the actions of the

Western Sanitary Commission according to this document assisted in that victory?

Document 6:

1. What problem of sanitation do you think the Commission was attempting to address by sending out this letter?
2. Who or what do you think is the focus of this letter sent out by the Commission?
3. How would you describe the strategy used by the Western Sanitary Commission in this letter to address the issue of sanitation? Do you think this was an appropriate strategy?

Document 7:

1. What name do you recognize at the bottom of the letter? What was the role of this person during the Civil War in Missouri?
2. What is the author of this letter saying in regards to the Western Sanitary Commission?
3. What does this letter show you about the importance of the Western Sanitary Commission to St. Louis and to the state of Missouri?

Document 8:

1. What concerns are the members of the Western Sanitary Commission expressing to the President of the United States in this letter?
2. Why do the members feel that this concern is of major importance?
3. After reading this letter, what can you predict will be a major focus of the Western Sanitary Commission even after the end of the war?

Prewriting Work-Up

Use the prewriting work-up outline below to lay out your paper before you begin writing .You will need to use at least one document to support your argument in each body paragraph.

Introductory Paragraph:

- What was the Western Sanitary Commission?
- When was it created?
- Why was it created?
- Who were the founders?
- Thesis Statement: What are three ways in which the Western Sanitary Commission assisted soldiers and society during the Civil War?

Body Paragraph 1:

- Way in which the WSC assisted soldiers or society:
- Document # _____
- How does this document support your argument?

Body Paragraph 2:

- Way in which the WSC assisted soldiers or society:
- Document # _____
- How does this document support your argument?

Body Paragraph 3:

- Way in which the WSC assisted soldiers or society:
- Document # _____
- How does this document support your argument?

Conclusion:

- Restate original thesis
- Two opinions/feelings you have regarding the WSC during the Civil War.
- Include an explanation of how the Western Sanitary Commission displayed heroism during the Civil War.