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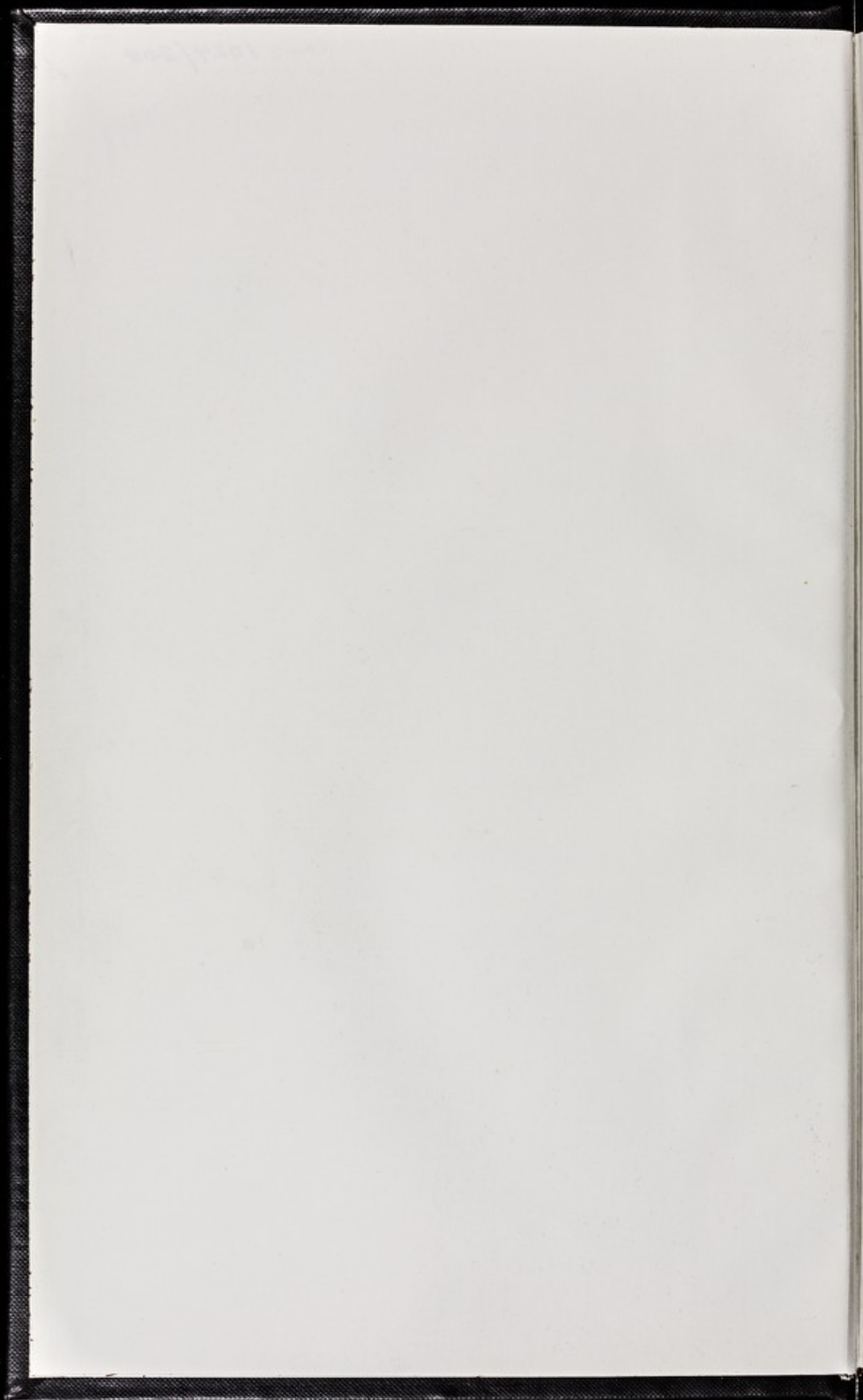
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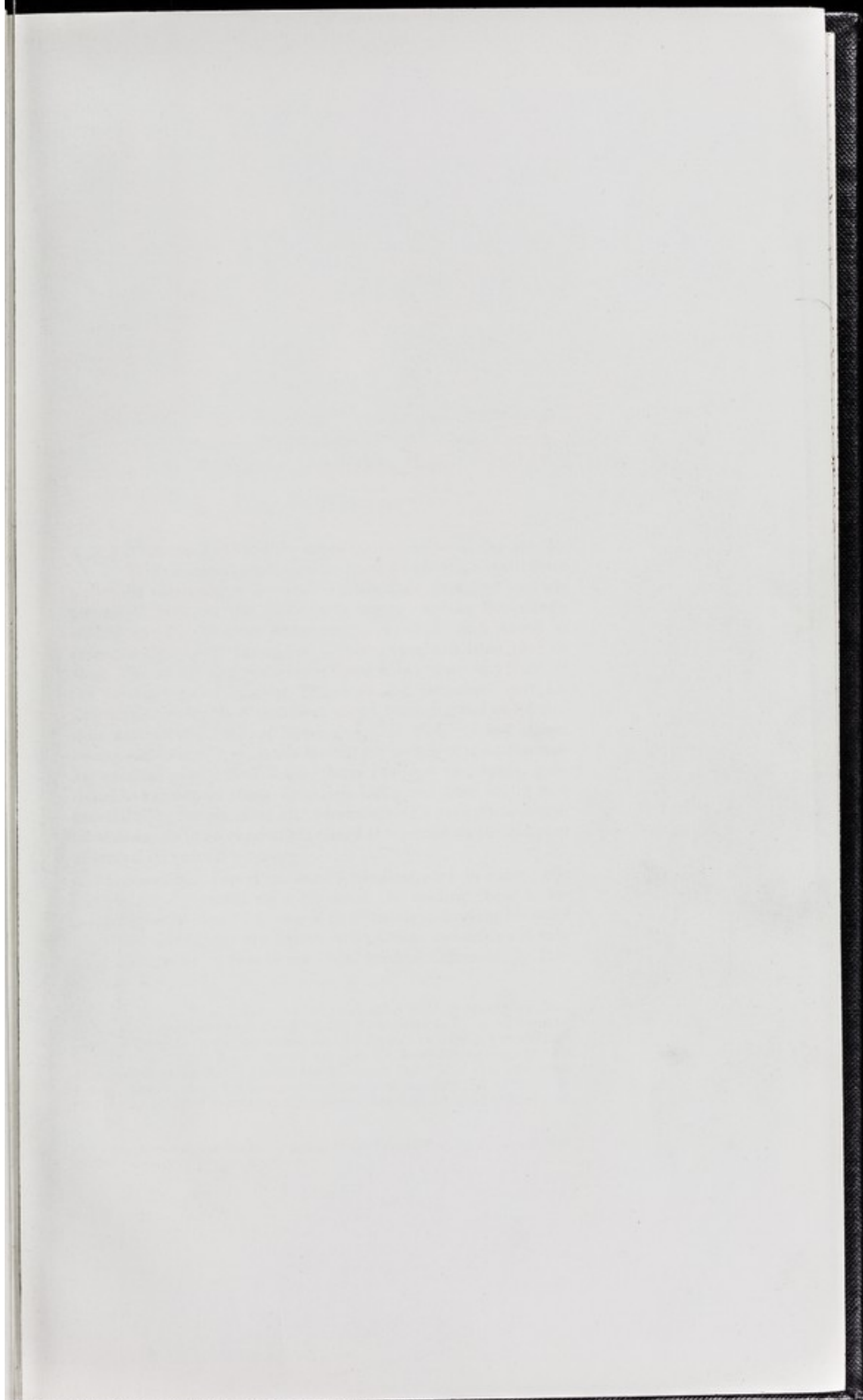


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hist. med., 1964, 19, 267-71.

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## The Fergusson Papers.

A Calendar of 92 Manuscript Letters and Documents  
Concerning the Medical History of the  
Peninsular War (1808-1814)

DOROTHY SMITH\*

WHEN the British army opposing Napoleon in the Iberian Peninsula advanced from Portugal into Spain, a small force under the command of Marshal William Carr Beresford was left behind to organize the Portuguese troops. Among Beresford's officers was Dr. William Fergusson (1773-1846) who served as Inspector General of Portuguese Military Hospitals from 1810 to 1813. The letters and documents listed below represent some of the correspondence between Fergusson and Beresford (*per* Lt. Col. Robert Arbuthnot) as well as letters involving two of Fergusson's subordinate Medical Officers, Arthur Halliday and Adam Neale. (Dr. Neale, *d.* 1832, was himself the author of some fascinating reminiscences called *Letters from Portugal and Spain*, published in London in 1809). Fergusson had given these young men responsibility for planning and administering a regimental hospital at Abrantes in an experiment aimed at superseding the old plan of central or general hospitals.

The Fergusson Papers are mostly administrative in nature but include some personal correspondence. In reading them it becomes apparent that Fergusson is passionately defending his right to the pay and dignity of a British Army Officer and refuses to submit his authority to that of the Chief Medical Officer of the Portuguese Army.

I entered this service as I have entered every other with no other view than to contribute my utmost labours & my life if necessary to its advancement—I have a right to assert my fitness for the station because I was selected on that account and the history of my past life & official writings in this country will prove that I am fit—but my hands have been tied ever since I came here & when I tried to free them in defense of the sick or in vindication of my Commission I have been knocked on the head. (Paper no. 74).

\* Department of the History of Science and Medicine, Yale University, and Yale Medical Library.



After the Peninsular campaign, Fergusson was sent to the West Indies (1815-1817) at which time he made a survey of the incidence of malaria and yellow fever with reference to terrain, moisture, altitude, etc., and maintained that these endemic fevers are caused, not by rotting vegetation but by a "marsh poison" which he said flourished not only in swamps but even in dry and barren areas interspersed with stagnant pools. He thus came close to the identification of fever areas with mosquito breeding grounds but made no reference to insects. Strangely enough, however, he considers insects as possible vectors of the plague. In *Notes and Recollections of a Professional Life*, a collection of Fergusson's writings on military medicine published posthumously in 1846 by his son, James, he says, in effect, not to accuse domestic cats of transmitting plague when the rat is a more likely suspect being "a bold intruder, often coming from afar. . . . It surely would have been more in accordance with the rules of evidence to denounce the flies and winged insects that inhabit the atmosphere, than a useful domestic quadruped. These constitute aerial inter-communication between man and man, and may act a part in the transmission of contagions."<sup>1</sup>

Paper no. 90 is a notice of Fergusson's release from membership in the Royal College of Surgeons. This he had requested so that he might become a Licentiate of the College of Physicians.<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Harvey Cushing "picked up the papers sometime after World War I." Miss Julia H. Shepley transcribed and translated them from the French where necessary. Included in the collection are two portraits of Fergusson and a pamphlet reprint of his article on the plague.

<sup>1</sup> W. Fergusson. *Notes and recollections of a professional life*. London, Longman [and others], 1846, pp. 151-152. The essay, "On plague and quarantine," is reprinted from the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1843, 39, no. 154. The essay on "Marsh poison" is from the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* (read on 3 and 17 January 1820).

<sup>2</sup> I am indebted to Mr. W. R. Le Fanu for checking the Minutes of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The matter was dealt with 14 January 1801 under a By-Law which set a fee of 10 guineas for release or resignation.

1. [Sept. 2, 1793]	A series of questions proposed to Citizen Chevalier (Agent-Général of the Military Hospitals). Also Citizen Chevalier's reply. 16th Fructidor, 3d year	7 col., 20 cm., French
2. [Jan. 4, 1801]	Office of the Military Hospitals. Report made to the Minister, the 14th of Nivose, 9th year. Copy	6 col., 31 cm., French
3. [n.d.]	Chevalier. Letter written by the General Agents of the Military Hospitals to the Committee of Public Safety. Copy	6 p., 34 cm., French
4. Feb. 13, 1801	Mrs. Fergusson	2 p., 23 cm.
5. Oct. 25 [1803?]	J. M. Stewart	3 p., 18 cm.
6. Dec. 15	J. Fergusson	3 p., 23 cm.
7. Apr. 20, 1809	T. Reynell	2 p., 23 cm.
8. May 7	J. Barnade (?)	3 p., 20 cm.
9. May 13	Fergusson. State of the French Sick & Wounded.	1 p., 19 cm.
10. May 18		
11. June 11	Fergusson	2 p., 31 cm.
12. June 12	M. A. Rummunter (?)	1 p., 31 cm.
13. June 16	W. Ward	1 p., 20 cm.
14. June 22	J. Gunning	3 p., 31 cm.
15. June 23	J. Barnade (?)	3 p., 31 cm.
16. Oct. 23 to Dec. 25	W. G. Deane	3 p., 23 cm.
17. Dec. 1 to Jan. 11, 1810	Bereford. Lisbon. General Orders to the Medical Department	2 p., 30 cm.
18. Feb. 28	M. de Brito. Calhariz, Thomar (?), and Coimbra. Quartel General reports.	4 p., 32 cm., Portuguese
19. Mar. 3	J. Branch	1 p., 23 cm.
20. Mar. 15	A. Whetham (?)	5 p., 24 cm.
21. [Mar. 20?]	Fergusson. Notice of Segueira's appointment	2 p., 31 cm., Portuguese
22. Mar. 27	Arbuthnot	3 p., 24 cm., (fragment)
23. Apr. 2	[unassigned]	4 p., 24 cm.
24. Apr. 9	Arbuthnot	4 p., 32 cm.
25. May 16	Arbuthnot	3 p., 19 cm.
26. June 11	Accounting Office	2 p., 31 cm., Portuguese
27. July 9	Arbuthnot	3 p., 23 cm.
28. July 23	Arbuthnot	4 p., 33 cm.
29. Aug. 16	Halliday	4 p., 23 cm.
30. Aug. 20 1811	H. I. T. Pinheiro	4 p., 31 cm.
	[for Figueras]	2 p., 24 cm., Portuguese
	Cintra	
	[for Sintra]	



31.	Aug. 20	B. D'Urban	Cintra	J. de Magalhães e Meneses (?)	Description	Date	Author	Place	Recipient	Description
32.	Aug. 24	Arbuthnot	Avilões de Ribeira (?)	Ferguson	2 p., 24 cm. Portuguese	64. June 10	T. Hume	Lisbon	[Neale]	1 p., 24 cm. (fragm.)
33.	Sept. 5	Arbuthnot	Molimenta da Serra (?)	Ferguson	4 p., 23 cm.	65. June 10	J. Branch	Elvas	Neale	2 p., 25 cm.
34.	Sept. 16	Arbuthnot	Molimenta da Serra (?)	Ferguson	2 p., 34 cm.	66. June 10	J. Branch	Elvas	Neale	2 p., 25 cm.
35.	Sept. 16	Arbuthnot	Molimenta da Serra (?)	Ferguson	1 p., 34 cm.	67. June 14	W. Hann (?)	[n.p.]	Neale	2 p., 29 cm.
36.	Sept. 20	Arbuthnot	Molimenta da Serra (?)	[Ferguson]	3 p., 20 cm.	68. June 17	V. Lidderdale	Portugal (?)	Neale	3 p., 31 cm.
37.	Sept. 25	Blant. Peniche. Private letter on Dr. Robertson's behavior	Botão (?)	Ferguson	2 p., 34 cm.	69. July 1	W. Nogg (?)	[Elvas]	Neale	3 p., 32 cm.
38.	Oct. 30	R. E. Cobles	[London]	Ferguson	3 p., 23 cm.	70. Sept. 20	Arbuthnot	Cintra	Ferguson	4 p., 22 cm.
39.	Nov. 11	Arbuthnot	Sapatoria (?)	Ferguson	1 p., 34 cm.	*71. Oct. 29	H. Robertson	Lisbon	Ferguson	2 p., 25 cm.
40.	Nov. 30	Arbuthnot	Cartao	[Ferguson]	2 p., 34 cm.	72. Dec. 23	F. A. D. da F. M. O. Lléira e Silva	Coimbra. Information of the of the Army [Prist.]	Portuguese	3 p., 35 cm.
41.	Dec. 20	Arbuthnot	Cartao	[Ferguson]	4 p., 23 cm.	*73. Nov. 4-1812	Memoranda presented to His Excellency Marshall Sir William Carr Beresford		4 p., 34 cm.	
42.	Jan. 21, 1811	Arbuthnot	Chamusca (?)	Ferguson	2 p., 32 cm.	*74. Nov. 15	[Ferguson]	Lisbon	[unnamed]	4 p., 32 cm.
43.	Jan. 21	Arbuthnot	Chamusca (?)	Ferguson	2 p., 32 cm.	*75. Dec. 14	A. G. Higgins	London	Ferguson	5 p., 25 cm.
44.	Jan. 29	Arbuthnot	Chamusca (?)	[Ferguson]	3 p., 19 cm.	*76. June 20, 1813	J. Clark	Évora	[unnamed]	4 p., 18 cm.
45.	[Feb. 2]	J. H. de Segulera	[Lisbon]	Memoir to Lord Charles Stuart	3 p., 33 cm. French	*77. Aug. 20	J. [Ferguson]	Monkwood	Ferguson	4 p., 32 cm.
46.	Feb. 19	Ferguson	Lisbon	Hardinge	1 p., 32 cm.	*78. Oct. 14	J. McGrigor (?)	Virar (?)	Ferguson	2 p., 25 cm.
47.	Feb. 27	J. H. de Segulera	[Lisbon]	Beresford	3 p., 32 cm. French	*79. Dec. 18, 1814	S. Bothwell (?)	Genoa	Ferguson	3 p., 20 cm.
48.	Mar. 1	Haliday	Abrantes	Ferguson	1 p., 34 cm.	*80. Feb. 21, 1815	Extract from the Monitor, from the Secretary of State for War (Marshall, Duke of Dalmatia, Nicolas Soult) to the Sanitary Officers of all grades		3 p., 35 cm. French	
49.	Mar. 31	J. Branch	Celerico (?)	Neale	4 p., 32 cm.	*81. Aug. 4, 1817	W. Ferguson	Edinburgh	Ferguson	3 p., 22 cm.
50.	Apr. 10	Ferguson	Lisbon	Neale	4 p., 32 cm.	*82. Nov. 30	Ferguson	Edinburgh	S. Reed	1 p., 33 cm.
51.	Apr. 24	T. Hume	Lisbon	Neale	2 p., 23 cm.	*83. June 3, 1818	G. [or W.] Wynn	Review of Regimental Hospitals Vice Rector of the University of Coimbra to Lord Wellington	Portuguese	
52.	Apr. 25	Mrs. Neale	Exmouth	Neale	2 p., 31 cm.	*84. [1818?]	Ferguson	Memorial to the Duke of York	3 p., 33 cm.	
53.	Apr. 28	J. Branch	Villa Formosa (?)	Neale	4 p., 25 cm.	*85. June 7, 1822	R. Jackson	Stockton upon Tees	Ferguson	4 p., 23 cm.
54.	Apr. 28	Arbuthnot	Almandralejo (?)	Ferguson	2 p., 32 cm.	*86. Mar. 10, 1823	T. Christie	Cheltenham	Ferguson	4 p., 22 cm.
55.	Apr. 29	P. R. Ward	Abrantes	Neale	2 1/2 p., 20 cm.	*87. Mar. 10, 1824	W. Lempriere [for Lempriere]	Newport, Isle of Wight	Ferguson	2 p., 23 cm.
56.	Apr. 30	Ferguson	Lisbon	Neale	3 p., 23 cm.	*88. June 18, 1825	G. M. Grant	Ballindalloch, N.B. [ritale]	Ferguson	2 p., 23 cm.
57.	May 1	A. Bolton	Lisbon	Neale	2 p., 31 cm.	*89. Aug. 4	A. Hunter	[n.p.]	Ferguson	3 p., 23 cm.
58.	May 1	Mrs. Neale	Exmouth	Neale	4 p., 31 cm.	*90. Jan. 14, 1831	Release of Ferguson from membership in the Royal College of Surgeons		1 p., 32 cm.	
59.	May 3	Ferguson	Lisbon	Neale	2 p., 23 cm.	*91. [n.d.]	Ferguson. MSS of the Introduction to his Notes and recollections of a professional life. London, 1816		2 p., 23 cm.	
60.	May 9	T. Hume	[n.p.]	Neale	2 p., 24 cm.	*92. [n.d.]	A. Muspano (?)	St. John's (?)	R. Woulfe	3 p., 26 cm.
61.	May 9	J. Hamilton	Exmouth	Neale	3 p., 25 cm.					
62.	June 5	Ferguson	Coimbra	Neale	3 p., 23 cm.					
63.	June 6	[T. Hume]	[Lisbon]	Neale	1 p., 25 cm.					



Date	Author	Place	Recipient	Description	Date	Author	Place	Recipient	Description
31. Aug. 20	1811 B. D'Urban	Cintra	J. de Magalhães e Menezes (?)	2 P., 24 cm. Portuguese	64. June 10	T. Hume	Lisbon	[Neale]	1 P., 25 cm. (fragment)
32. Aug. 24	Arbuthnot	Avilões de Ribeira (?)	Ferguson	4 P., 23 cm.	65. June 10	J. Branch	Elvas	Neale	2 P., 25 cm.
33. Sept. 3	Arbuthnot	Molimentia da Serra (?)	Ferguson	2 P., 34 cm.	66. June 10	J. Branch	Elvas	Neale	2 P., 25 cm.
34. Sept. 16	Arbuthnot	Molimentia da Serra (?)	Ferguson	1 P., 34 cm.	67. June 14	W. Hann (?)	[n.p.]	Neale	2 P., 25 cm.
35. Sept. 16	Arbuthnot	Molimentia da Serra (?)	[Ferguson]	3 P., 20 cm.	68. June 17	V. Lidderdale	Portugal (?)	Neale	3 P., 31 cm.
36. Sept. 20	Arbuthnot	Boldo (?)	Ferguson	2 P., 34 cm.	69. July 1	W. Nogg (?)	[Elvas]	Neale	3 P., 32 cm.
37. Sept. 25	Blant. Peniche. Private letter on Dr. Robertson's behavior		Ferguson	3 P., 23 cm.	70. Sept. 20	Arbuthnot	Cintra	Ferguson	4 P., 22 cm.
38. Oct. 30	R. E. Cobles	[London]	Ferguson	3 P., 23 cm.	71. Oct. 19	H. Robertson	Lisbon	Ferguson	2 P., 25 cm.
39. Nov. 11	Arbuthnot	Sapatoria (?)	Ferguson	1 P., 34 cm.	72. Dec. 23	F. A. D. da F. M. O. Leira e Silva	Coimbra. Information of the of the Army [Print.]	3 P., 35 cm. Portuguese	
40. Nov. 30	Arbuthnot	Cartaxo	[Ferguson]	2 P., 34 cm.	73. Nov. 4, 1812	Memoranda presented to His Excellency Marshall Sir William Carr Beresford		4 P., 34 cm.	
41. Dec. 20	Arbuthnot	Cartaxo	[Ferguson]	4 P., 23 cm.	74. Nov. 15	[Ferguson]	Lisbon	[unnamed]	4 P., 32 cm.
42. Jan. 21, 1811	Arbuthnot	Chamusca (?)	Ferguson	2 P., 32 cm.	75. Dec. 14	A. G. Higgins	London	Ferguson	5 P., 25 cm.
43. Jan. 21	Arbuthnot	Chamusca (?)	Ferguson	3 P., 19 cm.	76. June 20, 1813	J. Clark	Evora	[unnamed]	4 P., 18 cm.
44. Jan. 29	Arbuthnot	Chamusca (?)	[Ferguson]	4 P., 23 cm.	77. Aug. 20	J. [Ferguson]	Monkwood	Ferguson	4 P., 32 cm.
45. [Feb. 2]	J. H. de Segueira	[Lisbon]	Memoir to Lord Charles Stuart	3 P., 33 cm. French	78. Oct. 14	J. McGregor (?)	Virar (?)	Ferguson	2 P., 25 cm.
46. Feb. 19	Ferguson	Lisbon	Hardinge	1 P., 32 cm.	79. Dec. 18, 1814	S. Bethwell (?)	Genoa	Ferguson	3 P., 20 cm.
47. Feb. 27	J. H. de Segueira	[Lisbon]	Beresford	3 P., 32 cm. French	80. Feb. 21, 1815	Extract from the Monitor, from the Secretary of State for War (Marshall, Duke of Dalmatia, Nicolas Soult) to the Sanitary Officers of all grades		3 P., 35 cm. French	
48. Mar. 1	Halliday	Abrantes	Ferguson	1 P., 34 cm.	81. Aug. 4, 1817	W. Ferguson	Edinburgh	Ferguson	3 P., 22 cm.
49. Mar. 31	J. Branch	Celérico (?)	Neale	4 P., 32 cm.	82. Nov. 30	Ferguson	Edinburgh	S. Reed	1 P., 33 cm.
50. Apr. 20	Ferguson	Lisbon	Neale	3 P., 23 cm.	83. June 3, 1818	G. [or W.] Wynn	Review of Regimental Hospitals Vice Rector of the University of Coimbra to Lord Wellington	1 P., 29 cm. Portuguese	
51. Apr. 24	T. Hume	Lisbon	Neale	2 P., 31 cm.	84. [1818?]	Ferguson	Memorial to the Duke of York	3 P., 33 cm.	
52. Apr. 25	Mrs. Neale	Exmouth	Neale	4 P., 31 cm.	85. June 7, 1822	R. Jackson	Stockton upon Tees	Ferguson	4 P., 23 cm.
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55. Apr. 29	P. R. Ward	Abrantes	Neale	2 1/2 P., 20 cm.	88. June 18, 1825	G. M. Grant	Ballindalloch, N.B. [taint]	Ferguson	2 P., 23 cm.
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59. May 6	Ferguson	Lisbon	Neale	2 P., 23 cm.	92. [n.d.]	A. Muspano (?)	St. John's (?)	R. Woulle	3 P., 26 cm.
60. May 9	T. Hume	[n.p.]	Neale	2 P., 24 cm.					
61. May 9	J. Hamilton	Exmouth	Neale	3 P., 23 cm.					
62. June 5	Ferguson	Coimbra	Neale	3 P., 23 cm.					



WILLIAM FERGUSON M. D. (1773 - 1846), inspector-general of military hospitals, was born at Ayr, 19 June, 1773, of a family of note in the borough. From the Ayr academy he went to attend the medical classes at Edinburgh, where he graduated M. D., afterwards attending the London hospitals. In 1794 he became assistant-surgeon in the army, and served in Holland, the West Indies, the Baltic, the Peninsula, and in the expedition against Guadeloupe in 1815. Having retired from the service in 1817, he settled in practice at Edinburgh, but removed four years after to Windsor on the invitation of the Duke of Gloucester, on whose staff he had been for twenty years. He acquired a lucrative practice both in the town and country around, which he carried on till 1843, when he was disabled by paralysis. He died in January, 1846.

His "Notes and Recollections of a Professional Life", a collection of his papers on various subjects, was brought out after his death by his son, James Fergusson (1808 - 1886) (q. v.). The papers are not all strictly medical, one considerable section of the book being on military tactics. There is a valuable essay on syphilis in Portugal, as affecting the British troops and the natives respectively (Med.-Chir. Trans., 1813); but the most important essay, for which Fergusson will be remembered, is that on the marsh poison, reprinted from the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh", January, 1830. He was probably the first to do justice, in a professional sense, to the now familiar fact that malarial fevers often occur on dry and barren soils, either sandy plains or rocky uplands, where rotting vegetation is out of the question, his own experience having been gained with the troops in Holland, Portugal, and the West Indies. This was an important step towards widening and rationalising the doctrine of malaria.

(The medical referee by his son to Notes and Recollections.) G. C.



NEALE, ADAM, M. D., (d. 1832), army physician and author, was born in Scotland and educated in Edinburgh, where he graduated M. D. on 13 Sept. 1802, his thesis being published as "Disputatio de Acido Nitrico", 8vo, Edinburgh. He was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, on 25 June 1806, and during the Peninsular war acted as physician to the forces, being also one of the physicians extraordinary to the Duke of Kent. In 1809 he published in "Letters from Portugal and Spain", an interesting account of the operations of the armies under Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley, from the landing of the troops in Mondego Bay to the battle of Coruna. Neale subsequently visited Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey, where he was physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and in 1813 gave to the public a description of his tour in "Travels through some parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey", 4to, London, 1818, with fifteen coloured plates.

About 1814 he settled at Exeter, but removed to Cheltenham in 1820. In 1824 he went to London, and resided for some time at 58 Guilford Street, Russell Square, but died at Dunkirk on 22 Dec. 1832. His sons, Arstin and William Johnson Neale, are noticed separately.

Neale, who was fellow of the Linnean Society, published, besides the works mentioned:

1. "The Spanish Campaign of 1808", contributed to vol. XXVII of "Constable's Miscellany", 18mo, Edinburgh, 1828, which is entitled "Memorials of the late War", 2 parts.

2. "Researches respecting the Natural History, Chemical Analysis, and Medicinal Values of the Spur or Targot of Rye when administered as a Remedy in certain States of the Uterus", 8vo, London, 1828.

3. "Researches to Establish the Truth of the Linnean Doctrine of Animal Continuity", 8vo, London 1831. He also translated from

ADAM NEALE, M. D. -2.

the French of Paolo Azzalini "Observations on ... the Plague, the  
Dysentery, the Ophthalmia of Egypt", &c., 12mo, London, 1804.

(Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1678, iii. 37-8; Gent. Mag. 1823 i. 191;  
Cat. of Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.)



1

Serie des questions proposées au

Citoyen Chevalier Agent Général des  
Hospitair Militaires, conformément à ce  
qui a été arrêté dans la Conférence  
tenue chez les Représentants du peuple  
Le 14 fructidor An 3.

En sait que le Citoyen Chevalier  
(au moins il le toujours assuré) est en  
voiture pour 10000 libales, ainsi en  
comptant l'arrivé de 100,000 hommes il  
a pu être défilé en 24h de ce qui Com-  
pense l'état redoublé des linceux. Cepen-  
dant il arrive en cas d'insurrection  
ou le nombre de libales exigé soit  
celui de 10000 le Citoyen Chevalier pourroit  
il subvenir à leur besoins.

Reponse du Citoyen Chevalier

Le Service des hôpitaux depuis les  
avant postes jusqu'à Aix et Marseille  
consiste en 71 établissements pouvant con-  
tenir au moins quinze mille malade

Les établissements sont pourvus de pes-  
sions de Constat des fournitures, ustensiles  
et denrées nécessaires et sont toujours  
équipés sur le même pied au moyen de  
rampements qui se sont journalièrement et  
à mesure des observations

Le nombre des Ingénieurs, officiers de  
Santé et Infirmeries, est aussi à peu près  
celui des Citoyens Militaires. Ce n'est  
que dans le cas où il se formerait des ma-  
lades dans les établissements que le nombre de ceux  
devrait être augmenté

Dans la serie des questions le nombre  
des malades en été, est évalué que sur le pied  
d'un sur dix hommes, observe que le Reglo-  
ment relatif au service des hôpitaux port.  
le nombre des Malades à 3/8 de l'armée.

Serie des questions proposées au

Citoyen Chevalier Agent Général des  
Hospitair Militaires, conformément à ce  
qui a été arrêté dans la Conférence  
tenue chez les Représentants du peuple  
Le 14 fructidor An 3.

Il est connu que le Citoyen  
Chevalier (et l'on ne lui a pas dit qu'il  
fût) est en voiture pour 10000  
libales, ainsi en comptant l'arrivé de 100,000  
hommes il a pu être défilé en 24h de ce qui Com-  
pense l'état redoublé des linceux. Cepen-  
dant il arrive en cas d'insurrection  
ou le nombre de libales exigé soit  
celui de 10000 le Citoyen Chevalier pourroit  
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d'un sur dix hommes, observe que le Reglo-  
ment relatif au service des hôpitaux port.  
le nombre des Malades à 3/8 de l'armée.

The reply of the Citizen Chevalier

The hospital service from the est-  
ablishment to Aix and Marseille consists of  
71 establishments capable of containing 15000  
at least fifteen thousand men.

The establishments are provided  
almost completely with furniture,  
utensils and the necessary provisions,  
and are always maintained on the same  
footing by means of regular supplies with  
every article and in proportion to the con-  
sumption.

The number of the Engineers, Health  
Officers and Nurses is also nearly cor-  
responding in its establishment. It is only  
in the case of an extraordinary increase  
that the number of the Engineers  
ought to be increased.

In the series of questions the number  
of malades only be calculated on the basis  
of one for ten men. I observe that the Regu-  
lation relative to the Hospital service port-  
ing the number of malades to 3/8 of the army.



Cette dernière proportion ne paraît elle  
moins encore trop faible relativement à  
l'ordre d'attente, à en juger par l'expérience  
des campagnes précédentes et notamment de  
la dernière. Je crois devoir le valuer  
au moins à 1/6 sur tout dans la mesure  
selon en nous elles entrer, ainsi l'armée  
et de 100,000 hommes le nombre des mili-  
taires serait de 16,000. Si les hôpitaux  
d'où et de l' peuvent des le Com-  
mandement de la division être établis sur  
le pied où ils se trouvent précédemment Je  
serais en mesure pour 16,000 soldats

Si le nombre s'élèverait à 20,000  
J'aurais encore les ay. soixante-dix mille  
cavaliers mais il faudrait des formes des  
nouveaux établissements

À cela de 20,000 Je pourrais encore  
tirer des services de Lyon et de la zone des  
Lyonnais

2° Comme on se l'habitue il est essentiel  
de garder près de lui tous les employés In-  
telligents et actifs et que les besoins ne  
sont pas très urgents. Je me contente d'écrire  
à mon Collègue de l'armée des Pyrénées de  
renvoyer les objets qui lui deviennent in-  
utiles et dont Je puis avoir besoin. Je  
lui demande particulièrement des bagages.

Tous le cas où il manquerait un  
Citoyen Chevalier des Officiers et sous-  
officiers ne peut il pas s'entendre avec  
son Collègue de l'armée des Pyrénées  
pour s'en procurer. Je puis il les  
remettre à cette arde un grand dé-  
tail et intelligents pour en presser  
l'arrivée. Sur cette arde il doit à

Cher Monsieur, votre lettre me paraît  
trop faible en relation à l'Armée de l'Est  
selon l'expérience de la pro-  
cédant campagne, et non pas de la dernière.  
Je crois qu'il devrait être au moins  
à 1/6 au-dessus de la dernière saison au  
moins, ainsi l'Armée de l'Est de 100,000 hommes,  
le chiffre serait de 16,000. Si les hôpitaux  
d'où et de l' peuvent des le Com-  
mandement de la division être établis sur  
le pied où ils se trouvent précédemment Je  
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lui demande particulièrement des bagages.



est grand, trouver tantôt moins des  
difficultés que l'ordonnateur en chef  
d'ordonner offre tous les moyens qui  
sont en son pouvoir.

Les ambulances qui sont dans les  
diverses divisions de l'armée  
peuvent être réparties à raison de  
leur nombre actuel que nous de l'in-  
formation qu'elle vous avait d'après  
les mouvements indiqués.

Sont-elles garnies d'un nombre suf-  
fisant de brancards? Ont-elles une  
assez grande quantité d'objets né-  
cessaires, linge à panser, caisses d'in-  
struments et autres objets nécessaires.

Quel sont leurs moyens d'évacua-  
tion par mer ou par terre?

des sous-employés connaissant le service  
et surtout celui des ambulances, des  
ambulances en cuir, des caisses pour  
les malades et du linge à panser.

3° Les ambulances actuellement  
établies suffisent, si on augmente le  
nombre des combattants en ménageant pas  
celui des divisions de l'armée, si l'armée  
multiplie ses positions et expose une  
ligne plus étendue il faut de toute né-  
cessité former des nouvelles ambulances.  
Si on se porte en avant il faut établir  
sur l'arrière une échelle de dépôts  
d'évacuation pour joindre les ambulances  
aux hôpitaux fixes. Sans un autre cas  
étant prévu d'avance et à temps de di-  
vers mouvements je ferais les établis-  
sements qui deviendraient nécessaires  
avec les réserves que je tiendrais sur les  
points qui en seraient indiqués.

4° Les ambulances sont fournies des  
objets portés au tableau ci-joint. Je  
crois ces objets suffisants au surplus  
j'appliquerai à cette question la même  
réponse qu'à la précédente.

5° Nul, en étant vu.

to experience fewer difficulties as  
the Manager-in-Chief department offers  
all the means in his power.

Can the Ambulances which are in  
the different divisions of the army  
suffice, according to their present  
number as well as the increase there  
will be after the maneuvers referred  
to?

Are they equipped with a sufficient  
number of stretchers? Have they a suffi-  
cient quantity of slings, bandages,  
linen dressings, cases of instruments  
and other necessary articles?

What are their means of evacua-  
tion by sea or by land?

for employees and for junior employees  
familiar with the service and above all  
with that of Ambulances; for brass uten-  
sils, great-coats for the sick, and  
linen dressings.

3<sup>d</sup> The Ambulances established at  
present are sufficient, if in increasing  
the number of combatants the number of  
army divisions is not increased, if the  
army should increase its outposts and  
extend its line it would be most neces-  
sary to form new Ambulances. If the  
advance it will be necessary to estab-  
lish a series of Evacuation posts in the  
rear in order to join the Ambulances to  
the stationary hospitals. In another  
event, being warned in advance and of  
the time of the different engagements,  
I will form the necessary organizations  
by means of the reserves, which I shall  
station at the points which will be in-  
dicated.

4<sup>th</sup> The Ambulances are furnished  
with the articles shown in the enclosed  
picture. I believe these articles are  
sufficient. Moreover I shall apply to  
this question the same reply as to the  
preceding one.

5<sup>th</sup>. None whatever, or as good as  
none.



tat en avant le Citoyen Chevalier  
peut-il répondre au Général. Que le  
service des hôpitaux se trouvera as-  
suré d'une manière qui ne laissera  
rien à désirer.

Quels sont les moyens qui  
peuvent manquer au Citoyen Cheval-  
ier tant pour le présent que pour  
le Cas de Marche ou Besoins pressés?

d'objets de Detail dont se compose le  
Service des hôpitaux on ne peut guère as-  
surer positivement qu'il ne restera rien  
à désirer. Cependant, si aux moyens on  
ajoute, à la bonne volonté qui  
l'anime, ainsi que mes Collaborateurs je  
joindrai les Moyens que je vais demander  
et le Concours de ceux qui dépendent des  
Armes des autres parties, des Commis-  
saires des Guerres et quelques fois des  
Généralx, je puis répondre que l'ensemble  
du Service Marchera d'une manière satis-  
faisante.

7<sup>e</sup> Le numéraire. J'avais demandé  
au mois de Frimaire 75,000<sup>fr</sup>. Je ne les ai  
pas reçus. Le numéraire n'est indispen-  
sable surtout pour la Division de Droite.  
Les Moyens de Transport de d'évacua-

tion - par terre et par mer.

Par mer il ne faut indépendamment  
4 ou 5 tartanes de 40 à 50 tonneaux et  
huit felouques à Rame.

Par terre a chaque Division de l'ar-  
mée en mouvement 50 bœufs a Sats et 100  
a celle a la Disposition et sous les ordres  
des du Chef des Ambulances. De plus,

supporting the Army were to al-  
vance can Citizen Chevalier be ma-  
verable to the General that the hospi-  
tal service will be assured in a way  
to leave nothing to be desired

What are the means lacking to  
to Citizen Chevalier, for the pre-  
sent as well as in the case of the  
above-mentioned presumed campaign?

6<sup>th</sup> In such a large quantity of  
detailed equipment as the hospital ser-  
vice is composed of one can hardly give  
a positive assurance that there will re-  
main nothing to be desired. However if,  
to the means in my power, to the willing-  
ness which animates me as well as my as-  
sociates, I add the means which I shall  
ask for, and the cooperation of those  
who depend on the representatives of  
the other services, the Commissaries,  
and, in several instances, Generalx, I  
may say that the whole service will pro-  
ceed in a satisfactory manner.

7<sup>th</sup>. I had asked in the month of  
Frimal 75,000<sup>fr</sup>. I have not received  
any of it. The cash payment is indis-  
pensable to me, above all for the Right  
Division

The means of transport and of evacu-  
ation by land and by water:

By water it would be indispensable  
to me to have 4 or 5 "tartanes" (small  
Mediterranean boats) of 40 to 50 tons  
and eight feluccas with oars.

By land, to each army division on the  
march, 50 pack-mules, 100 saddle-mules at  
the disposition of and under the orders of  
the Chief of Ambulance. In addition,

meurent, désertent, ou tombent malades ne peuvent être remplacés parce que les appointements de cette classe de citoyens sont d'une modicité à repousser tous les aspirants; on surprend aux représentants des dissidences qu'ils accordent trop facilement et sans s'en prévenir. Cependant je ne puis faire le service seul et j'ai besoin des Collaborateurs.

Je ne finirai pas ces observations sans répéter la demande que j'ai faite dans le Conseil du ... président Dernier. Savoir que tous d'ambulance fut autorisé et très formellement lorsque ses moyens de transports sont insuffisants à user de ceux de tout autre service; à requérir à la suite d'une affaire tous Commandants de fournir le nombre d'hommes nécessaires pour le transport par brancard, attendu qu'on ne peut conduire à la suite des Colonnes deux ou trois mille infirmiers pour cet objet, et que ces mêmes infirmiers ne peuvent être tirés que des bataillons ne servent que l'armée la force de l'armée. Enfin à prendre sur ses lieux même les tentes effets de Campement et même au besoin des Desires comme huile Kan de Vie de qui peuvent se livrer (livrer) des Magasins de l'Armée.

Vise(?) le 16 fructidor an 5<sup>e</sup> de la

République une et indivisible  
L'Agent Général  
CHATELAIN

desert or fall ill cannot be replaced because the remuneration for this class of citizens is so infinitesimal as to discourage candidates; the Agents are overrun with resignations, which they accord too easily and without giving any warning of them. In the meantime I cannot perform my duties singly and am in need of collaborators.

I shall not end these observations without repeating the request I made at the meeting on the (blank) presidential last year. Knowing that all the ambulances were authorized quite positively when the means of transport are insufficient for those of any other service, may I petition that after each engagement the commanding officer furnish the necessary number of men for stretcher bearers, as it is impossible to have two or three thousand hospital attendants following the columns for this purpose and these same orderlies only being allowed to be drafted from the ranks of the battalions would only diminish the armed forces. Finally to keep on the premises the tents, camping-effects, and also for time of need such things as oil, tallow, etc., which the Army Stores could issue.

Dated the 16th fructidor of the third year of the one and indivisible Republic.

Officer-General,  
CHATELAIN



Opie

## Bureau des hôpitaux M<sup>rs</sup>

Rapport fait au Ministre le 11 Mars  
an 9<sup>e</sup>.

Le 6 Brumaire dernier, le Ministre a  
chargé le Directoire Central des hôpitaux &  
Hospices de écrire à chaque préfet, pour  
lui demander le prix auquel s'élève dans  
chaque hospice de son arrondissement le  
prix des malades civils ; pour lui  
faire rappeler qu'en 1788 et années suivantes,  
le prix de la nourriture des militaires malades  
n'élevait nulle part au-dessus de 10<sup>rs</sup> par  
et que dans la Majorité des hospices,  
elle ne montait qu'à 10<sup>rs</sup>, et pour lui  
annoncer que l'intention du gouvernement  
est de ne payer pour l'an 9<sup>e</sup> que 10<sup>rs</sup>  
et au plus, y compris les feuilles de stomac.

Le 6 Brumaire, le Directoire a,  
après cette lettre, écrit circulairement  
aux Préfets.

Et dans un rapport fait de ce jour,  
il a rendu au Ministre le résultat des  
réponses qu'il a reçues jusqu'à ce jour.

Et objet est d'une très grande importance  
pour qu'on sache chaque jour dans le  
hospice civil, environ 2750 militaires  
malades.

Le 11 Mars 1790





*D. Bourgeois, de Commerce; de l'Acad. de  
Paris. De l'Acad. Antiquaire.*

Per loro ingenuità, e indifferenza  
 una ispirazione così indelebile. E  
 lei, che dovete per la vostra amministrazione  
 del bene pubblico, per una riforma  
 di una riforma, per una riforma? —  
 Minicelli, 21/10/1907.

On peut en assigner plusieurs causes.  
1<sup>o</sup> La crainte d'être mal payé.  
2<sup>o</sup> La crainte du panistat de la place.  
3<sup>o</sup> L'administration des mines n'a jamais publié l'annuaire actuel qui la leur publie.  
4<sup>o</sup> La crainte du Directeur.  
5<sup>o</sup> Les profits, en effet, ne sont pas les mêmes dans le monde propre de la lettre du Ministre que le monde à l'égard du monde.  
6<sup>o</sup> Le monde le plus mal.  
7<sup>o</sup> Le monde le plus mal.  
8<sup>o</sup> Le monde le plus mal.  
9<sup>o</sup> Le monde le plus mal.  
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98<sup>o</sup> Le monde le plus mal.  
99<sup>o</sup> Le monde le plus mal.  
100<sup>o</sup> Le monde le plus mal.



Pour les deux autres copies, au dit d'Orléans,  
ce complément sera celui des deux autres,  
à la fin de la notice de l'Orléans.  
L'acte des deux autres de la notice de l'Orléans,  
en lui-même, quel intérêt aura la notice  
de l'Orléans, et les autres notices, en cas de  
quel genre, qui sera l'acte de l'Orléans,  
et l'acte de l'Orléans, le motif par  
la composition des deux autres, et l'acte de l'Orléans,  
et l'acte de l'Orléans, le motif par  
la composition des deux autres, et l'acte de l'Orléans.

Je n'ai donc pas à l'Orléans  
les deux autres de l'Orléans, et l'acte de l'Orléans,  
et l'acte de l'Orléans, le motif par  
la composition des deux autres, et l'acte de l'Orléans,  
et l'acte de l'Orléans, le motif par  
la composition des deux autres, et l'acte de l'Orléans.

Les deux autres de l'Orléans,  
et l'acte de l'Orléans, le motif par  
la composition des deux autres, et l'acte de l'Orléans,  
et l'acte de l'Orléans, le motif par  
la composition des deux autres, et l'acte de l'Orléans.

Les deux autres de l'Orléans,

et l'acte de l'Orléans,

le motif par la composition

des deux autres, et l'acte de l'Orléans,

et l'acte de l'Orléans,

le motif par la composition

des deux autres, et l'acte de l'Orléans,

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le motif par la composition

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et l'acte de l'Orléans,

le motif par la composition

COPY      BUREAU DES HOPITAUX M<sup>rs</sup>

Report fait au Ministre le 14 Nivose  
an 9<sup>e</sup>

Le 4 Brumaire dernier, le Ministre a chargé le Directoire Central des hopitaux Militaires d'écrire à chaque préfet, pour lui demander le prix auquel s'élève, dans chaque hospice de son arrondissement, la Journée des malades civils; pour lui rappeler qu'en 1788 et années antérieures, le prix de la Journée des militaires malades ne s'élevait nulle part au-dessus de 16 sols et que dans la majorité des hospices, elle ne montait qu'à 14; et pour lui annoncer que l'intention du Gouvernement est de ne payer pour l'an 9<sup>e</sup> que 16 - sols au plus, y compris les feuilles de retenue.

Le 6 Brumaire, le Directoire a, d'après cette lettre, écrit circulairement aux Préfets.

Et dans un Rapport du 4 de ce

COPY      OFFICE OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS

Report made to the Minister the 14th of Nivose, 9th year

On the 4th of Brumaire last, the Minister ordered the Central Director of the Military hospitals to write to each prefect to ask him what the daily expenses for the civilian sick in each hospital (or asylum) of his district amounted to; to remind him that in 1788, and in years preceding, the daily expenses of the military sick never exceeded, anywhere, 16 cents, and that in the majority of hospitals it did not exceed 14; also to announce to him that it is the intention of the Government only to pay 16 cents at the most, for the year IX, including the notes of reduction.

On the 6th of Brumaire, the Director after this letter, wrote a circular letter to the Prefects.

And in a Report of the 4th of this month, he presented to the Minister the result of the responses which he had received to date.



mois, il présente au Ministre le résultat des réponses qu'il a reçues jusqu'à ce jour.

Cet objet est d'une très grave importance puisqu'il y a chaque jour dans les hospices civils, environ 2740 militaires malades.

Sept hospices se sont engagés à traiter les Militaires malades pour 70 centimes par jour, trois pour 75, et dixsept pour 80 centimes.

En des derniers hospices, celui de Dôle, Département du Jura, demande en outre trois francs par chaque sépulture. On observe à cet égard qu'en 1784 et 1788, le prix de la journée dans l'hospice civil de Dôle était pour les Militaires 17 sols.

Plusieurs hospices, ceux de Lamballe, Quintin, Lannion, Tréguier, Avallon, Auxerre, Tours demandent un franc par journée.

On observe qu'en 1788 le prix de la journée était 16 sols à Lamballe, Quintin, Lannion et Tréguier, 11 sols à Auxerre et Avallon et 16 sols à Tours.

D'autres hospices demandent plus

This matter is of grave importance as there are each day in the civilian hospitals about 2740 military sick.

Seven hospitals have agreed to care for the military sick for 70 centimes a day, three of them for 75, and seventeen for 80 centimes.

One of the latter hospitals, that at Dôle in the Jura, charges, moreover, three francs for each burial. It is shown, in this respect, that in 1784 and 1788 the daily expense in the civilian hospital at Dôle was 17 cents for soldiers.

Several hospitals, those at Lamballe, Quintin, Lannion, Tréguier, Avallon, Auxerre and Tours ask one franc a day.

It is seen that in 1788 the expense per day was 16 cents at Lamballe, Quintin, Lannion and Tréguier, 11 at Auxerre and Avallon, and 16 at Tours.

D'autres hospices demandent plus d'un franc; celui de St Germain en laye veut 1 franc 3 centimes. Portbriens 1 f - 15<sup>c</sup> Guingamp 1 f. 25<sup>c</sup> Laval et Craon 1.f.2.c.

On observe quele prix de la Journée des Militaires malades était en 1781. - à St Germain en laye 12.Sols, à Guingamp 14 Sols, qu'il était en 1788 à Portbriens 16.Sols, à Laval - 12 Sols.

Un Grand Nombre d'hospices tels que ceux du Département de la Meurthe, refusent de de traiter a moins de 90 centimes, et en 1788 le prix de la Journée dans ces hospices était 16 Sols.

Celui de Châlons Département de la Marne veut un franc et en 1788 il ne recevait que 16 Sols.

Celui d'Auch veut 1 franc, un infirmier par 12 malades, 50 centimes par sortie et 5.f. par Sepulture.

Et en 1788 il n'avait que 16 Sols. Celui de Condrem demande 1 f. 6<sup>c</sup> 1/4; et en 1788 il n'avait que 12 Sols. Ceux de Lectoure, d'Agon, de Versailles et de Paris veulent 1 franc 25 Centimes.

Other hospitals ask more than one franc; that at St. Germain-en-Laye wants 1 franc 3 centimes. Portbriens 1 fr. 15 c. Guingamp 1 fr. 25 c. Laval and Craon 1 fr. 2 c.

One sees what the daily cost of the military sick was in 1781, - at St. Germain-en-laye 12 sous, at Guingamp 14 sous; that at Portbriens it was 16 sous in 1788, at Laval 12 sous.

A great number of hospitals such as those of the Department of the Meurthe, refuse to serve at less than 90 centimes, and in 1788 the daily cost in these hospitals was 16 sous.

That at Châlons, Department of the Marne wants one franc and in 1788 it only received 16 sous.

The hospital at Auch wants 1 fr., a nurse for 12 patients, 50 centimes a discharge and 3 fr. a burial.

And in 1788 it received only 16 sous. That at Condrem demands 1 fr. 6-1/4 c.; and in 1788 it only received 12 sous. Those of Lectoure, Agon, Versailles and Paris want 1 franc, 25 centimes.



Et en 1788 Lectoure recevait 12 Sols, Agen 12 Sols. A Paris le Militaires content au Val de Grâce 1 franc 10 centimes, et les malades civils un franc.

Celui de Nieme demande un franc 50 centimes, et en 1788 il ne recevait que 13. Sols.

Les Seuls objets qui peuvent rendre le prix actuel de la Journée des malades plus fort qu'avant la révolution, ce sont les médicaments, puisque le plupart d'entre'eux viennent de l'étranger. Mais alors ce serait dans les Départements du Centre que le prix de la Journée devrait augmenter plus que dans les autres; et Cependant les administrateurs des hospices Civils du Département de la Nièvre se sont à traiter les Militaires malades à raison de 70 Centimes chaque, et ceux des hospices de Bourges, de Tonnerre, dessus à raison de 75 Centimes.

Des lors on peut, on doit soupçonner une exagération considérable dans les prix demandés par les administrateurs des hospices civils, qui ont

And in 1788 Lectoure received 12 sous, Agen 12 sous. In Paris the soldiers cost at Val de Grâce 1 fr. 10 c., and the civilian sick one franc.

That of Nieme asks one franc 50 centimes, and in 1788 it only received 13 sous.

The only things which could make the actual daily cost of the patients higher than before the Revolution are the medicines, since the greater part of them are imported. However, it is in the Departments of the Interior that the daily price would naturally rise more than in the others; and yet the Administrators of the civilian hospitals in the Department of the Nièvre are treating the military patients at the rate of 70 centimes apiece, and those of the hospitals at Bourges, and at Tonnerre above the rate of 75 centimes.

Thenceforth on may, one ought, to suspect a considerable exaggeration in the prices demanded by the



refusé de traiter au maximum fixé par la lettre Ministérielle du C<sup>m</sup> Lacuée.

On peut en assigner plusieurs causes.

1<sup>re</sup> La crainte d'être mal payé.  
2<sup>de</sup> La croyance qu'il paraissent être plusieurs administrateurs qu'ils ne sent pas dans l'obligation de ménager la fortune publique, au moins autant que la leur.

3<sup>de</sup> La Circulaire du Directoire aux Préfets; En effet cette circulaire se renfermant dans les mots propres de la lettre du Ministre, et se bornant à demander le prix auquel se lève dans chaque hospice de leur arrondissement la Journée des malades Civils, il ne se trouve dans les réponses que des assertions vagues qui ne permettent aucune discussion, puisqu'elles ne fournissent aucun renseignement et qu'on ne peut savoir ce qui a été évalué trop haut.

Si la lettre du Directoire eut abordé les détails, alors on aurait pu discuter les éléments du prix de la Journée, et chacun des éléments étant attesté véritable par le Préfet, on aurait été aisément d'accord. Ainsi,

administrators of the civilian hospitals, who have to handle (cases) to their maximum (capacity) appointed by the Ministerial letter of C<sup>m</sup> Lacuée.

This can be assigned to several causes.

1st. The fear of being under-paid.  
2nd. The belief that there appear to be several administrators who do not feel obligated to manage the public fortune, at any rate as much as their own.  
3rd. The Circular Letter from the Director to the Prefects; Indeed this circular letter containing the very words of the Minister's letter, and only demanding the actual daily cost in each hospital of their arrondissement that the care of the civilian sick amounts to, there are in the replies only vague assertions which permit of no debate, since they furnish no particulars and one cannot discover what had been overcharged.

If the letter from the Director could have been detailed, then it would have been possible to discuss the elements of the daily cost, and each of the elements being verified by the Prefect they could have been amicably settled.



pour citer un exemple, les administrateurs de l'hospice de Condom disent que chaque malade paie pour les Employés de l'hospice 19<sup>c</sup> 1/4 par jour; Or - un Employé suffisant pour 12 malades, chaque Employé coûterait par jour 2 fr. 31<sup>c</sup>. Si son salaire est le salaire commun, 1 franc, chaque malade ne payera pour les Employés que 8<sup>c</sup> 1/3 - et la Journée au lieu de monter dans l'hospice de Condom à 1 fr. 6<sup>c</sup> 1/2 montera à 8<sup>c</sup> 1/3. Beaucoup d'autres articles pourraient être réduits et il est vraisemblable qu'avec les mercuriales, on démontrerait aux administrateurs de l'hospice de Condom que le prix de la Journée de malade doit être dans leur hospice au-dessous de 80 Centimes.

D'après ces considérations, on propose au Ministre:

1<sup>o</sup> D'approuver toutes les soumissions d'après lesquelles la Journée du Militaire malade dans les hospices civils reviendra sans droit de Sortie et de Sépulture à 80<sup>c</sup>. Y compris le produit des feuilles de retour, et de charger le Directeur Central des hôpitaux de

Thus, for example, the administrators of the hospital at Condom say that each patient should pay 19 1/4 c. a day for the employes of the hospital; Now, one employe, sufficient for 12 patients, would cost 2 fr. 31 c. a day. If his salary is the usual salary of 1 fr., each patient should only have to pay for the employes 8 1/3 c - and the daily cost instead of amounting to 1 fr. 6 1/2 c. in the hospital at Condom would amount to 86 1/3 c. Many other articles could be reduced and it is probable that with reprimands it could be demonstrated to the administrators of the hospital at Condom that the daily cost of the sick should be in their hospital under 80 c.

In accordance with these considerations it is proposed to the Minister:

1st. To approve all the offers according to which the daily cost of the military sick in the civilian hospitals will be reestablished without right (to charge for) discharges and burials, to 80 c., including the proceeds of the reduction notes, and to command the General Director of the hospitals to



conformer et de veiller à leur exécution.

1<sup>re</sup> De décider qu'il sera écrit officiellement à chacun des Préfets leur demander le prix en détail - conformément au Gens de Ce Rapport, le Journal du malade Civil dans chacun des hôpitaux de leur arrondissement, en disant quel il étoit avant la révolution, et en les visitant, en cas qu'ils sentent qu'une hausse est nécessaire, indiquer les motifs par la comparaison des prix anciens et des prix actuels, et joindre les Mercuriales des six mois précédents.

2<sup>de</sup> Demander que ce Rapport sera envoyé au Directeur central pour lui donner instruction, et que la décision sera prise sur les motifs proposés.

(ending and signatures illegible)

conform to this and to see to its execution.

2nd. To decide to send word officially to each of the Prefects to ask for itemized expenses - and in conformity with the meaning of the Report - per day of the civilian sick in each of the hospitals of their arrondissement, advising them what it was before the revolution, and visiting them in case they consider an advance necessary, to give the causes of this by the comparison of former prices with the present ones, and to add the average (prices) of the six months preceding.

3rd. To request that this Report be sent to the Central Director to give as instruction for him, and that he shall be notified of the decision to interfere, in order that he will conform to it.

(ending and signatures illegible)



COPIE DE LA LETTRE ECRITE PAR  
LES AGENTS GENERAUX DES HOPITAUX MILI-  
TAIRES AU COMITE DE SALUT PUBLIC.

Nous ne pouvons, Citoyens, Differ-  
er plus longtem(p)s d'appeller Votre  
Attention sur la Situation actuelle des  
pépiaux Militaires dans les Armées  
dans les divisions; la partie adminis-  
trative S'y Desorganise d'une manière  
alarmante, nous ne devons pas vous la  
dissimuler les Causes.

1° L'Etat d'Abandon dans lequel on  
a laissé les Employés depuis longtem(p)s.  
Il est tel que chargé de Responsabilité  
Assujettis à un travail aussi pénible  
qu'assidu, Leur traitement Est à peu  
pres Resté la même qu'en 1793, quoi que  
les Marchandises Et tout ce qui Est ne-  
cessaire à la vie soit aujourd'hui  
Monté à 40 à 50 Capitaux pour un.

2°. La difficulté d'Alimenter  
les Armées par l'Extremé discredit des  
Assignats, ils y sont presque sans valeur  
Dans la Belgique, au nord, & à l'Armée  
de Sambre & Meuse ils n'y sont Reçus  
qu'au cours commun d'Amsterdam, publié  
Toutes les quinzeaines par les repré-

COPY OF THE LETTER WRITTEN BY THE  
GENERAL AGENTS OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS  
TO THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

We cannot, Citizens, defer longer  
calling your attention to the present situ-  
ation of the Military Hospitals in the  
divisions of the Army; the administrative  
department is disintegrating in an alarm-  
ing manner, and we ought not to conceal  
the causes from you.

1. The state of abandonment in which  
they have left the employes for a long  
time. It is such that, heaped with  
responsibility and subjected to labor  
as painful as it was hard, their salary  
has remained about the same as in 1793,  
while merchandise and all the necessaries  
of life have at present increased to 40  
and 50%.

2. The difficulty of provisioning  
the armies because of the extreme discredit  
of the paper notes; they are practically  
valueless. In Belgium, in the north, and  
in the Army of the Sambre and Meuse they  
are only received as at the current prices  
of Amsterdam, published every two weeks



representatives of the people; they are actually fixed at six deniers per livre.

Also the employe whose salary in paper notes is 300<sup>f</sup> a month receives the equivalent of 7<sup>f</sup>10/. in kind, besides his 1 1/2 lb. of war bread and his ration of meat. The clerical clerks, forwarding clerks, and the warehouse guards who get only 200<sup>f</sup> have the equivalent of 5<sup>f</sup> a month.

In short the Agent himself, Chief of the Service and bowed under a frightful responsibility only gets for the 1000<sup>f</sup> assigned to him the equivalent of 25<sup>f</sup>.

The employes compare, with good reason, their present situation with what it was in 1792 and 1793, and above all with their needs.

The least of them receive 150<sup>f</sup>, of which 50 is in cash and 100 in notes, by which they lose one third or a half at most; 150<sup>f</sup> considered the same as 100 pounds in kind.

Also on all sides there is nothing but complaint and protest. The Chiefs find themselves in a desperate situation,

by the representatives of the people; they are actually fixed at six farthings to the pound.

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gerante pour peu de Talent qu'ayant les employés, ils Abandonnent & quittent le Service et il n'y Reste que Les hommes sans moyens; sans Talent, Et sans asiles.

Cela se Conçoit. Comment pourroit on Espérer de Conserver au Service des Sujets Instruits, Lorsque Le traitement ne Suffit pas au dixieme de Leur Besoin, Puisque sa fixation est Encore peu de Chose prise La même qu'En 1793. Tantis que nous voyons Partout des Negociants, des Banquiers, même a Paris donner a leurs Commis 2, 3. & 4000<sup>f</sup> d'Appointements Par Mois, Tandisque nous voyons Le Commissionnaire, L'homme de paine Gagner 50 & 60<sup>f</sup> Par Jour.

Il faut Enfin, Citoyens, ouvrir les yeux Sur ce principe de desorganisation dans le Service administratif des Hôpitaux, il se perd & se demoralise d'une maniere frappante; it ne tardera pas a donner Lieu a des plaintes, & il n'est plus En notre pouvoir de Les prevenir, ni de les Eviter; Les Choses En Sont au point que dans plusieurs Hôpitaux, ou il Reste des Commis ils s'absentent des Bureaux faute de vetements & Surtout de Souliers qu'On Voudroit

for little talent though the employes have they desert and leave the service and there only remains the men without means, without talent and without homes.

This is understandable. How could one hope to retain in service skilled men when the salary suffices for only a tenth of their needs, since its valuation is still the small affair reckoned the same as in 1793. At the same time we see everywhere merchants, bankers, also in Paris, giving their clerks 2, 3, and 4000<sup>f</sup>-appointments a month, while we see messengers and porters . . . earning 50 and 60<sup>f</sup> a day.

It is necessary, in short, Citizens, to open one's eyes to this principle of disorganization in the Administrative Service of the hospitals; it is being ruined and demoralized in an alarming way; it will not be long in giving place to complaints, and it is no longer in our power to anticipate, nor to avoid them; things are at such a point that in several hospitals where there are still clerks, they are leaving the offices for want of clothes and above all of shoes, for which they are obliged to pay 250<sup>f</sup> to 300<sup>f</sup>.



ur faire payer 250<sup>f</sup>, 300<sup>f</sup>. Nota-  
ment à Bruxelles vous conviendrez qu'il  
droit souverainement. Injuste que nous  
estassions Responsable Lorsque nous  
avons aucun moyen d'arrêter le mal.

On n'a D'ailleurs cessé de De-  
courager Les Employés dont nous Avions  
par nos Responses Entretenus L'Espoir:  
Ils étoient dès le Commencement de la  
guerre Par les premières fixations As-  
similées aux Officiers de Santé de Tous  
rangs dans les Grades Correspondant  
en 1793. Les Officiers de Santé ob-  
tenaient une augmentation Considérable;  
Les Employés sont Restés à l'ancienne  
fixation. Ce n'est que par l'Arrêté  
du Comité du Salut Public du 18 Nivose  
An 2 que Cette Assimilation a été  
Établie. Le principe En Est Encore  
Appellé dans les Arrêtés du 19 Prai-  
rial, & 7 Thermidor Or Jointes.

Cela est Arrêté du 19 Fructidor  
An 2 porte dans le Texte Ces mots:  
"Le Comité d(e) Salut public voulant  
assimiler (à se mêler) autant  
que Les Circonstances Le permettent,  
Les Officiers de Santé des

Particularly at Brussels you will agree  
that it is supremely unjust that we  
should rest responsible since we have  
no means of stopping the evil.

They have not, furthermore, ceased  
to discourage those employes whom we had  
been led to hope for through correspon-  
dence. They were at the beginning of  
the war, by the first settlements, as-  
signed to the Health Officers at all  
points, in the ranks corresponding to  
1793. The Sanitary Officers received  
a considerable increase; the employes'  
pay remained the same. It is only by  
order of the Committee of Public Safety  
of the 18th day of Nivose, Year 2, that  
this assimilation was established. This  
principle is again present in the orders  
of the 19th of Prairial, and 7th Thermidor,  
appended.

But an order of the 19th of Fructi-  
dor last contains these words in its text:  
"The Committee of Public Safety wishing  
to ameliorate as far as the circumstances  
will permit, the lot of the Officers of  
Health of the Armies and the Employes



Armées & des Employés de L'administration des hôpitaux Militaires arrêtés de," & cependant on ne voit dans cet arrêté aucune disposition avantageux ni augmentation pour les Employés, il n'y en a de réelles que pour les officiers de Santé. L'article premier leur confirme simplement l'ancien traitement sans augmentation, malgré son insuffisance notoire.

L'Article 2 accorde aux officiers de Santé un habillement complet, les employés en sont exclus, malgré l'assimilation tant de fois prononcée; de toutes part, dans toutes les armées dans toutes les divisions, ce n'est qu'une réclamation qu'un cri général contre cette disposition.

Il en est de même de l'article 4 qui règle aux officiers de Santé des logements en argent suivant les grades il exclut encore les directeurs et employés de cet avantage, tandis qu'un arrêté du 19 Prairial dernier leur accordait le même logement qu'aux officiers de Santé.

Il n'y a que l'article 5 qui accorde 15<sup>e</sup> de frais de route aux employés, comme aux officiers de Santé, ce n'est pas un

appointed to the Administrative Department of the Military Hospitals, etc." One does not see, however, any advantageous disposition, nor any increase for the employees; there are none actually except for the Health Officers. Article One confirms simply their former salary, in spite of its notorious insufficiency.

Article Two accords to the Health Officers a complete set of clothing; the employees are not allowed this, in spite of the assimilation so often referred to; on all sides, in all the armies, in every division, there is nothing but a protest and a general cry against this arrangement.

The same is true of Article Four which issues billet-tickets to the Health Officers according to rank, excluding still the managers and employees from this advantage, while the order of the 19th of Prairial last accords them the same billets as the Health Officers.

It is only Article Three which grants 15<sup>e</sup> travelling expenses to em-



avantage Car si on ne donnoit pas a un homme les moyens de vivre en Route il refuseroit de Voyager & le Seul Service En souffrirait.

Enfin L'Article 7 applique les dispositions de L'Arreté du 1<sup>er</sup> fructidor aux membres du Conseil de Santé, ce qui exclut Implicitement Les membres de l'Agence Voila donc Encore une fois L'Assimilation Rompue.

Ce n'est point au reste de notre Interrest que nous nous occupons ici, Asses de fois nous avons Sans Succes mis sous les yeux des Commission Le tableau de notre Situation & L'abandon dans le quel on nous Laisse, Lorsque froissé Sous le poids d'une Grande responsabilité nos appointements par mois ne Suffisent pas pour Vivre une decade.

C'est surtout le Sort des Employés qui Excite notre Mele & nos reclamations.

Asses de Degout les Entourent dans leurs penibles fonctions Pour qu'ils n'aient pas Encore celui des Besoins Personnels & Physiques.

Les directeurs et Chefs de Service aux abois obligés de Courir Partout

ployes the same as to the Health Officers, but there is no advantage in this for if one does not give a man the means to live during the march he will refuse to travel and the entire Service will suffer because of it.

Finally, Article 7 applies the rulings of the order of the 1st of fructidor to the members of the Health Council; that which excludes by implication the members of the agency - there again the assimilation broken.

It is not to our interest that we (~~discuss~~) ourselves here, - we have often enough brought to the attention of the Commission the description of our situation and the neglect in which we have been left, whilst crushed beneath the weight of a great responsibility: our monthly salaries are not sufficient to keep us alive ten days.\*

It is above all the fate of the employees which excites our energies and our protests. Though that is disgusting surrounds them in their hard work without the burden as well of their personal and physical needs.

\*"décade" = a Republican week.



pour trouver un homme qui veuille bien fournir Pour assignats les Choses nécessaires aux Malades ce qui Est Excessivement difficile notamment dans les pays Conquis.

Ajoutée a cette Situation pénible celle de n'avoir que des assignats de 10,000 a donner car toutes les Caisses en Sont Encore Engorgées Et non seulement L'Echange tant promis. Et Tant annoncé n'en a point encore Eté fait, mais Les paiements Courants Sont encore Effectués Partie en assignats de 10,000<sup>f</sup> que veut on que les Comptables fassent de ces valeurs lorsque le Commerce perd volontairement Sur L'Echange 5. 6. & 800<sup>f</sup> par assignats Et aux promesses Jusqu'à 1000 Et 1200<sup>f</sup> et c'est a travers tant de découragement, tant de Regrets resultants des Circonstances qu'on Persiste de Refuser aux comptables Et aux Employés une augmentation de traitement, non Citoyens Le Zele le plus pur, a lui même ses besoins, L'Economie des Derniers de la Republique Commande Elle même une augmentation telle que les Employés puissent sub-

The directors and Chiefs of Service obliged, in a fix, to search everywhere to find a man willing to furnish for paper notes the articles necessary for the sick, is an exceedingly difficult thing to do, especially in a conquered territory.

Added to this difficult situation the fact of only having notes of 10,000<sup>f</sup> to give, - for the cash-boxes are choked with them and not only the much-promised and much-talked-of exchange has not yet been made but the current payments are still realized, divided into notes of 10,000<sup>f</sup>. - what can one expect the accountants to make of these values since Commerce loses voluntarily 500, 600 and 800<sup>f</sup> on the notes by the exchange; and in the Pyrenees as much as 1000 and 1200<sup>f</sup>; and it is in the face of such discouragement, such disagreeable resulting circumstances, that they persist in refusing an increase in salary. - No, citizens, the purest zeal, one's personal wants, the economy of the Republic's funds, demand of her an increase such that the employes may subsist on the proceeds of



consister du produit de leur place dans les fonctions momentanées auxquelles ils se sont voués, et qui pour la plupart finiront avec la Guerre. Tout serait perdu si la désorganisation et les dégoûts n'étaient pas arrêtés dans le principe et on ne rétablirait les choses qu'en faisant des grands sacrifices bien supérieurs à ceux d'une augmentation.

un décret récent vient d'accorder 8 par mois aux officiers des troupes la plus expérimentée et l'extrême besoin ont dicté cette disposition.

Comment dans la Belgique où les assignats sont au cours de six deniers pourroit on ne pas entendre cette disposition aux employés de l'officine de Santé des Hôpitaux les assignats ne sont ils pas les mêmes pour les uns que pour les autres, mais ce n'est pas dans la Belgique seule que le discredit existe les chefs des autres divisions demandent avec instance à payer les employés à la journée, comme les hommes de peine et les manœuvres du pays, au tan (tant) qui serait constaté par les municipalités; il faut du courage pour rejeter

6

their position in the labors of the moment to which they devote themselves and which will for the most part end with the War. All will be lost if the disorganization and the unpleasantnesses are not stopped in the beginning, and things cannot be righted without making sacrifices far greater than those of a rise (in pay).

A recent decree has accorded 8<sup>fr</sup> a month to officers of the line. The most imperative necessity and extreme want have dictated this provision.

Why in Belgium, where the notes are worth six farthings, could this disposition not be made to the employees and Health Officers of the hospitals; are not the notes the same for them all? But it is not in Belgium alone that discredit exists; the heads of the other divisions insist on paying their employees by the day like workmen and farm laborers as many as would be confirmed by the municipalities; it needs courage to reject such a proposition and not accept it.



une Pareille proposition Et ne pas l'accueillir.

A Bruxelles, ou les assignats sont au Cours les ouvriers des magasins Emballeurs, se sont Taxés par la municipalité a 2<sup>f</sup>10/. Et même a 3<sup>f</sup> - ce qui fait a six deniers, 80, 100, Et 120<sup>f</sup> Par Jour En assignats, Par conséquent 2400<sup>f</sup> Et 3000<sup>f</sup> Par Mois. Tandis que Le Garde Magasin Général Comptable Et Responsable de tous n'a que 500<sup>f</sup> Par mois. Il demande a Etre Payé Comme un Ouvrier, Enfin L'Administration centrale de Bruxelles Paye actuellement Le Comis en Numéraire.

Nous Appellons, Citoyens Toute Votre attention Sur la Situation du Service, le mal est present, il est urgent d'y Porter Remède.

Augmenter le Traitement des Employés et le fixer dans une proportion telle qu'ils puissent Subsister.

Rendre Commun aux Employés l'habillement et le Logement accordé aux Officiers de Santé Par l'arrêté du 1<sup>er</sup> Fructidor Puis qu'ils sont assimilés Par

In Brussels, where the notes are current the shop-workers, packers, etc. are taxed by the municipality at the rate of 2<sup>f</sup>10/. And even at 3<sup>f</sup> - those who work at 6 farthings (80, 100 and 120<sup>f</sup> a day in notes), consequently 2400<sup>f</sup> and 3000<sup>f</sup> a month, while the head store-guard accountable and responsible for everything gets but 500<sup>f</sup> a month. He requests to be paid like a workman, in short that the Central Administration should pay the shop-man actually in cash.

We call your attention, Citizens all, to the conditions of the service, the evil is pressing, it is urgent that it should be remedied.

To raise the salaries of the employees and to fix it at such a standard that they may be able to exist.

To allow similarly to the employees clothing and lodging allowed to the Officers of Health in the Order of the 1st of Fructidor, since their circumstances are similar owing to the nature of their



la nature de leur fonctions et par les Arrêts des 18 Nivose, 19 Prairéal et 7 Thermidor.

Accorder à tous 8<sup>e</sup> Par mois en Numéraire Comme aux officiers des troupes.

Quant à nous Citoyens notre position vous est connue, notre traitement est tellement au dessous de nos besoins qu'il suffit à peine au quart de nos dépenses.

Nous avons été pour la plupart appelé des armées à l'Agence Centrale par le Comité de Salut public. Nous avons obéi sans murmurer et en arrivant à Paris nous avons trouvé notre traitement diminué de moitié. Nos menages nous ont suivi et ce déplacement a augmenté nos dépenses. Enfin il faut le dire, l'ère est telle qu'il n'y a que des dupes ou des fripons qui pourraient plus longtemps garder le silence. Nous croyons avoir quelques droits à l'estime publique par notre conduite et nos anciens services, si nous nous trompons nous ne méritons aucune confiance et on devrait le dire.

work, and by the Orders of the 18th of Nivose, 19th of Prairéal and 7th of Thermidor.

To accord 8<sup>e</sup> a month in cash to them all, as is done to the officers of the troops.

As to ourselves, Citizens, our position is familiar to you; our salary is so far below our needs that it hardly pays a quarter of our expenses.

We have for the most part been transferred from the armies to the Central Agency by the Committee of Public Safety. We have obeyed without murmuring, and on arriving at Paris have discovered that our salary has been reduced one-half. Our households have joined us and this moving has increased our expenses. In short, it must be said that only dupes or rogues could keep silence any longer. We expect some right to public esteem for our conduct and our former services; if we are mistaken in this we do not deserve any trust and you ought to tell us so.



Enfin le Bien du Service Exige une prompte détermination Interressant par lui même, quand l'Humanité ne Commanderoit pas de Rien négliger pour le Soulagement des Blessés et des malades la politique Seule Le prescrirait, il faut en effet que le Soldat qui va au Combat soit Bien Persuadé qu'en cas de blessure ou de maladie, tous les Genres de Secour Lui Seront prodigués; on a peut Etre pas encore assez Refléchi sur l'Influence de ce Sentiment dans les Combats et les Batailles & Sur le plus ou le moins de Sécurité qu'il donne au Soldat et ce seroit un Politique, une tres mauvaise Economie que Celle qui Porterait Sur un Service de cette nature, Salut & Fraternité. pour copie Conforme

Signé MOURON, DUBOIS

Pour Ampliation

L'agent general des  
Hopitaux de l'armée d'Italie

CHEVALIER

Finally the good of the service requires a prompt determination, interesting in itself; when humanity will not command that nothing be neglected for the relief of the sick and wounded, politics alone would prescribe it; in fact the soldier going into battle must be well persuaded that in case of wounds or illness every species of relief will be wasted on him; the influence of this sentiment in wars and battles has perhaps not been sufficiently reflected upon, and upon the great or little security which it gives to the soldier; and this would be, politically, a very bad economy for that which has to do with a service of this nature: Health and Fraternity. Certified copy:

Signed MOURON, DUBOIS

For duplication.

General agent of  
Hospitals of the army of Italy.

CHEVALIER



I

(TO DR. WILLIAM FERGUSSON FROM [ ] FERGUSSON)

Calcutta,

13 Feby 1804.

My Dear William

This serves to enclose a Bill for £ 30 - which is intended to answer the Duties and charges freight excepted, which I pay here on a pipe of Madeira Wine I am shipping to your address on the Ship M- - Capt Hugh Reid which should arrive in England in the month of July or August next - also to pay Mr Rogers any charge he may be at with theutter of Roses I am sending by him as he will not get it on there to you without giving a small present most likely - I mentioned before that I intend it for his fair Cousin - I am indeed highly pleased with the manners & conversation of Rogers and the Character he bears , and will pay him every attention here in my power - he is I believe well satisfied with his Reception from Mr. Fairlie to whom I introduced him - the ship I fear will not go direct to England but round about by Prince of Wales Island & B - - - - - my friends at both places you may be assured shall treat him with kindness and attention - he mentions a brother of his who is to be appointed as Assistant Surgeon to the East Indies - I hope he will come here - at all events do not you forget to give him a letter for me, and I will interest myself for him wherever he may be - I have not yet had time to talk to Rogers about his future views but I will find out whether or not I can be useful to him - We are all well, George not yet arrived but the Galeonia is daily expected - The Baltic Trip I hope has answered your expectations - you will write me no doubt how things are going with you - When you receive the Bill of lading for the Wine - Camp-



bell Oliphant or Perichen can tell you how to manage as Rogers may not be arrived but if he is he will be the best hand.

Yours ever Affly

W. Fergusson.

14 Feby-

I have the pleasure to say that the Caledonia is arrived - our Brother George & George Hutcheson are both safe and well.

W. F.







I

(TO DR. FERGUSON FROM J. M. STEWART.)

Oct. 25/

I return you, my dear Ferguson your papers, & thank you  
for the perusal -

The refusal of the Portuguese staff pay appears so singular  
that until I could learn what L<sup>t</sup> W- & the Marshall have to  
object to it more than the assertion that you are a Brig<sup>d</sup> -  
I should like to suspend a final opinion -

your remark that if you be received as a general officer,  
(I often wish that you, by the bye, were one, for you  
would, I am sure, have done infinite Honor to the roll,)  
you have not the usual reg<sup>t</sup> emoluments as such, & therefore  
in point of pay ought not to be brought into that List, this  
argument appears to me very forcible -

I shall like to have some more conversation with you on the  
Subject - Believe me very sincerely yours,

J M STEWART



IV

(LETTER TO WILLIAM FERGUSSON FROM JN. FERGUSSON)

William Fergusson Esq. M. D.  
Inspector of Military Hospitals  
Headquarters of the  
British Army by  
Lisbon.

My dear William:

Ever since I heard from you at Grenada on the 15 of Dec. which is the date of your last letter I have been doing my very utmost to get your nomination confirmed. Mr. W--- wants but a Reference to the Board to accomplish this and assures us that if Lord Wellington has written or will write, himself, in your favor this must follow of course - The Dundas's have promised me all they can do, and I believe are doing all they can - You were wrong to leave Marshall Beresford without taking leave - To go through every official form would have been both more manly and more wise and would have shown them you could not be driven from your place of duty by any treatment without giving him provocation as an enemy -

I trust you have been mistaken as to the Spaniards at present. But we shall soon see - In the north certainly all looks well & Bonaparte has wrought a marvellous change to his own cost if not to his men by overstretching his tremendous power -- Here we expect great things in Germany & were popular rights set up there agt. military despotism I believe from my soul every expectation would be realized.

At Ayr they have had a sort of Scarlet Fever through all the children at Lottery Hall. But thank God all are recovered again. Poor Sandy Dunlop only has suffered much in general strength by the



attack - He too is recruiting - and really he is a valuable concern for we have eradicated I think all the nonsense & mischief his father had engrafted on the boy's normal capacity and temper and he promises yet to be no common lad. William goes on excellently - The rest are fine children in both Houses - My own are very well and promising But Mary had a miscarriage again at T last harvest & is now under restraint a prisoner in her bed room from fear of another - The danger is over I believe but not the necessity for precaution - We have always had mischief of this kind in the County and shall not run the risque again with my consent - So I have got all the lands of T & am now getting the House for a lease till John comes home.

Hamilton & I go on wonderfully well & amicably in our adventure But having got an Estate exclusively his own he will soon wish to be free of the joint concern & if you approve you shall share with me in the result of it according to your contribution and put your funds in it - I shall write you the details & prefer this for you to any other purchase of which I have heard. If we live to divide you may have a large share in the end to yourself.

All your friends here say you may enter on practice instantly worth a thousand a year & that the opportunity will soon be lost so if you fail to become Inspector I wish you would still retire on the half pay of that Rank & do myself believe this would be most Eligible.

Ever yours

Jn Fergusson.

John Howe is in the 1st Guards - not pleased with the mismanagement of his Guardians by which he lost a Comm. in the 94th.



II

(LETTER FROM LT. COL. REYNELL DATED CALDAS APRIL 20<sup>TH</sup> 1809.)

Head Quarters, Caldas,  
20<sup>th</sup> April, 1809.

WT Ferguson Esq<sup>r</sup> .  
Dep<sup>y</sup> Inspector of Hospitals.

Sir

The Commander of the Forces has desired me to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of this Date, suggesting an arrangement with the Portuguese Director of Hospitals here for the Reception and Accomodation of the Sick of the Army upon Terms similar to those which had been entered into last year, after the Battle of the 17<sup>th</sup> August.

The Advantage which you state to have occurred generally to the Service, from the System proposed, as well as the apparent Moderation of the Terms induce His Excellency to sanction your closing the agreement, and he also authorizes you to adopt the same Plan for the Accomodation of the Sick, in the other large Towns through which the Army may have to move.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most Obediant

humble Servant

THO. REYNELL

Lt. Col. & Mil. Sec<sup>y</sup>



8  
BURNELL?  
(LETTER TO WM. FERGUSON Esq. FROM J. BARNACLE (T) )

Lisboa May 7<sup>th</sup> 1809.

Real Service.

WM Ferguson Esq  
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals  
Head quarters of the British Army  
via 1015073 Portugal.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you respecting the Sick coming from Jaldos. I have made arrangements for them but as the Number was not mentioned I have not as yet been able to give positive directions to the Portuguese for Bedding - I have also to acknowledge a letter received here today addressed to Mr Gunning as Sen<sup>t</sup> Med<sup>l</sup> Officer, respecting ten sets of Bedding, & I have had them counted over, & shall send them off on the 10<sup>th</sup> Instant with a party of the Guards who are to join their Regiments at Head Quarters - into whose charge I shall deliver them, with a letter addressed to you, containing the Serge's list of them - there is one Coverlid deficient.

I have enclosed you a Copy of my Weekly Return that you might see in what proportion I have reduced the Sick - I am happy in stating that most of the cases are doing well - Many of the Fevers will in a short time be in a state to be discharged, Most of the General Cases are Rubos of a very indolent nature - and will take some time before they can be reduced, the number is not great, there are a few chronic cases of Dysentery & Abscesses which at present are in a fair way of recovery - but should they prove more obstinate than is at present expected I hope there can not be any objection to my joining my Station in the Army - Mr Thomson came here yesterday with Staff Surgeon Higgins who advised me to enclose my Return to him - I have done so and the ( ) is a copy - I have also a list of the different Sick to Mr Gunning agreeable to your

-2-

Instructions. My Ass<sup>t</sup> came here yesterday morning and in consequence of the Sick coming from Jaldos I have detained him for the present.

I have the Honor

to be

Sir Your Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

J. Barnacle

Staff Surgeon.

WM Ferguson Esq

No 40 41

9

(FRENCH RETURN OF SICK IN THE HOSPITALS OF LA PLATA DE CORDOBA, S.  
REMIT, &c. &c.)

Royal Hospital in the Place de Cordoba.

French sick remaining today	- - - - -	118
Yesterday's wounded included	-	3
English sick	- - - - -	4
Portuguese sick	- - - - -	183
Total	- - - - -	305

There is room for 110 more sick.

St. Benoit Hospital rue de Talpas

French sick remaining	- - - - -	230
Yesterday's wounded	- - - - -	0
Places vacant	- - - - -	300

Hospital of St. John rue S. Jean novo

French sick remaining	- - - - -	154 wounded
Yesterday's wounded	- - - - -	0
Could care for	- - - - -	200 more

Small Hospital of St. Francis -  
rue Ferravia

French sick remaining	- - - - -	45 with fever
Wounded	- - - - -	0
Places vacant	- - - - -	70

-2-

Large Hospital of St. Francis

French sick remaining	- - - - -	272
Yesterday's wounded	- - - - -	0
Could care for	- - - - -	150 more

Hospital of St. Anthony  
Place de S. Lazaro.

Sick remaining at this hospital	- - - - -	121
Yesterday's wounded	- - - - -	22
Gold English	- - - - -	5
Dead	- - - - -	7 French
Places vacant	- - - - -	109



Expenses Hospital de San Juan de los Rios

Materiales Franceses y diversos aglomerados — 118  
 Blanco Vaino y comestibles — 3  
 Materiales de yeso — 4  
 Materiales de yeso — 4

Total — 183  
305

Se gasta en blanco para 120 mudallas de plomo

Expenses de la Oficina de San Juan de los Rios

Materiales Franceses y diversos — 230  
 Blanco Vaino — 0  
 Blanco diversos — 300

Expenses de la Oficina de San Juan de los Rios

Materiales Franceses y diversos — 154  
 Blanco diversos — 0  
 Otro, tinta y plomo 200 de plomo

Expenses Hospital de San Juan de los Rios

Materiales Franceses y diversos — 45  
 Blanco — 0  
 Blanco diversos — 70

Grand Hospital de San Juan de los Rios

Materiales Franceses y diversos — 242  
 Blanco diversos — 0  
 Otro, tinta y plomo 150 de plomo

Expenses de la Oficina de San Juan de los Rios

Materiales Franceses y diversos — 121  
 Blanco diversos — 12  
 Otro, tinta y plomo 5

Total — 74

Blanco diversos — 109



9

III-a



(STATE OF THE FRENCH SICK & WOUNDED. FROM DR. FERGUSSON.  
MAY 13TH 1809.)

State of the French Sick & Wounded May 13<sup>th</sup> 1809. -  
1006 left in six Convents 95 of whom were taken in yesterday  
wounded - Not a single Medical officer of any kind or des-  
cription left with them -

---

State of the English Wounded

3 <sup>d</sup> or Buffs	38 -
66 <sup>th</sup> Regt	5
48 <sup>th</sup>	2
Riflemen	1
1 <sup>st</sup> Batt <sup>n</sup> Detachments	1

---

Total 47 in the Quinta da China near the  
Landing place.

Major Erskine severely but not dangerously wounded

Capt Banning 66<sup>th</sup> severely

Lt Monaghan 3<sup>d</sup> Buff slightly - In the owners house - 17 French  
wounded are also in the same place

---

10 of the 48<sup>th</sup> are in a house close by & in a house near to them  
Major Murray is quartered whose severe wound looks favourably to day -  
It is intended to make the Quinta da China a Hospital for the of-  
ficers as soon as the other wounded can be removed.  
14<sup>th</sup> Dragoons 10 wounded in a house by themselves

WM FERGUSSON  
Depty Insp<sup>t</sup>



10

(TO DR. GRAHAM FROM DR. WM. FERGUSON.)

Coimbra May 15th 1809.

W. M. F.  
Depl Servant.

TO

Dr Graham -  
.  
.  
.  
British General Hospital,

Leyria.

Sir

LARCHIN

Having just heard that Dr Laichin has arrived here who was expected to have relieved you in the Duty at Leyria I hasten tho' I have not seen him to exonerate you from the trouble and expense of proceeding to this place in obedience to my letter from Oporto as Dr. Laichin will of course do this Duty at Coimbra while you continue in your present situation - All your letters & Returns have been received & present a gratifying picture of the Sick concerns under your superintendence but you do not mention whether the sick from Caldas that you ordered more than a fortnight ago have yet come up - I beg you will continue to send me such Returns to the Head Quarters of the Army whenever there is an opportunity but it is still of more consequence to transmit them regularly to Lisbon (Weekly & Monthly) when the accounts are to be added & from whence Reports are made to the Surgeon General at home by the Inspector of Hospitals - I have the Honor to be your Most Obedient Humble Servant

W<sup>m</sup> Ferguson

Depty Inspector  
of Hospitals.

To

Dr. Graham  
do do do

Coimbra May 29th, 1809.

I have seen Dr. Laichin & on one consideration have again determined that

-2-

you shall come forward to this Depot where your experience in different branches of the Service more particularly your Knowledge of Surgeon's accounts qualify you to be eminently useful - You are not to wait till Doctor Laichin relieves you on the contrary you are to find & relieve him here & you will bring along with you & deliver to him personally all the Papers & Instructions that have been left or given to you for your guidance.

(TO DR. FERGUSON FROM M. A. RENNUTER (?), SURGEON OF REGIMENT.)

Abrantes 11<sup>th</sup> June 1809.

to

W<sup>m</sup> Ferguson Esq<sup>r</sup>

Dep<sup>y</sup> Inspector of Hospitals.

&c &c &c

Sir/

In reply to your communication of Yesterday I have to acquaint you that agreeable to your request I have taken the opinion of the Medical Officers of the Brigade of which I have the Superintendence, respecting the unfounded Charges preferred against you; & I feel very great satisfaction in stating, that we have in every instance received the most ready assistance and support from you as the Superior Medical Officer with the Army, in the discharge of our professional duties, & from the best of our opinion, your arrangements have at all times been such as to contribute most effectually & essentially to the comforts of the Sick, as far as the circumstances of situation, & the continual movement of the Army could admit of. - I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Obed<sup>t</sup> Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

M. A. RENNUTER (?)

Surgeon of Reg.



12.  
VI

(TO WILLIAM COCK ESQ. FROM W. WARD.)

TANCOS  
Tancas(?) June 12, 1809.

On Service.

W<sup>m</sup> Cock Esq<sup>r</sup>

Surgeon To the Forces.

Sir/

In compliance with your order I beg leave to state that the Sick Men of Genl Cameron's brigade sent back to Coimbra from Habacul under my charge on the 7<sup>th</sup> Inst were delivered over to Ass<sup>t</sup> Surgeon Milne of the 9<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> who informed me that the whole of them were well provided with every necessary comfort and accomodation that could possibly be procured.

I have the Hon.

To be

Sir

Your Ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

W. WARD.



VII

(TO DR. FERGUSSON FROM JOHN GUNNING, SURGEON TO THE FORCES)

Abrantes 16 June 1809.

William Fergusson Esq.<sup>r</sup>

Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

to to to

Sir,

I have duly received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me respecting charges preferred against you by Staff Surgeon Ross - I must confess that nothing could exceed my astonishment at learning that dissatisfaction existed in the mind of anyone as to your conduct - or that any one Gentleman on our Staff could entertain the opinion that the utmost possible had not been done by you as Head of the department in aid of the Sick or Wounded Soldier. I have the honor of being intimately acquainted I believe with every Gentleman on the Staff / Mr Ross excepted / who is out in this country and I can affirm that I never once have heard any one Gentleman express himself but in sentiments directly the reverse of those entertained by Mr Ross.

In giving an answer to your questions particularly - I will consider them as under two heads first - your conduct in the management of the Sick concerns of the Army secondly - your conduct toward the Gentlemen who have the satisfaction of serving under you - and in doing this, I trust, I shall do it with fairness, uninfluenced by the malicious unfounded charges Mr Ross made against myself.

14<sup>t</sup>

as to your management of the Sick. Here I must premise, as well as Mr Ross, that I have also some experience in the Army, having entered it in the year 1793 - and I can truly say, that I have never seen such efficient measures for the accommodation of the Sick, so promptly brought forward as by yourself - The Men of the two Brigades, and of two Hos-



hospitals which, under you, I have had the charge of, have at all times, had at the moment, what was absolutely necessary - and as soon as possible afterwards - what comforts or accommodation the Country or your Stores could supply.

Yr<sup>ly</sup>

To the second head, viz. that of your conduct towards your Staff, I will shortly refer you to the whole Staff / M<sup>r</sup> Ross excepted / - Every Gentleman in it, I am sure will express himself anxious to a degree for your long being at the head of us - from a conviction that no one can do more to meet the wishes and promote the happiness and welfare of every one than yourself.

With Sentiments of the greatest Respect and esteem for you either as a publick or private Character I remain

Sir

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup>

Humble S<sup>vt</sup>

JOHN GUNNING -

Surgeon to the forces.



(14)  
VII  
(TO DR. FERCUSSON FROM J. BARNACLE STAFF SURGEON.)

Luiria, June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1809. 2<sup>o</sup> Luiria

W<sup>m</sup> Ferguson Esq<sup>r</sup>

D<sup>y</sup> Inspector of Hospitals.

Sir/

Agreeable to your request I transmit you my opinion of the General Hospital of the Portugees at Luiria, and its establishment as far as connected with the Sick under my superintendance, I conceive the Hospital to be a good one having spacious Wards capable to contain from two to two hundred & Fifty Sick men, the doors of which open into a large passage three yards wide, affording good ventilation & provided with one hundred Beds on bedsteads for their own use at all times.

The Medical Establishment consists of Two Physicians, Two Surgeons, An Apothecary, Assistant and An Aprentice, Purveyor Two Cooks & four orderlies there is also attached to the Hospital a Shop stocked with Medicine of the best quality -

The Above establishment was engaged for the Sick of the British Army when the different Divisions March'd from this place, the Medical Superintendence of which devolved on me by your order on the third of May -

The next Morning I gave directions for the different diseases to be separated and Classed, as much as possible in Wards by them selves, for the better administering comforts & Medicine, to afford the Medical Gentlemen an opportunity of attending with more ease to them selves, and advantage to the Patients - The whole of such Sick as required particular attention were first placed in Beds on Bedsteads, selecting the most fit Wards for them; these Wards were mostly occupied by Fevers, Dysentery, agues and Accidents. The Venereal Men and Ulcers were in a large Airy Room at the upper part of the Hospital, where they were supplied with Mattresses, Straw, & Blankets, made as comfortable as possible.



many of these cases were very trifling, which in a few days were dismissed Convalescents, and sent to a House selected for that purpose immediately under my direction - The whole of the patients were seen twice a day by the attending Medical Gentlemen under my inspection - oftener if it was thought necessary - I have had more than once an occasion to send for them in particular cases, they have at all times come with the greatest readiness, and have upon every occasion shown a Zeal in my opinion for the recovery of the Sick Soldiers -

I cannot say that I have not had an occasion to remonstrate with them sometimes upon some cases, when I have done so, they have very readily adopted my advice, I have therefore in justice to these Gentlemen to State, that, the treatment they have pursued in the recovery of our Sick, has been in General attended with the most flattering Success, for in Two hundred and Forty three cases admitted under my superintendence they have lost only one Man - I have further to remark that most of the Fevers, and Dysentery's, were for the first four or five days, very distressing - The fevers having symptoms of the worst kind -

I have to remark also that the Diets for the Sick during my attendance, were regularly served three times a day - I am conscious therefore if any Man has gone without his diet, it has been through not keeping that order which I conceived my Duty to give out, for the better regulation of the Hospital "If any Patient be Absent from his Ward at the hour of his Meals contrary to my order, he shall forfeit that Meal, unless he returns during the serving the diets out in the respective Ward to which he belongs" -

I am happy in Stating, that unless it has been from the above circumstance, the patients have had every thing that was comfortable, and necessary, in the State they were in as Patients in our Hospital - when they were convalescents, I conceived it my duty - agreeable to your instructions to discharge them from the Hospital as soon as possible, not only to make more room, but that they might be by degrees brought to the accustomed fatigues of a March, by being paraded two or three times a day in Marching order, by which they were kept employed best part of the day in cleaning their arms &c I might state also that it had another



good effect, it kept them out of wine shops, This was done under the inspection of Lt S---- of the Cold<sup>st</sup> Guards, (who was the Military Officer in command of the different detachments left in the Hospital and at Liuria) by my request as I conceived nothing more contributed to bring the convalescent soldier to his former strength, then calling his Mind to those Avocations that is his duty at all times to Observe.

— Gen<sup>l</sup> Hospital Service —

Admitted from the 29 <sup>th</sup> April	
to the 4 <sup>th</sup> ————— May	220
Admitted 4 <sup>th</sup> May to the 14 —	<u>23</u>
	243
Dismissed from	
the 4 <sup>th</sup> to ye 14 May -	135
In the above period died	<u>1</u>
Made over to Dr Graham	— 107
on the 15 of May 1809 —	

J. PARNACLE  
S. Surgeon.

I have the Honor to be  
Sir  
Your Obed<sup>t</sup> H<sup>ble</sup> Servant  
J. PARNACLE  
Staff Surgeon



15

(LETTER TO DR. W. G. FERGUSON FROM W. G. DRANK, M.D.,  
PHYSICIAN TO THE FORCES.)

Lisbon, June 25, 1807.

On His Majesty's Service.

Dr. Wm. Ferguson Esq.

William Ferguson Esq.  
Dep'ty Insp't of Hospitals

\* \* \*

Abrantes.

My Dear Sir,

Sir/

In answer to your letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> inst last evening received I beg to acquaint you that during my stay in Oporto in January where I arrived in charge of Sick from Salamanca and where I found Staff Surgeon Forbes left by orders of the late Commander of the Forces to superintend the Medical arrangements of the army in that quarter - I declined to interfere with Mr Forbes' arrangements in consequence of the probability of my residence there being very short and especially as he was the person with whom the Inspector of Hospitals under the same idea officially communicated notwithstanding my having early reported to him my arrival -

I likewise beg to state that I uniformly acquainted the Medical officers who called on me for orders that I conceived it to be the wish of the Inspector of Hospitals that Mr Forbes should continue with the management of the Hospital concerns and directed them to report to him & receive his orders accordingly. - I recollect particularly to have mentioned this to Staff Surgeon Ross who arrived in Oporto some time after me with Sick and tho' I cannot exactly call to mind the words I used to him I am positively confident from subsequent conversations I had with him - that he fully understood from me Mr Forbes

-2-

to be the officer from whom he was to receive his orders. -

I have the honor

to be Sir

Your very obedt & humble

Servant

W. G. Drank M.D.

Physician to the Forces.

16

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY MARSHAL BERESEFORD FROM THE 27th APRIL TO THE  
28th MAY 1802 RELATIVE TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
[First leaves evidently missing.]

1802  
23rd Oct.

Head Quarters Lisbon 23rd October 1802

The Marshal Commander in Chief directs that every Regiment and Corps of the Army be inspected relative to health once a week; each Regiment and Corps is to fix a certain day for that purpose, and no individual will fail going to this inspection, which is ordered, so that, all diseases be attended to from their beginning, not to augment and become serious, and every individual though the disease be trifling, & be the disease what it may, will immediately be sent to the Hospital appointed for that Regiment or Corps. The diseases so attended, are cured in time & in a few days, when on the contrary, being neglected, many months will be required for recovery, which will then perhaps become impossible.

16th Decr

Head Quarters, Thomar, 16th December 1802

The Marshal orders every Corps to transmit to the Head Physician of the Army, a nominal List of the Surgeons & Assistant Surgeons; this list will include as well the effective as those aggregated, and those holding only the rank, specifying their age, and how long they have served, their state of health, and if they are examined or not.

25th Decr

Head Quarters, Thomar, 25th December 1802

His Excellency Marshal Beresford, Commander in Chief of the Army, by recommending the observance of the order of the 21st April last, further

2

directs that when any sick go into any Hospital, the Alloparife will give a receipt of the arms, accoutrements & other articles, which he takes in his charge belonging to the sick; this receipt will be kept by the respective Corps, and when the sick come out, recovered from the Hospital, the person in charge of conducting them to their Corps will give a receipt to the Alloparife of the articles delivered. Always, when from the Hospital established in places, where there is no Troop or Military Governor, there are recovered men to be sent to their Corps, the first Physician of the Hospital will always acquaint the nearest Commanding Officer of a Brigade, who will direct the carrying, and if there is no Officer Commanding a Brigade near that place, he will acquaint the Commandant of the Province of the Province for the same purpose.

3



(10) X

(TO L<sup>T</sup> FITZROY SOMERSET FROM J. BRANCH.)

Head Quarters Nizer (?)

Feby 28<sup>th</sup> 1810.

L<sup>t</sup> Fitzroy Somerset

&c &c &c

My Lord

I have the honor to return the enclosed List of Surgical Materials required for the use of the Portuguese Army, and to acquaint you for his Excellency's Information, that the Surgical Stores belonging to the British Army do not admit of any deduction, being barely sufficient to meet the exigency of that Service.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

your Lordship's

most obedient

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

J. BRANCH

Insp<sup>t</sup> of Hosp.



(TO DR. FERGUSSON FROM A. WHETHAM (?) )

portsmouth 3<sup>d</sup> March 1810.

Dear Fergusson,

I am much obliged to you for your letter which is very clear & satisfactory also for your plums (which were seized but I got them out of the Clutches of the philistines and for your onions which would have been better if they had been larger - I desired Wetham to request when he wrote that you would Send me a chest of Sour oranges for Marmalade but on second thoughts as your having the opportunity of sending them may be very uncertain I will write to London for a Chest & therefore shall not want any from Portugal - Like an Able physician you at your first Visit shake your head look very grave and impress the bystanders with great apprehensionsa for your patient - after a few days attendance however you give them hopes and amendment is very Visible - from the beginning of your letter I thought the Myriads of french would soon put an End to both brittish and portuguese but the letter as it goes on is very consolatory 25,000 portuguese highly disciplined & the same number of brittish in perfect health may make a formidable resistance particularly as you say from the Exhausted state of the Country It is not possible the enemy should be able to find provisions for an equal Number if they had them - I have lately been desired by M<sup>r</sup> Jenkins the Barrack Master to Sign a paper importing that a lot of £ 341. for Blankets and other things Missing at the New Military barrack, ought to fall upon the publick - This paper is accompanied by a representation that Mr. Aveleny (whom I know to have been a most accurate Man) had neglected to give him proper Vouchers though repeatedly call'd upon so to do before He left this place. He adds that M<sup>r</sup> Clarke who succeeded M<sup>r</sup> Aveleny had promised that He would give him a certificate that those articles



had been received from him ( Above two hundred & forty blankets)  
and lost, but that He went away without giving it the Vouchers  
M<sup>r</sup> Jenks part to produce being exceedingly imperfect I have re-  
fused to sign the paper - If you are near Dr. Clarke I wish you  
to see him upon the Subject - Write to me whenever you can - and  
believe me

Dear Fergusson

very Faithfully yrs

A Whetham.

How was Stewart when He went to Cadiz -

I have desired Dignley to work upon Jenks business - The Thing  
prospered a twelve month ago when the sick from S<sup>r</sup> I Moores Army  
were landed -



(PORTION OF UNDATED LETTER FROM COL. ARBUTHNOT - TO DR. PERCUSSON ? )

. . . . . Enquiry that out of England this allowance was not granted. He said that of course you could not get it. You have this advantage over the British Medical Officers, that if you, by any chance can not get Rations, the Com<sup>d</sup> will at the end of the Month pay you for them, when you have a general Settlement with him, it is not so in the British Service as you will know that no allowance of Money is ever Made for Rations not received, in fact My dear Sir you can not get the allowance you claim, & I would recommend, as a friend, your not writing again about it.

The last time I spoke to the Marshal on the Subject, He said, tell Doctor Ferguson "if He will give up His Bat<sup>y</sup>, and forage, He shall have His travelling expenses". I mention this Circumstance to Show you that it is useless in applying again -

Believe Me

Y<sup>rs</sup> Most truly

Rob<sup>t</sup> Arbuthnot.

When I say that I have received your Several communications, I beg to state that I have not heard from Lisbon Since the 13<sup>th</sup>

\*[Oxford dictionary]: 'Bat-pay' = officers' allowance.



XI

Coimbra. 27<sup>th</sup> March. 1910. (1000/10)

My dear Fergusson -

I have received both your kind letters of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>, and will proceed to reply to them in order, which I ought to have done before, but which from a multiplicity of other things, I have been obliged to postpone.

You must forgive me, I will be better in future. -

I return you the list of Medical Stores sent to Almeida, and the Marshal will be glad to know whether you think them sufficient for such a Garrison, probably upwards of 4000 Men. -

Marshal Beresford says the Pysico Mor has the power of choosing his Delegado -

Your letter is gone through the channel of the Adjutant General, who possesses a knowledge of his haunts, to D<sup>r</sup> T-----. -

The Marshal agrees with you as to the justice of providing for such assistant Surgeons as may be found properly qualified, in preference to Medical Men of civil life, but at the same time he observes that justice must give way to necessity, and that the Regiments must be supplied with efficient Surgeons, no matter where they are taken from. -

The Marshal perfectly approves of your using his Name, whenever it is necessary, and indeed no Head of a Department could get on Without it. -

Before I left Lisbon I gave the most positive orders, for all the Surgical and Medical Stores in the Arsenal to be held at your disposal, & I reiterate the order by this days post; I think this Interdict is a Devil sent from Hell to torment us. -

The Physico Mor has had an official letter written to him by -----, upon the Surgical Stores missing and unaccounted for. -

The Marshal's order went to General Moroba several days ago for the disposal of the continuous alvito. -

The Marshal has received all the Names approved, from the Junta, & appointed accordingly. -



I regret very much to say that I have spoken to Him without effect upon the subject of your Forage, I read him the message in Your letter, and he replied that he thought the present allowance enough, and that he did not like to make a fresh application to the Government upon the subject. - This is very odd & surely not a little unjust. -

And I think it so much so that if I were in your situation I should certainly write a formal letter to him through Arbuthnot, - because what you now receive, does not accord with your relative Rank. -

I think Your instructions for the treatment of the venereal diseases simple, clear, & excellent, I gave them to the Marshal. -

You may keep Halliday for Ten days longer. -

I believe I have now omitted none of the points in your letter, This of mine is a dry one enough



Head Quarters  
Coimbra 2<sup>d</sup> April 1910.

Mr. Frankson Esq  
Inspector Genl  
of Portuguese Mail

Sir

I have received & laid your several letters before His Excellency Marshal Beresford & in reply am directed to say that in respect to Staff Surgeon Robertson it is not in his power to comply with his request, as he cannot grant his leave of absence to go to Ireland. His Excellency says that he & the rest of the Medical Officers will know on what terms they come out to this country, but if it has turned out contrary to his expectations, he had better represent it, & the Marshal will transmit home any which may appear to him to be just. Here he says he cannot do, since the Service requires the presence of every one -

In regard to the State of Regim<sup>t</sup> Hospitals the Marshal has thought much on them & he does not think it will answer beyond a certain number, since the army is in continual motion, & tho' the system might answer in Lisbon, yet when the Brigades March the Marshal begs to know how bedding, & every other requirement is to be provided. His Excellency desires he further to say, that Regiments have orders to draw the Pay & Actions for all Men in Hospital, & which will be made over to whatever Person is authorized to take charge of it in the respective Hospitals, to be made use of to the best advantage -

In respect to Staff Surgeon Hilliday's letter the Marshal will take an early opportunity of replying to it himself, but desires he to remark that the Surgeon of the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry is by His directions under the Orders of the Fyisco M<sup>r</sup>, & he begs before you take any decisive

-2-

steps, you will look at the orders of the day -

I have the Honor to be  
Sir  
Your Most Obedient  
Devoted  
off Robertson  
Lt Col -



(LETTER FROM COL. ARBUTHNOT TO r)

Coimbra 9<sup>th</sup> April 1810.

My dear Sir

By some Mistake the annexed letter did not go off when it was written & I now have only time to Say that, I this day received your long Dispatches which Shall be answered by next Post, at present I really have so Many letters to write that I have not time - how do you find time to write so Much, but you are not the only one for I have several other correspondence who indulge me at full length likewise, but they don't consider that I must answer all. God bless you

In haste

Y<sup>rs</sup> Most truly

Robt Arbuthnot.

Doctor Thomas desires me to say that He has got no medicines, & begs you will send Him Some.



(1810. COL. ARBUTHNOT'S OFFICIAL LETTER DATED FORMOS D'AL= .  
GODREY 11TH JUNE, ABOUT THE ADDITIONAL PAY TO THE STAFF SURGEONS.)

Formos D'Algodrey  
11<sup>th</sup> June 1810.

My dear Sir

I am desired by Marshal Beresford to say that He has received your letter, but the R--- has not Made its appearance & therefore begs you will Make enquiry of the Person to whom you gave the Bottle -

The Staff Surgeons are to receive the additional Portuguese Pay, & as soon as I can find out the Sum they are to receive per Month, I shall give their Names to Brig<sup>d</sup> Limon that He may transmit them to the Treasurer Gen<sup>l</sup> at Lisbon -

The Marshal says that as none of the Gen<sup>l</sup> Officers or Colonels on the Staff receive this allowance so you are not to be included. Remember me to Blunt, who I am sorry to find is so unwell, & Believe me

Y<sup>rs</sup> very truly

Rob<sup>t</sup> Arbuthnot.



27

(A LETTER FROM MARSHAL ARTHUR ABOUT THE HALLIDAY DYING AT THE  
HOLD AND SUPERINTENDING THE HOSPITAL AT FIGUEIRA, & A .  
FRANCOIS DEAS LAMING 9TH JULY 1816. )

Head Quarters, Francisco  
9th July 1816-

Mr. Ferguson Esq.  
Inspector Genl.  
of Portuguese Hospital.

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency Marshal Beresford to acknow-  
ledge the receipt of your letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> Uto. & in consequence  
of its contents he has wrote to the Phisico M<sup>r</sup> to desire that Geo-  
rge Halliday may be at the Head, & Superintend the Internal arrange-  
ments of the Hospital at Figueira, reporting on all occasions to Him  
& to you. The Physicians appointed to the Hospital will of course  
attend the Sick at Regular, & fixed Hours, & when any particular case  
may make it necessary that they should be under the direct Orders of  
M<sup>r</sup>. Halliday, who Evertheless may report any negligence on their  
Parts to the Phisico M<sup>r</sup> or to you - when necessary investigation  
will be made -

The Marshal has communicated to the Phisico M<sup>r</sup> His wish that as  
much as possible the regulating, & interior Arrangement of the Military  
Hospitals out of Lisbon should as much as possible be left to you, &  
that you sh<sup>d</sup> communicate to Him as well the Arrangements as whatever  
was necessary to those Hospitals, & the Number of Professional Gentile  
men & their names that each sh<sup>d</sup> want & to Him it sh<sup>d</sup> belong to provide  
the proper Forsted, & Make the necessary appointments, attending, as  
your Situation, knowledge & long experience deserves to your recommenda-  
tion on all these Points.

The Marshal desires it may be fully understood that no change is  
to be made in the Mode of keeping the accounts, or in the Pecuniary  
arrangements as established by the Regulations of His Royal Highness

-2-

For Genl. Hospitals, & which it is only necessary to see honestly &  
strictly managed, & it will be necessary the Allocations Should be  
strictly watched, their accounts & conduct continuously examined -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient

Worthy Servant

Robt. Arbuthnot

15 Oct. 1816



28

(A LETTER FROM LIEUT. COL. ROBERT T. ARBUTHNOT, ABOUT ACOMPLAINING,  
TO COMPLAIN AGAINST DR. HALLIDAY HAS NOT BEEN MADE AS A A  
STANDARD, 25<sup>th</sup> JULY 1910.)

Tramorro 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1910.

My dear Sir

I have received your several letters on the subject of the com-  
plaint made against Doctor Halliday which I severally submitted to  
Marshal, but to which He did not give any reply till I urged it of  
Him. & He has now desired Me to say that as He has every opinion of  
Dr. Halliday's Integrity, He trusts you will have your friends perfectly  
easy on the Subject of the complaint made against Him. No commu-  
nication has yet been made by the Government but if any should, the  
Marshal will transmit it to you that you may make the necessary in-  
quiry amongst yourselves, but He does not apprehend that any will  
appear, & He therefore begs you will not suffer it to give you the  
least uneasiness -

If at all times I do not punctually answer your letters it is  
that I am not desired by the Marshal to do so, & that must account  
for my apparent neglect.

We have nothing new here, but I dare say it will not be long  
ere the French Oblige Genl. Crawford to retire to this side the Con.,  
when we shall see what the Army intends to do -

The annexed Petition was sent to me by the Count of Castromarin,  
to whom I am under many obligations I should therefore wish as far as  
lays in your power to render the Petition every assistance. If you  
can with propriety comply with the request therein stated I will  
thank you, if not return the Paper -

Very truly yours  
Robt. Arbuthnot

The Marshal has just told Me that Mr. Forjan has hinted to Him

-2-

Had a complaint made against Doctor Halliday, but He has desired  
the whole Business to be laid before Him - & which will be trans-  
mitted to you.



(FROM SIR ANDREW HALLIDAY HISTORIAN & PHYSICIAN - died 1839 - TO ---)

Figueira, 16<sup>th</sup> August 1810.

My Dear Sir

By last post I transmitted you a return of the Numbers embarked at this place for Lisbon up to the 12 inst and I now have the honor to enclose a return of the numbers discharged from the Hospital cured June the 16 ult. being the period for which I have had the direction of this establishment. From the total want of Military officers I am obliged to deviate from my more immediate duties and take some charge of the Convalescent Barracks - the whole being reduced to a regular system I shall now take the liberty of laying it before you - In the Hospital establishment we have ten divisions or Infirmeries - Nine for Acute Cases and one convalescent - Nos 1-2-4-6-7-10 are for Med<sup>c</sup> Cases - No 3-5-9 are Surgical Hospitals, and No 8 is the Convalescent Hospital. The whole can accommodate about 800 sick - Patients are dismissed to the Convalescent Hospital at the discretion of the Physician but none are discharged to the Barracks until perfectly cured and then only on Wednesdays and Saturdays - The Convalescent Barrack is a large Ware House kept in reserve for another Division of the Hospital should it be required - I receive a report of the numbers in this Barrack daily from the Sergeants in charge of it, and on discharging days at the Hospital I examine all the New Cases as they arrive at the Barracks and direct what amusement they are to follow viz whether sea bathing short drills &c &c - and every Sunday morning the whole of the Med<sup>c</sup> Staff examine with the Roll, & select those who are thought fit to join their respective Corps - We are very careful to send none but what are perfectly fit yet there are still some who require to be made an example of and these I shall take care to mention in my return to B<sup>y</sup> Coating. In selecting men for embarkation I have made the Physicians & Surgeons give in a return of their



respective wards - These returns I take in my hand & examine them severally so as to be satisfied that your directions are complied with in the selection - I have had some trouble hitherto in getting things right but now every thing chimes in as a matter of course - and I am happy to conclude my narrative with assuring you that with the exception of Dr. Villabour who appears a little sulky they all seem equally anxious with myself to carry on the duty as it ought to be - I have no secrets with them for every communication that passes betwixt me & the department in Lisbon they see & read - I believe they are also very candid except the fat Phy<sup>n</sup> above mentioned I am sure he is a spy of Barreto's but let him. If we are to embark more men from this I do entreat if it is at all possible to let me have M<sup>r</sup> Ignacio Meneses back again - This part of the service cannot be carried on with out him - I have also to beg that when a division of sick is about to leave Coimbra for this that a person may be sent by land with the return so as to arrive before the Boats - The Regulamento orders horses to be found for such duty - & it would enable us to accomplish things as they ought to be done but at present the Boat in which the Bearer of the return arrives is frequently hours behind the whole which makes a great confusion - Mrs Halliday begs her best regards & I ever am

My dear Sir

Most respectfully Yours

Andrew Halliday.



(TO MR. FERGUSON FROM Lt. Col.  
ROBERT ARBUTHNOT)

Avilons de Ribeira  
24th Aug. 1910.

My dear Sir

I have received your letter with the enclosure for the Marshal which I gave Him & I herewith annex His Answer - In respect to Doctor Halliday Nothing further has come before the Marshal, & as of course it has all originated in intrigue, of which this Country abounds, I will not have Him feel any uneasiness, indeed when I last mentioned the Subject to the Marshal, He said that He was certain there was no truth in the Report: & as it had not been reported to Him Officially by the Government, He had not taken notice of it, & He thought the Affair had better not be agitated - I return Doctor Robertson's first letter to you on the Subject which you have desired. I must acknowledge that I very soon formed My opinion of that gentleman, who I will not deny I never could admire, & I fear in the present instance He has been too Officious.

We advanced a few days ago but we have again come to a Stand Still, every thing remains quiet in our Front, nor has the Enemy yet fired upon the Town of Almeida, but it is expected He will to Morrow, from the Place there has been a great deal of fire. In the course of this Month a Number of Deserters have come in. Including those that have come into Gibonia, in the North, it exceeds 350 - but for these few days very few have come in - Genl Crawford with the light Brigade is about a league in front of us - Believe me

Very truly y<sup>rs</sup>

Robt Arbuthnot



4. There are some good ones of them  
 in the corner of the South  
 mountain of Swanton. Some are  
 including them that have come  
 with Salomon, in the South, it  
 exceeds 300. but for them few  
 days any few have come in -  
 but Crawford with the 2, 3, 4  
 fingers is about a dozen in  
 front of us - Native here

Very truly Yrs

Wm. C. C. C.

By the way  
 You received from the  
 the enclosure for the Standard  
 I gave them to him with no more  
 reason - he referred to the  
 nothing for him to come before  
 Marshal. See of course it has  
 originated in the design of giving the  
 country around. I did not see  
 him just any more.



When I last mentioned the subject acknowledged that Long had given  
to the President. He said that he by opinion of that gentleman  
was certain there was no fault with it. I said that I never could admit  
of the Report, & as it had not been reported to them officially  
by the Government, he had not taken notice of it. He thought  
the affair had better not be agitated & I returned Doctor Johnston's  
first letter to you on the subject which you have obtained. I have  
nothing more to say on this subject.

I have advanced a few days ago  
but we have again come to a  
dead lock, every thing remains  
quiet in our House. We have the  
Spring yet fixed upon the 1st of  
November, but it is expected to  
shift to March, from the 1st of



33

(TO DR. FERGUSSON FROM LT. COL. ARBUTHNOT)

H<sup>d</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> Moimenta da Serra

3<sup>d</sup> Sept 1810.

W<sup>m</sup> Fergusson Esq<sup>r</sup>

Insp<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> of Hospitals.

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency Marshal Beresford to acknowledge the Receipt of your letter of the 31<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> with the accompanying Papers from Doctor Robertson, & in reply to request that you will point out the Line of Conduct you propose adopting, & He will then give His opinion on the points of the case, till when He must decline interfering as He cannot enter into the private Disputes of Officers -

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Arbuthnot

L<sup>t</sup> Col.



(LT COL. ARBUTHNOT 16 SEPT 1910. ABOUT D<sup>R</sup> HALLIDAY NOT BEING  
BROUGHT TO A COURT MARTIAL BUT PREFER CHARGES AGAINST D<sup>R</sup> ROBERTSON.)

H<sup>d</sup> Q<sup>rs</sup> Moimenta da Serra  
16<sup>th</sup> Sept 1910.

W<sup>m</sup> Ferguson Esq<sup>r</sup>

Insp<sup>t</sup> Genl of Hospitals -

Sir

I have Submitted your letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> Inst with the ac-  
=companyments, to His Excellency Marshal Beresford, & I am directed  
by Him to say, that He does not see any reason why Doctor Halliday  
should be brought to a Court Martial, but directs that you will pre-  
=fer charges against Doctor Robertson -

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Robt Arbuthnot

LT Col.

Wm Ferguson Esq<sup>r</sup>

Robt Arbuthnot



TK  
(COL. ARBUTHNOT'S PRIVATE LETTER DATED MOIMENTA DA SERRA  
16TH SEPTEMBER 1810.)

Moimenta da Serra  
16<sup>th</sup> Sept 1810.

Private.

My dear Sir

The Marshal has been so Much engaged that He had not time to attend to your letter before - In respect to Halliday He says that it will be time enough to bring Him to a Court Martial when any thing Should appear against Him at present He does not see why He should. Pray send the charges as soon as possible against Robertson, for He is plaguing Me with letters - In consequence of the French having advanced to Lagoiza we are going to St Romão & we dine there to-day. Pray tell Ware that I shall write to Him to Morrow when I will give Him all the news I can. I am going to Gouveia to endeavor to settle about His Forage - say that young Casey has been Gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 43<sup>d</sup> -  
in haste

Yours Most truly

Rob<sup>t</sup> Arbuthnot.



X:  
(A LETTER FROM LIEUT COLONEL ARBUTHNOT ACQUAINTING THAT HIS EXCY  
ORDERED AN INSPECTION INTO THE STATE OF THE SICK OF 9TH & 21TH  
REGIMENTS, AND VISIT THE HOSPITAL AT FIGUEIRA & SEND TO THE ARMY  
ALL THE SOLDIERS THAT MAY BE FIT TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.)

H<sup>d</sup> Quarters Botão  
20<sup>th</sup> Sept 1910.

Mr Fergusson Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Inspector Gen<sup>l</sup> of Hosp<sup>ls</sup>

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency Marshal Boreasford to request  
that you will make an inspection into the state of the sick of the  
9<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> Regts - His Excellency fears that the Surgeon of that  
Brigade neglects his duty, & sends many soldiers to Hospital upon  
the slightest disorder. He this day met a Corp<sup>l</sup> going to Hospital  
in apparent good health but who informed the Marshal that the Sur-  
geon said he had a fever - If you possibly can His Excellency  
wishes you to send a British Medical Officer to the Brigade composed  
of the Regts No 9 & 21 -

The Marshal begs you will visit the Hospital at Figueira, & send  
to the Army every soldier that you may think fit to join their res-  
pective Regts

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Robt Arbuthnot

Lt Col.



(1910. GEN<sup>l</sup> BLANT'S PRIVATE LETTER ON D<sup>r</sup> ROBERTSON'S BEHAVIOUR  
DATED PENICHE 25 SEP<sup>1810</sup>.)

Peniche 25 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1810.

My dear Sir/

Your letter of the 17<sup>th</sup> reached me only last night. The surprise it occasioned you may readily conceive - allow me to thank you for the friendly and delicate manner in which you have acted towards me - I cannot however feel myself at this instant prepared to reply or speak on, so wanton an act of treachery and infamy - what motive could induce this malignant assassin to attack me? - I could excite no jealousy - but anxiety for my poor F<sup>d</sup> Drummond probably occasioned the heaviest offense - I solicited Robertson to admit a consultation in his case & particularly expressed a wish for Doct. Buchan - this I saw offended - & I was compelled to relinquish the gratification of knowing he had the benefit of so eminent a professional character - for to have spoke to my poor F<sup>d</sup> on the subject wd have only galled him - but a mind habitually base requires no motive - Doct<sup>r</sup> Wynd did not escape his malevolence - the present circumstances are I trust sufficient justification for sending you the inclosed - you will not unnecessarily introduce a Female name - but if essential for the chastisement of so complicated a scoundrel - they certainly would pardon it - feel no delicacy in making use of my Name or calling upon me in any manner - it is not only justice to individuals but a duty to the service, and Society, such a calumniator should be exposed - and at least his sting extracted - I am little versed in the history of G<sup>l</sup> M<sup>l</sup> but I am pretty certain you are at any time previous to trial permitted to add or to amend or withdraw - & you will of course be permitted a reasonable time to prepare your charges - I believe the Prisoner is furnished with his charges by the Judge Advocate - but the Articles of War have something specific on this point - I strongly



suspect Major Browne of the Cacadores is much acquainted with his malicious relations - they were much together in Lisbon, & if any opportunity of having him sounded offered something might be learnt - I should tell you that Dr. Robertson desired Mr. B. to advise me by no means to go to the Army that the act would be madness - and strengthened her feelings on that subject by the most powerful language - I recollect asking Dr. R. as I did Halliday to touch the wound with Caustic which both declined - at this time blue stone applied by the former scarce occasioned any sensation & Mr. Irvin will recollect at an early period the caustic diluted scarce excited any feeling & it failed of its effect till applied without dilution - I having understood from Mr. Irvin - that the wound might again require some exciting power - induced my application - but I will say no more at this moment - another subject interests me much more strongly than the base insinuations of such a villain - our poor Recruits die from 7 to 12 of a day & no means we can adopt has stopt the progress of disease Dysentery & Fever are the principals this Month completed 450 we have sent to Lisbon - & yet 100 Men continue every day to enter the Hospitals - On Reguera's arrival we had a minute inspection of every Man & picked out upwards of 250 for Hosp<sup>l</sup> & Convalescent - chiefly those dismissed to make room for others - our Convalescents amount<sup>d</sup> to 230 are now as well arranged as our situation will admit considering the great deficiency which still exists, of various articles, a greater degree of activity has certainly taken place since Reguera's arrival. I hear of the wants & am in some measure enabled to provide for them - I have however ceased going as frequently as formerly to the Hosp<sup>l</sup> - for the entreaties I meet with at home & kind advice from Halliday with the recollection of last Year have operated -

The Militia are not sickly but I understood were so at their first arrival - the Artillery who are cloathed are not sickly nor the MCOs I am induced therefore to believe that this is a principal cause, together with the discontented minds which these poor fellows feel. I have for-



warded to the Marshal Regueira's official opinion & also a letter from Jose Carlos Basseto on the same subject - I fear the establishment must be broke up - if we would have preserved health - it would have been valuable - I believe the Recruits are paid attention to by their officers - & they are invariably treated with kindness - the quarters are clean - & in fact I am not aware of any defect but cloathing -

The Counterscarp is nearly compleated we have all our Artillery & Ammunition & pretty well prepared (except Men) for whatever may occur - believe me my dear Sir very faithfully Yours

R. BLANT

Mrs. B. desires her compliments -

[? of "Reguiera" being the same person as "Seguiera" of next letter]

(LETTER FROM MR. R. E. COBLEY TO DR. FERGUSSON ABOUT THE PURCHASE  
OF A COUPLE OF WIDOW BIRDS NATIVES OF BRAZILS.)

12 Hay Market,

October 30th, 1810.

Ferguson Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Inspector of Hospitals.

\* \* \*

Lisbon.

Dear Sir:

It is a long time since I had the pleasure of seeing you, When Stationed as Staff Surgeon at Glasgow, You were on a Visit to Dunlop. - I Found My Apology therefore, on Our Former Acquaintance, for troubling you with this. At the Request of M<sup>rs</sup> Forbes Wife of Dep<sup>y</sup> Inspect. Forbes, - to Remind you of a Commission, You were good enough to undertake for him, But which, (Probably from the Multiplicity of Business you have doubtless had to attend to), May have escaped your Memory. -

Before your Departure for Portugal, you promised to Purchase for M<sup>rs</sup> Forbes, a  Couple of Widow Birds, Natives of Brazil, which very frequently Come to Lisbon on the Brazil Ships. - Independent of which, they Are to be had at the Bird Shops in Lisbon, Where Forbes got some of the Most Beautiful I ever saw, & the Best Songsters. - I am the more Particular My D<sup>r</sup> Sir in Naming this to you, As M<sup>rs</sup> Forbes is very anxious to procure them, for some particular Friends. - Could you therefore by Any Means (as Early as Possible) of Sign Order Home, or Otherwise, have them Conveyed to M<sup>rs</sup> Forbes at 12 Hay Market She would esteem it a Real Obligation. And she undertakes the favor of you to give particular directions to any person you send them by, to let them be kept from the Cold. By Law, M<sup>rs</sup> Forbes Brought him Over, in the finest Condition possible. -

Least the Widow Birds should not be known by that Name in Portugal, or that you should be unacquainted with the Bird - I send



you Enclosed a Rough sketch, taken from One Forbes brought Over,  
which at all Events, will serve to shew you the Colours, & Kind of  
Bird that is Meant.

We are All here extremely Anxious for News from Portugal,  
and the Ministers & County Are on the Tip-toe of Expectation to  
hear of a Glorious & decisive Victory Over your troublesome Neigh-  
bors. - May you all Return with Honor and Safety is the sincere  
Wish of

Yours truly

R. C. Cobles.

(.. LETTER FROM LIEUT. COL. ARBUTHNOT ABOUT INQUIRING  
THE CHARGES TO BE MADE AGAINST DR. ROBERTSON.

HEAD QUARTERS SAPATORIA NOVEMBER 11<sup>TH</sup> 1810.)

Hd Qrs Sapatoria  
11<sup>th</sup> Novr 1810.

Service

To  
W. Ferguson Esq.  
Insp. Gen. of Hospitals

Lisbon.

Col. Arbuthnot.

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency Marshal Sir W. C.  
Berresford to desire that you will transmit to me for His  
Information, a Copy of such Charges as you intend to bring  
against Staff Surgeon Robertson -

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant

W. Ferguson Esq.

Insp. Gen. of Hosp.

Robt Arbuthnot

Lt Col.



(FROM LT. COL. ARNOLD TO DR. FERNANDO)

Cartago 30<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1810.

My dear Sir

Sir W<sup>m</sup> Carr Beresford has desired me to write to you which I rather suspect ought to be official, but as I am in a hurry, & cannot take a copy I will not attempt to form, but as brief as I can relate what it is - His Excellency says that He is fully sensible of Dr. Halliday's great attention to the Depot at Lisbon, & which has so much benefited the Service, but it never was His intention that He & the Person employed with Him should solely inspect the Soldiers sent there. He wished that the Junta should every day appoint one or more Persons to look at them, & change those Inspectors as often as they saw fit, & to that effect the Adjutant Genl writes by this Post to the Physico Mdr -

The Marshal wishes you to send Halliday, & the Person who has been employed with Him, to Abrantes, & inspect the Hospitals in that Garrison, where the Sickness has increased to an alarming degree, and fell very little short of the State of Peniche - He begs you will send them off immediately after you receive this, & they had better go by water as far as Durro where they will find part of Genl Hill's Division; they must take their Horses, as they will have to travel on the other side of the Tagus till they get opposite to Abrantes - Tell Dr. Halliday that the Marshal wishes Him to make a strict inquiry into cause of the sickness, & obtain every information He can on the Subject, which He will report to Him as soon as He conveniently can after his arrival - Before He leaves Lisbon, He had better furnish Himself with proper Passports &c - & pray let Him set off as soon as possible -

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I shall present your Warrant to the Marshal to receive & of course do all I can to get it signed -

Very truly y<sup>r</sup>s

• Dr. Fernando.

(1810. CARTACHO PRIVATE LETTER FROM COL. ARBUTHNOT DATED  
20<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER.)

Cartago, 20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1810.

My dear Sir

I have just received your letter & w<sup>ch</sup> I have communicated to Sir W<sup>m</sup> Carr Beresford - In respect to your Portuguese Pay I did not fail to mention the Subject to the Marshal, at the time He said that He w<sup>d</sup> speak to me at a future Period - to day I spoke again, & He said that He had not time to give an Answer, but as He has not given a positive refusal I think it looks well, however I do not know what He will determine upon, but as I go to Lisbon on Monday I may bring you His decision, all that I can say is, that I will not forget the thing - As for Wane I can only make use of the remark that Doctors differ.

The Marshal's two Cooks are gone Ill to Lisbon, & we have not a Soul to dress our dinners - The second is to go into Hospital, & the Physico M<sup>or</sup> has been written to about Him - The Head one is to remain at His own House & the Marshal requests you will appoint some Medical Person to attend Him every day. They both had the Fever & Ague. Pray let a Proper Person go to Him, & regularly, both for our own sakes & His. His address is Rua do Conde Janillas Verdes, the Number I forget, but the Orderly at my House knows His lodgings.

I annex two letters for Halliday -

Y<sup>r</sup>s Most truly

Rob<sup>t</sup> Arbuthnot.



(1811. COL ARBUTHNOT'S OFFICIAL LETTER DATED 21<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY RELATIVE  
TO D.<sup>CR</sup> ROBERTSON.)

Chamuseca 21<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1811.

W<sup>m</sup> Fergusson Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Insp.<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> of Hosp.<sup>ls</sup>

Sir

I have laid your letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> before His Excellency Mar-  
shal Sir. W<sup>m</sup> Carr Beresford, & in reply I am directed to say that  
although He can perceive your feelings are very Much hurt by the con-  
duct w<sup>ch</sup> Doctor Robertson is Stated to pursue, yet His Ex<sup>ty</sup> cannot  
but again recommend your Not attending to Reports for that however  
just your opinion & conviction May be as to the Meaning of the ex-  
pressions Made use of by Him, in the hearing of M<sup>r</sup> Callender you w<sup>d</sup>  
find it difficult to prove them before a Court Martial -

It does not appear that D<sup>r</sup> Robertson Mentioned any Names, & His  
Excell<sup>y</sup> w<sup>d</sup> not wish you to bring forward any question that could not  
be fully Substantiated; as it weakens rather than aids the Discipline  
of the Service for a Superior Officer to exhibit Charges against an  
Inferior, of a Nature difficult to prove, & by Evidence w<sup>ch</sup> a Court  
Might consider insufficient - With a full persuasion of the propri-  
ety of your Motives, His Ex<sup>ty</sup> hopes you will View the Affair in this  
light.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Arbuthnot.

L<sup>t</sup> Col.

(1811. CHAMUSCA. COL. ARBUTHNOT'S PRIVATE LETTER DATED  
21<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY RESPECTING D<sup>R</sup> ROBERTSON & TO LT COL. PYNN.)

Chamusco,

21<sup>ST</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1811.

Private.

W<sup>T</sup> Fergusson Esq<sup>r</sup>

My dear Sir

I send you an Official letter in answer to yours. I  
do not mind what D<sup>r</sup> Robertson said, depend upon it, He will commit  
Himself - I suppose he has presented Himself to the Junta -

In respect to Pynn the Marshal desired the adj<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> to put  
in Orders that He was to present Himself to the Junta to be examined,  
but the latter did not wish to do so & beg of the Marshal to allow  
He to write to you, & I did Privately. I shall show your Offi-  
cial reply. I thank you for your attention to my little ones.

There is nothing new here every thing is quiet - In haste -

Yours very truly

Robt Arbuthnot.



XII

(A LETTER FROM R<sup>T</sup> ARBUTHNOT ABOUT THE MARSHAL REQUESTING TO KNOW  
IF CAPTAIN EECLES HAS PRESENTED HIMSELF TO THE JUNTA DURING HIS  
STAY IN LISBON & IF HE OBTAINED A NECESSARY CERTIFICATE FROM D<sup>R</sup>  
KEATING. CHAMUSCA, 29TH JANUARY 1811).

Chamusca 29<sup>th</sup> JanY 1811.

My dear Sir

Sir W<sup>t</sup> Carr Beresford has desired Me to request that you  
will acquaint Him whether Captain Eccles of the 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry  
presented himself to the Junta during his stay in Lisbon & if He  
obtained the Necessary Certificate from W<sup>t</sup> Keating. Pray ac-  
quaint Me with these circumstances as soon as you can as an Enquiry  
is to take place on the conduct of Captain Eccles - I am very  
much obliged to you for your letter & the account you sent Me of  
poor Acosta's Death.

In respect to W<sup>t</sup> Robertson although I know that He has preferred  
Charges against you, & Wynn, yet I assure you that I have never read  
them or do I know what they are, of course Some Nonsense. He is de-  
sired to join His Brigade forthwith, & at all events you will not be  
plagued with Him in Lisbon. He is a Sad troublesome Gentleman, but  
you will see that He will yet get Himself into a Scrape - I cannot  
say that I have Much pain in My Stomach, but I thought it best to  
have some of the Pills by Me. I do not however take Many of them  
for of all things, I hate to quack Myself. I was the other Day at-  
tacked with a violent Pain in my Head, & Sicknes all about Me, but  
I took an Emetic w<sup>ch</sup> put me to rights, & ever since I have been as  
well as can be. I think it was brought on by staying too Much in  
the House, however I now go out every day, this is a low situation  
& we are Subject to Fevers w<sup>ch</sup> must be unwholesome - I dare say D<sup>r</sup>

Robertson will not shew my last letter as a Mark of the Marshal's partiality to Him.

Most truly y<sup>rs</sup>

Rob<sup>t</sup> Arbuthnot.



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Memoir Humbly Submitted to the Consideration  
and decision of His Excellency Lord Charles  
Stuart Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenip-  
otentiary of His British Majesty in Portugal,  
Member of the Regency of the same Kingdom.

By his very humble,  
and very obedient Servant  
(Signed) J. H. Segura.

C O P Y

My Lord

I have the honor to place under the eyes of Your Excellency a matter that concerns me, the nature of which allows it to draw and fix the attention of Your Excellency, to whom as sole (com<sup>re</sup>) representative of the British Government in Portugal, belongs the right to decide about placing upon it the terms it requires.

To give Your Excellency occasion to judge of the merit of my Cause, I have considered it necessary to accompany it by some Documents which throw some light on the Case in question.

No. 1 is the Copy of the Agreement which Mr. W. Fergusson made with me the 15th of March of the year 1810 after his nomination for Inspector General of Military hospitals in Portugal, to be paid by the British Gov. in the same manner as the Secretaries of the Inspector General of the English Military Hospitals.

No. 2 is a letter of Mr. Rob<sup>t</sup> Atkins Secretary of the Inspector of the English Hospitals at Lisbon, to whom I referred for information as to salary, & the treatment that he got in his situation which ought to determine mine and in short that which was the rule with Mr. Fergusson as to making up the Contingent Accounts which he sent to Marshal Beresford which have always been approved and ----- by His Excellency and on which ----- Mr. T. Bell superintendant of the British relief paid each two months.

Everything went with the greatest regularity up to the month of January of the present year when Mr. Fergusson having rendered his account of the Contingents from the 25th of October to the 24th of December the Marshal did not think fit to sanction it and wished to make an innovation on the agreement which had been made.

No. 3 is the just reply which Mr. Fergusson made to this.

No. 4 is the Original answer of the Marshal through the medium of Mr. Harding His Military Secretary.

No. 5 is the Copy of a letter which I had the honor of addressing



to the Marshal on the same subject.

No. 6 is the original letter which Mr. Harding wrote to me concluding this affair.

No. 7 is the Copy of a Certificate of Mr. Fergusson's relative to my Services.

By means of all these Documents Your Excellency can easily judge if I am in the right or not in claiming the salary which was agreed upon and which is due me from the 25th of October of the year 1810 up to the time I was discharged from the Situation to which I had been doomed and to the conducting of which business Mr. Fergusson had left me in charge in leaving for the Army.

I dare to hope My Lord that Your Excellency will take this matter under consideration to settle it by means of the power with which you are vested, in which case Your Excellency will call down the obligations and pure gratitude of

Your very humble &c &c

(Signed) J. H. de Seguiera.

(TO LT. COL. HARDINGE MILITARY SECRETARY, FROM WM. FERGUSSON.)

Nº 3.

Lisbon Feb<sup>y</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1811.

Copy

My Dear Sir.

Some unsatisfactory correspondence having passed thro' M<sup>r</sup>. Robinson, between me & Col. Arbuthnot relative to the inclosed contingent acct., I endeavored when the Col. was here to ascertain by what rate I was to be guided, but could learn nothing farther than, that, the Marshal objected to the amount of the Pay for my Clerk. - He could not tell me what sum the Marshal would be willing to allow, but advised my referring the Subject to His Ex<sup>ty</sup>'s Consideration once more thro' you - in order that the business may be thoroughly understood when brought under the review of His Ex<sup>ty</sup>., I therefore transmit all the papers that belong to my last contingent acct.<sup>n</sup> for the months of Nov. & Dec<sup>r</sup> of the preceeding year - As also the Copy of a letter which I wrote to Col. Arbuthnot when the Marshal declined sanctioning the payment of my foregoing one pr to Nov<sup>r</sup> along with the Copy of a letter from the Purveyor's Department, to show that my Clerk was engaged on terms, not exceeding those established in the British Service - The account to which my letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> to Col. Arbuthnot relates, was sanctioned without any further objections or directions, of any kind being notified to me for my guidance in future - I therefore presumed that my explanations for allowing 7/6. had been satisfactory - as soon as I receive His Ex<sup>ty</sup>'s decision on this business I shall offer to M<sup>r</sup>. Seguiera whatever pay he may authorize, I certainly should be sorry to lose him, as he is a Gentleman advanced in years who has seen far better days, having filled honourable Situations in the public Service of the Country, & from his age Knowledge & experience, I esteem him far Superior to any



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Common Clerk - I beg you will Submit this letter to His Ex<sup>cy</sup>. &  
I remain My dear Sir -

Most Sincerely yours,

Signed/ W<sup>m</sup>. Fergusson

N<sup>O</sup> 5.

COPY OF A LETTER ADDRESSED TO "SON EXCELLENCE MONSIEUR LE  
 MARECHAL SIR WILLIAM CARR BERESFORD". FEBRUARY 27, 1811.)  
(Translation)

My Lord

Although I Have not the honor of being acquainted with Your Excellency, I have it (the honor) none the less with numerous persons of respectability, both here and in the Court of His Britannic Majesty, particularly in the case of Mylord Liverpool, who has not forgotten the Services I rendered to the English Nation through several Communications & some correspondence (which I treasure) which I had with His late Father, and lastly because of a work which I printed in London entitled The New Merchant's Guide, which serves today as a Standard for the Custom-houses of England, a Copy of which I have the honor of placing before the eyes of Your Excellency, that you may more easily judge of my feeble merits, and of my principles, & my attachment to the English Nation, which has been the home of all my family for the last 80 years, and where I myself have lived for a great number of years..

These Rights, Mylord, entitle me to take the liberty of representing to Your Excellency that more than a year ago M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Fergusson, after his nomination to the post of Inspector General of the Portuguese Military Hospitals, did me the honor to adopt me as his Interpreter and Secretary of His Department, on the Condition of 7/6 a Day, and the salary of English Inspectors' Secretaries paid me by the Government, this I have received for being in the active service of the Prince Regent, and because that did not degrade my position in the office of the Secretary of State of the Finances.

I flatter myself, My Lord, that I have discharged my duties with honor and Satisfaction as M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson attests, and that which attaches me most to this worthy person, aside from the qualities of Mind and



heart which characterize him, is the Zeal and activity which I have observed in the organization of the Portuguese Military Hospitals, which in spite of many troubles, difficulties, and intrigues, he has succeeded in raising to the state in which they now are.

If on the one side I have not been allowed to fullfil the duties of my position, M<sup>r</sup>. Fergusson for his part, has very honorably fullfilled the conditions of his contract with me, in even paying me in advance up to the 24th of February, but what was my Surprise when he confided to me the latest decision of Your Excellency, of wishing to allow him but 2/6. for the wages of Him whom he had employed as Interpreter and Secretary, and This when I was on the point of representing my Services to Your Excellency, in order to entreat you to pay them respect by means of a reward worthy of the English Nation, since the Portuguese government did not have occasion to do it just at this time. - This move is too fatal and too humiliating for me, not to be reconsidered again by Your Excellency, if not for the bettering of my position, at least not making M<sup>r</sup>. Fergusson the victim of the advance payments which he has made to me up to February 24th on the footing of the original understanding; in offering my services in the future, gratuitously, in the same capacity, which will be preferable to me to accepting pay which would not suffice to keep my Servant - I shall at least have the satisfaction of lending my services to the English and Portuguese Nations, and of being attached to M<sup>r</sup>. Fergusson whom I esteem and respect, and that will be sufficient recompense until such time as Your Excellency sees fit to Consider that the Secretary of an English Inspector General of Hospitals a graduate in Medicine and Surgery, ought not to be held in less consideration than the Secretary of a Portuguese Fysico Mor.

The high position held by Your Excellency leads me to hope that you will give my statement its fair and just due, begging that you will accord

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me your influential Protection in the future, which I shall know how  
to deserve, by Feelings of Gratitude and of respect, with which

I have the honor to be,

My Lord

Your very humble and very

Ob<sup>t</sup>. Servant

JOAS HENRIQUES DE SEGUIERA.



(A LETTER FROM DR HALLIDAY TRANSMITTING THE SICK RETURN OF THE  
HOSPITAL OF ABRANTES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, TO DR. FERGUSSON).

Abrantes 1<sup>st</sup> March 1911.

W<sup>th</sup> Fergusson Esq

Insp<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> of Portuguese Military Hospitals.

Sir/

I have the honor to transmit you a return of the Hospital of  
Abrantes for the month of February - The Sick list has decreased  
a little, & the Deaths have not been so frequent as in the month of  
January: the numbers being for that month 208, while in February  
as you will observe in the return only 136 have died - The general  
health of the Troops in this Garrison has improved greatly of late;  
and the Mortality in Hospital has diminished much within the last  
ten days, I therefore hope that as the season advances the Complaints  
which have proved so fatal will be completely eradicated. The Dys-  
entery has almost ceased to exist, and the Diarrhoea has become a  
mild disease. - and tho' continued Fevers are still numerous they are  
not of a type to produce any alarm

I have the honor to be Sir

Your very obedient Servant

Andrew Halliday  
Surg<sup>n</sup> of the Troops.

*W. W. W. W. W.*



XL

(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM J. BRANCH.)

New Quarters

Celerico

March 31<sup>st</sup> 1911.

Dr. A. Neale

Phys<sup>t</sup> to the Forces

Lisbon-

Sir

You are directed to proceed forthwith to Atrantes, to super-  
=intend the General Hospital Establishment consisting of the following  
Officers, viz:

Staff Surgeon Quartley

A Deputy Purveyor

2 Clerks

Four Hospital Mates -

with Purveyors Stores for 300 Men, and an apartment of Medicines and  
Surgical Materials -

The annexed are the Forms of Return which you are requested  
to adopt. - (cf. schedules in letter.)

If the Staff intended for the General Hospital is not ade-  
=quate to meet the exigencies of the Service: you are at liberty to des-  
=tain the Assistant Surgeon arriving with Sick, from the several Divi-  
=sions: you will direct the Assistant Surgeons whose services you do  
not require to rejoin their Regiments without delay. -

You will send by water to Lisbon such Sick Men, as are not  
likely to recover or do Duty with their Regiments for some weeks, -  
They are to carry with them three days Provisions -

Apply to the Magistrates for a suitable Building for the Ac-  
=commodation of 300 Sick - and be particular in giving directions to the



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Purveyor to clean and white wash it, as many Men were lost last year at Abrantes from Typhus fever.

I have directed a large assortment of Medicines to be sent to you for the purpose of supplying More regiments in the Alentigo which may be in want of the most essential Articles -

Let me hear from you as soon as you arrive at Abrantes -

I have the honor to be

Sir

your most Obedt

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

J. BRANCH.

P.S.

I have desired M<sup>r</sup> Eotton to direct Staff Surgeon McMillan upon his arrival at Lisbon to join your Staff at Abrantes.



(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM DR. WM. FERGUSSON.)

Lisbon April 20<sup>th</sup> 1811.

My dear Neale

As the 24<sup>th</sup> of the Month is approaching I send you the blank receipts which when returned to me I shall receive the Money upon & put it to any use you may direct - Send me a note at the same time to prevent confusion of the sum you owe me & I shall deduct it from the amount the last one that I lent was 35 Dollars but I forget exactly how much remained unpaid of the former account - I have never seen Cobbell since you went away but I understand he regrets he did not go in your place - I hear by other accounts that he intends to resign all of which only amounts to this that he does not know his own mind - Rumor is going about he has had no real illness since but he looks wretchedly and I begin to believe in earnest that he labours under organic disease too certainly incurable - I have seen your Patient in gold Street regularly & advised a continuance of the Medicine you prescribed without making any alteration till yesterday when I added 1/2 gram of Calumel to each of the C----- Pills & made him discontinue the Nitrous Acid - I did this mainly for the sake of making some alteration which they seemed to expect but I do not expect any good from it & intend to give him back the Acid in short time - I advised & enjoined them of the tepid Salt water bath twice a week but thru poverty or indolence they have not complied & also recommended the Caldas baths ----- whenever the season is sufficiently advanced - This will at least get him off your hands for it is a bad ----- Doctor Grey saw him with me once & Doctor ---- tells me that he also has visited him - I suspect he has besides some Portuguese Medicos so there is no want of doctors. I sent a letter last week directed for my friend Lt Col. Campbell of the 54th Regt to your care - Did he get it or was it forwarded - There have been no late arrivals by sea consequently little news from

England -



The Men of war with great part of the transports Invalids &c have sailed - By the last accounts the King was worse & the Duke of York was said to be certainly coming in - They had heard of -----'s affair at Cadiz & John Bull was in Extacy at the bloody news. I fear that Lord Wellington's business which has been rather <sup>a</sup> big one will suffer this comparison in the public estimation. Let me know what I can do for you & command me without Scruple God Bless you & Believe me to be very Faithfully & Truly Yours

Wm Fergusson.



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XVI  
(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM THO. HUME)

Lisbon April 24<sup>th</sup> 1811.

No man is to be pitied who has constitution & opportunity to enjoy the delightful Recipe of "Ter transunto Tyberin" Should he even have by a fiction in law - a Tent for his Rome - I really envy you - my lungs would never allow me the same gratification - & as to your removal from the voice of folly, you can get no pity from me who sacrifice 4 Dollars per night three times a week at least at my Lady B's soirées choisies - cards - cards - cards - a dollar the stake at Concilli - M<sup>rs</sup>. H. Emma & Edward ----- late accession to my family from Madeira - & they tell me it is inevitable - thank God I have intimacy enough with M<sup>r</sup>. Stuart to get a rational dinner whenever I please - but then we turn out at six he betakes himself to the Spanish Minister's - or as Coleman says - the ladies go - Some to Friar John - & some to Roger. he is devoted to the lady & a special bad article she is - I have a sort of connection with him, my nephew possessing his Uncle's fortune - he has kindly offered me his interest with Gen<sup>l</sup>. Kennedy to provide for Edward - so one never knows when stars are to brighten - I was quite satisfied to get leave to finish my foreign service up to 16<sup>th</sup> June to ensure half pay - if I provide for this boy into the bargain I am well off - Your accounts of M<sup>rs</sup>. Neale do not in the least alarm me - you must make allowances for her situation - do not think of going to her - Forbes, whom I much like, showed me his correspondence with Weir & Kerr, who strongly admit the injustice of his appointment - but his her powers ordained it - they allude to Knight & Taber - it is very gross - Your friend is doing duty very quietly at St. Jermyns so as they say in Ireland instead of C. 1<sup>st</sup> the D. relieve you, why did you list - I wish you had not asked me for Newspapers - as it was fully my intention to have sent them as soon as I knew the fate of my letter per poste - 12 accompany this pray let me have them soon again



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as you ---- for the friendship of

Yours truly

Incipient torrents  
of rain.

THO. HIBBS.



(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM HIS WIFE, M. T. NEALE)

Exmouth, April 25th 1811.

Dr. Adam Neale,  
Physician to the Forces,  
Lisbon  
Portugal.

My dear Neale;

Many Many thanks for your kind remembrance of Me, I really fear you distress yourself not a little to send Me the Money you do - the twenty pounds came Safe to hand this day the 23<sup>d</sup> of April & it found Me still crawling about the house - My sufferings for the last Months have been great indeed, but I wont say a word about it as it always seems to annoy you when I complain - You have never told Me What you wish to have done with your valuable Picture that is at Mr Russell - You Must be very particular in your directions respecting My joining you at Lisbon - Do you expect to stay there for any length of time? Am I to bring My Piano - & if some of the Pictures are not sold, I cannot come without I suppose. I am in so much pain I can write no more -

Thursday April 25th. When I left off I was in g<sup>t</sup> hopes that the grand event would have come to an Issue, but it passed off & here I am once More at My pen on a Thursday - In one of Yours You mention that you will want a supply of Cloaths of every description - You Must Send Me a list of What you want & I will get them & send them to you by one of the Packets - Which I assure you is by far the Surest & safest Mode of conveyance - I have not heard a Syllable of Mr. Forbes the Staff Surgeon or of the box you tell Me you have committed to his care - had you sent it by Capt. Kidd directed to Mr. Russell's care, it would have been in much better hands - An old Rus-



sell has a Share in all the Packets & All the Captains know him well-  
The Fleet have gone to Portsmouth & perhaps that is the reason M<sup>r</sup>  
Forbes has not forwarded it to me -

When the Turners were here we heard a great deal about the  
Jacobs - William is a ruined Man not a sixpence will he have it is  
supposed. He is trying to get an appointment under Government in  
the West Indies Collector of the Customs - Mrs. W Jacobs Father is  
a Man of large Fortune & therefore it is thought he will take care of  
her & her children - They have left Westminster & live somewhere at  
Kensington - John Jacob is appointed by the Creditors one of the  
assignees & collector of the debts - & he has a certain profit on  
every hundred he can get paid in - They live in the same house at  
Greenwich - Wm J. told M<sup>r</sup> Turner that their ruin was entirely owing  
to his Brothers boundless extravagance and ambition & that he drew  
out of the house one day 45 thousand pounds, when they had a dread of  
the approaching Storm - every Shilling of M<sup>r</sup>s Craigs property was in  
their hands Not so M<sup>r</sup> Chapplin he had taken his out When M<sup>r</sup> chose to  
start as an M. P.

You ask about the terms of the Cottage there has been a little  
rumpus between the Ladies about Taxes.

They insist on My Mothers paying the property Tax - Which She  
says is unjust and only to be paid by the landlord - They say, you  
shall either pay it, or we will Make you quit your house - how it will  
be settled I know not at present - but My Mother has been told by the  
collector of the taxes, that if they persist in refusing to pay that  
tax they become subject to a penalty of fifty pounds -

The dear Children are both thank you quite well I had a letter  
from Miss Nation yesterday telling Me Erskine dined with them on Sun-  
day & that he was looking quite well & happy - You cannot think how  
very kind the Nations are to dear Erskine - he dines there every other  
Sunday and is as much at home with them as he is with Me - Dear Sidney



is every thing a Parents heart could wish or desire - & attracts universal admiration - but the Amiable disposition She possesses is the Most delightful prospect to contemplate - not but She inherits a very ample Share of Passion & Fury but that Must be regulated by sense & age & then She will not be a jot the worse for being able to take care of herself - It is My Study from Morning to Night, to Make her as independent as I can both in Mind & body - May tell before Post time that I am safe in bed - God bless you, .

affectionately yours M. T. N. - All hopes of the good news is over as it only wants A few Minutes of Post time - They all comfort Me by saying When it does really come on, it will soon, very soon, be over - God grant it May be So -

I Shall be anxious to hear you are got back to Lisbon I dont half like your being at Abrantes I shall direct this as usual.



(LETTER TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM J. BRANCH.)

Villa Porsosa,

April 28<sup>th</sup> 1811.

A. Neale M. D.

Physician to the Forces

Abrantes. -

My Dear Sir

I have this moment received your Letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> Ult - and request that you will not occupy any building which has been used by the Portuguese Troops either for a Hospital or Barrack - & cut off as much as possible all communication with them -

The absence of Lord Wellington has prevented me from stating to him the reason for placing the Hospital on the south side of the Tagus but I am certain that he will approve of the arrangement which you have made under the existing circumstances - As you have frequent opportunities of sending Sick to Lisbon by water Carriage you will probably be able to confine the Hospital Establishment to the Buildings, and only make use of the Tents under any great pressure -

I am decidedly of your opinion that the South side of the Tagus is preferable to Abrantes for a Hospital Establishment: unless there is some reason for placing it in the Town connected with Military Operations which I am not acquainted with -

The Commissary must exert himself to procure Straw - there is no substitute for it in this Country - should he fail, Bolton must send you a few hair mattresses, say 50, for the worst cases - I believe some arrived with the last convey -

Let me hear from you by every opportunity, and keep the Hospital on the Monsanto side agreeable to the arrangements which you have transmitted to me till further Orders -

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir

your most obt<sup>d</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

J. Branch

P.S.

Appoint Boards to examine into the qualification of Hospital mates upon your Station for the appointment of Assistant Surgeons to Regiments, which they cannot obtain without they have passed the usual examinations.

When Mr McMillan joins you, the Board may be formed by yourself President, Staff Surgeons Qualby & McMillan Members -

Acquaint the Hospital mates upon your station with the regulation, but they cannot obtain Promotion without having first proved their qualification -



(A LETTER FROM LIEUT. COLONEL ARBUTHNOT ABOUT HIS EXCY DESIRE  
HAVE AN EFFECTIVE STATE OF THE MEDICAL STAFF ATTACHED TO THE  
ARMY IN PORTUGUESE SERVICE &c &c &c. ALMANDRALEJO 28<sup>th</sup> APRIL 1911)

Almandralejo 28<sup>th</sup> April

1911.

W<sup>m</sup> Fergusson Esq<sup>r</sup>

Insp<sup>t</sup> Genl of Hosp<sup>ls</sup>

Sir

I have communicated to Marshal Sir W<sup>m</sup> C. Beresford the contents  
of your letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>t</sup> & He directs Me to Say that Staff  
Surgeon Callender Must present Himself to a Medical Board who must  
decide whether it be necessary that He should go to England for the  
recovery of His Health -

His Excellency begs you will transmit to Him the effective  
State of the Medical Staff attached to the Portuguese Service, in  
Order that He May Make application for such as are deficient, & who  
from Ill Health or other causes cannot attend to their Duty; it being  
absolutely necessary that He should have an efficient Staff.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Robt Arbuthnot.

*Health on other cases*

(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM P. R. WARD , DEPUTY ASSISTANT  
COMMANDER GENERAL (1) )

Abrantes 29<sup>th</sup> April 1811.

To: A. Neale Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Phys<sup>o</sup> to Forces.  
do do do

Dear Sir/

a Thousand Thanks for the News papers which shall be  
Taken the best Care of and Sent back forthwith - Will you  
be good enough to desire Some of your officers to Come to my  
lodgings to see M<sup>r</sup> Landseer, of our Regt who has been Suddenly  
Taken very ill - by doing which you will greatly oblige me

Pray send your Servant here to Morrow, and every other  
day you shall have fresh meat, having made arrangements for a  
Supply of the Same -

Should you not be better Engaged I shall be happy to See  
you and M<sup>r</sup> Quantley to dinner at 4 o'clock on Wednesday Next -  
till then believe me D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Yours Truly

P. R. Ward

D<sup>y</sup> Asst<sup>t</sup> Comd<sup>r</sup> Genl



(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM DR. WM. FERGUSSON.)

Lisbon April 30<sup>th</sup> 1811.

My Dear Neale

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday which I am obliged to answer in this hurried manner being under orders to proceed to Coimbra - so you see there is little chance of my seeing you at Abrantes -

I have been with Cabbell who has given me the enclosed to transmit to you & I think you cannot do better than to proceed upon it to request Bolton to relieve you by sending up your volunteer successor - I take it for granted you will do this & in that case am puzzled whether to send up the ----- or not as I fear it might not arrive in time & in that case would stand a chance of being lost while it is likely, more particularly as being dysenterically affected that you may come down by water & dispose of your Men at Abrantes - This last is Cabbell's opinion & tho' I would not follow it on every point in this last it appears rational - but if you think otherwise write immediately to my Clerk Seguiers who is left in my lodgings, & will forward it to you without delay. We have no packet & consequently no more news than you at Abrantes - There are now at least three packets due - I wish I had some newspapers for you but I only take in the Cabbells & a friend at Elvas has begged & obtained all that I had - Beresford has certainly advanced towards Seville but Lord Wellington appears to have gone to Elvas & recalled him as the latter has returned to the Army of the North & the former is now before Badajoz - I too felt somewhat back a whoop at the idea of visiting Seville & the South of Spain & am quite mortified at being sent to my old Station in the Mindigo (?) where I spent so many Months last year - In a foreign Country I wish for constant change & reckon it all lost time that carries you back to the place where you have already been & for that reason not even your nightin-

gales would have allured me back to Abrantes could I have helped it -  
I trust that your Dysentery is nothing serious if it should unfortunately  
be so you may be assured of my sincere sympathy for I have twice over  
been a sad sufferer & well I know that when pipes & loose stools become  
the order of the day likewise of the night it requires no small exertion  
of good nature to write a letter even to a friend - When I embark for  
Caimbra I shall leave you money that I recd. from the Paymaster Genl.  
in Bacons the Purveyor's hands after deducting the sum mentioned in  
your Memorandum which is perfectly correct.

God Bless you My Dear Neale Believe me to be very Sincerely &  
Faithfully Yours

WM. FERGUSON.

where you have already been & for that reason not even your fightin-



(FROM AL BOLTON TO Dr. Adam Noe)

Lisbon 1<sup>st</sup> May 1811.

My dear Sir

Enclosed is the Gazette with General Grahams Dispatch which I have been fortunate enough to borrow for you, & which I'll thank you to return. I had sent my own papers to Tegart - I think you will be much pleased with the General's letter it is so modest and the very handsome manner he speaks of his Officers and men - I am sorry I cant procure you the paper which has the thanks of the House of Commons and Debates in it, you would be much gratified with some of the speeches, particularly I think with Mr Sheridan's who speaks in the handsomest manner possible of his gallant friends -

It is lucky you have had no sick yet, as you have not had the means of fitting up your Hospital. I hope the Commissary will be able to furnish you with lime & straw. They are two very necessary articles both for comfort & health - I have sent you 100 Cotframes we have no hair palliasses a double blanket with the Cotframe will answer tolerably well - I am sorry your bowel complaint continues so long - Should an opportunity occur of your seeing Seville you may depend upon it I shall give you every aid in my power, but from the present appearance of things I dont think it very likely; at least to happen soon -

His L<sup>d</sup>ship who was at Badajon has returned again. M----- it is said has got a reenforcement of 15-000 Men - I think he will give a little trouble yet - before he finally bids adieu to the Country -

There is nothing new here, we are in hourly expectation of a Packet -

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Very truly yours,

AL BOLTON

*Alb. to Dr. Adam Noe*

VI

(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM M. T. NEALE - wife)

Exmouth May 3d 1811.

Doctor Adam Neale,  
Physician to the Forces,  
Lisbon,  
Via the  
Falmouth Portugal.  
Packet.

Yours My dearest Neale of the 18th of this Month I received this day April 30th & strange to tell the little baby is still unborn - Mr. Blake has been most attentive for the last month & assures me there is no danger as long as I feel that the child is alive - but I shall not dwell on the subject of my complaints as I know you do not wish to hear anything about them, - but of this be assured, that the last month has been a month of suffering for poor Me. - I hope to God (should I survive this time) that I shall never be in the multiplying and increasing state again & therefore my safest plan will be to give up all thoughts of joining you in Portugal - there is so much difficulty in transporting a family that I fear the expense will be great, and instead of adding to your comforts, I think we should only be a source of trouble and care to you - As to removing Trilene from school it would be doing the child the greatest injustice, as he is making such progress in his education, & there never was a child who required more to mix with other boys & to be made to make his own way - to fight his own battles than Trilene. I had him home for a few days at Easter & I cannot express to you how happy how delighted I was to find him so much improved in every respect. - I hear of him every week by one person or another, & he writes very frequently to me himself. I wish I could without expense send you some of his letters they would make you laugh and amuse you very much - It is singular

that I have not received any answer as yet:



that when he writes to me without his paper being sealed that his natural writing is so very like your own hand, & he put us so often in mind of you when he was at home, having so many of your habits & odd ways - never easy without a book in his hand for one thing - How strange that he should resemble you so much when you have been almost always separated from him. Sidney is all life & exertion & very different from her brother, but a more noble clever little creature I never saw - She far surpasses him in abilities & quickness - her passion for Pictures rather I think increases & I cannot delight her more than by giving her a pencil & paper & desiring her to draw a picture for me - I told you in my last that I had received the 50 Pound safe but the duplicate has not yet reached me, or have I heard a syllable from Dr. Forbes or received the parcel - but I have done what you desired, this Post written to Dr. Forbes to Windsor Ave. Never again my dear Maria intrust either letters of consequence or anything else to private hands - had you sent the parcel by Capt. Kidd I should have had no difficulty in getting at it, provided you directed it to Mr. Russell & under cover of that to me here - as he is part owner of all the Packets almost - and at any rate well known to all the Captains. I have repeatedly mentioned this to you before. - In my last I mentioned some particulars about my Mother's Cottage, & told you of a dispute about the property tax, which Mrs. Turner & her sister insist on my Mother's paying - they told her if she chose to pay that tax she should have the House, till Mr. Turner gave up going to sea & have it also for the same rent she gave now - but since then my Mother has accidentally discovered that she must have paid all the Poor Rates, not only for her Cottage, but for theirs also & she has written to Mrs. Turner desiring that a remuneration may be made to her for the four years she has been paying their taxes - She has not received any answer as yet.

but when it comes you shall know it at any rate, they cannot turn her out of this Cottage for six months longer - Mr. Brotherton has offered to take the Cottage for the remainder of my Mother's time, & to give her 30 pounds a year for it as it stands in the event of my joining you - Plymouth will be I think my Mother's future place of residence, as Mrs. Rhinds being there is a great inducement for her to fix there - Here she can have no wish to remain, as there is neither a comfortable church or Medical man, or the kind of Society she likes -

May 3<sup>d</sup> I fully hoped & expected my Mother would have finished the blank space I had left for her but I am getting better and stronger now every day - It surely must take place in the course of this next week - No news of the Parcel yet. - Dr. Carr has called on me several times & always begs to be remembered to you. Write to me constantly my dearest Neale as I feel very anxious about you now, as I fear you are much more exposed to dangers now than at Lisbon - Ever my dear Neale affectionately yours

M. I. Neale.

As soon as my long expected confinement is over my Mother intends paying her long promised visit to Mrs. N . . . And then she will be able better to judge of what will be the most economical plan for her to pursue. I have written to Mr. Barrett & inquired what steps he is taking about selling the pictures, by this days post - I shall be anxious to hear that you are returned to Lisbon. Mr. Bolton is a great friend of Mr. Turners & said you had only to mention his name and he was sure he would be happy to oblige any friend of his - They knew each other at Gibraltar.



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May 1st. Still up my dear Meale and much better for the last two days. Mr. Black only received your letter of the 16th of March on Monday - He pays me now every attention possible. I was greatly surprised this morning by a letter from your Sister Eliza - A more studied production you never saw - It does credit to her head - It is merely a letter of thanks for my attention to her at Deal. She does not mention one of her family. It would have given me pleasure to have heard how Mrs. Thomson is recovering.

XXX

(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM DR. WM. FERGUSSON.)

Lisbon, Monday May 6<sup>th</sup> 1811.

My dear Neale:

I have seen nothing of Cobell since he gave me the note to send you offering to take your place at Abrantes but I hope he is by this time either gone or setting off - I carried your receipts to Mr Hunter but the pay list for the two last Months had not yet been received from Doctor ----- & there was besides an error in one of the Returns which I herewith transmit to you.

He says he will pay me whether the pay list be come or not if you will send a note to say for what time you mean the receipts to ---- as in one of them you have ----- the word Febry after it was written & from that he is not sure whether you mean the receipts to be for two or more Months. A packet has arrived without bringing any news except a repetition of the rumours amounting almost to a confirmation of Mr D----- of York coming in again - Some unexpected business has detained me here & is likely to detain me for a week longer - I hope your Dysentery is better & I Remain Most Truly & Faithfully

Yours

Wm Fergusson.



(TO *Lord Althorpe* - FROM THOMAS HUME.)

May 9th 1811

Most pertinaciously did you insist that D<sup>r</sup> C. was a  
Candidate & tho' I knew the thing to be impossible,  
having been at our Coll. mutiny 30<sup>th</sup> Sept & having received  
printed lists - yet did I cease to dispute with you -  
I brought it today ad experimentum crucis - Are you a  
Candidate D<sup>r</sup> C. No I am not never having had an oppor-  
tunity of being examined, & when last in London I could  
not wait - you went so far as to say it was in the  
red book - I asked when I would relieve you - oh I  
don't know - does he want it &c - he had "better stay  
where he is as physicians are to be sent to Elvas &c -  
he had better keep "the ills he knows &c - &c - " & so  
our conversation ended - 300 Sick & 100 wounded came  
yesterday from Coimbra ----- & one for Francisco -  
all others to be broken up except wine which like the way  
of all flesh is to revert to what it was - a woman's & female  
hospital & as I am a married man &c -  
Graham to be a Viscount - York comes again to the Army -  
no other news - when are my papers sent 24<sup>th</sup> 1811 ?

Yours ever - T HUME

Mail just arrived

May 9th 1811.

All my people at Cintra with the Berkeleys -

(TO DR. ADAM HEALE FROM J. HAMILTON - FATHER-IN-LAW).

Exmouth May 9<sup>th</sup> 1811.

Exmouth May 9<sup>th</sup> 1811 —

Doct<sup>r</sup> Adam Heale

Physician to the Forces  
at Falmouth  
Dorset  
Bristol.

I am happy my Dear Sir at length to announce to you my Daughters  
Safely and the Birth of another son, which only took place this Day  
at two o'clock - she had a sharp but quick time M<sup>r</sup> Black was the kind-  
est friend and nothing could exceed his attention Poor Margaret has  
had a long Month of expectation and suffering and was so reduced that  
that I greatly dreaded she would not have Strength for the Grand  
trial but the Almighty has most graciously supported and carried her  
thro it which demands our grateful Acknowledgments - it is a very  
fine Child the Second Edition of Sidney - and I hope will be spared  
to its Parents for a Comfort & Blessing - this Morning brought a let-  
ter from M<sup>r</sup> Russel with kind inquiries for Mrs. Heale and for direc-  
tions where he might see Erskine in his way thro Exeter with kind re-  
membrances to Yourself - the Box containing the Chain or Necklace  
also arrived this Morning and was a great means of keeping up Margaret  
Spirits at the Critical Moment just as her Labour was Coming on - as  
it is all now so well over I hope and trust she will be able by the  
next Packet to resume the Pen to give you further Accounts of her  
Self - my Anxiety has been for some Weeks very great but I am now all  
Joy and thankfulness - Dear Sidney is well and quite delighted with  
her little Brother as I am sure poor Erskine will be I am just going  
to Communicate this long Wished for Intelligence to him he has felt  
much for his Mother on this Occasion. Mr. Black particularly demands



-2-

your acknowledgments and advises me to Offer you his Congratulations  
as also Dr. Jave he has been of late very Attentive. I hope we  
shall soon hear of Your return to Lisbon - Ask M<sup>r</sup> B----- if he has  
any Objection to be god father to this little one - I mean to Write  
him on the Subject - Miss Cardan is to be the God Mother - my kind-  
est remembrance to him I hope as soon as I can be Spared, to see  
M<sup>rs</sup> R----- - Accept my Dear Sir the United regards and Affectionate  
Wishes of all here

From Yours

J. Hamilton.

XXIV

(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM DR. WILLIAM FERGUSON.)

Coimbra, June 5th 1911.

Real Service

To  
Doctor Neale  
Physician to the Forces  
do do do  
Abrantes

To FERGUSON

My dear Neale

Yours of the 9th did not reach me for a long while after it was written and I fear I have also been somewhat tardy in answering - The Receipts were received by my Clerk who writes me to say that he has delivered them to Doctor Hume (?) so that I hope all is now right - With regard to my 68 Dollars you may at your convenience direct them to be paid into the hands of Misses Forrests next door to Cairns's Hotel near the packet office who are collecting a sum of Money for me to be laid out in a particular purpose & they will give a receipt to anyone paying money on my account -

I say decidedly, admonish Mrs Neale to remain in England - The war is furious & may for what we know be only beginning Therefore under such circumstances the peninsula can be no place for women & children one of a family is quite enough to be there for instead of wintering peacefully in Lisbon you are as likely to pass the next year in Madrid or Verdun (?) & during active service of war Mind the presence of a family must ever be attended with distress expense & vexation - I long wished to bring out Mrs Fergusson but I have now decidedly abandoned the idea being convinced that her post is by the children at home as much as mine is where - ever the chances of war may send me.



Poor Hume is most friendly kind hearted & to me a most interesting man for his melancholy speaks as much silent sorrow as ever I contemplated & when his temper causes him to fall into irritations or eccentricities I am well convinced that for reasons which we know not he is ill at ease within - When he can shake off his cares I know not a pleasanter fellow or one better entitled to the French appellation of homme d'esprit You will have seen the official account of the battle of Albuera and shuddered over the dreadful catalogue of slaughter from that as well as Scott's reputed movements & return towards Badajoz You may be afraid that the French will not quit the south of Spain without a most determined sanguinary struggle but if they do quit it at all our blood will not have been spilt in vain

Berestord does not seem to wish to leave me in the battle & am therefore preparing for a journey of inspection to all the Hospitals in the North & Eastern quarters of the Kingdom

God Bless you. Believe me to be Ever

Most Truly Yours

WM. FERGUSON

Neville is going home to take Price's place at the York Hospital.

XVII

(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM THOMAS HUME (?) )

June 6th 1811.

My dear Neale

I still have 124 D<sup>rs</sup> on hand & as I stated in a former letter I can let you have checks for M<sup>rs</sup> N. unfilled with my signature which she can use at pleasure I mentioned it to Baikin (?) & he approves - young Glass is under orders for Elvas but the women are endeavoring to counter-order - I am against a young officer idling here - & injuring his future claims to promotion - I have seen many officers from Badajoz quarter - Beresford comes down here immediately not pleased - I am well Yours ever

T(?)H

They say Badajoz has fallen

Not true -



XXVI  
(FROM THOMAS HUME (?) TO ————— )

No letter for you - only  
two days later than the  
last Enc<sup>l</sup>.

Lisbon June 10<sup>th</sup> 1811

This is "The Devil among the Taylors."  
D<sup>r</sup> C. thought proper to get a man flogged, because he con-  
ceived him to be malingering! A Court of Inquiry has sat,  
& I am informed a Court Martial is likely to be the conse-  
quence - the soldier is 57 years old & so infirm that Dobbin  
of 27<sup>th</sup> Brig. kept him nine months in his service doing no-  
thing out of charity - Abrantes would have been better &  
we would have escaped the infamy that must generally attach  
to the Staff for such a disgraceful & unmanly usurpation of  
power. - Bolton Bacon & Cap<sup>t</sup> Mayer who conducted the busi-  
ness, are my authorities -

Marshal B. is coming to Lisbon - not pleased -

A packet just arrived - so shall not close this till I know  
y<sup>r</sup> Fate -

XXVI

(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM J. BRANCH.)

Elvas

June 10th 1811.

A. Neale M D

Abrantes

My Dear Sir

I am directed to break up the Hospitals in the Alentejo - and I shall send some parties of Sick from hence to Abrantes to embark for Lisbon - you will apply to the Commissary to furnish Boats for this conveyance - you will direct three days Provisions to be drawn for them - they will halt at any of the villages on the Tagus to drop their provisions - as I am they cannot perform the voyage in less than three days -

You will break up your Hospital and convey the Sick to Lisbon -

You will remain with a Hospital suite at Abrantes till further Orders, and forward to Lisbon whatever Sick may arrive there, either from this part of the Army, or that with Sir B. Spencer -

I am my D Sir

Yours truly

J. BRANCH.



(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM J. BRANCH.)

Elvas

June 10. 1811.

A. Neale M. D.

Abrantes.

My Dear Sir

I wrote to you today to inform you that Sick & wounded were upon the road to embark at Abrantes for Lisbon - and to apply to the Commissariat for Boats for that purpose - embark all your own Sick - and remain with a Hospital ----- at Abrantes till further Orders - The Sick are to carry with them 3 days Provisions - you will most probably receive Sick from M<sup>r</sup> B---- Spencers part of the Army.

M<sup>r</sup> Kennedy informs me there will be no want of Boats at Abrantes, which may induce me to send a considerable number of wounded from hence for embarkation.

I am my D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Yours' truly

J. BRANCH.

(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM WM. HANN)

June 14, 1911

My dear Neale

It so happens that there is plenty of Cash lying idle "in my bankers hands", a big word, in London whenever you wish a check for M<sup>rs</sup>. H. you can have it - & it will be instantly paid - your 2000 s. have been read, but the June period of course will not be in readiness till middle of next month. I am quite sick of the sacrificing part of our Staff - who get foisted upon us - nec Musae deditur ulli - no criterion of merit in any possible shape, Academic or elsewhere - poor Deane could not bear him & we know nothing of him - he certainly wears two Epaulets - but is heterogenous on all other points - "Ashland" is well out up & - by Edm. Rio: had you written sooner I sh<sup>d</sup> have sent Symonds - but he & M<sup>rs</sup>. S. go for England this week - a great domestic loss to us - he is the very finest sea Admiral I ever knew - she exquisite in nature - but they return in three months - Adm<sup>l</sup> & LV Emily go immediately to their Quinta 6 miles down the River Cashoea - they insist on my young folks & self spending some time there, & promise me a boat and carriage for daily transportation - to do it will be deadly stupid - but life is nothing but a series of sacrifices - we have got an addition to our society a very pretty modish woman wife to Capt. Currie Aid de Camp to Hill - yet I again repeat that you are perhaps as well where you are - I have Typhus constantly but do not lose any - they are good subjects - fine young women - purging & Tonics - never have failed yet - what type is your Fever?

Towers continues to play roque & noir - such absurd game in public was to win or lose 30 or 40 L<sup>s</sup> - his other pursuits are natural - "such Summer-flies are men" but he had better not resemble his brother, much of that tribe have at present - They have fire



in their tails - I remember poor Neale & I contemplating this  
character & he with the N----- dignity of talent hoping to be  
in some better state at such an advanced period of life - yet  
T. triumphs & poor D. is no more - Young G----- before he is  
20 may have 25¢ a day - when perhaps 10 is your present ambition -  
I am well - this train wont do - Date y<sup>r</sup> letters -

Wm. Mann

IX

(TO ADAM NEALE FROM V. LIDDERDALE)

Portugal?

17th June, 1911.

Dr. Neale  
Physician to the Forces  
General Hospital  
Abrantes.

My dear Neale:

Your letter after traversing the North of Portugal reached me at Villa Leonora on the evening of the 21st of May, just in time for the action of the 5th at P. . . , on my way to join the 5th Division. The Morning after its receipt a large Force of French Cavalry beat up our Quarters, from Cindad Rodrigo, but retired the same evening effecting nothing through the good Conduct and Intrepidity of the 14th & Royals under Hade; Subsequent events have shown that this Nobleman was to halt the March of some Corps to the South. I intended to have written you before, but really with constant marching, choked with dust, broiled with heat, occasionally a wretched habitation or none but the Canopy of Heaven, & in addition wretched feeding or drinking as well as some duty, I have been more disposed to take what repose I could than to commit this to paper, so as to enable me to rise with the day for the ensuing March. I passed only a few days at Coimbra, & was delighted with the scenery in the neighborhood of the M. . . , as well as with the Society of your friend Gussan, who appears a prime fellow - I have been for some time attached to Sir B. S. 's Head Qrs., but hope soon to join the Cavalry to which I have been appointed at the request of Sir I. Cotton. The 1st Division, 6th, & a Brigade of Cavalry are settled here & two Divisions in the Rear at N. & Castello Brasis. All officers conjecture when or whether we shall move forward, the French are reported to be mustering everything they can in the South & from the Magnitude of both armies, in the event of their coming in contact, I think a sanguinary conflict may be looked for & I Sincerely hope the re-



sults will be favorable to Old England. Instead of the cold weather experienced in the North, we are now scorched with heat, which by no means accords with my constitution, & I now find with all my endeavors to rally in the event of its continuance that I must yield, altho' reluctantly.

Strange to relate, not one Syllable have I heard of Chambers or the Buttons, do you think there was a chance of Caball in his  
? laying this aside, & not forwarding the parcell by Forbes, as requested; I have some doubts on this Head, as otherwise I think Chambers (otherwise disposed to be idle in Epistolary Communication) would have written. Have you heard anything of your parcel sent by the same conveyance? I have to offer you my Most hearty Congratulations in the addition of a young Gentleman to your family & hope Mrs. M. & he are doing well, this I observed in the Papers the other day. I suppose Mrs. M. & the little ones will now soon join you, & am really glad to find Sidney well, as well as Erskin. She must be now growing a fine girl & I dare say basks not a little in the Sun this fine weather as usual. Dr. Harris' Brother in law is really fortunate, & I hope his opulence will be combined with liberality, & that not a small portion will be extended to the Dr. & his beautiful Spouse. Do you intend to carry on the Campaign at Abrantes or avail yourself of Caball's offer to exchange? How has the Speculation in pictures succeeded? May it turn out in unison with your Most sanguine Expectations. I am really sorry to hear that you have been complaining, take care of Yourself as married Men are valuable; & I have long found without attention on our own parts, the Service will pay us very little. I have been horse dealing as well as yourself, but not to My satisfaction, the Lisbon animal turns out well - I really agree in the fullest extent that Christian Patience, [unclear] are indispensable on this Service, but through some means or other My usual Share seems to have deserted Me, & not a few Maledictions does My unfortunate Servant from time to

time receive.

Notwithstanding Your wish of Society, had eating & drinking &c. You take the advantage of us in point of books, as we can hardly lay our hands upon one; by the way a friend of Mine (whom it is not only my inclination but Interest to oblige) says, if I can procure him any curious Bibles or Catholic Missals, he will consider it a great favor, if you could aid him in this way I Shall return you many thanks, as well as remunerate you for any Expense attending, do see what You can do for me.

When you write remember me most kindly to Mrs. W. & the little ones. Let me hear from you Soon, wishing every Consolation & happiness to attend you always. Believe Me ever

Y<sup>rs</sup> Most Sincerely

V. Lidderdale.

P.S. The Ad<sup>l</sup> General, Col. Petersham has just requested me to ascertain from you, if you know any difficulty attending the navigation of the Tagus from Villa V. to Abrantes, & if it is likely to be increased by the water being low. As he is anxious for early information on this head, You'll oblige Me by informing me by return of post, & if Sick can be conveyed from thence to Abrantes in Boats.

I shall ask for a letter by return of post. Have you heard anything of Fergusson lately?



69

XXIX

(TO DR. ADAM NEALE FROM WM. MAGG)

*Adm. in Porto?*  
*At 12 da -----* *Chris*

July 1st. 1811.

Dr. Neal

My dear Sir/

I Received both your letters, and the Newspapers, for which I return you thanks. I have to apologise for not answering your first letter before now, but you are no doubt acquainted how busy we have been at Elvas, first by Marshal Beresfords Victories and then by our removal to this place. We are giving you a deal of trouble by sending such a number of sick your way, this place has but poor accomodations for such a large Army, so that we shall be obliged to trouble you often. I am obliged to you for letting me know of the improprieties of the Medical officer that has hitherto gone with Sick. I shall give strict orders in future that every Medical person report himself to you, on his arrival at Abrantes,

I was very sorry to hear of the death of D<sup>r</sup> *Plinderbrath* (?), M<sup>r</sup> Dough (?) has been very ill but is now Convalescent, he desires to be remembered to you.

D<sup>r</sup> Franck desires me to send as few Medical officers as possible with the Sick, so that I hope one will be sufficient to go down to Lisbon, the others you will please send back

I was not sorry at leaving Elvas, this is a pleasant Town, but I think it doubtful we stop long here, dont be surprised if some day we beat up your quarters,

I suppose you have heard that the Lords of the Treasury refused complying with our Memorial, so that is lost to us and our heirs for ever

I have no particular news to send you, we know as little here about the movements of the Army as the people of Lisbon, I expect D<sup>r</sup> Franck over, perhaps we may hear something from him

I remain

My Dear Sir

Yours very Truly

(LETTER TO DR. FERGUSSON FROM LT. COL. ARBUTHNOT.)

Cintra 20<sup>th</sup> Sept 1911.

Dr Fergusson Esq  
Inspector Genl of Hosp<sup>ls</sup>

Sir

I have the Honor to transmit to you, by Order of His Excellency Marshal Sir. W. G. Beresford the enclosed letter from Staff Surgeon Thomas, the contents of which by no Means correspond with what He Stated at a personal interview He had with the Marshal a short time since.

The Marshal cannot but lament Mr Thomas's case, but it is impossible He can consent to his receiving pay for the period He was in England, tho' it appears it was occasioned by Sickness. A certain Sum is allowed by the Government to the Marshal to defray the expenses of the Army under his Command, w<sup>ch</sup> is not More than Sufficient to enable Him to keep up the Establishment w<sup>ch</sup> is absolutely necessary Should be effective. He can not either in justice to the Country or himself consent, by keeping on the List Officers who are incapable of performing those duties, w<sup>ch</sup> the Nature of their Situation in the Service requires of them.

His Excellency desires Me to request you will immediately Order a Board of Medical Officers to Meet at which you will yourself preside, to examine into Mr Thomas's case, & report the decision as soon after as possible that He may act accordingly.

I have the Honor to be.

Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Robt Arbuthnot.



XXX

(A LETTER FROM D<sup>R</sup> ROBERTSON ABOUT HIS REPORT, OF IMPOSSIBILITY TO  
JOIN THE BRIGADE COMPOSED OF THE 9 & 21 REGIMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE STATE  
OF HEALTH. FOR THE INFORMATION OF HIS EX<sup>CY</sup> MARSHAL BERESFORD.  
LISBON OCTOBER 29TH 1811.)

Lisbon Oct<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1811

To  
WM Fergusson Esq<sup>re</sup>  
Insp<sup>r</sup> C<sup>l</sup> Portuguese M<sup>ty</sup> Hospitals.

Sir

I do myself the honor to acquaint you, for the information of  
Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, that I have still to lament my inability  
to join the Brigade N<sup>o</sup> 9 and 21 in its situation on the Frontier

This proceeds not only from my present debilitated state of health  
but likewise on account of the susceptibility to febrile paroxysms  
with which I have been of late so frequently affected, even after the  
most moderate exertion - But, as I am recovering, and that the Service  
may be put to as little inconvenience as possible, I shall be happy to  
undertake the performance of any local duties until my Health is re-  
-established; a proposal which I hope will meet with His Excellency's ap-  
-probation, similar arrangements having been made for others, in similar  
circumstances of their health.

I have also to beg you will do me the honor to inform His Excellency,  
that I shall transmit a certificate of my Health, or submit to the in-  
-quiries of a Medical Board. If judged necessary -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your very obt St

H. ROBERTSON

Surg to the Forces.

I

Memoranda presented to His Excellency Marshall Sir  
W<sup>m</sup>. Carr Beresford, Nov<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1812.

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Physico Mor -

In the present Regulamento, the Physico Mor a Physician from Civil life is the Principal Medical Officer in the Portuguese Army, with the rank of Colonel.

Rank, Pay,  
Ac. &c.

1<sup>st</sup> P. 1<sup>st</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> P.  
1<sup>st</sup> &c

He alone is to correspond with the Government on the health of the Army.

1<sup>st</sup> a 1<sup>st</sup> & p-----

He is Chief of the Junta.

1<sup>st</sup> a 1<sup>st</sup> -----

He is to nominate the Directors of Hospitals.

He is exclusively to give directions and instructions to the Army on its health.

17<sup>th</sup> a 1<sup>st</sup> P. 18<sup>th</sup> a  
20<sup>th</sup> a 3<sup>rd</sup> &c.

Inspector General of Military  
Hs. Vide Official  
of Colonel Arbuthnot  
26<sup>th</sup> 1812.

The Inspector General of Hospitals is a Military Medical Officer having passed his life in the service, obtaining in it the rank of Brigadier General as established by their Excellencies the Marquis of Wellington, and Marshall Sir W<sup>m</sup> Carr Beresford; when they decided that for that reason, he could not be permitted to receive Portuguese pay.

In the Service to which he belongs, (the British), his Rank is that of the Chief Medical Officer of the Army, he may be serving with, to correspond with the higher authorities & to regulate & direct the whole of his Department.

The Medical duties of the Portuguese Army being conducted inefficiently by Medical Officers mostly from civil life, unpractised and unacquainted with the Medical duties of Armies, an Inspector General & 12 MILY & Medl Officers were sent from the British Service by their Government, (in consequence of a representation made) to direct & conduct the Medical duties of the Army.

The Situation of Cirugia<sup>do</sup> Mor now proposed to this Officer



in the Regulamento does not correspond with the intention of directing & instructing practitioners from Civil life in the Medical duties and arrangements of Armies.

Being subordinate in Rank.

Having two prejudiced voices against his opinion in the Junta or Medical Board.

Being excluded from corresponding with the Government, & forbidden except in Surgery, to give health instructions to the Army, which as already stated, is the exclusive privilege of his Superior the Physico Mor.

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Under these circumstances it must be evident that if the Inspector General accepted the office of Cirurgião Mor, the duties, principles, & objects for which he was sent to this Country would be abandoned; and his professional rank in the British Service injured if not destroyed.

The foregoing objections would be obviated by the proposals submitted last year to His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, and which are now again most respectfully transcribed: viz:

1<sup>st</sup>. During War there shall be in the Portuguese Army an Inspector General of Military Hospitals, to inspect & superintend every branch of the Medical & Hospital Department.

2<sup>nd</sup>. This place would be best filled by a Med. Officer of great Military experience, well acquainted with the management of Sick in Armies, and who has done Military Service in various Countries & Climates.

3<sup>rd</sup>. He is to be considered for the time that he acts, as the First Health Officer of the Army, and he is to be responsible that all perform the duties of their respective

Departments according to the Regulamento, but, he is not to interfere with or encroach upon the rights, functions or privileges of any branch, further than to ascertain by the strictest examinations & inspection that all the duties are duly executed.

According to the above, the Inspector General if desired by the Commander in Chief, could execute along with his own duties those of Cirugião-Mor, or what would be still better (as obviating all jealousies) a Cirugião-Mor might be appointed in the Person of some intelligent native, such as the Surgeon Vliegen who was educated in England, & thereby leave the Inspector General to the execution of his own duty, that of seeing that the Regulamento of the Prince & the orders of the Commander in Chief are duly observed and executed throughout the Army.

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Additional Memoranda

Hospitals

Hospitals to be established  
by the Physico Mor.

V. Page 14<sup>th</sup> on 4<sup>th</sup>. Subject, although his duties are in Lisbon, not in the Field  
with the Army.

Hospital Hospitals

V. Page 14<sup>th</sup> on 14<sup>th</sup> & 74 on 2<sup>nd</sup>. 2<sup>nd</sup> The Regimental Hospitals are restricted to the recep=  
tion of slight Diseases: they are to be established or

V. Page 57<sup>th</sup> on 4<sup>th</sup>. & though he never served with a Regiment, he is made sole

V. Page 57<sup>th</sup> on 5<sup>th</sup>. judge of their wants, in the selection of Medicines, &  
supply of Stores, &c.

Halls of the

3<sup>rd</sup> The Patronage & Inspection of the Hospitals of the  
Corte under the name of the Hosp<sup>l</sup> in Lisbon (wherethe idling  
Officers, halting Soldiers, & supernumerary useless  
Sa-----s have for years been screened from Service) are vir=  
tually secured to the Physico Mor by the clauses which  
direct his Inspections to be confined principally to Lisbon;  
and those of the Cirurgiao Mor to be in the Provinces.

V. Page 10<sup>th</sup> on 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup>.  
Personal purification  
V. Page 73<sup>rd</sup> on 2<sup>nd</sup>  
passed with.

4<sup>th</sup> The Personal purification of Patients admitted into  
the Hospital is dispensed with under certain circumstances,  
whereas no case can occur in which it may be improper to cut  
off the communication, & admission of filth, vermin, & con=  
tagion, into the Wards of a Hospital.

Halls allowed to  
be of the Hospital.

V. Page 97<sup>th</sup> on 3<sup>rd</sup>

5<sup>th</sup> Patients previous to their final discharge are permitted  
to go out of the Hospital at the discretion of the Med<sup>l</sup> Offi=  
cers, under directions for guarding them which are almost, if  
not totally impracticable, as if Convalescent Soldiers re=  
moved from the discipline of their Corps, could ever be al=  
lowed to pass the gates of the Hospital yard (which is gene



erally sufficient for all the purposes of recreating and taking the air) without their committing disorder in the Streets, or still worse, being employed as heretofore by Tradesmen of the Town.

6<sup>th</sup>. The appointment of Director of Hospitals according to these Regulations, cannot with propriety be held by a Surgeon because his rank is subordinate to that of all the Physicians: but in the event of being appointed he is forbidden to interfere with the practice, even of the Surgical Department, as the Surgical Wards, & all the concerns of Surgery are placed under the directions of the first Surgeon to the Hospital, instead of the Surgeons being responsible for their respective Wards, to the Director, in the same manner as the Physicians.

Neither the Director, or even any Member of the Medical Board, are permitted on their own authority to correct any abuse of diet, or improper practice, however urgent the case.

Surgeons

7<sup>th</sup>. The rank of the oldest and most experienced Army Surgeon, is made inferior to that of any Physician, even a 2<sup>nd</sup> Physician from Civil Life, and thereby the British Medical Officers not being Portuguese Physicians, can as such take no part in the Medical practice of the Hospitals. The British Staff in this service are not Surgeons alone, but Medical Officers, Medically educated to perform Military Medical Duties: as they stand at present they are classed with the native Surgeons, who previous to the arrival of the present Commander in Chief were the Barbers of their Corps, and that they have not since then risen to due estimation in their profession may be inferred from this article of the Regulamento now proposed where it is deemed necessary

ons not eligible  
appointed Direc=

V. Page 10<sup>th</sup> on 2<sup>nd</sup>.

ointed not to  
ce in the  
ce.

V. Page 39<sup>th</sup>  
on 3<sup>rd</sup> &  
P. 40<sup>th</sup> on 5<sup>th</sup>.

V. Page 10<sup>th</sup> on 4<sup>th</sup>.

Medical Office  
cluded from  
office of Physio.

V. Page 10<sup>th</sup> on 2<sup>nd</sup>.

V. Page 19<sup>th</sup> on 4<sup>th</sup> of  
la Lippe "Regulations  
for the Cavalry in  
the Selection & duty  
of Regiment Surgeons."



V. Page 42<sup>nd</sup> on 3<sup>rd</sup>.

V. Page 5<sup>th</sup> on 1<sup>st</sup>.

V. Page 29<sup>th</sup> on 3<sup>rd</sup>.

V. Page 14<sup>th</sup> on 1<sup>st</sup>.

V. Page 20<sup>th</sup> on 3<sup>rd</sup>.

Real  
ments -

Alfaro's responsi-  
ble to the Director  
clearly defined.

Security for the  
Fazinda.

to direct them to be instructed in calling the Surgical Instruments by their proper names. In this State of the case should any British Medical Officer be appointed Director of an Hospital (an event seldom likely to happen while the recommendation of Director rests solely with the Physico Mor,) he is prohibited to interfere in any manner with the practice, so that the present treatment of Scurvy without Sulphur, of the Venereal disease, without Mercury, of the Scurvy with Tooth brushes, the prejudices against opening the Bowells, & the use of the Lancet in Acute diseases &c, will in all probability continue unreformed -

Even the Cirurgião Mor is effectually excluded from all interference in the practice of Physio, by the clause which restricts him to Surgery alone, as also by the clause which directs that the health Instructions of the Army shall be given solely by the Physico Mor. -

8<sup>th</sup> Slight Corporal Punishment of the Enfermeiros(?) & Servants of the Hospital at the direction of the Director, but guarded by due limitation, are no where permitted, and therefore the negligent, the dishonest, & the inhuman, will almost always escape punishment, through the difficulty, delay, and embarrassment to the Service, of bringing them to a Court Martial. -

9<sup>th</sup> It is no where clearly defined that the Almoxariffe can have in the Hospital no Commanding Officer, but the Director, and that he is not to receive orders from any authority but through him. Unless this be defined the Delegates of the ~~Contadaria~~ Contadaria (?), will as at present exercise an authority over the Almoxariffes in the Hospital, independent of its Chief, & to the prejudice of its discipline. -

10<sup>th</sup> Security for the Real Fazinda is no where exacted from the Almoxariffes as Apothecaries, previous to their appointment. -

Junta

holds a voice  
affairs of

1170 At the Junta the <sup>Contador</sup> Centadar Fiscal holds a voice in the  
affairs of Medicine & Surgery, for which a professional edu-  
cation has not qualified him. -

Cirurgião Mor

Mor not to  
in the treat-  
Sick -

1277 The Inspector General holding the place of Cirur-  
gião Mor, is disqualified from interfering in the practice  
of Medicine although he has been educated in the first Medi-  
cal School of the World, & been seeking during the whole of  
his subsequent life, through various Climates & Countries, a  
knowledge of the Medical profession: His progress through  
the gradations of rank, his education, & professional de-  
velopment are the same with those of the Medical Board in Eng-  
land, the highest Military Medical Tribunal; and in his own  
service any British Physician is placed under his control &  
direction; yet has he hitherto been treated in this Country  
as a person without professional character, or consideration,  
come to sweep, to clean, & to ventilate the Hospitals, and  
according to the present Regulamento will hereafter be placed  
in a situation to be slighted, & despised by a Village Doctor  
of Portugal, who under the title of even 2nd Physician,  
thinks himself superior to any professor of Surgery (de-  
graded as it is in this Country) and considers him un-  
worthy to be consulted in the treatment of Sick. -

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(UNSIGNED LETTER. - undoubtedly from Dr. Fergusson,  
judging from handwriting.)

Lisbon Novr. 15<sup>th</sup> 1812.

Sir

His Excellency Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford having at a recent personal conference upbraided me with remaining idle in Lisbon al-  
leging the same as a reason for refusing to sanction my Contingent  
Accounts for the last thirteen months I was willing to consider so un-  
just a reproach as the result of personal irritation at the moment,  
but as the same has been repeated to me on a very late occasion I feel  
that my character is dearer to me than any other consideration & that  
for the credit of the Department to which I belong I am bound to ap-  
peal to you in its vindication.

I might address the reproach in a very few words by saying that I  
have ever done all that I was ordered & a great deal more & that too  
under more discouraging circumstances than any Medical Officer was  
probably ever before placed in; but as I have lived in a state approach-  
ing to excommunication & disgrace for nearly three years I believe it to  
be done no less to myself individually than to the Medical Department of  
which I am a member to go more into detail.

In the Portuguese Army I have never been permitted to occupy the  
place I was sent out to fill - That of principle Medical Officer to re-  
side like other Inspectors at the Head Quarters for the purpose of regu-  
lating with the approbation of the Commander in Chief the Medical Depart-  
ment of the Army - The whole authority Returns & Responsibility were  
vested by order order law & Regulation in the Physician General of the  
Country no definable part having ever been assigned to me & His Excel-  
lency sometimes wrote letters directing that I should be obeyed in the  
Hospitals yet the sweeping power of the Physician General as above con-  
tinued unrestricted & the Native Faculty under the protection of their

Chief seeing me unacknowledged by their laws & my interference unwarranted by any Regulations considered me as an intruder whom they were not bound to obey.

The Physician General whom I found here on my arrival was called in a few months to the Brasile & another under the Title of his Deputy was brought from civil life & set over me as the first health officer of the Army.

This Physician made it the business of his life to counteract whatever I attempted - He refused me access to the sick Returns of the Army and combined the native faculty in conspiracy against me by circulating amongst them a decree of the Prince Regent clandestinely procured (I believe) from the Brasile by which I was declared to have nothing at all to do with Portuguese sick as might be in the Portuguese Hospitals & so completely was I deprived of all influence or authority in the Hospitals that after several months spent in intercessions explanations menaces & appeals to the higher powers I could not succeed in introducing the use of sulphur or external applications of any kind for the cure of the common itch.

During the last summer the Duties of the Inspector General of Hospitals in collecting & preparing the sick Returns of the forces in the field were directed to be performed by the Adjt General which order since His Excellency's return to Lisbon has been changed & the above duties transferred to a young Staff Surgeon.

His Excellency has never been pleased to honour me with the confidence on the health concerns of the army that is necessary to an Inspector of Hospitals for executing the duties of his station - Almost the only communication of the kind which I can at present call to recollection during the present year being an order of last April to act in a subordinate light to the before mentioned Physician general, while the voluntary representations or appeals which I made on the affairs of the sick have not in general met with the attention that was due to them as coming from a Principal Medical Officer. Under these circumstances then



of being virtually excommunicated & officially superseded I cannot admit that I deserved reproach for being idle in Lisbon because that idleness so far from being voluntary has operated upon me as the most cruel punishment I ever suffered and I am sure I may appeal to you who in the public documents of the Medical Department are in possession of the official history of my past life for full credit to this assertion.

The reproach I feel as adding the most cruel insult to injuries that never can be repaired (altho' I am far from believing that His Excellency could have meant it as such) for public character in our own line is as precious to Medical Officers as to any other class of men & while we are fit for our places our rights to occupy the stations that are assigned by the ----- of the ----- for attaining & upholding that character ought to be held sacred.

That character is the only property I have yet acquired by 79 years honourable service without slur or stain till now. It is the only property which in all probability I shall ever leave to my children but I have been robbed of it here in the face of the allied Army while the having suffered the robbery is imputed to me as a crime & made a pretense for further punishment.

I entered this service as I have entered every other with no other view than to contribute my utmost labours & my life if necessary to its advancement - I have a right to assert my fitness for the station because I was selected on that account and the history of my past life & official writings in this country will prove that I am fit - but my hands have been tied ever since I came here & when I tried to free them in defense of the sick or in vindication of my Commission I have been knocked on the head by such official documents as the decree of August 1910 or the General orders of June & October of the present year to say nothing of the personal annoyances & injuries I have sustained in being denied the number of horses directed by the orders of the Army, in being refused the assistance of Clerks & deprived for nearly three years of the

Portuguese pay which has been given to the rest of the Staff -

Such treatment continued so long has made life a burden to me & but that I have a family at home whom I dare not injure I care not how soon I lay it down - In defense of that family whose father's public character is their only present support and may be their only legacy I beg to record this letter - I owe it to them, I owe it to my own feelings which have been hurt beyond human endurance - I am conscious of my inequality and wish not to provoke the hostility of power but if it falls upon me I cannot help it for I could bear no longer - I rely however on your protection & assistance for enabling me to escape from the degradations that have been heaped upon me in order that I may devote the remnant of health I yet possess to the Service of my Country without dishonour



(TO WILLIAM FERGUSON FROM A. G. HIGGINS)

London 14<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1812.

My Dear Ferguson

I cannot sufficiently express to You My sense of obligation for the Very kind letter of the 7<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. that I had, not more than a week since, the pleasure of receiving from you; for your recollection of My brother, and, for the Very kind and flattering manner in which You have expressed Yourself towards him; Perhaps you are not aware that he returned from the Peninsula, just a year since, in consequence of his ill state of health, which was well known to Doctor Frank, notwithstanding, he would not allow him to return, until an Order, to that effect, was sent from this Country;- I take for granted You know of his having been left at TALAVERA, immediately after the battle at that place, in care of the Sick and Wounded, that he was, consequently, Made a Prisoner, and Marched to France from There, by Order of Bonaparte, he was released, without an exchange; He was Specially recommended to Sir David Dundas, then Commander in Chief, by Lord Wellington, and Very many applications were made to the Medical board, by several of my acquaintances, Yet, the Old Ladies, composing that Board resisted every application and refused to recommend My brother, in consequence, of his being low down on the list of Staff Surgeons. At the Same time Old Wair, evidently put himself out of his way to state to Me, his Anxiety to Meet My Wishes, And to promote My brother whenever he could do so with propriety, And Made me several other promises, in all of which, I imagine, he was usually sincere; the history is too long for a letter, but, I can not help telling you that, he forfeited his Word, pledged to The Duke of Gloucester, and, in no instance, did he speak one Word of truth to him, - when I had seen two men, such My brother's Juniors, promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspectors, I could not re-

sist, making an Official statement of My brothers case to Colonel Torrent<sup>s</sup>, to be laid before The Com<sup>d</sup>. in Chief; it had the desired effect, Colonel Torrent<sup>s</sup>, who is one of the Most liberal, the Most honorable, and best Men existing, than whom, no man, is more fit, (generally allowed and acknowledged) for the situation he holds, saw the injustice that was done to My brother, And Mr. Wier re-  
ceived An Order, to recommend Him for Promotion, he succeeded, about a Month since, Mr. Lidderdale who died on the Peninsula, and being ordered to that Country, He is to be the bearer of this letter to You, and I hope will have an opportunity of delivering it in person, and, assuring You both for Himself, and for Me, how Very sensible we are of Your kindness; before I received Your letter I had fully intended to have written to you by my brother, as from Your situation in the Army, and from the circumstance of Doctor Macgregor being Your friend, You will have much in Your power, - I had been looking forward, to the pleasure of seeing You in this Country, as, in consequence of a letter from Your brother to the Duke of Gloucester, His Royal Highness had his Wishes communicated to Mr. Wier, that, You should be allowed to return, and to retire upon the half pay of an Inspector, but a second letter from Mr. Ferguson stated, that, You were no longer desirous of returning- from that circumstance, and, Your letter to me from Lisbon, I find You do not come home, and that The British Army, Are to have the benefit of Your Services; as I can have no doubt, of the change, being at Your own request, I congratulate You, upon having accomplished it, and I hope and trust that, ere long, I shall have the satisfaction of seeing You Gazetted as Inspector, Without the Word, Dpty, being attached;

Before this letter can reach You, You will have seen our Newspaper, giving the details from The Russian Army of the destruction of Moscow &c; I imagine Buonaparte calculated when He had got possession



of the Capital of Russia, that, he was to make Peace with that Nation, upon his own terms; how Very much has he been mistaken, and, how has his army been cut up. What must have been their sufferings, perhaps no one, better than Yourself, can form an Idea, it is ascertained to a certainty that The Russians have in their Possession 75,000 Prisoners and 220 Pieces of Ordnance, is it not therefore, reasonable to suppose if the French army have lost 75,000 Prisoners, that, in killed & wounded they have lost an equal number, Should the Ruler of France get away, of which, I make no doubt, he will take especial care, do you imagine he will find it an easy matter, to get an Army to face the North again, will they not have had enough of it; altho, they are the avowed, and most inveterate enemies of this Country, Yet we must feel for their heretofore, unheard of privations and missing - The Duke of Gloucester I am happy to tell you is in high health and spirits, since You last saw him, he is grown Very large, I can perceive it, how much more evident, would it therefore, appear to You; Currey has got to an enormous size, Dalton, Hamilton, and Your humble Servant, such as you left them, with the exception of a few Years have gone over our heads of which, I imagine, we are, none of us, the better, Dalton declares he is but thirty-six, and Old Ham acknowledges 40, formerly I was younger than either, but in a little time, I expect I shall be the Senior of the three: You say that, with regard to Yourself you can boast of not being grey, but only bald, I find in this Country, we can get old, grey, and bald, You Must be prepared to see us all, much altered - Currey has been taking much better care of himself, and has not suffered so very regularly, as he did in the N. W. district, he has however, found it Necessary to Visit Sir Edward Ross, do You recollect Your persuading him that he had a stricture, I imagine to this day he is not quite satisfied to the contrary, he is a very genuine, and a most amiable fellow, possessing as many good qualities as you generally meet; I am astonished at Your complaining of his irregularity in his correspondence, as he appears to me, never to have a pen out of his hand,-



I think it Very likely You Will have heard of Your old patient George Collier, having lately, been severely wounded; in landing on the Coast of Spain, he was shot in the knee, at first, I believe, it was thought little of, but, when he came home, the Medical people at Plymouth were of a different way of thinking, it was judged Necessary to extract the ball, and when done, there came on Spasms, and every symptom of lock jaw, so much so that, for several days, his life was despaired of. He is however, I am happy to say, quite recovered, he is at this moment in Town, looking as Well as I ever recollect him, in as good spirits, but, unfortunately lame of both legs, his last accident was in the good leg - some little time before, he shot himself, right thro one hand, with a pistol loaded with slugs, by which he lost the use of One finger - Your friend Admiral Southen, has lately been in Town, he had some time since, the Misfortune to lose his Wife, to whom he was most attached. -

You have not said a Word of Miss Boston, how or where she is, nor of Your little people, when You Write to her pray remember My best Regards -

I am Very sorry for the account You have given of My friend Hepburn, he was badly wounded at Barrosa, and I thought Very unfit, at the time he went out, to join a Regiment on Service, he is an excellent fellow, I have known him for a considerable time - that once much admired remedy The Eau Medicinal, is in a great degree given up, every soul appears to dread it more or less, the observation I have heard of it, is, that it certainly gives relief at the Moment, but the fits are much more frequent, - I have heard that Mr. Borrower is likely to succeed you, in the Appointment You held in the Army of Portugal, I should imagine it a great undertaking, and as an appointment that can not prove Very satisfactory, - You Mention, that You are to be attached to Sir Rowland Hille's division of the Army, I be-



lieve the g. Lt Div. are under his Command, in that Regt. there is a Protegee of Mine, Lieut. Richardson, should any friendly ball render it necessary for him to lose a limb, I hope you will recommend him, to the care of some skillful person, I brought him into the Service, and feel anxious about him, - The Duke has Commanded Me to remember his best regards to You, I assure you, he, at all times, speaks of You, in the kindest way - Currey says he intends accounting for himself, I have therefore but to assure You My Dear Fergusson, of the faithful, and, Most sincere regards of Yours ever

A. G. Higgins.

(TO . . . . . FROM J. CLARK)

Evora 20<sup>th</sup> June 1813.

My dear Sir

I really had begun to think myself forgotten by you when you ceased to be our Chief as since your promotion I have written to you twice, but your kind letter from Corsica of the 24<sup>th</sup> April makes me ashamed of ever entertaining such an idea. Though I did not receive your letter till upwards of a month after it was written it was not on that account the less acceptable, but your advice relative to the Junta came too late: however, I could not have been so presumptive as to apply for a place of so much trust and responsibility it would have shown a great want of delicacy on my part to suggest myself to fill that important situation, the selection ought, and I dare say did come from superior authority, the nomination has been made, and no doubt with proper discrimination: but any successor to our worthy able friend Dr Keating will have a difficult card to play and must have all his eyes about him to support the place with the same dignity and integrity that he did. - as for me I am contented to remain here, or any where else, in obscurity until the day of my emancipation from this cursed service arrives, if that day ever shall come, which by the bye I much doubt.

I thought you were aware that my Degree is not from Edinburgh - the late Dr Bell convinced my friends that an Edinburgh degree was of little or no use, I like a fool contented myself with a Surgeon's Diploma, and had left Edinburgh about a year before I found the erroneousness of Dr Bell's opinion - I had then no alternative but to procure the one I possess from St Andrews - however I have lately been admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and expect in August first to be Elected a Fellow of the same College - if



this has no weight in Berkely Street I am sorry for it, as unless I can procure a twelvemonths leave I cannot now make matters any better. You are aware of Colonel Browne's return to us, he and M<sup>rs</sup> Browne are here, he very frequently enquired after you, their stay in this country I believe will not exceed the Spring. -

Our Department is worse than ever, if possible; your successor is either not known or not acknowledged, I have only had one official communication from him relative to the establishment of an Hospital for the Dêpot on the Regimental plan, the Fizico Mor will not consent if he can help it - the Hospital at Salvaterra continued to the last with 20 Cenpregados & 5 or 6 sick we have now been here upwards of a month without any Hospital whatever, the General one was broken up 2 days before our arrival though there were the Squadron of Reserve of the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry a Detachment of Artillery, a Regiment of Militia a commissariate Dêpot &c &c stationed in the Town - god speedily deliver me from such a crew, Believe me to be my Dear Sir with the utmost respect

yours most faithfully

J. Clark.

(TO MR. FERGUSON FROM J. F.)

Monkwood August 20th 1813.

paid 2/ 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

To  
William Ferguson Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Inspector of Hospitals  
with the Army under Marquis Wellington  
Spain.

My dear William

Though I have written you more than once since I have heard from you I am still inclined to write on, not willing that the intercourse should fail tho in your present circumstances I do not expect you to be a punctual correspondent to me, and am thankful when through your wife or James's letter I know how it goes with you. Anne says she will not again attempt you till you write her, having written a dozen of times and received no answer. Not even in the letters of the rest of the family is there any notice that you remember the existence of her or her six children. These six are all in their different ways very fine creatures. Andrew went back two days since to the spot after spending seven weeks here. They were most desirous to have him and have improved him so much we were thankful to comply he is a distinguished scholar at Greenwich & in all respects a good boy. We have decided to keep James at home for another year at English governess, reading and writing. Sandy returns after the vacation to the Doctor M<sup>r</sup> Balongal's where he will be very well if his health stands out and if that fails he must just be brought home. At present he is stouter than for years past and every way a fine creature, --- sensible and gentle tempered. It must be owned he wants attention in his garden but on that soil I hope it will grow in its own season. William and he are the only part of Harriets house that



have been with us this vacation. When she expected Miss Rogers she declined coming and wished to have the three youngest at home. Marg<sup>t</sup> who was always but delicate was worn to weakness by her dancing school labours, and the Aunt thought the change here would be the best, Harriet wished to watch over her herself, and as nothing but rest was required she is again quite well. I went the day before yesterday to see them and thought them all looking remarkably well but Harriet and G----- she is still miserably thin and he has lost flesh too since he went to Ayr. In the main your wife is better and Peterson says if she does herself justice she will get stouter as the cool season advances. She never had any complaint but one and that of no dangerous tendency though weakening and depressing. Her Doctor says in answer to My Mothers anxieties for her, (what more can be done) she has all this world can give her and not worse health than is common to woman at some period or other: since this reply I think she has visibly got on. Miss Rogers Marg<sup>t</sup> and she go to Dregan on Monday for a few days. And will come here after if My Aunt can make room, for the remainder of the vacation. In all we have seen of Maria we like her very well. In mind and temper she seems very like her brother a most unpretending good humoured creature and as submissive to Harriet as if she were a child. We have been and still are in the midst of confusion repairing the garrets and our good friend Mrs Dunlop from Greenock comes here tomorrow and her grand daughter Jenny has been here some weeks, they have been very uneasy for Roberts wound at St. Sebastian but his own letters have removed in a great degree their anxieties. Poor Aunt has been very unwell for several weeks with her stomach, and sick of bustle, but I hope will be able to get them all together for what remains of their vacation and the rest will be glad to pack ever so close to accomplish it. The garrets ought to have been ready, but when Harriet refused to come we did not put it to have them done.

William was most happy with your anticipation of his Academical honours, in constitution disposition and talents I think he is all you could wish him at present, and with all a kind hearted honest fellow. I think he has been all the better if Sandy whose turn for books and enterprising character has insensibly led William on, and his love for Sandy which is as great as I ever saw between boys has opened his mind and conquered the degree of soft selfishness that naturally results from being always the favorite, he holds that place with Aunty as decidedly as ever but now in such a manly way they cannot spoil him. My Aunt, on hearing of the intention to bring Maria, wrote Harriet with the openness that her very great kindness entitled her to and with a gentleness and consideration I never saw her use to any one stating that she thought all additions in her present circumstances unadvisable, when she looked for your returning soon & changing her residence, that till that took place she hoped she was to be much here and would have as she had ever had whatever society or assistance she chose from her Mother and sisters, and tho it was most natural to wish to see Maria she did not think when there was no necessity she ought to allow her to quit her duties with her Aunts. Harriet answered acknowledging in ample terms my Aunts kindness that her sister had been with Mrs Wilford and offered to come on but if she disapproved she would write and prevent her. Aunty answered that since she put it on her to decide she thought for the reasons before urged she should. Well Harriet did not write and Maria came, and Aunty has left her a little off since, tho not neglecting any attention to her interest and comfort. Harriet has been most assiduous in all little attentions but my Aunt has been disappointed with a want of interest and satisfaction in her husband's family who had so completely adopted her and hers. Her health I have no doubt has had much influence in this and a little time may wear off the effects of it, As you may chance to perceive some of them I have thought kindest and safest to



give you this short but true state of the facts. It has delayed my mentioning till now the birth of James' son on the forenoon of the 18th. James says Mary was asleep when he writes and better than on former occasions. My Mother had promised to go in and attend her, but she did not expect the event before the middle of September and wanted to see her friend Mrs Dunlop as Mrs Howe is with her she can be at no loss and My Mother will now leave them to be quiet for a week at least. John Howe is on duty in London but expecting soon to get to Spain. They hope he may stay till Col Campbell returns who is safe arrived, and writes them in great spirits. Harriet sent up Peggy Bone with my Mothers letter and the news of Soult's complete defeat on the 10th, we had got it - our news - some hours before from Blairston, but have learnt no particulars yet the Bells ring the general acct being all Harriet had been able to get. Our son was introduced with good omen, I trust we shall soon hear acct from you to compleat our satisfaction. Harriet says she has a letter from Mrs John of the same date as My Mothers the Middle of Feby they were all well but John so busy he could not write us his wife says he is often never out of the office till six in the evening but that his health stands the confinement well, and a sight of his daughter makes him as gay as herself, her Mother says she is wonderfully companionable and walks and talks with him in great stile that she got twelve teeth before she was eleven months old which had induced her to Nurse her till she brought a fever on herself and had nearly produced an accident but assures my Mother she is quite recovered and hopes to go on till June when she expects an addition to their family. I have twice mentioned but know not if it has reached you Sandy Anderson going to Canada in case you might have it in your power to introduce him to any of the Medical people there he is so uncommonly fine a boy one need not scruple where they can. They have heard of his safe arrival with the Troops in Canada he likes the Country and hopes to get on well. The Fergusons wrote sometime ago to ask if we would inquire



if you could give any information of a lad that was Adams servant when he was in your hands at Lisbon, his own name is Adam Stewart of the 58 his parents have not heard of him for long and fear he is gone. Did I mention to you that Mary Fishers second son Sandy McIntosh is in the 6th Dragoons? I heard of your friend Borland the other day from his sister he his wife and son were well the last acct<sup>s</sup> from Sicily. Miss B was here for eight days in summer, and Aunty did the same duty to Harriets friends Mrs ----- and her Mother purely because they were Harriets friends tho she thinks them too exclusively so. Anne Gilmore is in this house just now and well she has good accts from John and his seven children under her care are all well. Your son is busy with his Cousins ringing the bell over a Bonfire and drinking a bottle of milk to the health of Lt Wellington, and prefers this place to all the world. Lord Alloway and all his family dine here tomorrow. He is enjoying his ease and honours much and it must be allowed he has earned them, talking of honours were you told that Sandy had a still more decided victory over his rivals in the class than William being ninety five ahead of any of them even Murray his last years conqueror which considering his ill health and frequent absence was surely the greatest performance of the school and in the french and Arithmetic he was as high as these circumstances would permit he draws and dances well and has a general turn for acquirement. Sister Margt mentions with much delight a letter John had got from you of March. She reads all his letters new & old and seems as well acquainted with us and as much one of us as if she had been born so, John really has been a lucky man, one of her younger sisters was to have gone out to her on the return of the other two w<sup>th</sup> Dr. Hints but was prevented by an excellent marriage at home to a fine young man of the name of Gimpley, Captain of an Indianan whom they all know and greatly like and the second is engaged to another India Commander his friend so that only the youngest of M<sup>rs</sup> Petries daughters remains un disposed.



Harriet it seems resists all the wooers and temptations of the East and returns a Spinster with Mrs. Tayler. My Mother bids me say, she will not write when I am writing and hopes & prays that the time is not far distant when she shall see you. God bless you.

J. F.

It is because Harriet wished it that Sandy changed his residence.

(TO DR. JERRESON FROM J. Mac-----)

Victor[?] 14<sup>th</sup> October 1913.

Private

Doctor Ferguson

My dear Ferguson

Have you heard any complaints of the treatment of Officers and men, at Victoria, or any other station.

A vigorous investigation has been made in the cases of 7 complaints, in every instance they have been found groundless & sometimes worse.

Will you make it known, that from 21 Jan to 20 Apr

160 sick & wounded officers were treated at Victoria

137 of whom have been cured & sent to their duties

40 - - - - - sent to England

15 - - - - - to other hospital stations

20 - - - - - died, a very small proportion, when it is known

that it includes the consequence of the battle of Vittoria, & those of

& those of the 26<sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> August, the battle of the Pyrenees.

You must not hurry, till you hear from me, nor until I can relieve you, here at present busy with a sickly division.

Many thanks for your handsome & liberal gift to the A. Society; tho' at present I have mislaid your note for £10; what more can you get from 2<sup>d</sup> Division?

I have sent your protégée, Grifflin, a pill that he will swallow with difficulty.

Whether you & Sir Evelyn know it or not, the report is that the



expected march will be begun by the 2<sup>d</sup> Division which will turn the  
right of the enemy & push into F---- in that quarter; it would look  
very ill your departing before this, mind you must not.

If your wiles travel to Vittoria you are right to send your sick  
to that place; at A near Passage(?) we have a general hospital for  
1200 men.

Calwell must be a Staff Surgeon, every one must not be allowed  
to change their work like Dr. McNeil or Fergus

Ever my dear sir

sincerely yours

J MacG

Fergusson

Dalmaton(?) I fancy  
will go home with you.

BORLAND?  
(TO DR. FERGUSON FROM S. BOTHWELL(?) )

Genoa,

18th Dec<sup>r</sup> 1914.

DONKIN?

Paid by Gen<sup>l</sup> Denkin.

Doctor William Fergusson,  
Inspector of Hospitals,  
-----

Mr. Justin Street.

My dear Fergusson,

Our friend General Denkin takes his flight home tomorrow after unexpectedly pouncing upon and passing a very few days in this (I fear temporary) republican City: He hurries back to be present at Sir John Murray's trial, where however his evidence may bear on Sir John's case and fate, I hope it will clearly demonstrate that the aspersions a certain Admiral lavished on his (Denkin's) conduct at Tarragona were unfounded in fact as they were gross in manner and language: The General rejoiced Mrs. B. & I by telling us he lately met you in London in excellent condition; but further of your plans and intentions, whether you were on the full or half loaf he could give us no information. Pray satisfy us on this head - and now that you are more at liberty than when in the peninsula it will be charity to give us a budget of news - facts or speculations will be equally acceptable. - My greatly esteemed Chief Lord Dr. Bentinck has returned to Italy with his lady & left us a few days ago to pass his time quietly at Florence, until Congress fixes the fate of this country & of Europe: - If war again takes place again which God forbid, & I am doomed to further service, I hope I may be under Sir William's Command: Full support on duty, kind treatment at all times, and Friendship, if such can exist between



the Great & the little have endeared this excellent officer to me,  
and made exertions pastimes that under another commander would have  
been tedious.

I know nothing of the politics of our Board or of Berkeley  
Street: from McGregor I have heard nothing since the Regent has  
dubbed him Knight:- Warren is silent & Read nearly so. - I have  
had the pleasure of showing Naples to Mrs. Borland - & I mean in  
Spring to delight her with a few weeks residence at Rome & other in-  
teresting Italian Towns; after which I hope to return home to seek  
out some cheap corner to educate my children & end my days.

God bless you my Dear F.

J. Borland?  
J. Bothwell(?)

80.  
FROM THE MONITOR OF FEB. 21, 1915

Paris, January 28, 1915.

From the Secretary of State for  
to the Sanitary Officers of all  
ranks:

Gentlemen,

I have just ordered the  
resumption of the Journal de Médecine Militaire, which had been interrupted for  
forty-five years owing to circumstances  
relating to the war. - The object of  
this paper is the spreading of thorough  
instruction among the Sanitary Offi-  
cers of all ranks, and of communicating  
promptly to them such discoveries as  
are made in the theory and practice  
of the art of healing.

All Sanitary Officers are requested  
to furnish material to the Journal de  
Médecine Militaire. - The publishing  
of their works will have the double ad-  
vantage of being of use to science and  
of inducing a noble emulation among  
themselves: In short this Journal will  
become a repository where each may con-  
sign the results of his researches and  
his discoveries as he may have made.

EXTRAIT DU MONITEUR 21 FEVRIER 1915

Paris 28 Janvier 1915.

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat de  
la Guerre à Messieurs les Officiers de  
Santé de tout Grade:

Messieurs,

Je viens d'ordonner la  
reprise du Journal de Médecine Militaire, qui avait été interrompu depuis  
vingt-cinq ans, à raison des Circon-  
stances de la Guerre - L'Objet de cet  
Ouvrage est de propager parmi les Offi-  
ciers de Santé Militaires de tout Grade  
une Instruction solide, et de leur com-  
munique promptement les Découvertes  
qui pourront être faites dans la théorie  
et dans la pratique de l'art de guérir.

Tous les Officiers de Santé Militaires  
sont appelés à fournir des Maté-  
riaux au Journal de Médecine Militaire. -  
La Publication de leurs Travaux aura le  
double avantage d'être utile à la Science  
et d'entretenir parmi tous une noble Emu-  
lation! - Enfin ce Journal deviendra  
un Dépôt où chacun pourra consigner le  
résultat de ses Recherches et des Dé-  
couvertes qu'il aura faites.



The Journal de Medecine, Chirurgie

et Pharmacie will be edited under the direction of the Inspectors-General of the Sanitary Service, and not a single article will be included without their approval. The result of this will be the necessity of a regular and periodic correspondence between the Sanitary Officers and the Inspectors-General.

This correspondence may be divided into two distinct parts: the first will be individual and free, and the other obligatory - The former is common to all the Officers of Military Sanitation.

When any Officer of the Sanitary Service, commissioned or supernumerary, makes some discovery or observation which is of interest to the service, he may, on making it known to his chiefs, write them to transmit his views and remarks for inspection. In any case the chiefs cannot refuse this transmission, with the reservation of adding to the articles in question their opinion, either collective or separate.

The Sanitary Officers who are on

Le Journal de Medecine, Chirurgie

et Pharmacie Militaire sera redigé sous la Surveillance de Messieurs les Inspecteurs Generaux du Service de Santé Militaire, et nul Memoire n'y sera inseré sans leur Approbation. - De là resulte la nécessité d'une Correspondance régulière et periodique entre Messieurs les Officiers de Santé et Messieurs les Inspecteurs-Généraux.

Cette Correspondance peut se diviser en deux parties distinctes: l'une qui sera Individuelle et Libre, et l'autre qui sera d'obligation - La première est comme a tous les Officiers de Santé Militaires.

Tout Officiers de Santé Commissionné ou Surnumeraire dans un des Hôpitaux du Roi lorsqu'il aura fait quelque Découverte ou Observation interessante pour le service, peut, apres en avoir donné connoissance à ses chefs, les inviter a transmettre ses vues et ses Remarques a l'Inspection. Dans aucune cas les chefs ne pourront se refuser a cette transmission, sauf a Joindre aux Memoires dont il s'agit leur avis collectif ou particulier.

Les Officiers de Santé qui jouissent



desired pay or on the non-active list  
also requested to furnish material  
for the Journal de Médecine, and they  
send their articles directly for  
inspection.

The obligatory correspondence is  
that which will occur between the Chief  
Military Officers of the Hospitals and  
the Surgeons-in-Chief of the Regiments;  
this will be of monthly occurrence and  
will deal with the following subjects:

(1) An account of all scientific  
matters as applied to the soldier, either  
to the preservation of his health by  
means of such precautions as are indic-  
ated by hygiene, or the applying of the  
most prompt and certain methods of cure  
to the sick.

(2) The detailed histories of rare  
maladies, be they sporadic or intercur-  
rent, which have attacked the soldier  
and which are of interest to science.  
There will be taken to include therein  
the surgical maladies of the same na-  
ture, or those which are likely to re-  
quire operations of a new or remarkable  
nature.

(3) Histories of epidemics, the causes  
of which will be investigated and de-

de la Solde du Retraite, ou d'un traite-  
ment de son activité sont également ap-  
pelés à fournir des Matériaux pour le  
Journal de Médecine, et ils pourront les  
envoyer directement à l'Inspection.

La Correspondance d'Obligation est  
celle qui doit lieu de la part des offi-  
ciers de Santé en chef des Hôpitaux, et  
des Chirurgiens-Majors des Régiments; elle  
sera mensuelle, et coulera sur les su-  
jets suivants: -

1: L'Exposé de tout ce qui inter-  
esse la Science appliquée aux besoins de  
l'Homme de guerre, soit pour la conserva-  
tion de sa Santé, au moyen des Précau-  
tions que l'Hygiène indique, soit pour  
appliquer aux Malades la Méthode de gué-  
rison la plus Prompte et la plus sûre.

2: - L'Histoire détaillée des Mal-  
adies rares, soit sporadiques soit inter-  
currentes, lorsqu'elles auront lieu chez  
l'Homme de guerre, et qu'elles présent-  
eront qu(e)lqu'Intérêt pour la Science.  
On aura soin d'y comprendre les Maladies  
Chirurgicales de la même Nature, ou  
celles qui auront nécessité des opéra-  
tions remarquables ou nouvelles.

3: - L'Histoire des Epidémies, dont  
on recherchera et décrira les causes avec



cribed with particular care. The writers will take pains to indicate the means which have been advantageously employed in the treatment of these epidemics.

(4) The histories of pathogenic constitutions, and the résumé of the treatment which has seemed suitable in these conditions. To this will be added the atmospheric condition of each month, also the meteorological observations of any scientific interest. Thus will be established the relations between atmospheric and pathogenic conditions, considered in their dominant characteristics and principal complications.

(5) Pathological Anatomy: - This science which has made such progress in the art of healing ought not to be neglected by the Chief Sanitary Officers of the military hospitals; they will show the result of autopsies they perform upon cadavers in cases of serious affections.

The Surgeons-in-Chief of the regiments will indicate in their correspondence the nature of the affections they treat in the barracks, and of those mal-

un soin particulier. Les Auteurs auront l'attention d'indiquer des Moyens qui auront été avantageusement employés dans le traitement de ces Epidémies.

4<sup>o</sup> - L'Histoire des Constitutions Morbifiques, et le Sommaire du traitement qui aura paru convenir dans ces constitutions. On y Joindra l'aperçu de la constitution atmosphérique de chaque Mois; et les obser-(vations) Meteorologiques qui offriront quelque Intérêt. Ainsi s'établira la relation qui existe entre les constitutions Atmosphériques, et les Constitutions Morbifiques, considérées dans leur caractères dominans, et dans leur principales complications.

5<sup>o</sup> - L'Anatomie Pathologique: - cette Science qui a fait faire de grands progrès à l'Art de guérir, ne doit pas être négligée par les officiers de Santé en chef des hôpitaux Militaires; ils indiqueront le Resultat des autopsies cadaveriques qu'ils auront faites dans les Affections graves.

Les Chirurgiens-Majors des Régimens indiqueront dans leur correspondance la nature des affections qu'ils auront traitées à la Caserne, et celle des Maladies



cases necessitating the patient's entry into the hospital. They will explain their opinions of the causes of the one and the other, and will mention the hygienic precautions they advocate, as well as what influence their advice has had upon the soldier's health.

Independently of the monthly Reports, the Chief Sanitary Officers of the Military Hospitals will prepare every three months at the time of the beginning of each season, a classified chart, in which will be represented by genus and species the names of the maladies, external and internal, acute and chronic, observed in each hospital during the preceding season. This table will contain a numerical list of the individuals who have been attacked by these maladies, who will be recorded therein. The number of those who have recovered or died will be specified, as well as the number of those remaining over, whose condition should be indicated.

The medical districts are of too great an interest not to be included in the material of most importance of which the Journal de Médecine is to be composed. The Sanitary Officers who

qui auront exigé l'entrée du sujet à l'Hôpital. Ils exprimeront leur avis sur les causes des unes, et des autres, et feront mention des précautions Hygiéniques qu'ils auront conseillées, aussi que de l'influence qu'auront eue leurs conseils sur la santé du soldat.

Indépendamment des Rapports mensuels, les officiers de Santé en chef des Hôpitaux Militaires formeront, tous les trois mois, à l'époque du Renouveaulement de chaque saison, un tableau Nosologique, dans lequel sera présentée, par Genre et par espèces la Nomenclature des Maladies Externes et Internes, Aigües et chroniques, observées dans chaque Hôpital pendant la Saison Précédente. Ce Tableau contiendra un état Numérique des individus qui auront été atteints des Maladies, qui y seront mentionnées. Le Nombre des Sujets guéris ou morts y sera spécifié, de même que celui des Restans, dont la situation devra être indiquée.

Les Topographies Médicales sont d'un trop haut intérêt pour n'être pas mises au nombre des Matériaux les plus Importants dont le Journal de Médecine Militaire devra se composer. Les



My interest themselves in this most useful kind of work, should, in order to avoid useless repetitions, make sure that similar descriptions of the districts where they may be have not been previously made. In every instance where notable changes shall have taken place, they should make mention of it.

The Chief Officers of Sanitation in the Military Hospitals, and the Surgeons-in-Chief of the regiments generally know what constitutes a good work of this kind; it is therefore useless to outline for them here the plan by which the medical topography should be carried out, whether for the localities, and the garrisons, or for the barracks. It is suitable, however, to recommend that they submit to chemical analysis the mineral waters which the countries supply, the topography of which they will give, and to deduce therefrom the therapeutic properties.

It will be none the less useful to study the plants which grow in the country, for the purpose of learning those which are poisonous, and to profit by those having medicinal proper-

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officiers de Santé qui s'attacheront à ce genre si utile de travail devront, afin d'éviter des Répétitions sans objet s'assurer si de semblables descriptions des Lieux où ils se trouvent, n'auraient pas été faites précédemment. Toutefois, lorsque des Changemen(t)s notables s'y seront opérés, ils devront en faire mention.

Les officiers de Santé en chef des Hôpitaux Militaires et les Chirurges Majors des Régiments savent généralement ce qui constitue un bon ouvrage de ce genre. Ainsi, il est inutile de leur tracer ici le plan d'après lequel les topographies Médicales doivent être rédigées, soit pour les places, et les garnisons, soit pour les casernes. Il est cependant convenable de leur recommander de soumettre à l'analyse chimique les eaux Minérales qui pourront offrir les pays, dont ils présenteront la topographie, et d'en déduire les Propriétés thérapeutiques.

Il ne sera pas moins utile d'étudier les plantes qui croissent dans la contrée afin de connaître celles qui renferment des principes vénéneux, et de profiter de celles, qui ont des Propriétés



ties, and the employment of which will diminish the pharmacy's expenses.

Independently of the observations which the military sanitary officers will collect in their journalistic practice, there are observations in general, of great interest, which must have been experienced by the Sanitary Officers attached to the service for a great number of years, and by those who have followed the French armies into such different climates that have been the Theatre of War. These observations when written up with care will present very useful material for the Journal de Médecine Militaire.

It is my intention that there shall be published in this work biographical notices regarding Sanitary Officers who have distinguished themselves in their career: it will be useful for the drawing-up of these notices if the men who have been witnesses of the facts with which they deal will gather them together and include them in their communications to the Inspectors-General of the Sanitary Corps.

The Chief Sanitary Officers of

tés Médicales, et dont l'emploi diminuerait les Dépenses de la Pharmacie.

Indépendamment des observations que les officiers de Santé Militaires recueilleront dans leur pratique Journalière, il y a des observations générales d'un très grand intérêt qui ont pu être faites par les officiers de Santé qui sont attachés au Service depuis un grand Nombre d'Années, et par ceux qui ont suivi les Armées Françaises dans les Climats si opposés qui ont été le Theatre de la Guerre. Ces observations rédigées avec soin présenteront des Matériaux très utiles pour la Journal de Médecine Militaire.

Mon Intention est, qu'il soit publié dans cet ouvrage des Notices Biographiques sur les officiers de Santé Militaires qui se sont distingués dans leur Carrière: il sera utile pour les Rédactions de les Notices, que les Hommes, qui ont été témoins des faits dont elles doivent se composer, les Recueillent et les comprennent dans leur Correspondance avec MM les Inspecteurs Généraux du Service de Santé.

Les Officiers de Santé en chef



the civil hospitals where they treat the military sick, the physicians of the so-called military wards, the physicians and surgeons in charge of reforms, the pharmacists in charge of the medicine stores, will be able to furnish the Journal with useful material in communicating their observations and the fruits of their experience. The publishing of their works will have for them the double advantage of extending their reputation and of fixing the attention of the Government upon them.

As for the Sanitary Officers of the Military Hospitals and the Regiments, they must not have any doubts that the exactness of their acquitting themselves in the honourable task I have imposed on them will come to my attention, a special claim to my recommendation. I shall take care to find out what zeal and talents each of them shows in this way. Moreover, each article shall bear the author's name.

Nothing more remains really but to decide on the manner of sending and receiving the correspondence, and the

des Hospices Civiles ou sont traités les Militaires Malades, les Medecins des Salles dites Militaires, les Medecins et Chirurgiens charges des Reformes, les Pharmaciens chargés des Depôts de Medicamens, pourront, en communiquant leurs observations et le fruit de leur experiences, fournir au Journal des Materiaux Utiles. La Publication de leurs travaux aura pour eux le double avantage d'etendre leur Reputation, et de fixer sur eux l'attention du Gouvernement.

Quant aux officiers de Santé des Hopitaux Militaires et des Regimens, ils ne doivent pas douter que leur exactitude a s'acquitter de la tache honorable que Je leur impose deviendra a mes yeux, un titre special a ma recommandation. J'aurai soin de me faire rendre compte du Zele et des Talents dont chacun d'eux pourra faire preuve en ce genre. D'ailleurs, chaque Memoire portera le Nom de l'Auteur.

Il ne reste plus actuellement qu'a déterminer le Mode d'envoi et de Reception de la Correspondance, et voici celui qui m'a paru le plus sûr et le plus



Following seems to me the surest and easiest:

The articles are to be addressed in my care to the Inspectors-General of the Sanitary Service; the replies from the Inspectors will be forwarded in care of the Commissioners for War to the Sanitary Officers attached to hospitals; under cover of the advisers of the Administration for the Corps-Surgeons; and in care of the local Authorities for all the others.

Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Ministerial Secretary  
of State for War

(Signed) Marshal,  
Duke of Dalmatia.\*

For duplication

The Major-General, Secretary-  
General of the Ministry of War  
Baron de Villaret, Brune.†

\*[From Petit Larousse]: SOULT, Nicolas, Duke of Dalmatia, Marshal of France, born at St. Amans-Soulst (Tarn); he decided the victory at Austerlitz and distinguished himself in Spain and at the battle of Toulouse (1814). He was Minister of War and of Foreign Affairs under Louis Philippe.

facile.

Les Memoires seront adressés, sous Mon Couvert, a MM les Inspecteurs Generaux du Service de Santé: Les Responses de MM. des Inspecteurs parviendront, sous le couvert des Commissaires des Guerres, pour les officiers de Santé attachés avec Hôpitaux; sous le couvert des conseils d'Administration pour les Chirurgiens des Corps; et sous le couvert des Autorités locales pour tous les autres.

Recevez, Messieurs, l'Assurance de Ma Consideration distinguée.

Le Ministre Secretaire d'Etat  
de la Guerre

(Signed) Mareschal Duc De Dalmatie.

Pour Ampliation

Le Mareschal de Camp, Secre-  
taire General du Ministre  
de la Guerre

Baron de Villaret, Brune.†

†[From Petit Larousse]: BRUNE, Guillaume, Marshal of France, born at Brive, 1763. He distinguished himself during the campaigns in Italy and Holland; he was basely assassinated at Avignon during the White Terror and his body thrown into the Rhone (1815).



(TO DR. FERGUSON FROM W. FERGUSON)

Wm. Ferguson Esq.,

Inspector of Hospitals,

Care of Messrs F. Bonham & Co.,

No. 7 New Broad Street Buildings,

London.

Have been obliged to write with a most execrable pen-

Edin. 4 Augt 1817.

My Dear William

I ought sooner to have written a few lines to say how glad I was to hear of the safe arrival of Harriet and you from the West Indies but the news of your quarantine made me uncertain as to your address which even now I am not acquainted with for the writers from Markwood do not report it, therefore all I can do is to send this to Broad Street, where they will know something of you although James is here at present, but he returns immediately to London & says he will see you if possible as soon as he arrives - you are I conclude engaged in settling with your authorities & in seeing your friends - after which you will no doubt deliberate on the future to aid in which, I am sure you may reckon upon any thing I can do if your expectations are as moderate as I suppose them to be. Brother James & my poor mother have been deep in arrangements for you, I hope wise ones, though I tell them that you will arrange for yourself in the course of a little time, which they must allow you to take quietly, & you can converse with them at ease in the interval of your shooting excursions by a bye, & I think you should use part of the time in finishing the work you may have on hand, because I am of

opinion that a sound book on the Yellow Fever & other diseases of the West Indies with faithful Medical Surveys or reports would be interesting, & help to direct attention to you while you would be satisfied that you did not excite it unworthily without good to your fellow men - when you are at leisure I shall hope for a line from you, & I would have gone up to London to meet you were not many circumstances in the way just now - building furnishing &c &c also the arrival of friends from England, Colo Taylor's family I mean, who set out with us from hence to Amherst that he may enjoy the shooting on the moors on the 12 Inst. you will give him an admirable companion in that way. - every other, & I should be most happy to have you both under my roof together trusting that Maria would find the Society no less agreeable - my wife has had some illness partly from not managing herself sufficiently according to this climate but she has proceeded excellently in the nursing of her fourth child born in April last, and is now getting I trust into regular health, if she continues to counteract her liability to taking cold, which has been the evil - your William I hear was a most flourishing scholar at the Apr examinations and he is really a fine steady fellow - James has been too much with his grandmother but will soon do well - John is a fine natural boy with plenty of common sense and very droll at times -

Yours ever affly

W. Fergusson.

James is a fine boy too & deserves to be Grand's favorite.



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(TO S. REED ESQR. FROM DR. FERCUSSON)

Edinburgh No.4 Georges Street.

Nov. 30th 1917.

To S. Reed Esqr.

Secretary to the Army Medical Board.

\* \* \*  
Sir:

In obedience to your letter of the 30th of October directing me to forward my claim for attendance required by the several Departments of government after I was put on half pay, to the Director General I have to state that subsequently to the 24th of August I was detained in town by the mandate of the Adjutant General directing me to attend at the Treasury Chambers at a distant day which meeting I actually attended & was then employed on various official matters besides being instructed to hold myself in readiness for further examination and employment at the end of November.

Under these circumstances the Board addressed a letter to me on the 27th of August signifying their intention of recommending that I should be retained on full pay and I therefore beg to put forth my claim for full pay to the 24th of Decr. or for any other period that may seem meet in regard to the services I was employed upon in which I continue to be engaged according to the official assurances that were given me.

I have the Honour to be Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant -

Dr. Fergusson

Inspector of Hospitals.



RESUMO DOS HOSPITAES REGIMENTAES DO EXERCITO,  
pertencente ao Semestre findo em 30 de Junho de 1813.

CORPOS	DOENTES						DO SEMESTRE			Remanes- cente dos Semestres preteritos	Total im- portancia das Sobras.	N.º de vezes, que lhes foram recambiados os Mapas N.º 1.º e 2.º terem de 1812
	Picção ex- istindo	Entrada	Saída	Evacuados	Morrão	Picção exis- tindo	Receita R.º	Despeza R.º	Accrescimo R.º	R.º	R.º	
N.º 1	29	266	263	"	4	28	522,541	416,591	105,950	157,896	263,446	"
" 2	26	144	146	"	2	17	431,760	339,757	92,003	74,940	166,943	"
" 3	17	157	160	"	3	11	283,615	225,246	62,769	130,354	193,133	"
" 4	19	113	107	"	6	25	341,622	256,902	44,720	73,545	118,265	4
Reg. de C.	16	70	76	7	3	33	114,257	99,085	15,172	331,631	346,805	"
N.º 1	14	101	97	"	1	18	323,872	303,010	20,862	88,831	109,693	"
" 2	19	108	116	"	1	10	200,325	144,793	55,532	81,958	138,510	1
" 3	13	86	86	"	"	13	140,084	119,980	20,104	83,374	103,478	1
" 4	17	106	98	"	2	23	321,123	304,174	16,969	40,397	57,166	1
" 5	19	137	142	"	4	10	251,068	210,013	41,055	112,508	153,563	3
" 6	26	107	113	"	1	11	312,743	221,723	91,020	179,256	270,176	3
" 7	15	71	71	"	2	11	197,221	173,824	23,397	50,773	74,372	1
" 8	19	181	177	"	4	19	299,169	242,696	56,473	125,626	182,179	1
" 9	4	88	87	"	1	4	194,803	153,260	41,603	50,807	92,412	1
" 10	4	87	66	"	"	25	86,320	81,207	5,113	20,897	26,030	3
" 11	1	42	40	"	2	1	64,926	47,328	17,598	32,663	50,263	"
" 12	11	69	77	"	1	2	137,453	137,493	"	23,030	23,030	"
N.º 1	30	261	253	"	5	27	562,463	513,990	48,473	79,026	123,599	"
" 2	12	109	103	"	1	16	130,120	109,167	20,953	34,159	54,812	"
" 3	18	221	212	"	2	27	368,736	315,144	53,612	93,436	147,048	2
" 4	36	326	319	"	2	41	637,557	578,326	59,231	131,018	110,669	"
" 5	5	161	120	"	2	22	218,021	188,181	29,840	59,031	88,611	1
" 6	27	168	165	"	2	33	440,062	384,712	55,350	49,993	105,343	1
" 7	28	203	220	6	5	5	467,266	429,616	37,650	48,675	86,325	"
" 8	12	123	111	"	3	18	191,172	159,648	31,524	120,714	152,251	"
" 9	13	96	86	"	4	20	181,712	140,038	41,674	61,635	92,309	1
" 10	20	213	212	18	3	"	316,853	280,196	36,657	50,392	87,049	2
" 11	19	154	157	"	"	16	270,719	236,791	33,928	16,335	50,263	3
" 12	16	156	144	1	1	26	381,563	287,488	94,074	98,797	192,871	"
" 13	21	262	228	19	4	33	445,528	367,871	77,657	91,951	139,618	"
" 14	27	167	202	16	4	"	378,266	318,370	59,896	78,351	138,247	2
" 15	19	188	173	"	2	30	332,872	258,903	73,969	116,457	150,443	1
" 16	35	193	202	"	4	27	533,422	498,737	34,685	84,443	119,132	"
" 17	29	141	147	"	5	18	421,150	342,133	79,017	93,062	172,079	"
" 18	26	154	151	"	2	27	499,007	405,420	93,587	61,270	152,857	2
" 19	11	220	224	3	1	3	270,419	235,368	35,051	33,235	68,186	"
" 20	34	335	324	"	4	41	718,720	518,698	200,022	388,081	608,105	5
" 21	18	262	248	"	4	31	372,552	232,194	140,358	282,858	425,236	5
" 22	"	113	100	"	2	11	140,962	111,938	29,024	73,888	102,910	"
" 23	17	139	150	"	2	4	203,158	195,154	8,004	47,644	55,648	2
" 24	12	178	165	"	4	21	238,128	213,659	24,469	23,154	27,620	1
N.º 1	15	114	121	"	1	6	149,029	121,157	27,872	71,332	99,204	1
" 2	7	98	97	5	3	"	92,559	67,573	25,026	20,329	45,385	"
" 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,783	4,783	"
" 4	6	151	143	1	2	11	194,322	140,698	53,624	17,007	70,651	"
" 5	15	93	85	2	2	18	211,680	209,718	1,962	17,098	10,060	"
" 6	8	109	103	"	3	11	160,920	130,610	30,310	28,362	58,692	1
" 7	5	69	64	"	4	6	170,383	141,050	29,333	15,672	45,503	1
" 8	4	84	79	"	1	8	105,421	103,914	1,507	13,033	14,534	4
" 9	7	64	61	"	1	9	144,283	126,089	18,194	18,380	36,577	3
" 10	13	107	98	7	1	14	349,420	297,393	52,027	100,021	152,068	6
" 11	8	69	70	"	1	6	142,871	105,279	37,592	19,932	57,524	"
" 12	7	79	69	"	3	14	177,108	152,306	24,802	62,221	87,151	2
Alto de P.	47	378	363	"	4	59	137,633	952,826	523,527	641,489	1,165,016	2
TOTAL...	697	7,928	7,722	92	130	881	16,343,624	13,450,369	2,893,255	4,908,890	7,822,145	



com maior clareza e exacção, no que pertence á contabilidade, e para evitar esta parte do 3.º Artigo da Circular C. 154, a nova forma será a seguinte.

Montos que os descontos de pret de	.....
do o Semestre supõem em	.....
da a venda das sementes de pão produz	.....
sendo a total receita de	.....
que se dependo no mesmo tempo	.....
de hum accrescimento de	.....
do posto ao remanescimento dos Semestres	.....
anteriores	.....
forma o total das sobras em Metal	.....

De futuro todas as referidas quantias serão designadas assim por letras, como por algarismos, conforme já se pratica em alguns dos Regimentos.

II. A despesa de plantas, raízes, &c., que forem necessárias para a cultura dos quintaes pertencentes aos Hospitais Regimentares, será feita das fontes dos mesmos Hospitais, ensinando-se me-  
diante do que se faz indispensável comprar, tendo primeiramente a ordem do Commandante.

III. Os Hospitais, que no fim de cada Semestre se acharem com algum papel moeda em caixa, deverão rebatê-lo, e lançar a importância do seu desconto na despesa do ultimo Mapa, que me restitua: por este meio sempre o total do accrescimento será em meta, segundo a ordem já dada a este respeito.

IV. As Relações da Dietas deverão acompanhar as Papeletas no fim de cada Semestre.

V. De futuro serão também incluídas na Relação dos Facultativos do Mapa N. 1 dos Hospitais Regimentares, os Medeiros ali empregados; e não devo perder esta ocasião de fazer a devida homenagem aos Medeiros do Exército pela grande attenção, e cuidado, que dão ao prestio aos seus respectivos Hospitais, e pelo fructo dos seus trabalhos. Já se fez ver, que em 1813, e 1816, o número de doentes nos Hospitais Fixos, era de 1 para 33 doentes. No presente Mapa he de 1 para 63, e no do ultimo Semestre foi de 1 para 29. Não se precisa maiores provas do seu feliz progresso. Em todo o Hospital estimo não encontrar mais que hum excepção, que he em Peniche, donde, segundo me participou o 1.º Chirurgião da Divisão, o 2.º Medico do Exército Francisco de Assis Castro Mentem não he regular nos deveres do Hospital do Regimento N. 13, e que de ordinario o visita de noite, algumas vezes as 9, e outras as 10 horas, quando por outro lado os Medeiros dos Hospitais da Corte visitão duas vezes ao dia, ou mais, sendo preciso; e no resto do Exército o Serviço he feito com aquelle zelo, harmonia, e boa intelligencia, que mostra serem todas as partes unicamente animadas do desejo de promover a prosperidade do Real Exército.

VI. Por Officio de 14 do mez passado, que me foi dirigido pela Secretaria Militar do Exército, recebi ordem para que fossem admissões nos Hospitais Regimentares os doentes militares do Corpo Integração, como o são os de outro qualquer Corpo.

VII. Tambem me foi annuciado pela Repartição do Sr. Quarteiro Mestre General na data de 15 do dito mez que os Veteranos e Invalidos devem ser recebidos nos Hospitais Militares, (e mesmo os Civis na conformidade da Portaria de 13 de Setembro de 1814, publicada na Ordem de Dia de 15 do mesmo mez), devendo com tudo entrar com os seus vencimentos nos Hospitais Regimentares segundo o costume.

VIII. A fim de que os Corpos do Exército possam estar promptos a marchar ao mais curto aviso que para isso temão, os Chirurges do Exército nas suas inspecções terão particular cuidado em que as Ambulancias de Campanha, sempre se conservem perfeitos e limpas, separadas do que pertence ao estabelecimento dos Hospitais Regimentares; e que depois da approvado o Termo da Junta Semestral de qualquer Hospital se deva recolher todos os seus papéis desnecessarios para evitar confusão. V. Instruções Internas N. 2. e 3. Artigo 9.º, e Circular C. 120. Artigo 13. Aquelles objectos das Ambulancias sujeitos a armazém-se pela sua longa reserva deverão ser tirados logo para uso, na occasião em que os Hospitais receberem novos fôrmententes, de cujas quantidades se tomou a completar as mesmas Ambulancias.

IX. Em consequencia de algumas irregularidades ultimamente praticadas relativamente aquelles effectos, que são fornecidos pela Re-

cheia da mesma; e todas as requisições de utensilios, &c. indicados na Relação N. 1 da Circular C. 120, (a qual os Chirurges Mores se devem limitar) serão approvadas pelo referido Chefe antes de se fazer o seu fornecimento, da mesma maneira que se pratica a respeito dos Medicamentos, e Apontos Chirurgicos, &c.

X. Quando seja indispensavel requisitar-se augmento de utensilios, além dos que competem a cada Hospital, declarar-se-hão os motivos que exigem esta alteração. Far-se igualmente necessario que hum copia do resultado da votação determinada no 14.º Artigo das Instruções Internas N. 2, pelo que toca a semelhantes effectos, seja entregue ao respectivo Chirurgo, a fim deste poder dar ao seu Chefe a devida informação sobre o assumpto.

XI. Tendo ultimamente acontecido hum recruta desertar do Hospital de Cavallaria N. 1, por occasião de lhe tomar banhos do mar; he preciso que para evitar casos desta natureza, nunca se dessem saber fora dos Hospitais recrutas, ou prazos, sem a necessaria guarda.

XII. Os Chirurges Mores dos Corpos devem participar immediatamente aos seus respectivos Commandantes todas as Ordens que receberem de qualquer Departamento do Exército.

XIII. Durante este Semestre houve no Hospital da Guarda Real da Polícia hum caso d'aneurisma, ao qual feita a operação pelo 2.º Chirurgo do Exército Antonio José da Costa Lima, ella teve o melhor exito; conseguindo-se ligar a arteria femoral.

XIV. Devo dizer em abono dos Facultativos do Hospital do 4.º Regimento d'Artilheria que ainda ali não falleceu doente algum desde 2 de Março de 1817 a data do seu estabelecimento.

XV. Diversos Chirurges Mores de Corpos, tem posposto muita despesa ao Estado, fazendo colheita das plantas indigenas, que se gastão nos seus respectivos Hospitais; devendo eu entre outros nomear com especialidade os dos Regimentos de Cavallaria N. 2 João Carvalho Nogueira, N. 7 Joaquim José da Silva, N. 10 Bartholomeu Quintella, N. 11 João Pedro Baptista, os de Infantaria N. 9 Fernando Antonio Zamit, N. 10 Manoel José Ribeiro, N. 20 José Vianna de Lima, e o de Caçadores N. 4 Domingos José da Fonseca.

XVI. Os resultados que offerece o presente Resumo são a melhor prova da utilidade dos Hospitais Regimentares; e igualmente da pericia, diligencia, e felicidade dos Facultativos dos Corpos no desempenho do importante ministerio, que lhes foi confiado: e eu sinceramente desejo, e espero, que aquelles que desta sorte se empregão, tanto na saúde do Exército, como na economia da Real Fazenda, mereçam a approvação de hum Monarca tão justo, como benigno, sempre disposto a premiar os bons serviços de seus fiéis Vassallos.

Secretaria do Expediente do Chirurgo Mór do Exército 1 de Julho de 1813.

*Guilherme Nogueira*  
Deputado Chirurgo Mór do Exército.



TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
FIELD MARSHALL THE DUKE OF YORK.  
THE MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM FERGUSON,  
INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS

HUMBLY SHOWN

That since the 8th of April 1794 when he obtained his first appointment in the Army the Memorialist has performed nearly 34 years of active and constant service throughout every gradation of Medical rank.

During the last 12 years of this period he has filled the higher situations of Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Hospitals including three years that he served as Inspector General with the Portuguese Army and he has acted as Chief of his Department on various other important occasions.

Your Royal Highness as Commander in Chief can best form an opinion with what zeal and exertion the Memorialist in every climate and station has constantly performed all the duties to which he has been called. The records of his own Department will also show what have been the nature and merits of his services in the Low Countries during the year 1794, on the Home Staff in the years 1795, 1800, 1802, 4, 5, and 6. In Holland in 1799. At Copenhagen in 1801. In Sweden Portugal and Spain in the years 1808, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and again in the West Indies in 1815, 16, and 17.

But all those services have not been performed without the most severe permanent injuries to the constitution of the Memorialist from the sufferings he underwent in every variety of climate. In particular during his first service in the West Indies at St. Domingo his life was long despaired of from the consequences of the Yellow Fever. Nevertheless he again returned at the call of Duty to the West Indies as Chief



of the Medical Staff in the year 1915 having been selected for the office because he had possessed peculiar opportunities of acquiring a full knowledge of the highly arduous and delicate nature of Medical service in that climate.

The testimony of His Excellency Sir James Keith in his public dispatches of August 1915 on the Capture of Guadeloupe; The General orders of His Excellency Lord Combermere nearly two years afterwards, herewith most respectfully laid before your Royal Highness and the Medical reports of your Memorialist as Inspector of Hospitals upon the whole sixteen British Colonies now under consideration of your Royal Highness and of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury are the proofs to which the Memorialist humbly refers of the manner in which this last service has been performed by him. He conceives that these proofs as being the most recent will best show what must have been the previous tenor of his whole official life and he feels that it would be improper to detain the attention of your Royal Highness by further references to the numerous testimonies of approbation bestowed on his former services.

In the performance of this last service he again suffered most severely and to the great danger of his life from illness. But before it was undertaken Mr. Weir late Director General of the Medical Department considered the previous service of the Memorialist during upwards of 20 years on full pay to entitle him to that retirement on £2 per diem which has been obtained by Inspector Redmond, Doctor Frank, Sir James Fellers and others from the justice of His Majesty's Government upon the merits of their individual and peculiar claims.

With every sentiment of respect for these and with the most profound deference the Memorialist humbly submits to your Royal Highness whether the circumstances in which he has happened to be placed have not rendered the length and difficulty of the Memorialist's services, the sufferings

and dangers he has undergone in the performance of these and the results to the public equal if not superior to those which in any former instance since the peace of Amiens have justly obtained this reward.

In further testimony the Memorialist shall only appeal to the present Director General Sir James MacGregor by whom this Memorial will be presented to your Royal Highness.

All which is most humbly and most respectfully submitted to the consideration of your Royal Highness by your Memorialist.



(TO DR. FERGUSON FROM ROBERT JACKSON)

Stockton upon Tees. June 7th 1822.

Dr. William Fergusson M. D.

Physician

at Windsor.

My dear Fergusson:

I observe in one of the medical journals that you had presided at the Widows fund dinner, from which I conclude that you are in good health and at which I sincerely rejoice, and farther hope that you are as busy as you desire to be. Berland I see also is in the list of the members present, which gives me reason to think that he is well. I scarcely ever hear from him or of him except by chance, and I am always glad to hear that he is well and I now hope he begins to move in his professional course. No person can calculate his success by his knowledge otherwise I think Berland should have moved faster than he does. I find Sir James Mcgregor is going to the continent rather on account of health. The business of his office would destroy me in six months, but I don't know that I could hold it for six days! I intend about the end of this month to make a long excursion into the North. I have a poney and a pair of saddle bags and I make myself happy in thinking that I shall travel as an independent man - never travel on a turnpike or lodge in a great inn if I can help it. My purpose is to look, as under cover of an invisible coat, at men and things as they actually are. I travel with little haste - and I hope I shall form opinion without prejudice. I am disposed to think at present that it is not all gold that glitters and that though the outside of things is now very brilliant the interior is not altogether sound. I mean to go to Glasgow and Edinburgh and if I can be permitted attend at the hospitals for three weeks or more with a

view to trace the course of febrile disease in these institutions. My present purpose is, but I doubt much if my pecuniary means or my health will enable me to put it into execution, to go to Ireland to look at the hospitals and forms of disease in Dublin,- to look at the hospitals and dispensaries in London and thence proceed to Paris and in fact trace the coast and visit the principal towns in Europe to examine localities observe disease and ascertain what is the relative state of the medical art at every station within my tour which will be the circle of Europe. There might be some use in the undertaking if I were able to execute it properly but of that I despair on several accounts. We hear nothing at present of the yellow fever. Dr. Halloran has sent a report to the Director General on the subject but I have not heard what has been thought of it. He neither admits importation nor propagation by contact, and the Faculty of Barcelona is of the same opinion and have made him a member of their College. I do not suppose it will advance his claims at home. It is impossible to convince the by argument so we must let the subject alone.

You have I suppose seen and had time to peruse my MSS on army formation. I have added much to it & I hope there is not much in it that will offend you. It will remain if you please in your or Norland's possession until I return from my northern tour if ever I return and if I do not return you may lend it to my son George to whom I gave the property of it if it be worth anything. In my idle hours I have put together some thoughts on political organization and moral training which if ever we meet I will request you to read. The view which I take of the subject is, in so far as I know, new, and dismisses a great deal of farrago of philosophies by bringing human action to a simple and comprehensible principle by the principle of action and reaction in reciprocity



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physically and morally. Perhaps you will laugh at me at aiming at impracticable things. Mrs. J. desires her best regards to you and Mrs. Fergusson and with best wishes for all your concerns I am my dear Fergusson,

Yours most truly,

Robert Jackson.

VI

(TO DR. FERGUSON FROM THOS. CHRISTIE)

Cheltenham 10th March 1923.

Doctor William Ferguson

\* \* \*

Windsor.

My dear Ferguson:

When your letter of the 30th Jan<sup>y</sup> reached Cheltenham, I was on my way to Paris, from which I am only just returned which will account for my silence.

About the end of last year I suffered a good deal from Catarrh, but did not lay myself up till the 5th of Jan<sup>y</sup>, when after some harassing & fatiguing Professional duties, I was seized with so very violent and irregular action of the heart, as to give considerable alarm to my family and friends. When this subsided a little, which it did in two days, I still found myself affected with a very uneasy sense of constriction in the region of the heart, and that organ continued to be very easily excited by any stimulus, particularly that of exercise, the act of turning in bed being sometimes sufficient to raise my pulse to 100. Under these circumstances I was strongly advised by my Medical friends to give up my Professional avocations for a time, a measure of which I felt the absolute necessity, and after trying carriage exercise which hurried me much less than any other, I set off for Town, and after seeing Laillie & Peter McGregor, who both thought there was no organic disease, I proceeded to Paris, being anxious to take advantage of an opportunity, which might never again occur, of gratifying my curiosity by seeing that capital. My health improved as I went on, and after spending four weeks very agreeably in France, I have returned home sufficiently well to resume my practice, and although not altogether free from uneasy sensations in the heart, and irregular pulse, I am disposed to think I shall be able



to pursue my usual avocations without further interruption.

When in Town I had a good deal of conversation with my Medical friends as to the best mode of educating my boy intended for the practice of Surgery, and have been dissuaded particularly by Peter McGregor, from sending my son to Edinburgh, or binding him an Apprentice at all. He speaks he says from experience in his own person, and that of some young men lately come up from Edinburgh and says that the time he spent as an Apprentice to Benjamin Bell, was almost entirely lost, and that the Apprentices there are still subjected to the degrading office of carrying home the medicines, to which a young man educated at a public school in England, would hardly deign to submit. His plan is to send my son to London for a year or two to learn anatomy & surgery, boarding him with Mr. Shaw or some other D. , and after this to send him to Edinburgh, where he might attend the lectures for years, and then return to London as House Surgeon to St. George's or some other Hospital. He has offered me his assistance in carrying this plan into execution, and I confess that what he has said, and what I recollect of Apprentices, though not one myself, has shaken my determination very much as to binding my son an Apprentice to Mr. Johnstone or any other Edinburgh Surgeon. I shall however set aside your letter, and if I should revert to my former plan, shall give due weight to what you say in favor of Mr. Johnstone & his son.

I have since my return written my brother and mentioned the interest you take in Mr. Richard Jacmt of the Artillery now at the M , which will I am sure secure him every attention in the power of my brother or young Bartram. Mrs. Christie begs to unite with me in best regards to Mrs. Ferguson & yourself and I remain, Dear Fergusson

Your ever sincere friend

Thos. Christie.

(TO DR. FERGUSON FROM WILLIAM LEMPIERRE)

Newport, Isle of Wight. 10th March 1824.

William Ferguson Esq<sup>r</sup>, M. D.,

Windsor,

Berks.

My dear Sir:

It is a pleasing reminiscence of former times to receive a letter from an old brother medical officer whom I have not seen for so many years, & it has afforded me much satisfaction to obtain from you a previous history of the individual & his case who is now the subject of our correspondence, & whose very peculiar complaint has excited in me no small degree of interest. The first interview I had with Mr. Sharpe was at one of our Philosophical Meetings when he introduced himself to me as a friend & patient of yours recommended to me by you in case professional advice was required. He attended with me the introductory lecture, & he went to be admitted as a Member under my auspices which was immediately acceded to. He then detailed to me his complaints; but did not consult me until after the next Monthly lecture given by myself when he furnished me with a full account of his complaints & the medical treatment he had received. I found him intelligent & clear in his details & was much struck with him, as a well accomplished Gentleman, a little eccentric in his manners, & very communicative upon those points which he wished to impress on my mind. From the state of his pulse & other circumstances I apprehended an organic disease of the heart or of some of the large blood vessels; but conscious that I could not remove this, & ascertaining that the hepatic and digestive organs were impaired I prescribed for those derangements only, & recommended moderate exercise and a temperate diet. At my next interview I found the medi-



cines had only been partially taken, the mind under immediate irritation from some family disagreements of the merits of which I did not consider myself competent to judge, and that I had to contend with disturbed feelings which I foresaw were likely to defeat the plan of treatment I had laid down for his relief. In this state Mr. Sharpe continued until the arrival of Mrs. Sharpe when irritations were produced, very innocently on her part, that afforded very just cause for alarm for the consequences. At this period the lower extremities as high as the Thighs towards evening became greatly swollen, much distressing dyspnoea with much mental anxiety was endured upon the least motion even upon the level ground: with lividity of the countenance & lips, the urine became scanty, the face pinched, & every circumstance seemed to denote a serous effusion into one of the Cavities if not both of the Chest which by some sudden accident might cause immediate death. I therefore pressed him to take a lodging in Kent to be near me, & persuaded him to rub in to the right side ... [prescription follows] at bed time, when the nights were restless. This plan he has followed with steadiness until yesterday, when he battled so hard with me against the Mercurial Friction that I have admitted its disuse upon condition that he follows up the Draughts. His legs are now entirely subsided, his breathing relieved, & his spirits excellent & he acknowledges himself much better. But how long this change will last, it is very difficult to determine - Having given you the history of Mr. Sharpe's case & treatment since he has fallen under my care, which with my best Compliments you may with propriety read to Mr. Sharpe, I have now in confidence a very difficult task to perform: viz. to state to you my opinion. I think with you, that there may be reason to fear that the mind is under the influence of some enormous impressions. But I have not seen enough of Mr. Sharpe to say that he is laboring under mor-

tal derangement so as to incapacitate him for the ordinary duties of life, or to justify restraint upon his actions, though if I understand the conduct of his family towards him right, he is obviously tintured by prejudices which a very unexpected improvement in his health can only remove. I say unexpected, for I fear his bodily ailments, however they may be temporarily relieved, admit of no permanent cure, and that he will be liable to drop off some day by sudden death: the fewer letters from his friends particularly those in the way of admonition the better. I shall be most happy to communicate with you again upon this or any other subject. With much regard, I am My dear Sir

Yours most sincerely

W. L. Pierre.



(TO DR. FERGUSON FROM G. McPHERSON GRANT)

Ballinacorney June Eighteen  
1893

Dr. Ferguson,

G. McP. Grant

Windsor.

Dear Sir:

I am sorry to find by a Communication from Mr. Knapp which has reached me this morning that one of the boys in his house has taken the Scarlet Fever so prevalent at Eton. My boy has never had it and the question is whether it would be advisable to remove him from the contagion by ordering him home. I am very reluctant to sacrifice a period when more exertion is excited than at any other in consequence of the trials of the boys preceding the Holidays, and were he to be removed he still incurs the risk of being taken ill on his journey down if he has caught the infection. I wish however on this point to be guided by your advice as you are much better acquainted with the nature of the disorder to which his continuing under Mr. Knapp's roof may expose him and if you are of opinion that it would be advisable to remove him have the goodness immediately to state so to Mr. Knapp and let him proceed here in the same manner that he has been accustomed to do. If you agree with me in thinking that he may be permitted to remain I shall rely (in the event of his taking the fever) that you will do me the favor to see that he is properly cared for either at Mr. Knapp's or if a removal to a lodging will ensure better attendance that you will have him placed when he sickens where he can be well cared for.

He is himself so bad a correspondent that it would oblige me much if you could drop me a line to say what measures you think it best to adopt.

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Believe me too Dear Sir

Yours very faithfully

C. McPherson Grant.

I hope you have rec<sup>d</sup> a letter with which I entrusted my Son on  
his return from the Easter Holidays containing a remittance for your  
previous attendance on him.



(TO DR. FERGUSON FROM A. HUNTER)

4 Augt. 1925

Dr Ferguson Esq.

M. D.

Windsor.

A.H.

My dear Sir/

I have in the first place to wish You & Mrs. Ferguson much joy of Your Daughter's Marriage which it gave me much pleasure to hear of and I trust that she & her good Man may live Many Years and Rejoice in them all -

Your Brother gave me this Morning £ 28..6..9 to Remit to London in Your accounts being the amount of Board of his Daughter Mary to Mrs. Parker but as I find that it may be a tedious & Uncertain way of transmitting the Cash I have got 3 £10 Bank of England Notes which I Forward to You

1. dated 11 Augt 1924 & N. 9961
2. 28 March 1925 & N. 10,350
3. 23 May 1925 & N. 19,394 -

The Balance of £ 1.13.3. You can desire MacKenzie to pay me at any time -

Your Brother & I intend visiting James Cole in ten days at Wales - He was Married on Monday in London to a sister of P Robertson - My Family are all at B . I shall join them for a day or two next Week.

With kind regards to all your Family Believe me

Yours very truly

A. Hunter.

When You See my Friends the Fairfields remember me to them & I will be

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obliged by Your asking Fairfield to forward to D. . . . the Ed'n.  
Courants as they do not take in an Edin. Paper - - Fairfield & I ex-  
change Papers . I send him the Courants & he the Times to me.



NOTES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF A PROFESSIONAL LIFE

by

WILLIAM FERGUSON M.D. F. R. S. E.

Inspector General of Army Hospitals.

INTRODUCTION.

In this strange desultory book de omnibus rebus medicis, cum multis aliis it is my intention to write upon whatever subject I think the experience of my life may have given me opportunity to observe, or qualified me to understand. I know well that in this last respect many have deceived themselves, and should I prove to be one of the self deluded, I must just pay the penalty in the printers bill: but I have now arrived at that period of life when its page has been nearly played out, and I feel that if I am to write at all I have little time to lose in getting about it.

I shall therefore, using another privilege of my age, venture upon the task without fear or favour to any authority or school, or party, but taking what I believe to be the spirit of truth for my guide, fearlessly tell it in every part of my subject, always however eschewing personal offense and needless injury to the feelings of the living, or memory of the dead. In this way then I still flatter myself I shall be able to produce a readable work, for my early life was a deeply varied one, and if I cannot describe what was so long its business and contemplation, it must be through want of ability in the narrator, not through default of interest in the subject: but be this as it may, I served throughout the whole course of by far the most eventful war in which Britain ever was engaged, & then was engaged on fields and scenes of service, the records of which ought not to be lost, provided the pen can be found qualified to describe them. To obviate the reproaches I may encounter for promising to write upon

subjects altogether military, I may be allowed to state that during the quarter of a century that I served with the army of the country I officiated as surgeon of three separate regiments in different parts of the world. I embarked nine times from the shores of Britain with armaments on foreign expeditions, and during 34 years actual service ( for the year of the peace of Amiens has to be deducted ) I spent seventeen years or parts of them, in other climates, passing through every grade of medical rank, in every variety of service, even to that of the sister service of the Navy, for it was then my fortune to have sailed in every ship of war from the first rate of the line, down to the smallest craft that carries a pennant.

1st For nearly 50 years I have been an indefatigable scribbler, on whatever subject affected the public health, - civil or military; but the health of armies was above all the shrine at which I worshipped during all my earliest and better years. My writings have been mostly of a fugitive kind, and those I scattered wherever I chanced to be placed with a prodigal and careless hand on the orderly books of armies or official correspondence of departments - the pages of periodicals - the records of societies - detached pamphlets and contributions to the works of other writers. Indeed of so little account did I generally reckon them that I have not unfrequently found parts and parcels in the pages of my contemporaries without at all recognizing them for my own. Let this work then be witness for a gathering up of fragments and reclamation of much that I must otherwise have given up for lost - a digested abstract of opinions and observations that have been subjected to the ordeal of long and deliberate consideration. For candid criticism I shall ever feel most grateful but I shall not reply to it otherwise than by correcting the errors & mistakes I may have fallen into, in a second edition,



should the work ever be permitted to arrive at that distinction - I feel that I am past the age of controversy - Its triumphs would bring me little satisfaction because I know they would stain my pages if achieved, even temporarily, at the expense of truth. I write not for the Reading Rooms or the schools or the circulating libraries, but I write more especially in the first instance to illustrate the British military character. The qualities that enoble the soldier and the vices and disease that shorten his life are matters of the deepest interest to the country for on all our foreign services the expenditure of men has ever been enormous - Some of it, I believe much, might have been saved by a better considered administration, and it is for this reason that I now for the first time, in what I intend for a systematic work, enter the lists as a regular author.

2nd and in conclusion: I shall divide the work into two parts. The first of military service with its diseases - the second of the civil practice of medicine. In regard to the former the volume has been closed ever since the peace of Paris - The latter, though near an end, remains open, and is not yet completed - When the proper time arrives, I shall in the same spirit of truth endeavor to do justice to the liberal profession of which I have been so long a member, to the interests of its practitioners, and the rights of the community.

40  
By the Authority of the Council of the  
Royal College of Surgeons in London, I  
hereby declare that, from the Date hereof,  
Mr William Cuyper of Windsor shall  
and will cease being a Member of the  
said College; and from being entitled  
to any privilege, franchise, or immunity,  
which doth or may, belong to a Member  
thereof: and that, he is hereby, released  
from all obligations to the said College.  
Witness, at the College, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of  
January 1831. -

W C Headington President

Edw. Thompson



(TO ROBERT WOULFE ESQ., FROM A. MUSFANO?)

St. John's. 26th July - 3 o'clock P.M.

Robert Woulfe Esq.

M. H. H.

Dear Sir

Having this moment returned from the Country where I have been since 10 this morning on Professional Duty, I find your two letters of 24th & 25th which I understand arrived at my residence at about 12 - I notice this, to account for their not being before replied to.

I am happy to find my Weekly Return was correct. I was quite aware of having before charged Dr. Green to the 1st July for the Orderly's pay, but as you directed the Voucher to be for 30 days from 26th to 25th I made it so & credited Dr. Green in the amt. I kept - Money properly received from him with the Differ too - which appears to have met your wishes. - In regard to omitting the Weekly Return of Sick, it arose entirely from my having also in Dr. Green's time been taught to consider it unnecessary when I forwarded the Monthly one - the latter answering the purpose for that week. Perhaps according to your plan, as you will receive one every week the Monthly statement will be superfluous? The error you notice in this last was a mere lapsus penae - The report which reached Dr. Daniell respecting the Yellow Fever is like most reports wonderfully exaggerated - Instead of 15 or even 8 being buried in one day I do not believe more than 3 have died altogether - Dr. Daniell says so & I am pretty sure not with by far the greater number of cases and with the exception of our assistant, Mr. Jackson (a young man who is greatly interested and sincerely lament), we have not lost a single patient what had at all

a fair chance - 2 or 3 Sailors have died but those we did not see till the 3rd or 4th day when all chance of saving them was lost - Our practice has been V. S. to a great extent - Cold affusion - Irrigation with Saline julep. Sp. --- Nit. 4. 4. & indeed to the anomalous symptom in poor Cochran's case I entirely attribute the fatal event.

From the commencement, with intense heat of skin & quick & full pulse he laboured under profuse perspiration which neither relieved the one nor reduced the other - His very spare habit of body also prevented our bleeding him more than once when about drams XX were taken - He died on the 5th day with Black Vomit - 8 - - bleeding from the nose mouth &c.

At this moment I do not know of a single person ill with Fever in the town of St. John's & I am quite sure there is not one - I saw a case about 3 miles from town this morning but altho' I bled her, I rather take it to be what we call an Island Fever - When I mention 8 having died I mean in the course of the last 2 or 3 weeks under all the Medical practice in town.

Believe me in haste most sincerely yours,

A. H.



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