

RICHARD W. JOHNSON • *Born February 27, 1827, near Smithland, Kentucky. Graduated from the USMA in 1849. While at West Point, he was treated for odontalgia, catarrhus, cephalalgia, and clavus twice each and contusio, boili, excoriatio, rheumatism, and diarrha once each. Johnson spent his service on the frontier before the Civil War and was made a brigadier general of volunteers in October 1861. He was captured and exchanged in 1862, then served at Stones River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and in the early stages of the Atlanta campaign. He was ill with bronchitis, intermittent fever, and diarrha at Columbia, Tennessee, and was on sick leave from March 29 to April 13, 1862. Because of what his surgeon termed as a long-continued bilious derangement connected with fever of a remittent type, he received another sick leave from September 29 to November 15, 1863. In October, while on leave, he developed diarrha. Johnson was struck by part of a shell on the right side during the Battle of New Hope Church, Georgia, on May 27, 1864. Severely bruised and already in poor health, he had to give up his command and leave the field. During July he was having severe pain of the right side between the costal margin and the hip. He reported back for duty in late August and resumed command. Following his last injury he was never physically able to be in the field, although he continued on duty for the rest of the war. His surgeon reported that in October 1866 he had been treating Johnson for congestion and defective action of the liver, secondary to his injury. He retired as major general in 1867 because of disability from wounds. After returning to civilian life, Johnson was an educator and author. He died April 21, 1897, in St. Paul, Minnesota, and was buried there in Oakland Cemetery.*

DEATH CERTIFICATE: Cause of death, acute pneumonia.

1. CSR: OR, vol. 10, pt. 1:306; vol. 38, pt. 193, 195, 523-24, 561-62, 596; WPCR, vols. 605, 606, 607; U.S. Army, CWS, roll 1, vol. 1, report 18, pp. 277-83; ibid., roll 4, vol. 7, report 35, pp. 511-14; RG 94, Office of the Adj. General, Records and Pensions Office, Military Officers Personnel File, R & P 481,455; RVA, Pension, C 495,026.

PATRICK HENRY JONES • *Born on November 20, 1830, in County Westmeath, Ireland. He left his law practice in June 1861 and was mustered into Federal service as a second lieutenant of the 37th New York. During May and June 1862 he had an attack of malaria. He was sick in a hospital in Washington, D.C., from September 26 to October 31, 1862. In October he was made colonel of the 154th New York. At Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863, he was slightly wounded in the right hip and captured. On May 15 he was paroled, and in July he was hospitalized in Washington, D.C. In August he had an episode of amaurosis (blindness); after being hospitalized at Annapolis, Maryland, he returned to duty in September. He was on detached service in charge of paroled prisoners in October and was back to duty in November. He had sick leave in February 1864. Although not well in May, he was with his command for the Atlanta campaign. On May 8,*

1864 at Mill Creek Gap, Georgia, he received a contusion of his side and was seriously injured when his horse fell over a cliff. After being discharged from the hospital, he reported that he was fit for duty on June 7. During the last six months of 1864, he had chronic diarrha. His surgeon stated that he needed a change of climate and mode of living, so in December Jones went north on leave. His promotion to brigadier general ranked from that month. In April 1865 he rejoined his brigade at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and resigned in June. He mainly practiced the law after the war. In later years, his physician blamed his deafness on his exposure to cannon fire and his chronic malaria and diarrha to his service in the swamps along the Chickahominy River. In addition, he had almost constant pain in the area of the right sciatic nerve, secondary, the surgeon suggested, to his wound in the gluteal region. Usually every spring and fall he had attacks of chills and fever, which would last approximately a week or two and would confine him to his bed. For his episodes of jaundice he took calomel, followed by citrate of magnesia and some type of patent Indian medicine. On examination in October 1886, the scar where the bullet had entered was about two inches below the trochanter major and was the size of a ten-cent piece. The exit scar was about four inches back and an inch below the first scar. There was enlargement of his liver and spleen by percussion, his skin looked anemic, the conjunctiva were yellowish, and he was emaciated. In August 1898 his liver and spleen were still enlarged, and he appeared more emaciated and debilitated. Some weeks before his death he developed severe gastroenteritis. The condition did not respond to therapy, and he could not control his bowels. He could not eat solids and took only scalded milk with some brandy. Jones died July 23, 1900, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and was buried there in St. Peter's Cemetery.

DEATH CERTIFICATE: Direct cause, cardiac failure. Indirect cause, gastroenteritis.

1. CSR: OR, vol. 38, pt. 1:98; pt. 2:204; vol. 47, pt. 1:589, 699; RVA, Pension C 584,171, 2 parts.

HENRY MOSES JUDAH • *Born June 12, 1821, in Snow Hill, Maryland. Graduated from the USMA in 1843. He was treated one time each for a toothache, nausea, rheumatism, headache, cold, and constipation while a cadet. Served in the Mexican War. Prior to the Civil War he had sick leaves from July 5, 1852, to June 19, 1853, and from May 31 to July 9, 1856. The surgeon who took care of him reported later that he had contracted inflammatory rheumatism during these years of service, which frequently attacked the pericardium of his heart and later produced enlargement and valvular disease of that organ. After service on the West Coast, he returned to the East in 1861 and was made a brigadier general of volunteers in March 1862. He had a sick leave from June 16 to July 16, 1862. He relinquished command, went on sick leave September 20, and returned in October. In August 1863 he applied for a sick leave for the purpose of having a surgical operation performed. No other details are available. He returned on*

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