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Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“American Military Hospital No. 1. Dining Room.” *The Library of Congress*,

www.loc.gov/item/2017672455/.

“American Military Hospital No. 1. Dining Room” **is a photograph** of the American Red Cross workers sitting in the dining room eating and talking with each other. **This photograph was taken** in France, sometime between 1917 and 1920. **This photograph shows** the increasingly better conditions that the soldiers, nurses, and doctors were facing during World War I.

Diemer, Melvin E. *Soldiers' Orphans Home, Farwell House*. Madison, 1870.

This picture of the Farwell House and Soldiers' Orphans Home shows how the building was made for the soldiers that came up from down south to be with their families, which was designed octagonally. Octagonal structures have equal light and air flow throughout the entire building, which was very important due to all of the diseases and sickness being spread around. **This picture also includes** the soldiers that attended the Soldiers' Orphans Home and all of the nurses and people who helped maintain it. There are also psychological effects that come with the soldiers in the Soldiers' Orphans Home. They get to feel much better emotionally and mentally because they are around their family. **The**

description says that Cordelia Harvey ran the hospital, which puts another accolade on Cordelia Harvey's list of merits.

Soldiers' Orphans Home, Farwell House is a photograph taken by Melvin E. Deimer in 1870. I got this photograph from the Wisconsin Historical Society, which makes the source credible. This is a primary source because it was a real photograph taken of the real building before it was demolished. This source was located by typing in the keywords "Soldiers Orphans Home" using the Google search engine.

Harvey, Cordelia P. "A Wisconsin Woman's Picture of President Lincoln."

Wisconsin in the Civil War, 2006,

content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm/ref/collection/quiner/id/36196.

In A Wisconsin Woman's Picture of President Lincoln, **Cordelia P. Harvey talks** about her emotional problems and feelings towards the injured, sick, and depressed soldiers in the civil war hospitals in the South. **Cordelia then walks through** her first encounter with President Abraham Lincoln and how she wanted to introduce civil war hospitals in the North, and her first thoughts of what he had to say. Then, **Cordelia accounts** of her meeting with the Secretary of War, and how she thought about the subject of civil war hospitals in the North. **Cordelia then details** the final three meetings with President Lincoln, in which **she [Cordelia] finalizes** the bill with Lincoln for civil war hospitals to be instituted in the North.

This 23 page book is considered a primary source because it was written by a firsthand witness of the event, being Cordelia Harvey herself. I found this source by using the book's title, [A Wisconsin Woman's Picture of President Lincoln](#), in the Wisconsin Historical Society archival database.

Harvey, Cordelia. "Cordelia Harvey Letters." *Browse – UW Digital Collections*, UW-Madison General Library System Digital Production Facility, 1 Jan. 1998, digicoll.library.wisc.edu/WIReader/WER1620-1.html.

These letters are written by Cordelia Harvey to Governor Salomon, who took the title of governor after the last governor, Louis P. Harvey, drowned. In these letters, **Cordelia summarizes** the poor conditions that she sees when she goes throughout the civil war hospitals. **Harvey also talks about** how many men she sees in each of the hospitals, and how crowded they are. **Cordelia is writing** to the Governor because she is assigned to checking the hospitals, because she's the Sanitary Agent for Wisconsin.

This is a one page rewritten version of the letters to Governor Salomon from Cordelia A. P. Harvey. This is a primary source because these letters are the exact words from a person who wrote them, being Cordelia Harvey. This source was located using the URL from the Primary Sources list of Kelly Parrell's paper on Cordelia Harvey. This source is credible because it came from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Archives and there are no changes to the letters, it is an exact copy.

“Hospital Ward in Convalescent Camp.” *WER Image: Hospital Ward,*

digicoll.library.wisc.edu/WIRReader/Images/WER1668.html.

“Hospital Ward in Convalescent Camp” is a photograph taken sometime during the Civil War that shows the unbelievably terrible conditions that the soldiers were facing at that time. **This photo was used** in my website to link Cordelia’s job to the poor condition of the hospitals during the Civil War.

Labrecque, Michael F, and Michael A Honsberger. “Army Field Hospitals and

Expeditionary Hospitalization.” *Www.army.mil*, 31 Aug. 2018,

www.army.mil/article/210113/army_field_hospitals_and_expeditionary_hospitalization.

“Army Field Hospitals and Expeditionary Hospitalization” **is an article that talks** about the evolution of medicine throughout the last few years. I did not use this site for information, as I wanted the picture off of it. **The picture gives** a clear representation of what military hospitals look like in today’s era, which is what I wanted.

“Louis Powell Harvey.” *University of Wisconsin Digital Collections Record*

Display,

digicoll.library.wisc.edu/WebZ/FETCH?sessionid=01-52567-604616762&recno=7&resultset=2&format=F&next=html%2Ffull.html&bad=error%2Fbadfetch.html&entitytoprecno=7&entitycurrecno=7.

“Louis Powell Harvey” **is a photograph** taken of Louis Harvey, the wife of Cordelia Harvey. **He is important because** his death provoked Cordelia Harvey to continue his life’s work, which led to everything she did with the medical field.

McKinney, Mrs. William. “Mrs. Cordelia A. P. Harvey.”

Browse – UW Digital Collections, UW-Madison General Library System

Digital Production Facility, 1 Jan. 1998,

digicoll.library.wisc.edu/WIReader/WER0108.html#1620.

In “Mrs. Cordelia A. P. Harvey,” the author **Mrs. William shows** the early life of Cordelia Harvey through pictures and descriptive words. **Mrs. William then goes on to describe** how she got involved with the Civil War with her husband, and how she went to see Abraham Lincoln. After that, **Mrs. William concludes** Cordelia’s life by talking about her efforts to go across the country and tend the wounded in civil war hospitals. At the end, **Mrs. William talks about** the Orphans Home she created in Madison while being the Sanitary Agent for Wisconsin, even though she is recognized nationally for it.

“Mrs. Cordelia A. P. Harvey” is a one page summary of an excerpt from the book *Sketches of Wisconsin Pioneer Women*. This summary is a secondary source because it’s a summary from a book written about the people and events decades later. This source was located by searching “Cordelia Harvey” on the Google search engine. This source is credible because it was taken from the WED, or Wisconsin Electronic database, which is run by the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Ordway, Godwin. "A Ward in Hospital at Convalescent Camp near Alexandria, Va." *The Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2012650251/.

"A Ward in Hospital at Convalescent Camp near Alexandria, Va" is a photograph taken during the Civil War that shows how poor the conditions were during that time frame. I used this photo on my website to show the extremely poor conditions that the soldiers were facing in the camps close to the warfront.

Perkins, Major. "American Military Hospital No. 1. Kitchen." *The Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2017672523/.

"American Military Hospital No. 1. Kitchen" is a **photograph** taken between 1917 and 1920 in France, around the time frame of World War I. **The photograph shows** how much better the conditions have gotten in the military hospitals since the Civil War. **The photograph also shows** how much cleaner and organized the military hospitals were compared to the Civil War era.

Pols, Hans, and Stephanie Oak. "War & Military Mental Health: The US Psychiatric Response in the 20th Century" *American Journal of Public Health*, 2007.

***Sirsissuesresearcher*,**

explore.proquest.com/sirsissuesresearcher/document/2265593227?accountid=74223. Accessed 13 Jan. 2020.

"War & Military Mental Health: The US Psychiatric Response in the 20th Century" is a **scholarly journal that explains** the psychiatrists attempts to reduce the psychiatric symptoms that soldiers get when they come back home from war. **Stephanie and Hans also give evidence** on the screening attempts by

psychiatrists during World War I and World War II, and how psychiatrists were trying to help the mentally wounded. **The article also mentions** some statistics on the World War II screening basis, such as the 12% exclusion rate of the 15 million men examined for medical reasons. **Hans and Stephanie also talked about** the early intervention process in World Wars I and II, and how Thomas Salmon proposed a 3 tier plan for the treatment of “war neurosis.” To end the article, **they include** the treatment processes after WWII, the Vietnam War, and the Persian Gulf Wars.

“War & Military Mental Health: The US Psychiatric Response in the...” is a 15 page article written by Hans Pols and Stephanie Oak. This is a secondary source because Pols and Oak use many different sources to explain the timeline of psychiatric help among the wartime soldiers. This source was located using the SIRS Issues Researcher database, and I found it using the keywords “psychological effects on soldiers after war.” There is no bias towards this article, as it is an explanatory article.

“Salomon, Gov. Edward (1828-1909).” *Wisconsin Historical Society*, 3 Oct.

2012, www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS2558.

“Salomon, Gov. Edward (1828-1909)” **is a photograph** taken of Governor Edward Salomon. **Edward Salomon was** the governor of Wisconsin during the time that Cordelia Harvey rose to fame, which explains why I needed to put a picture of him in here.

Secondary Sources

“WW2 Military Hospitals Pacific Theater of Operations and Minor Theaters.”

WW2 US Medical Research Centre, WW2 US Medical Research Centre,
www.med-dept.com/articles/ww2-military-hospitals-pacific-theater-of-operations/.

“WW2 Military Hospitals Pacific Theater of Operations and Minor Theaters” is an article on the Military hospitals during World War II. I mainly used this site for the pictures that were on it, which **clearly describe** the conditions that the soldiers lived in when they were in the military hospital. **This site also gives** some background information on the pictures that they include, which gave me some context.