

One Vast Hospital

OPEN HOUSE AND SELF-GUIDED TOUR
OF 1862 CIVIL WAR HOSPITAL SITES



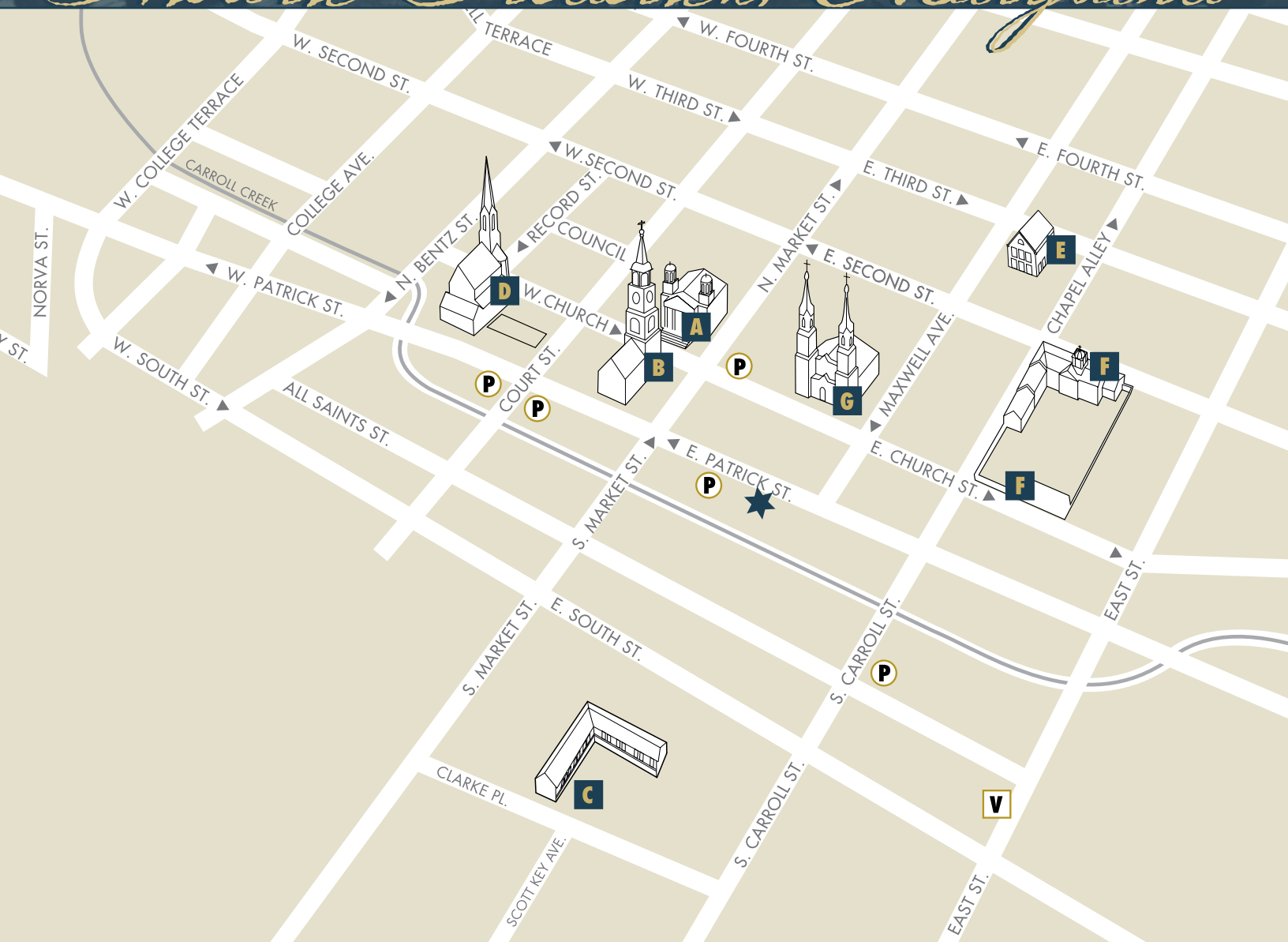
Historic Downtown Frederick, Maryland

Friday, September 21, 2012
from 5–9 pm

Saturday, September 22, 2012
from 1–4 pm

www.historicfrederick.org

Historic Frederick, Maryland



- A** EVANGELICAL REFORMED UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
11 W. Church Street
- B** TRINITY CHAPEL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
10 W. Church Street
- C** BJORLEE MUSEUM AND HESSIAN BARRACKS ☕
101 Clark Place
- D** ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH
106 W. Church Street

- E** QUINN CHAPEL A.M.E.
106 E. 3rd Street
- F** THE VISITATION ACADEMY CHAPEL ☕
- G** EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH ☕
35 E. Church Street

★ National Museum of Civil War Medicine,
48 E. Patrick St., 21701

V Frederick Visitor Center, 151 S. East St., 21701
The Frederick Visitor Center is open until 5:30 both days. Begin your self-guided tour here or at any point that is convenient for you.

☕ Hospitality room and refreshments

P Parking
Parking fee in City garages is \$1 after 6 pm on Friday and \$1 all day on Saturday.



TRINITY CHAPEL
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
10 W. Church Street

The “Old Church” of this German Reformed congregation, now affiliated with the United Church of Christ (UCC), is where the Ladies Relief Association was organized. Upstairs rooms were used by several surgeons, including Dr. Robert Weir, Surgeon in Charge of General Hospital #1. The ground floor served as a hospital. As you enter through the 1763 tower, you will meet Dr. Lewis Steiner, a church leader and Inspector General of the U.S. Sanitary Commission of the Army of the Potomac, a volunteer agency that supplied hospital sites.

- * Other reenactors will be present Friday and Saturday. Portraying a Union staff officer is Mark Clark of Cleveland, Ohio, Associate General Minister of the UCC.
- * On Saturday at 1 pm, Dr. Gary Freeze, history professor at Catawba College in North Carolina, will give an engaging presentation on the Battle of Antietam.
- * Stories of hospitality and healing will be told throughout the two days.

EVANGELICAL REFORMED
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
11 W. Church Street

The lower level of the 1850 “New Church” was also used as a hospital, and today you will hear the tale of church member Barbara Fritchie and see a display of her possessions. The upstairs sanctuary was the only worship space used by the Protestant churches during the fall of 1862. Here you will meet the Reformed pastor who prayed for President Lincoln during a service on September 7, 1862, while Stonewall Jackson slept soundly in a back pew.

- * Stories of Frederick’s heroic women will be told by reenactors, and story boards will reveal more about the soldiers who sojourned here.
- * On Friday at 7 pm, a prayer service in the sanctuary will honor those who died in Frederick.
- * *Amazing Grace* will be played on bagpipes, and *Taps*, composed in 1862, will conclude the Friday evening service.
- * On Saturday at 4 pm, the music of the Southern troops will be performed on the church’s front steps.

EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
31 E. Church Street

Evangelical Lutheran Church (ELC), initially organized in 1738 in northern Frederick County, moved to Frederick in 1746, building a log church adjacent to the current church at 31 East Church Street. Construction of a stone church started in 1752 but wasn’t completed until 1762 due to the French and Indian War. The present building with its twin towers was constructed in 1854 in Gothic Revival style; portions of the 1762 stone church are still visible on the northeast side of the building.

ELC was first touched by the Civil War on September 7, 1862, when Confederate officers attended worship services. A week later, following the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, the church became a military hospital, in use from September 15, 1862, until January 1, 1863. The church and two other buildings in the same block of East Church Street were known as General Hospital #4. The sanctuary was converted into a hospital by laying a floor on top of the pews. General Hospital #4 treated more than 900 Union and Confederate soldiers, with members of the church helping to care for the wounded. Many patients stayed a few days while waiting transfer to Washington or Baltimore; others convalesced for several months before returning to their units, being discharged or furloughed. A few died and are buried at Antietam National Cemetery or in Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick. The church was vacated by patients and staff on January 1, 1863. After two months of renovation, the congregation worshiped in the restored sanctuary on March 1, 1863.

Visitors to ELC will meet key individuals from that era, including Pastor George Diehl, Surgeon William F. Thurston, a wounded soldier, and members of the Ladies’ Union Relief Association, and hear period music and historic narratives. In Trunk Hall, visitors will find refreshments and Civil War exhibits. Living history participants and experts on the Battle of Antietam and the use of herbal medicine will be available to answer questions.



ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH
106 W. Church Street

All Saints' Parish, established in 1742, is the oldest Episcopal parish in western Maryland. Currently standing are three parish structures, two of which were erected before the Civil War. The Court Street building, located between Church and Patrick Streets, was built in 1814, and was used as All Saints' principal worship space until the neo-Gothic structure on West Church Street was completed in 1855.

After the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, thousands of wounded descended on Frederick, and both the Church Street building and the Court Street building became home to surgeons, nurses, wounded men, and the agonies of war. Women from the congregation devoted their merciful energies to tending to the soldiers and ministering to their needs.

During *One Vast Hospital*, All Saints' will offer an in-depth view of some of the individuals who stayed here in 1862. Living history interpreter Clarence Hickey will appear as Dr. Asa A. Bean, the physician in the Court Street hospital after the Battle of Antietam, to discuss ministering to the sick, and to demonstrate some 1860s medical techniques. We'll also take an intimate look at some of the men who were patients here, getting a glimpse into their lives, loves, and losses. Here, and at other participating locations, a small group of clergy and singers will make hospital visits as occurred in 1862.

In the spirit of the women of Frederick who brought food and other items to the wounded, the church will have displays and information about current-day care package programs for wounded warriors. Make a card or picture, and jot a personal note to send to a soldier before you leave.

A 15-minute living history vignette of surgical care of the wounded will be performed by Civil War Surgeon Dr. Bean on Friday 6 and 8 pm and on Saturday at 2 and 3:30 pm.

www.allsaintsmd.org



THE VISITATION ACADEMY
200 E. 2nd Street (*Church Street entrance also available*)

In 1825, Elizabeth Ann Seton laid the original foundation of the site, then named St. John's Female Benevolent and Frederick's Free School, at which her Sisters of Charity taught girls from all denominations reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework. The Sisters of Charity were called back to the Mother House in Emmitsburg in 1846 and a noble band of Visitation Sisters, 11 in all, left their hallowed home in Georgetown, DC, to respond to the call of the Jesuit Fathers to continue the development of the school. Their journey would forever impact the legacy of the Academy.

In 1862, the Civil War was to bring frightening changes inside the Visitation Academy, which would now play an important role (as General Hospital #5) in the city of Frederick and the country.

Once again, the sacred alliance between the Sisters of Charity and the Visitation Sisters re-united them as the Sisters of Charity returned to the Academy to attend to the sick and wounded soldiers while the Visitation Sisters continued educating the young women whose families could not reach them prior to the Academy gates closing.

Today, Visitation Academy remains a premier educational institution and educates girls (PK3 through 8th grade) from all denominations with a strong focus on academics and community service. It is Frederick City's oldest continuously operating educational institution and until 2005 was also a cloistered monastery, and thus many lifelong Frederick citizens have never been behind the walls. This is a unique educational opportunity to learn not only about Frederick's critical role in the Civil War but also to learn more about Visitation Academy's history and the remarkable women who are alumnae.

Visitation will interpret:

- * General Hospital #5 (medical displays contrasting 1862 vs 2012)
- * Period Stories from Academy sisters, students and families
- * A "casualty's story" (evacuation, treatment, recovery)
- * History of the Academy

www.thevisitationacademy.org



US ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL #1
BARRACKS SITE (HESSIAN BARRACKS)
101 Clarke Place

Construction of the two barracks was authorized in 1777 by an Act of the Maryland General Assembly and completed circa 1783. During the Revolutionary War, captured British officers, as well as mercenary Hessian troops, were housed on the grounds and in the barracks.

US Army General Hospital #1 served continuously from the latter half of 1861 through September 1865 when it closed with a government auction of remaining supplies and equipment. It was estimated that more than 30,000 patients received care at the facility during the war. This location, as well as others in Frederick, saw large numbers of wounded after the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam in September 1862.

The hospital site covered a large area and contained several wooden structures and pavilion-style wards, as well as tents for housing the sick and wounded and support structures necessary for the successful work conducted there. These fanned out from the two stone Revolutionary War-era L-shaped barracks buildings, one of which still exists.

During *One Vast Hospital*, the US Army General Hospital #1 site will host the Frederick Ladies Relief Society interpreting the US Sanitary Commission, including portrayals of Sanitary agents and staff, a hospital tent with wounded, contributions of local women, and period news of the town. Mark Quattroco and his associates will be in the Barracks portraying a hospital surgeon. In addition, Katie Carroll will portray a Daughter of Charity who served at the facility during the war. Period music will be provided by Deborah Brower and friends. Some site participants plan to remain for visitors on Sunday, September 23.

The Bjorlee Museum adjacent to the Barracks will serve as a Hospitality Center with a display of the photographic work of Alexander Gardner. His unprecedented series, completed on the Antietam battlefield shortly after the conflict, is a sober reminder of war.

www.facebook.com/HessianBarracks1777



QUINN CHAPEL A.M.E. CHURCH
106 E. 3rd Street

Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church was founded in late 1790s and has been located on 106 East 3rd Street since 1811. This African-American congregation was originally known as the Bethel Congregation. The original log church was built in 1817, and the first brick church was built in 1839. In 1855, it was demolished and replaced with a new two-story brick building. The lower level of the 1855 church was part of Hospital #6, where John Benjamin Lewis was the surgeon in charge.

Some records indicate that Quinn was never paid for the use of its building by the federal government. The church filed a claim for \$4000. Did the church get paid? The available records do not tell us who the patients were at Quinn, but the fact that Quinn was a hospital brings up interesting questions to ponder as you visit. Were the patients black or white? Were they blacks who had served as teamsters, cooks, blacksmiths, or in other roles for the Union Army and had they been wounded or taken ill? Were any of the wounded the slaves of Confederate soldiers whom we know accompanied their owners into war?

The battles of 1862 would have an immediate impact on Quinn due to its role as a hospital, but the outcome was even more far-reaching. Before the war's end, a new minister arrived: Benjamin Tanner Tucker. He later became a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal denomination and a prominent advocate of social change well into the 20th century. In 1867, he ran the Freedmen's Bureau schools in Frederick County, of which Quinn was one. His son, Henry O. Tanner, who spent time here as a child, is recognized as one of the most important American artists working at the turn of the century.

www.quinname-md.org

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CIVIL WAR MEDICINE
48 E. Patrick Street

Though not a hospital site on the tour, the National Museum of Civil War Medicine organized this event. The museum tells the story year-round of how Frederick became "one vast hospital" beginning in September 1862. The Civil War medical story is one of healing, courage and devotion amidst death and destruction. It laid the foundation for modern medical care. Museum hours: 10 am-5 pm Monday-Saturday and 11 am-5 pm Sunday. \$

www.civilwarmed.org



One Vast Hospital

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Friday, September 21, 2012 from 5–9 pm
Saturday, September 22, 2012 from 1–4 pm

Many antebellum churches and sites of Historic Downtown Frederick, Maryland served as hospitals in the aftermath of the 1862 Maryland Campaign. On September 21 and 22, six of them open their doors in memory of the thousands of wounded who graced their halls: the military surgeons and stewards, and the citizens of Frederick who gave their hearts, time, and money to restore the broken bodies, minds, and spirits of the wounded.



www.fredericktourism.org | www.heartofthecivilwar.org

For information: 301-600-4047 or 800-999-3613
<http://bit.ly/OneVastHospital>

*Event organized by the National Museum of Civil War Medicine, 48 E. Patrick Street
and sponsored by the Tourism Council of Frederick County*

*Photograph of Evangelical Lutheran Church, Frederick,
in use as a hospital (1862). Courtesy of the church.*