At the beginning of the Civil War the women of the North took up the challenge of providing relief and comfort for American soldiers. From the very start this move was not only of local and provincial scope but took on national proportions with conferences held in the major northern cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Towards the end of April, 1861, Dr. Henry W. Bellows, a Unitarian minister, attended a relief conference in New York City which resolved itself into the formation of the “Women’s Central Association of Relief” at Cooper Institute; this group formulated the ideas and principles on which the United States Sanitary Commission evolved from the “Women’s Central Association of Relief.”1 The success of this group depended upon the United States government’s willingness to grant it power to work in conjunction with the Medical Bureau. At first President Lincoln was hesitant in recognizing this organization since it would be like “adding a fifth wheel to the coach.”

The Sanitary Commission quickly developed stature and respect under the leadership of Rev. Henry W. Bellows, chairman, Professor W. D. Bache, Jeffries Wyman, W. H. Van Buren, R. C. Wood, surgeon-general, General G. W. Cullom, Alexander Shiras and Frederick Law Olmstead, general secretary. The facts and efficiency used by Henry W. Bellows and Frederick Law Olmstead eventually won the recognition of the national government, for on June 9, 1861, the United States Sanitary Commission was officially recognized by an order of the secretary of war, with the approval of Abraham Lincoln, as “A Commission of Inquiry and Advice in Respect of the Sanitary Interests of the United States Forces.”

The Sanitary Commission forwarded supplies and comforts to the...
soldiers at the front. After the battles the agents of this commission were the first in the field to take care of the wounded, and, equally as important, this organization supplied comforts to the soldiers that army regulations did not offer. In the field, agents of the Commission supervised the drinking water, camp arrangements, tent accommodations, the care of privies, the disposition and location of stables. At home and in the field the Sanitary Commission distributed sanitary tracts; in the newspapers of the North a constant barrage of propaganda was kept up. In Washington, D. C., the Sanitary Commission published a general hospital directory to enable strangers in the city to locate their friends and loved ones in the army hospitals. Claim and pension agencies were conducted without cost to the soldiers. Sixty hospital inspectors maintained by the Sanitary Commission visited every portion of the army; soon hospital trains and ships were operated with the aid of the commission. Food, medicine, and clothing were supplied by the commission to the prisoners of war held in the South; and Confederate soldiers left destitute on the field of battle without surgeon, medicine, or food were provided for in northern captivity by the Sanitary Commission.  

Probably no better picture of the work of the Sanitary Commission can be presented than in the Gettysburg campaign. For that military engagement the government made preparations for ten thousand wounded, but the number proved to be twenty-five thousand, and train transportation was so clogged that little could be sent in from a distance to be of immediate benefit. The work of the Sanitary Commission proved of great value. In a few days seventy-five thousand dollars worth of food and clothing was distributed, including the following items: 11,000 pounds of fresh poultry and mutton, 6430 pounds of fresh butter, 8500 dozen eggs, 675 bushels of fresh garden vegetables, 48 bushels of fresh berries, 12,900 loaves of fresh bread, 20,000 pounds of ice, 3800 pounds of concentrated beef soup, 12,500 pounds of concentrated milk, 7000 pounds of prepared farinaceous food, 3500 pounds of dried fruit, 2 Minute Book of the Philadelphia Association of the United States Sanitary Commission, 1861, United States Sanitary Commission and Fair Papers 1861-1873 (in Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia); See also bills, vouchers, and check books for the year 1861 in the above papers; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series 3, II, 298, 564, hereafter referred to as O. R.; United States Sanitary Commission Memoirs: Statistical (Gould), 32; United States Sanitary Commission Memoirs: Medical (Dr. S. A. Green), III; Sanitary Commission Documents 68, 71, 80 in J. M. Forbes, Letters and Recollections, I, 263ff; Stille, op. cit., 181-183; Taylor, op. cit., 181-183; Taylor, op. cit., 262-264.
2000 jars of jellies and conserves, 750 gallons of tamarinds, 116 boxes of lemons, 46 boxes of oranges, 850 pounds of coffee, 831 pounds of chocolate, 426 pounds of tea, 6800 pounds of white sugar, 785 bottles of syrup, 1250 bottles of brandy, 1168 bottles of whiskey, 1148 bottles of wine, 600 gallons of ale, 134 barrels of biscuit crackers, 500 pounds of preserved meats, 3600 pounds of preserved fish, 400 gallons of pickles, 42 jars of catsup, 24 bottles of vinegar, 43 jars of jamaica ginger, 100 pounds of tobacco, 1000 tobacco pipes, 1121 pounds of codfish, 582 cans of canned fruit, 72 cans of oysters, and 302 jars of brandied peaches.

To implement the success of the Sanitary Commission not only were cash contributions accepted but also contributions of clothing, food, socks, bandages, medicine, fruit, and other needed items. Throughout the war newspapers carried lengthy lists of items contributed to the Sanitary Commission. On a conservative basis it is estimated that the United States Sanitary Commission handled donations of supplies to the value of fifteen million dollars and money contributions of over five million dollars.

Pennsylvania, like other northern states, figured in this pattern of the Sanitary Commission. Along the Atlantic seaboard three cities served as centers for collecting and disbursing supplies for the Sanitary Commission—Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. From these three centers of supply came needed clothing, food and medicine to take care of the wants of the armies operating east of the mountains. The pattern of organization in these three centers was one of large dimensions, crossing state lines, and thus providing for efficient centralization. For example, Philadelphia became the nucleus of a chain of command that radiated out into Pennsylvania, Delaware and western New Jersey, and from these areas came the supplies into the Quaker City, supplies that

3 Blairsville Record, May 15, 29, July 24, September 18, 1861; Pittsburgh Saturday Dollar Chronicle, June 8, 1861; Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, June 8, 1861; Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, October 18, 1861; Lewistown True Democrat, August 22, 1861; Carlisle American Volunteer, November 14, 28, December 12, 1861; Bellefonte Central Press August 8, September 12, October 10, 1861; Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette, August 23, September 11, 14, 1861; Meadville Crawford Democrat, May 21, 1861; Ebensburg Alleghanian, July 25, 1861; Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 21, 1861; Sullivan County Democrat; September 21, 1861; Franklin Venango Spectator, July 31, 1861; Doylestown Democrat, October 8, 1861; Wilkes-Barre Luzerne Union, September 18, 1861; Chambersburg Valley Spirit, August 21, 1861; Doylestown Bucks County Intelligencer, September 17, 1861; Indiana Weekly Register, October 22, 1861; Erie Weekly Gazette, August 1, 1861.
eventually found their way south to the Union army. As might be suspected women proved themselves adept at collecting contributions. And in Philadelphia the "Women's Pennsylvania Branch" was organized as the efficient adjunct of the Sanitary Commission. "Women's Pennsylvania Branch" of the Sanitary Commission established in the district of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and western New Jersey more than three hundred and fifty aid societies tributary to it. The Philadelphia branch of the Sanitary Commission was located at 1307 Chestnut Street, and during its existence in four years of war $1,565,377 in cash and supplies passed through this branch office, eighty per cent of which was expended outside of the city.4 As a convenience for the soldiers passing through Philadelphia, a "lodge" was created by the commission at Thirteenth and Christian Streets for the temporary subsistence and shelter of soldiers.

The complete success of the Sanitary Commission was largely due to the system evolved in Pennsylvania of encouraging the ladies in every ward, borough, and township to organize societies to carry out the work of the commission. However, it would be incorrect to assume that all aid societies created in Pennsylvania were an outgrowth of the Sanitary Commission, for many times they were independent units without any link to the Sanitary Commission. Sometimes the ladies aid societies in the towns and cities of Pennsylvania maintained their local unity and independence, refusing to become amalgamated with the Sanitary Commission, yet at the same time using the agencies of the commission for sending supplies to the Union soldiers. Sometimes the societies formed for the care of soldiers in the field took on a distinctly provincial nature. For example, instead of raising supplies for the Union soldiers in general, some areas, especially in the county seats, raised supplies for the soldiers of that particular county fighting in the South.5 This was not prevalent, however, but an exception to the pattern. In Northampton County there was a movement at the county court house to appoint agents to follow county troops wherever they served, in order to provide


5 Doylestown Democrat, November 5, 1861; records "two boxes of hospital stores, for the use of the sick of the Ringgold Regiment." See also Pittsburgh Gazette, April 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1862; Easton Daily Evening Express, April 19, 26, May 24, 1861.
for their wants. There is little evidence that this idea was brought to fruition. The service of Pennsylvania women in conjunction with these aid societies was invaluable, and equally important was the leadership provided by the clergy. Usually churches were the receiving points for materials and supplies needed by the Union soldiers.

As early as April 22, 1861, arrangements were made to feed the soldiers of other states passing through Philadelphia on their way to Washington.6 On April 23 Sherman's battery stopped at Market Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Street; bread, meat, pies, and cakes were brought forward quickly by hundreds of girls running with hot dinners just from the kitchen ranges.7 From this time on until the latter part of May improvised measures were initiated to feed soldiers passing through Philadelphia, the success of this work was entirely due to the women of the city.

On April 20, 1861, the Ladies' Union Relief Association was organized "to provide garments for soldiers, to work in hospitals, and to take care of soldiers' families."8 This group asked for contributions of money or materials on April 25, 1861; flannel, cotton socks, and handkerchiefs were supplied to the association.9

Relief work was not limited to the Ladies Union Relief Association, for on April 26, 1861, the Ladies Aid of Philadelphia was organized. It seems that the success of these philanthropic groups depended not only on the individual membership but upon the great support that churches and other organizations gave to the Ladies Aid and Ladies Union Relief Association; by the beginning of July the Ladies Aid of Philadelphia had made 4146 flannel shirts and had received $3,042.71 from the churches and $950.07 from individual members of the society.10 This organization, according to its rules and regulations of July 1, 1861, committed itself to support the hospitals in Chambersburg, Camp Curtin, Moyamensing, Camp Washington. Furthermore, the

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7 Philadelphia Inquirer, April 24, 1861; Moore, Rebellion Record, 1, 42.
8 Taylor, op. cit. 306; Philadelphia Inquirer, April 20, 22, 1861; Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, April 24, 1861; Philadelphia Public Ledger, April 24, 25, 1861; Philadelphia Sunday Transcript, April 21, 28, 1861.
9 Philadelphia Public Ledger, April 25, 1861; Philadelphia Inquirer, April 26, 27, 1861; Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder, April 27, 1861; Scharf and Westcott, History of Philadelphia (Philadelphia, 1884), I, 761, 765.
10 Philadelphia Public Ledger, April 27, 1861; Philadelphia; North America and the United States Gazette, April 30, May 1, 1861; op. cit., 765; Philadelphia Inquirer July 17, 1861.
Ladies Aid Society on September 20 secured the services of the Ladies of Washington, D. C., to enable them to distribute promptly articles of food and clothing; thus a liaison agency was secured between Philadelphia and Washington that efficiently functioned throughout the war, and the great measure of success of this system was a tribute to the ladies of the North generally.

Other organizations of Philadelphia promptly aided in the care of the soldiers. In May the ladies of St. Luke's Episcopal Church sent nine hundred pairs of shoes to the Missouri Volunteers; about the same time Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, issued an appeal to the clergy and laity of his jurisdiction to supply a copy of the prayer book to every Pennsylvania volunteer. By December 8, 1861, the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Association of the Episcopal Church was formed and went into service immediately among the sick and the wounded.11

Another relief organization that deserves mentioning was the Ladies' Association for Soldiers Relief organized by Mrs. A. Brady at 135 South Fifth Street on July 28, 1862. This group sent out various expeditions to the Union army to supply the soldiers with plug and smoking tobacco; the ladies even hastened to the battle fields of Antietam and Gettysburg to take care of the sick and wounded. Yet another relief organization of Philadelphia was the Penn Relief Association; this group did service in taking care of the sick and wounded.

The philanthropic contributions of Philadelphia during the Civil War were of inestimable value. These services in themselves are worthy of a separate and complete study. Probably an unusual service provided by the people of Philadelphia was the education of children of enlisted men and orphans. One of the first institutions in the United States to receive orphans and children of men who desired to enlist was the Northern Home for Friendless Children and Associated Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans located at Twenty-third and Brown Streets. Over thirteen hundred children of soldiers were housed and educated at this home. Other orphans were cared for by the Philadelphia Superintending Committee of Soldiers' Orphans.12

11 Scharf and Westcott, op. cit., I, 789; Philadelphia Inquirer, December 9, 10, 1861; Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder, December 14, 21, 28, 1861; Philadelphia Press, December 10, 11, 1861.
Throughout Philadelphia and Pennsylvania soldiers' aid societies sewed and knitted. In Philadelphia even society matrons deserted their social activities to knit socks for the soldiers until they tired of the fad. Even members of the army made pleas to Mayor Alexander Henry to send socks made by Philadelphia ladies to the Army of the Potomac.\textsuperscript{13}

When the troops began to move southward from New England, New York State, and New Jersey in the spring of 1861, the one available rail route brought them to Camden, New Jersey. Here the troops embarked upon steamboats that conveyed them to the foot of Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, where trains of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad awaited them. At the very beginning of the war people living in the vicinity of the navy yard offered refreshments to the extent of their abilities. Soon there developed a system of distributing food under the leadership of Barzilai S. Brown, a grocer and fruit dealer; the next step was the leasing of a small boat-shop from Jame Crim on Swanson Street, below Washington Avenue as a "free refreshment saloon for soldiers." By May 27, 1861, this place was organized as the "Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon" and functioned throughout the war until December 1, 1865. This saloon served as the nucleus of a larger organization and soon was capable of furnishing fifteen thousand rations a day. In the first eighteen months of its operation the "Union" supplied meals to two hundred and twenty-four regiments having an average of nine hundred men each.\textsuperscript{14}

The work of the Union Refreshment Saloon was described in the following manner by a contemporary source:

The use of the two buildings at the southwest corner of Water and Washington Streets was obtained (each about 60 feet deep) which have been furnished with tables neatly covered with white cloths, set with ironstone plates and tin cups, and can accommodate three full companies at one time, having now complete facilities for furnishing a regiment with as much food as they can eat, and nearly a quart of coffee for each man... arrangements have been made to receive telegraphic communications from regiments or companies several hours in advance of their arrival when our citizens are notified by the firing of cannon—one gun announcing the fact,

\textsuperscript{13} See Gen. Meigs to Alex. Henry, September 23, 1861, and Alexander Henry to General Meigs, October 1, 1861, Alexander Henry Papers (in Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia); for accounts of ladies sewing circles see New York Tribune, April 23, May 24, October 5, 22, November 9, 1861.

and the requisite number telling the hour at which they will arrive.15

By September, 1861, facilities for a hospital were secured on the east side of Swanson Street. This hospital under Dr. Elias Ward was the first military hospital opened in the city of Philadelphia, and as time went on this hospital also expanded to quarters on the west side of Swanson Street.16 This was the first of twenty-four hospitals that were to rise in Philadelphia in the course of the war.

On May 26, 1861, another refreshment saloon was created on Ostego Street, south of Washington Avenue at the cooperage shop of Cooper and Pearce. In conjunction with the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon a hospital was established under Dr. Andrew Nebinger. At all times there was a friendly rivalry between the two refreshment saloons, and the records of both were commendable. In the first two years of the war the Cooper Shop fed 174,946 soldiers; in the entire course of the war it provided meals for four hundred thousand men.17 The Union Refreshment Saloon fed nearly nine hundred thousand men with a money outlay of one hundred thousand dollars.

In the eastern counties of Pennsylvania the pattern for aiding the soldiers was not dissimilar from that of Philadelphia, except on a smaller scale. There were agencies of the Sanitary Commission, Ladies Aid Societies, church groups, and individual organizations taking part in relief measures for the soldiers and sailors of the United States. In all counties supplies were gathered and sent to the battlefields and, when needed, food was supplied to soldiers passing through on their way to war. In the counties adjacent to Philadelphia the county fair grounds were soon converted into hospital areas. The many sewing societies produced havelocks, bandages, towels, and needle cases for the troops at

15 Harper's Weekly, July 13, 1861, 443. See also Taylor, op. cit., 206-207; New York Tribune, July 8, 1861; Scharf and Westcott, op. cit., I, 770; Philadelphia Inquirer, July 5, 9, 1861; Philadelphia Public Ledger June 3, 1861.

16 The Hospital Books 1861-1865 in Samuel B. Fales Collection 1861-1865 (in Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia); these books give the name, regiment, and home of each man treated.

17 Taylor, op. cit., 210; Scharf and Westcott, op. cit., I, 786. The best source material on the Cooper Shop is the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, correspondence book 1863-1865 in Reynold T. Hall Papers 1861-1865 (in Library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.)
Pittsburgh was the gateway through which soldiers poured from the West and Northwest on their way to Washington. From the very beginning of the war railroad trains and steamboats transporting troops were often unavoidably detained, and soldiers, because of such delays, often exhausted their food supplies. At first, relief measures for the soldiers en route to Washington were of a temporary and spasmodic nature, devoid of system. From time to time, as the occasion arose, various individuals bought crackers, apples, and cheese to help feed soldiers. One of the leaders of these individual philanthropic efforts to feed the soldiers was B. F. Jones of the firm of Jones and Laughlin.

A mass meeting, held on August 3, 1861, gave birth to the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee; this committee was vested with the power to provide for the subsistence of such companies and regiments that were being recruited in the city until they were regularly mustered into the United States service and to supply soldiers passing through the city with food and other comforts. The Subsistence Committee had as its administrative group an executive committee composed of William P. Weyman, chairman, Joseph Albree, Henry W. Atwood, Doctor Andrew Fleming.

The executive committee secured the use of the old Leech warehouse at the corner of Penn and Wayne. Here was created a kitchen and a dining room capable of feeding an entire regiment at one time. Within less than a week the dining room was in operation. On all incoming trains the Subsistence Committee distributed a circular inviting sick and wounded to avail themselves of assistance.

In October, 1861, the city councils granted use of the old city hall to serve as a dining room; thus the headquarters of the Subsistence Committee were transferred to the main floor of old city hall where ten long tables were erected, sufficient to accommodate twelve hundred

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18 For the work of relief in the counties see Doylestown Democrat November 5, 1861; Ela Zerbey Elliot, Old Schuylkill Tales (Pottsville, 1906), 194-196; Emily C. Blackman, History of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, 584; Gibson, History of York County, 284; W. Davis, Bucks County, 853; Matthews, Wayne County, 281; History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania (Chicago, 1886), 109-115; 84-87; Morton L. Montgomery, History of Berks County in Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1886), 186-190.

19 Pittsburgh Gazette, July 31, 1861; Pittsburgh Post, July 30, August 1, 1861; Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, July 27, August 3, 6, 1861; Under the Maltese Cross, 31; Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch, July 25, 1861; Pittsburgh Saturday Dollar Chronicle, July 27, 1861.

20 Pittsburgh Saturday Dollar Chronicle, August 10, 17, 31, 1861.
soldiers at one meal. Because of the distance of old city hall from the railroad station many soldiers could not avail themselves of the dining room; therefore, on January 18, 1862, the second floor of the warehouse at 347 Liberty Avenue, just opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, was converted into a dining hall, called the Soldiers Home; meals were furnished here night and day. The credit for this work belongs not only to the Subsistence Committee but to the many women of Allegheny City and Pittsburgh who volunteered their services to these projects.

Late in October Dr. Andrew Fleming established a hospital on the main floor of old city hall; also in the latter part of January, 1862, a room was set aside in the Soldiers Home at 347 Liberty Avenue as a haven for the sick and wounded. During the course of four years, over 79,460 sick and wounded were cared for at the Soldiers Home.

It should be noted that in four years of war the Subsistence Committee functioned through the aid of voluntary work and personal contributions; only once was a public appeal for funds made upon the banks and business houses. This committee worked until January 1866, and in that time served over 409,745 soldiers.

By October, 1861, a branch of the United States Sanitary Commission was installed in Pittsburgh under the leadership of Jacob Glosser. The women of each ward, borough, town, and township of Allegheny County were authorized to organize themselves into societies to accomplish the purposes of the United States Sanitary Commission, and the postmasters of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City were appointed to receive subscriptions to the Sanitary Commission. Through this pattern of organization Pittsburgh and Allegheny City became the hub from which radiated a chain of command to the boroughs and towns of Allegheny County and other adjacent counties. The work of the Pittsburgh branch of the United States Sanitary Commission was no different from other such organizations. From the collecting point at Pittsburgh went large quantities of finger-stalls, dressing gowns, socks, towels, pillows, pillow slips, bandages, blankets, sheets, canned goods, and books.

Whenever threats of invasion or rumors of catastrophe reached Pittsburgh, organizations were sent out to give aid to the Union forces in the South. Early in April, 1862, news was received of the battle of

21 It is rather interesting to know that the tables accommodated soldiers standing; chairs were not used, except along the sides of the hall, *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, October 26, 1861.
Shiloh. Immediately Felix R. Brunot organized an expedition to the battlefield. Two boats were chartered, the Hailman and Marengo, and women and surgeons were assigned to give aid to the Union soldiers at Shiloh. In the latter part of the month the boats returned to Pittsburgh with two hundred and forty wounded. On June 17, 1862, the Pittsburgh branch of the United States Sanitary Commission sent twenty-six delegates to the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac: six were left at Fortress Monroe and the others at Savage Station. It was at this time that eleven of these delegates, including Felix R. Brunot, were captured and sent to Libby Prison. Whenever the tide of war came within range of the Pennsylvania border, volunteer surgeons left their individual practices to carry on their services at the battle fields.²²

Among the other philanthropic interests of Pittsburgh was the care for soldiers' orphans. In establishing the Soldiers' Orphans Home located on Bluff and Stevenson Streets, Colonel James P. Barr created the first institution of this type in the North. The Pittsburgh Soldiers' Orphans Home was maintained throughout the war years until 1867 when Pennsylvania established the State Orphans Homes and Schools in all parts of the state. Under the guidance of James P. Barr and Mary J. Stafford the Pittsburgh institution took care of a thousand children up to 1867.

In April, 1863, the United States Christian Committee under the leadership of the Rev. Herrick Johnson took over part of the work of the Sanitary Commission and the hospital activities of the Subsistence Committee. From this time until the close of the war the field work was now conducted by the Pittsburgh branch of the Christian Commission. It cannot be doubted that the Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission of Pittsburgh performed excellent work. Between them they raised approximately two million dollars in money and supplies.

In western Pennsylvania there was homogeneity to the pattern for aiding the soldiers; as in the large cities, there were in the rural districts agencies of the Sanitary Commission, Ladies Aid Societies, church groups, individual societies dedicated to the job of taking care of the

²² An excellent example of this is the three Dickson brothers—Thomas, John and Joseph—who served as volunteer surgeons on every major battle-field of the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war. Thomas Dickson died of typhoid fever in McClellan's Army before Richmond. See Pittsburgh Saturday Dollar Chronicle, October 16, 1861; Pittsburgh Gazette, April 10, 1862; June 18, 19, 1862; Under the Maltese Cross, 40, 41, Boucher, ed., Pittsburgh and Her People, 187-188.
service men. The local names of these societies were varied; some called themselves the Patriot Daughters, others the Soldiers Aid Societies. In the rural counties of western Pennsylvania relief measures centered around churches. Here were organized festivals, childrens societies, fairs, entertainments, lectures to raise money for the care of the soldiers.

In all counties supplies and money were gathered and sent through the agencies of the Sanitary Commission and Christian Commission. By the fall of 1861 “Stocking Knitting Associations” were formed in the counties throughout the state; the state paid twenty-seven cents per pair for all stockings up to army standards. The money gained by such transactions was usually applied to relief measures, either in taking care of soldiers or the families of soldiers. By such measures and devices a steady flow of socks, mittens, scarfs, bandages, shirts, towels, pillow cases, and canned goods found their way south to the benefit of Union soldiers.23

23 Meadville Republican, November 16, 1861; Washington Reporter and Tribune, April 25, 1861; Forest, Washington County, I, 1034; Blairsville Record, October 2, 1861; Erie Weekly Gazette, May 2, 1861; Altoona Tribune, May 2, 1861; New Castle Lawrence Journal, May 4, 1861; Lewis Cass Aldrich, History of Clearfield County, Pennsylvania (Syracuse, 1887), 105-203; William James McKnight Jefferson County, Pennsylvania... (Chicago, 1917), I, 152-156; Waterman, History of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton Counties, Pennsylvania (Chicago, 1884), 116-120, 606-611; Franklin Ellis, History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1882), 190-194, 202; Lewistown True Democrat, July 25, 1861; Meadville Crawford Democrat, July 25, 1861; Ebensburg Alleghanian June 20, August 15, September 12, 1861; Franklin Venango Spectator July 31, 1861; Uniontown Genius of Liberty, July 18, 1861; Indiana Weekly Register, April 30, 1861.