

Exhibit 8

CIRCULAR No. 4.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 5, 1870.

A REPORT

ON

BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS,

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS OF MILITARY POSTS.

WASHINGTON.
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1870.

doors. Heating is effected by means of a fireplace. The average occupancy of the guard-house is six prisoners.

The hospital is an old, dilapidated stockade building, not worth repairs, with dirt roof and floor. A new building is much needed, and will be commenced as soon as possible, the work to be done by the troops. The present hospital is warmed by means of fireplaces, and lighted by windows. The ventilation is deficient. The ward, 23 by 25 by 10 feet, generally contains six beds, giving to each a cubical air space of 1,166 feet. There are no bath or wash rooms; a bathing-tub is used in the ward.

The supply of water is afforded by water-carts filled at the river, and that used for drinking purposes is cooled in "coyars," or earthen jars covered with matting. The water of the Colorado, although muddy, does not produce diarrhœa or other unpleasant effects. Natural drainage is good. All refuse, dirt, and litter are removed from the vicinity and carried off by the river.

Subsistence and other stores are received by light-draught steamboats on the river. Vegetables are scarce, and are with difficulty obtained from California. Several cases of incipient scurvy have occurred, but yield at once to vegetable diet. A large supply of canned fruit and vegetables for the use of the enlisted men is a great necessity here, as no post garden can be cultivated. Such articles can be obtained from the commissary department at low prices. Potatoes and onions are brought 250 miles from California. Milk costs \$1 50 per gallon; butter, \$1 per pound; eggs, \$1 per dozen; potatoes, 12 to 15 cents per pound; and onions, 20 to 25 cents per pound.

The only means of communication is by wagon and horseback, with occasionally a steamer from Fort Yuma, California. Mails are received each week from the west, via La Paz, and from the east via Salt Lake City; the mail is carried on horseback, requiring sixteen days to department headquarters.

The Indian tribes on the river are peaceable; they cultivate corn, wheat, beans, and squashes, planting after the annual overflow. During the winter months, when their stores of provisions are low, they are furnished with small supplies of flour from the post. No depredations have been committed in the valley, and many of the hostile Hualhapis have surrendered and come in.

Statement showing mean strength, number of sick, and principal diseases at Camp Mojave, Arizona Territory, for the years 1868 and 1869.

Years.	Mean strength.	Whole number taken sick.	Malarial fevers.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	Tonsillitis.	Veneral diseases.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism.	Phthisis.	Catarrhal affections.*	No. of deaths.
1868.....	84.08	263	26	35	2	61	11	16	3	25	3
1869.....	78.83	122	21	29	21	1	3	1	8

* Include laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy.

CAMP VERDE, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES SMART AND ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON W. H. SMITH, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Camp Verde, formerly known as Camp Lincoln, is situated on the east bank of the Rio Verde, about 50 miles east of Prescott, the nearest town, and by way of which it receives all its supplies and mails, and 90 miles north of Camp McDowell by trail along the Rio Verde. The Verde Valley, during the greater portion of its course from north to south, is extremely narrow, being little other than a cañon with rugged and barren hills on either side, but in this locality it is about seven miles wide, with a rich alluvial bottom, which, to some extent, has been farmed by settlers. When irrigated it is very fertile and yields fine crops of corn, which is the staple product. The

Black Mountains bound it on the west and the Mogollon range on the east. On the tongue of land formed by the junction of Beaver Creek with the Verde, three-quarters of a mile below the post, there is a considerable tract of low bottom, on which a rank vegetation springs up after the spring and autumn rains. This appears to be the chief source of the malarial diseases which affect the garrison, more especially at the latter season. The water of both these streams is of excellent quality, free from any marked amount of organic or inorganic impurities, and turbid only during floods. Cool water, even in the hot summer season, can be obtained from a small spring on Beaver Creek. There are rich grazing and fine timber in the vicinity of the camp, and game in abundance.

The spring rains occur during March, and, with the snow on the mountains, usually occasion floods, which inundate many of the bottom lands; similar floods are an accompaniment of the July rains; but the rapid current of the river, the sandy soil of the inundated lands, and the high winds which are prevalent during these stormy months, speedily drain and dry off all surface water.

The mean annual temperature for the year ending June 30, 1869, was 60.75° F.; the extremes being on September 2, 107° F., and December 15, 24° F.

The post was originally established by two companies of Arizona volunteers, mostly Mexicans who were in service during the late war. It was an outpost from Fort Whipple, and intended to protect the Prescott country and admit of its settlement. The shelters built by these troops were of the most primitive character; and even on the advent of the regular troops in 1866 they were but little improved, consisting of excavations on a hill-side, completed with logs and shelter tents. The hospital was a small log house, 15 by 13 feet, containing three beds. Its site was an elevated piece of ground one-quarter mile from the Verde, with excellent surface drainage and a porous gravelly soil. Better and more permanent quarters were commenced on the same site in 1868, but two sets of company barracks are the only buildings as yet completed. One set is unoccupied by troops, but is used in part as a quartermaster and subsistence store-room. Each building is 100 by 26 by 10 feet, with adobe walls, shingled roof, and earthen floor, and is partitioned off into two dormitories, 40 feet long, by an office in the center, 20 by 26 feet, which communicates with the former. Each dormitory has an open fireplace, four windows, a door opening on the parade, and another communicating with the office. But as these were found to be insufficient for satisfactory ventilation, a ventilator was opened in the wall of each room near the roof. The only fixtures or furniture is a double line of bunks, two tiers high, each 4 feet wide, and accommodating four men. But little over 300 cubic feet of air space is permitted to each man, of average occupation. All the other buildings of the post are irregular, being for the most part the remains of the old camp. There is no mess-room, the men eating their rations in quarters.

The officers' quarters are miserable hovels, that of the commanding officer being formed of rough boards, with gaping seams. Its size is 12 by 13 feet.

The guard-house is a small stockade, with canvas roof, lighted by the door and roof, and sufficiently ventilated by the crevices between the posts forming the walls.

After the log hospital of three beds mentioned above was disused, the sick were placed in a ward of hospital tents, with an adobe fireplace and chimney built at one end. Average occupation of this, seven men. Since the recent completion of the second set of company quarters the sick have been moved into one of its dormitories for treatment until such time as a hospital is built.

The post garden, situated six miles below the post where Clear Creek joins the river, is nominally cultivated by from three to five men detailed for that duty; but the supply is not such as the extent and fertility of the soil at command would yield with careful cultivation. It has produced, however, a small cart-load of onions, beets, corn, cabbage, melons, and cucumbers twice a week for four or five weeks during the season, and provided the garrison with sauerkraut during the winter; chickens, eggs, and butter are hardly to be obtained, but deer are sometimes shot in the mountain gorges. In this vicinity there are three or four small ranches farmed by German and American settlers.

The diseases which prevail are chiefly malarial, consisting of intermittents, hepatic affections, and diarrhoea. During the dryer seasons of the year most of this class of cases come from the men on duty at the post gardens and other low localities.

In addition to the few settlements on Clear Creek, there are some ranches on the Agua Fria,

about midway between the post and Camp Whipple. In the Agua Fria district there are also many auriferous ledges, mostly of free gold.

The hostile Indians, Tonto Apaches, occupy the mountains south of the post through which the Verde cañons its way toward Camp McDowell, and to the eastward the difficult country in the neighborhood of the Mogollon ridge.

Statement showing mean strength, number of sick, and principal diseases at Camp Verde, Arizona Territory, for the year 1869.

Year.	Mean strength.	Whole number taken sick.	Malarial fevers.	Diarrhea and dysentery.	Tonsillitis.	Veneral diseases.	Rheumatism.	Catarrhal affections.*	No. of deaths.
1869.....	69.91	146	51	21	1	2	5	21

* Include laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy.

CAMP COLORADO, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES SMART, AND ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON WASHINGTON WEST, UNITED STATES ARMY.

This camp is on the east bank of the Colorado River, on the Mojave Indian reservation, 322 miles from the mouth of the river, and 440 feet above the sea-level. La Paz is the nearest post office, and is 40 miles distant along the river. Letters require ten or fifteen days to reach San Francisco; twenty-five or thirty to Washington.

The camp was established in the latter part of 1868, in anticipation of trouble from the river Indians. It is placed immediately on the river bank, above overflow, on the low level bottom, which is about 250 yards wide at this point. Beyond this bottom to the eastward, a mesa or tableland rises with a gradual ascent to a height of 40 or 50 feet, and extends to the distant mountain ranges. It is almost destitute of vegetation. The country on the opposite bank is similar in character. Some of the fertile bottom lands along the river are cultivated by the Indians. Cottonwood, mesquite, ironwood, willow, and arrow-wood grow along its banks. The climate is similar to that of Fort Yuma, California.

The camp is a temporary one, consisting of brush huts, which afford some protection from the rays of the sun, but none from the rains and violent sand-storms prevailing during the winter and early spring months. Their only furnishings are rudely-built bunks, raised a foot or more from the ground. The rations are cooked and eaten in the open air. There are no married soldiers in camp. The officers live in wall tents pitched underneath a brush shade at one end of the line of huts for the men. The bakery, of stone and adobe, is the only building of comparatively permanent materials. The hospital, ward, dispensary, and store-room is a hospital tent.

No post garden has been cultivated, but vegetables in their season can be obtained from the Indian settlements. Canned stores are also on hand in the subsistence department for purchase.

There have been no deaths at the post. Venereal diseases, contracted among the Mojave Indians on the reservation, constitute the majority of the cases on the sick report.

The Indians in the vicinity are large, muscular, and well formed, but without any tendency to civilization, their only object of existence being to satisfy the cravings of appetite and the animal passions.