Administrative correspondence and papers, including details of a post mortem examination in Corfu, report re a yellow fever epidemic on Ascencion Island, returns of medicines and stores, discharge of a man with a hernia caused by the blow of a cricket ball, dispute re payment for treatment of a soldier's wife, return of fever cases in Corfu and neighbouring islands, and a pamphlet (undated) re vaccination

Publication/Creation

1822-1828

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Surgeon Lindsay's Papers. File 2a - General Medical Administration.

1. 9 July 1822. Interesting letter (unsigned) written in Corfu probably to Lindsay, concerning a post mortem examination in the case of Jonathan Wainwright.

2. 15 Dec 1823. Most interesting Extract of a Letter from Sir Gilbert Blane Bart. to the Secretary of the Admiralty concerning an outbreak of Yellow Fever on board His Majest's Sloop of War Bann on a voyage from Sierra Leone to Ascension and subsequently at the Island of Ascension.

3. 7 May 1824. Letter from the Inspector of hospitals Office Malta signed by the I.H. to Dr. Lindsay, Surgeon of the 18th. Regt.

Informs him that six Companies of his regiment embark tomorrow in the Loyal Briton No. 38 and Joseph Gunn, No. 8. Transports under the medical charge of Hospital Assistant Dr. Galeani and Hospital Assistant Huthwaite. Assistant Surgeon Davies remains with Headquarters to proceed by another oppertunity.

A spare Annual Supply of Medicines will accompany his regiment; a part will be sent up in the transports about to sail and the remainder in the transport with Dr. Davies.Regular invoices will be furnished.

4. 20 Nov. 1824. A letter addressed to Dr. Lindsay Informing him: I find I must send in to Hospital four men of the African the assistant surgeon in charge being very miserable, so much so that I have taken him on shore."

5. 17 April 1825. A Return of Medicines in Possession of the Regimental Hospital of the 18th. Regiment returned over to Surgeon Barnsfield of the 32nd. Regiment. Begins with Acacia Gum and ends with Dr. James's Powder. Also has a list of materials from Lint 5 pounds to Compos Morter and Pestle 2.

 17 April 1825. A similar return of stores ranging from Palliasses 70 to Long Sweeping Brushes 6.

7. 25 Oct 1826. A return of Men belonging to the Depot of the 18th. (Royal Irish) Regiment proposed to be discharged on account of Disease. "Bernard Hughes Michael Kenny sufferring from Scrotal Hernia of the left side contracted at Haslar Barracks about Five months ago from the blow of a cricket ball."

8. 6 Nov. 1826. A letter in Lindsay's writing and signed by him from the Depot Hospital Haslar Barracks, addressed to Lieutenant Moore, Acting Paymaster, Depot 35th. Regiment, Horton Barracks.

Sir,

The Hospital Sergeant of the 18th. Regiment (Ging) informs me that he has applied to you, as the Officer paying the Company to which Thomas Moore, Private 35th. Regiment, belongs, for the sum of thirteen shillings and ninepence on account of Moore's wife who was subsisted in this Hospital for a period of thirty days whilst a bouring under severe ulcerated limbs. The Hospital Sergeant also informs me that you refuseto pay the aforesead sum of thirteen shillings and ninepence on account of Moore's wife.

I beg leave to inform you that it was by my directions that the woman was taken in to the Hospital and I admit Consequently I am responsible to the Sergeant for the money he laid out on her account. and if you persist in refusing to pay him., I must.But, before I do so, I shall lay the circumstances of the case before Major General Sir James Lyon, and should he be unable to decide the question, I shall transmit then to the Adjutant General of the Army for the decision of the Commander in Chief.

I will thank yot therefor to let me know whether it be your intention to pay him or not so that I may know how to proceed. I have the Honour etc.

9. 10 Jan 1827. Letter from Edward Dow, Staff Surgeon at Portsmouth to Wm. Lindsay, 18th. Regt., Haslar.

"Should the weather proove favourable and your health permit your going abroad, I would esteem it a particular favour if you would pay a visit to Mr. Williams's Hospital as soon as convenient. He has another case of Ophthalmia and I fear for his want of energy in the treatment of it. It will ease my mind by your having seen it.

leg 45 in file S In reply. 16 Jan 1827. Letter from Edward Dow, Staff Surgeon to Dr. Lindsay, Surgeon 18th. Regiment at Haslar.

Confidential. Informing Lindsay it was out of his power to pay a visit to Forton yesterday having only returned from Fort Cumberland late in the afternoon. Today he has had several things to interrupt him so that it will be out of his power to see Lindsay or go to Forton till tomorrow.

"I send you the enclosed tobeg your opinion whether I ought to carry it in to effect or state at once to Sir James McGrigor the inability and insufficieccy of Mr. W."

11. 16 Jan 1827. From Edward Dow to Dr. Lindsay.

"I feel much obligedby your Communication and I will call on you tomorrow after breakfast weather permitting." 12. 31 Jan 1827. From Edward Dow at Portsmouth to Mr. Lindsay,

Surgeon, 18th. Regiment. "I have not yet heard from Mr. Coglan but have every reason to look for him hoyrly- he shall be instructed to proceed without a moment's delay to Forton to take over the charge of the Depots of the 27th. and 55th. Regiments. Mr Williams will be attached to the 69th, Regiment till I receive the Director General's orders to the Contrary.

I transmit to you a letter from the Paymaster of the Royal Staff Corps and such other documents as I have been able tp find and request you will have the gindness to ascertain whether the private alluded to died at Forton.

It will be impossible to attach Mr. Leigh to Forton in the meantime as he has received peremptory instructions to hold himself in readiness for immediate embarkation for Demerara.

I have received a letter from the Board requiring infirmation concerning the Regiments to which Detachmentsare to be embarked on board the Hayden Transport daily expected- but no explanation of who is to have the Medical charge."

13. 25 March 1827. Letter from Edward Dow to Surgeon Lindday.
 "I herewith forward you the accompanying letter (to be returned)"

14. 31 March 1827, A Bill to Dr. Lindsay from R.Roberts, Chemist and Druggist, Middle Street, Gosport covering the period March 31st. to April 16th. for 11½ quarts of Decoct. Sarsap.Com. at 10d. a pint.

15. 22 Oct. 1827. Abstract Return of all Fever Cases in the Command from 21st June to 20th. September 1827- Written from Corfu with observations by the P.M.O.

Royal Artillery	
7th. Regiment	
18th. Regiment HQ	At Corfu.
28th. Regiment	
57th. Regiment	At Zante.
88th	At Corfu
90th	At Cefalonia.
18th. Detachment	At St. Maura.
57th. 4	At Cerigo
90th	At Ithaca
Total Strength 3399.	
Intermittant Fever	195 (3 deaths)
Remittant	339 (30 deaths)
Continued	611 (2 deaths)
Total treated	1145 (35 deaths)

In three fatal cases of intermittent fever it is noted that death was due to thr supervention of visceral complaints. Note the observations.

16. 4 Feb 1828. Two bills one dated 4 Feb 1828, both signed by the Adjutant to the Forces for small sums to be credited tot the British Government in respect of instruments supplied from the English Pharmacy. 17. 3 Julyy 1828. Letter to Surgeon Lindsay from the Inspector of Hospitals, Corfu, criticising the charge made in Lindsay's Monthly Expenditure Return for meat supplied to the Hospital.

"On enquiry it has been ascertained that the average price of meat of the best quality during the month just elapsed has been 3d. per pound......" and so on.

18. Undated. An interesting letter to Lindsay from (?) an officer of the Regiment regarding the health of his (?) wife and (?) son.

19. Undated. Letter from J. Kerr, Monday afternoon, to Dr. Lindsay M.D. 36th. Regiment.

Dear Lindsay, I have got a most confounded bad (???) headache. I should be much obliged if you will send me something to take when I go to bed.

20.. Undated. Letter from James Lusignan, Friday Evening. to Dr. Lindsay etc. etc.

"Dear Lindsay,

Transferred

5 files

One of the young students residing in Lord Guildford's House near the Spilea has been taken ill. The Death of the poor lad last week, who was thw sacrifice of ignorance or imattention has much alarmed His Lordship; and though unwilling to give you additional trouble, yet he would consider it a favour if, you would go and see this young man whose name is Conduguri and give such directions as you think his case requires. One of Lord Guildford's servants, or myself, will accompany you to the house, with the situation of which you are not, I believe, acquainted." 21.. Undated.

A most interesting pamphlet issued by the National Vaccine Establishment.

Begins; "The Board , appointed by His Majesty's Government to regulate the Affairs of this Establishment, is constituted of the President and four Censors of the Royal College of Physicians, and the Master and two Governors of The Royal College of Surgeons."

Gives the names and addresses of the Director, Registrar and Secretary along with ten Stationary Vaveinators and fifteen Extraordinary Vaccinators.

"Ordered by the Board, that the following description of the Vaccine Vesicle, and Instructions relating to Vaccination, be generally circulated."

The headings are:

Description of the Regular Vaccine Vesicle.

Description of irregular Appearances consequent on

Vaccination.

Probable Causes of the above Appearances. The Method of taking, and preserving Vaccine Lymph. The Mode of Vaccinating. Symptoms of the Vaccine Infection Treatment.

"Medical Gentlemen in all parts of the Empire may be supplied with Vaccine Lymph, without any expense, from the National Vaccine Establishment."

N.B. Lymph is dispensed at the Establishment, from Eleven in thremorning until Two in the afternoon."

RAME 262 /3 9 men 1822 my Dear dis I had the plenne of receiving your unch esteernes letter of the 25 welte, together with the care of Sounthan Dained right on the eacing of the ft Just and I have last no time in giving you the requires information respecting it. I now a tremely vory if any incourany of style or obsearity of language has mater you in your conception of the month's anatomy of this case. On a reference to the register in orbich it is recorded, I recollect the circumstances attending it perfectly coell, enough to be able to state to you month pariticly, that there was only one elceration, or a could ab -veels, misting in the liver which had corroded the conto of the gall-bladder , - had formed a communication with this organ, - med, by natural consequence, with the due denum. hat that there existed a record discoved communication betoren the gall bladder and the decodering, but that there was a communication between the alees in the liver and the due denno through the medium of the gall bladder and its biliary ducto, implying that the ductors cystics, and ductor communic choledochus were pervices and unobstructer, so that consequently the matter of the alees would find its evan

cong through this, the natural channel, into the duadences mixed with the bile contained in the gall bladder, which matter may papibly have occasioned some of the sympton detacter, especially the offensive stools. - The coords therefore, - " an alex was formed communicating not only with the yall bladder, but through it with the dusternen "me equivalent to, or of similar import and signification with - an alex was found communicating not only with the gall bladder , but through the medium of this organ, - the ductus of tions and ductus communies cho. - ledochus with the duodenum . - That such was the meaning or pirit intented to have been conviged by the words no they stand in the report I have no unnume of doubt whatever .

If they have been former liable to a different interfect. ation . - have given origin to unis conception on your fast, and have caused you conneceptary trankle, I have only to aget it, and to my with the celebrater Biothy Boetlee in his analogy that - " the imperfection, attending the only method, by which nature anables and direct us to communicate our thought to each other, are immunerable, - Dan. guage is in its very nature, imadequate, ambiguous, liable

to infinite abuse, even from negligence; and so liable to it from design, that every man and decine and betray by it " I confesto, that, of the Fost electron afferrance, in this case had been such as you have imagines them to have been , a libiting the destruction of so many import. and organies , I should have considered it a duty in combent on one to have entered more trimmlely and circomstantially into their detail, with a died to its publication for the information of the medical works . - But as it was , I do not then think it of sufficient importances to be honored with such a distinction . - her was there, to the best of my recal. -lection, any preparation made of it, indeed I am quite certain there as an work, otherwise it adouts have been men. times in the diferention Report.

May dear dir

Inm

most truly your

Corfa July 1822

RAMC 262 3 2 15 December 1823 Extract of a Letter from Sir Gebbert Blance Bart, to the Secretary of the Admirally, Dated Sachville Sheet 15 the December 1823 Be pleased to acquaint The Lords Commissioners of the admirally that in Vitue of their Lords hips directions Shave been furnished by The Commissioners of Mutualling with Such Documents as have some into their hands -Regarding the appearance and fatal effects of the yellow Fover at the Island of ascension, and Shave procused further information relating to this Subject from the Mary office and the office of faymaster of Marines; Shave also been Favored through the politeness of D' Burvet, one the dedical Commissioners of the Wielualling Board, with the Sight of a Jerwale Letter to him from the Commander of the Bann Sloop of Mar, from which Shave derived important information on the Same Subject , The result of this information is that from The time the Fever Skewed itself on board his Mayestys Sloop of Mar Bann a fue days after her Departure from Surras Leone, on one of the last days of March, the brew at that time being all in perfect health, litt her arrival at ascession on the 25- April there died Finteen Men, and Twenty - Setween that time and the 2° June, when the Epidemic was supposed to have reased; and that by a Report dated the 5" august These deed of the Garrison, among whom the Disease Broke out a few days after the arrival of the Ship

Justeen Men, Five Momen and Four Children, besides one Child Stated in the Report to have perished from want of Sustemance after the Mothers Death -In order to estimate the rate of dictiness and montality in the brew of the Bann it is necessary to State that there were muslered on board of her on the 31 of March one hundred & Seven Merr & officers being only three that of the complement, besides twenty Seven Supernumeraries native africans At appears that no death secured among the africans, So that nearly one thirds of the Ships Company was carried off by this disease, and it appears by the Surgeons Sound that ninety nine had been Seged with it and Sam informed by the pymaster of Marines that it appeared from his loves fondance that of the Men & officers find Stationed at accusion in September 1821, there died none, nor was three ever a Single case of Sectimets among them from that time till May 1823, a few days after the annual of the Banni - During this time the Gamison was neither increased nor diminished But the rate of Mortality is not to be Computed on the number of twenty eight; for there were dis Men at a distant port to whom this disease did not estend; So that out of twenty two there died disten; that is Somewhat more than three fourth Two Men belonging to his Mayestys Ship. Driver also died at the Siland of this Disease - The Death of Captain Samarez of the Bann which happened Subsequently, to the above tipat being added (2)

added to these, the lotal lofs of lives amounts to the number of 62 including the child -As this Gameson was quite healthy at the time of the arrival of the Bann, there can be no doubt of the disease being contagious and the Medical officers spon whose conviction of its not being So, the Commanding officies smithed to take any effectuate means of authing off intercourse between the Ship & the Janson have Series in their official Communications of plicity declared their change of openion - at the Same time thoy described the disorder as profselfing the true characterister of the yellow Twee, in that aggravated & infectious form in which it has sheen itself in the Mest Indie North America & Span - The detailed account given by the Surgeon of the Bann leaves not the least ambiguity regarding its nature for among other Symptoms he enumerates the Sheri tuged with yellow afsuming a deeper & deeper hue and before death the Nomiting of a dark colored fluid like loffer younds - These are characteristics which will apply to no other & pedemie Without entering into any detailed history of this disease, for lefs of the Controvensies regarding it, it may be Satisfactory to their Indehips to be informed that the first account of it on record in the British bolonies in the Mail Indies is that at Barba does in 164%, and in Nath America that of 16 93 at Basto to which (\mathcal{I})

Which it was carried from Martinique by the Fleet under admiral icheeler In Europe its first appearance was at Sistere in 1/23 - From these periods it continue - ed to make its appearance in all these Regions but at long intervals, particularly in North america & Ourspei Bat in 1793 a New wa of its prevalence Commenced, for Since that time it has been infinitely more prequent & fatate in the Mest Indies & Anth America - This moreafed Jouralence did not Commence in Europe her the year 1800, when it appeared in leading in all its horrors after an interval of Six & that years Since that time it has Visited bady four times I has Spread from thence to other Scaport From in the South of Spain at Short intervals somong The places in this Line of boast it has Visited Gibrale = ter, first in 180.4 when more than one therd of the Gameron and population were lamed off & Teversel times dence, but with little lofs on account of the precautionary means adopted, means which had been entirely neglected at the first Visitation. It is remarkable that this per blutial Of Judemic has never Thecon itself except in hopical blimates or at three Seasons in temperate blimates in which the heat as cends to the hopical height This has perhaps been one of the chief causes of the distilief of its infections nature; But not to mention the Establishment of it by widence as a matter of fact, it may be remarked that (4

RAMC 262 312 that in this respect it bears a close analogy to the twee plaque, which has never been known to exist but under one particular range of almospheric heat, the lower than that of the yellow Fover for it is only in temperate blimate that it has ever finivailed having never been Known between the Fas pies or within or within the Jularbincles .- It even dis appears in temperate Climates during the Salstetial heals, which equal the hopical, as is well known in Lower Egypt and in the Anth of Europe it becomes extend in Minter Another cause of the moredulity regarding thes fact, is the great resemblance it bears to that form of the yellow Jever which it all times more or lefs evidence in the West India Islands - This in ordinary arcumstances is not Contagious but becomes To when it is engendered & fostered by compt human effluirs under the influence of foul air occasionally created by Growding, - filth long Jerwations, hand Ships & defective Nentitation, more particularly en Ships and in time of War - At is under Such ancome of incidents, that this Fever takes on a more Intense Visulince and a contagious characted, whereby it Juspagates and spreadsitself on the Mannes of a pestitential Epidemie What Swish most anxiously to finefs on their Soudships allention is that a great proportion of the Medical officers of the Nary like the two above alludere to before what they wilnessed at Ascension (3)

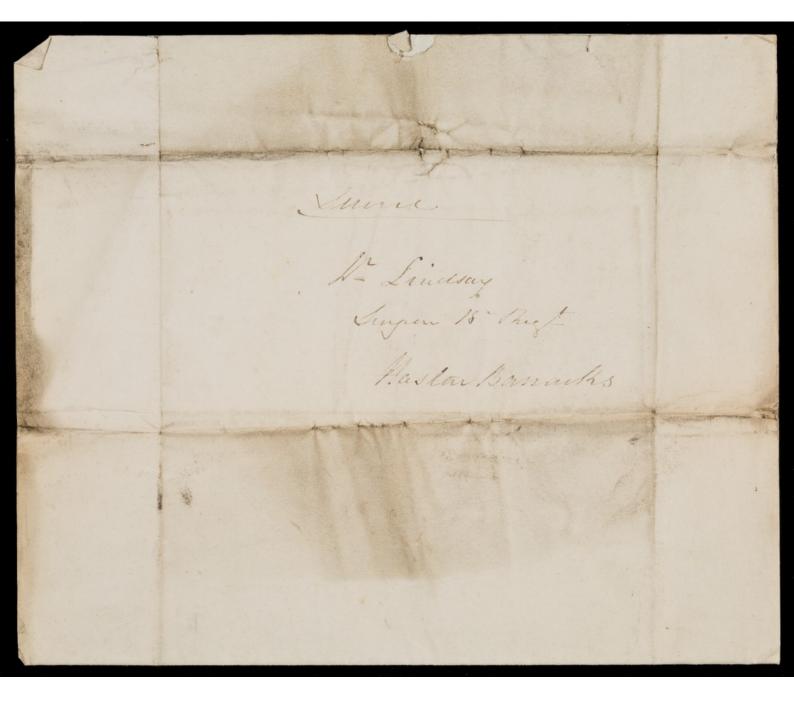
Ascension) are Said actually to desbelieve in the Contagious nature of this pestitential of a denne en any of its Species - formes or arcume lancer Their Sordships will readily apprehend from what has happened on this Small Seale, what must have been the effect of the opponion if enoneous, held by those whose duly it is to duygest the requisite precautions in the case of the Fleets, annies, Gancions & great Jours which have been exposed to this malady for the last thirty years in the Continent and Islands of America I for the last twenty three years in the South of Europe, and what must in fature le the effects of thes Singular delusion, thould it continue vail and to be acted upon as here to fore to for in his Majesty dervice by Isa and Land Sam inclined to believe that as the quater part of the Medical officers of the charge, as well as of the long, are now well colucated and of a highly respectable character, it is from a want of due information that this fatal error has prevailed So much, for there are aheady on record Somany facts as Shoryby in evidence of the Contagious mature of the yellow Twee as those that have do occurty second at the Island of Ascension, which, evere They generally known, could hardly fail to barry Conviction to every rational mend, of this hind might be quoted the Narious instances of the Communication from tre (6)

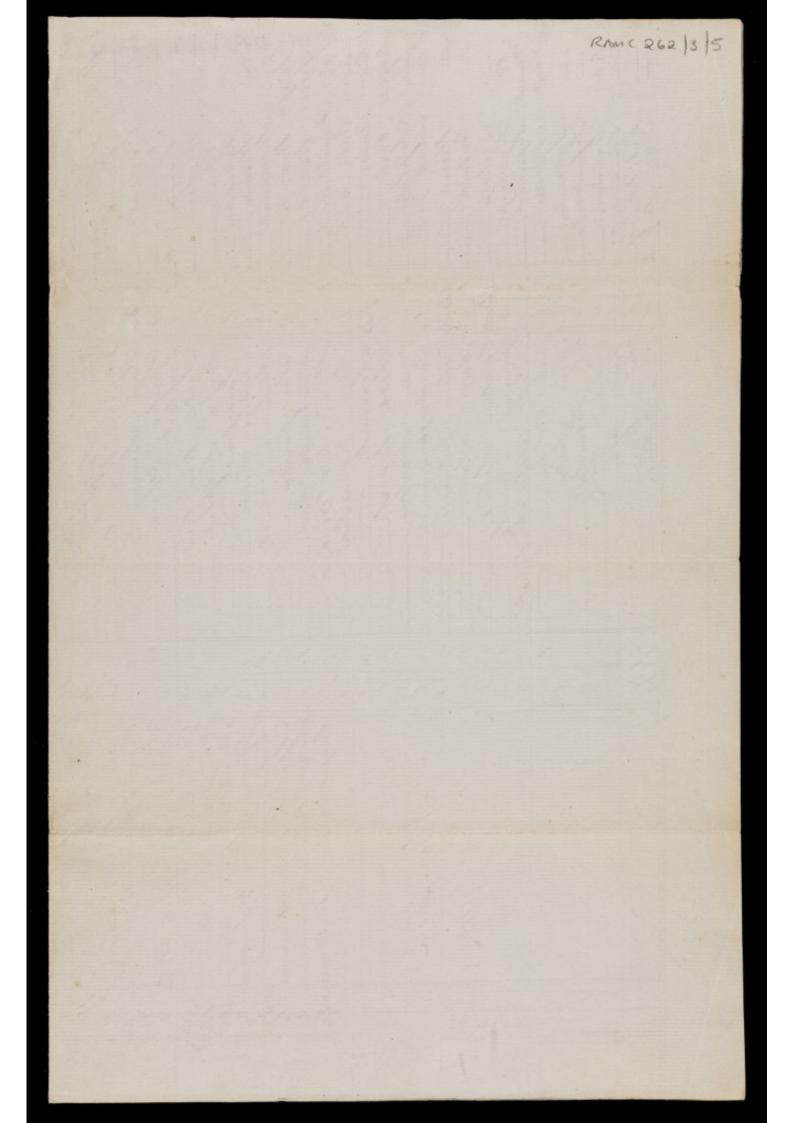
me Ship to another in the middle of the sean it is throws that any one of these facts duly attested would by all the laws of evidence be Sufficient Substantiale the Junof of this front & decide the question, and the effect of demany could not fail to prove insistile, 12. I the fear of helpassing on them Indehiles time & attention having induced me to make my Stalements in as few words as possible, I have pickaps done wrong in imitting Some important arciums tances which Ishall here advit to as briefly as possible - A few days before the Bann Saules from Sima Lione, the Captain Suct Some of his iten on Beard a Merchant Ship called the Caroline to affirst in hinging her to an auchor; This Ship had lost by the yellow Fever almost all her hands to the number of twenty, none Surviving but the Master & two others; There was also at that time and unforcedented logs of lives from the Same Fever among the while Inhabitants of the dettement - At is described in the Matures to the Medical, Board of the army which There Seen, as a Fever widely different from the todinary Fever of the Country, both in its Symptoms and its degree of Montality, Such as had never before appeared in that Sellement, and as occurring at a deason of the year which is usually the most healthy At is also worthy gremark that his Majesty' Ship the Driver which had been at dierra Leone at the dame time with the Barn arrived at Ascension with all the breis in health and that I found by inquing of the Master of the Caroline that I none of the Ships Company of the Driver had any intercourse with his Ship after the heating out of the fun Some (y th

Some of the Men of the Davis he Said had been on hard of his Ship, but it was many days before the commencement of the From . At oppears by a Subsequent commenceation that the Gamison of the Island of ascension amounted. to Thirty five there and officers in the beginning of May when the Bann arrived there

RAMC 262 /3/2 7.5.24 Inspector of Hochitals Office Sii Italta 7 may 1824 lie Companies of yours Requirent suback tomorrow in the Loyal Briton 10 38 and Joseph Green May hansbirty under the medicale charge of Horfital advists D. Galcani and Hospital Assistants Huthwaite Assistant Surgeon Davies remains with Head Quarters to proceed by another apportunity -A spare annual supply of Presicines will accompany your Requirente. a foart will be sent up in the hansports about to sail and the remainder in the hansport with Mr. Davies .-Regular mores will be furnisted -Themethe honortolies you most blereit humble dervanto in thats To De Linday Surgion of 18th Regt.

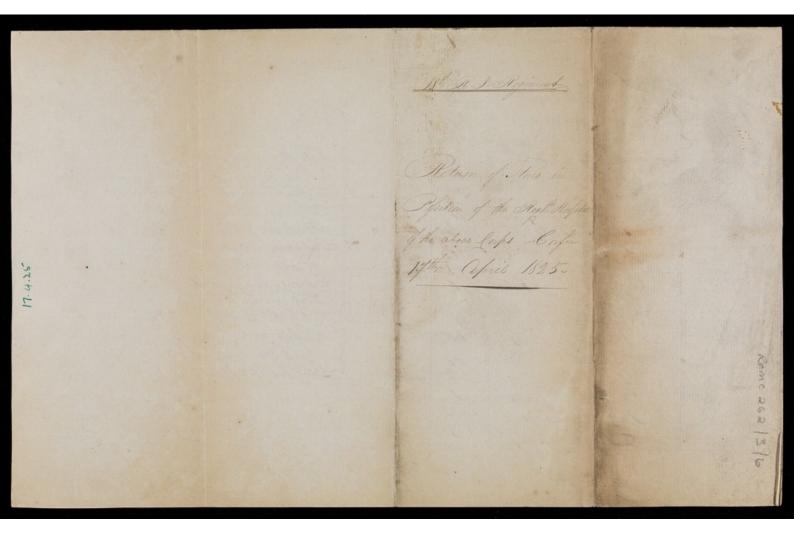
RAMC 262 3/4 20.11.1824 No- 20 18 24 dear Lundsay I find that I hart Sund note Hospitel for den of the Alfred Capes, The affaitant Sugar in charge hig they think so much To Mit Thave tothen his in Those ? your hily hanno Dearce de Luidsay As This





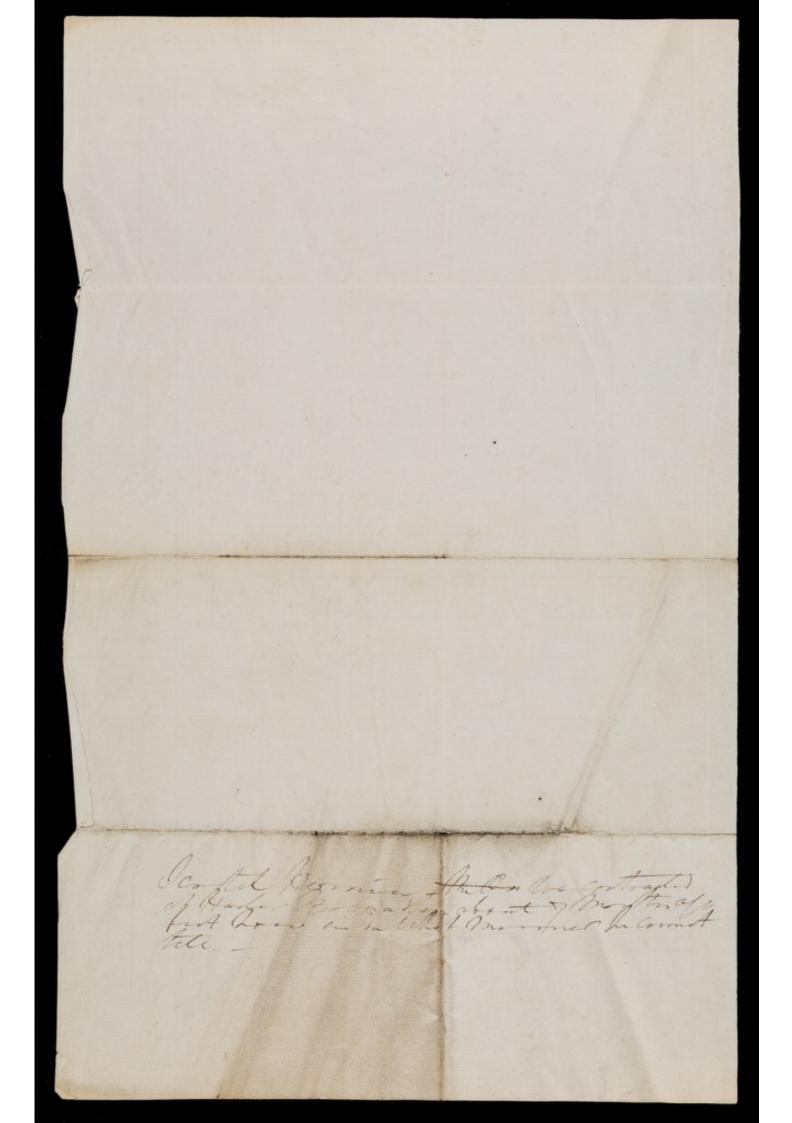
18th Al Marian 1. C Attern of Medicaus in popusion of the Regimental Mospitat of the wood books and 1. Sugar W: Bungfille 37? Regiment Cope 17 Africs 18250 Quan lit Menicius Henning Muicines 4 5 16 13 D' Junies Port Acarie Gum! -Julp latis 0 4 deine deetie - Cont? 2B. 21 Flor -Ruce: Cont. Since Srae Apt: 8 Julphunic _ Julph: Lite Julph: Lite Junch Batechus Benchmans. . Materials tries pragine ant: 8 Sint -1 1 1 45% Amarine ____ 24 Ola Linu . hab Ammon: Carb. .121 Comp. Juin Willers -Stenniel Dr-Callies Dis-Jule Prices -Dille Press Japa Mathemile . Flor:-8 Digitalis Plari Suriat. Tina Alors Spirit: ______ Autimm: Sait: ______ Argunt: Nitrat: ______ When Rulpint: ______ 16 -. 0 - 1/2 " - 1/4 11/ Lytte Territe Opiii --Khai -4 . 45 Mit Columb: Ona: C: Pile Mar Japas Vertire Joringer Dagious Player Bay Daysts Contracture Clap Manue Homine Call Surper Homine Call Surper Homine Plannet _____ Camphere -birati Gala 2 0 Galamina. 10 5 Mesint hinfly Flar Seille Bomt 1 11 1 Lane: Cost -----E souchents Sing Since 4 atronat: Confret: Juour Comp. +2 april Ross . 4 Junio Conf: Hyn: Port:-Jelph: Tou: Ci-Juni: Far: 0 ------1sals:-4 11 bache 8 P. P. Lytte-Cart: Enflast: 4 Bune . Par & Mujho -Fingle: Single: Smilar Bomplust Jeilte 3 Resint 1,2 -1 Cune . Car Might -Hait Milting -Grain Source & Hight -Grain Source & Hight -Grains Source & Hight -Graste Douces & Might -Graste Douces & Might -Moter, Tello I Source -Photos & Pedle 22 Composed Jonator & Pertte -Ext: 2 Brid 8 Cincheng -Currer . 1 - 1/2 101 .. 2 Conii aspera -1: Maa: Cont. Raa: Cont. Sulphat: -1 Colocynth: 6. - 2 Brig Hypohean -Bufri Sulphat: Jansofros Ferri Amminia Anniat Giu -212 · 1 det 4 1 10 tomaie Hya: Dalaf 2 4 Recines -Submuiat Mau: 6: _____ Mau: Ci ____ 1 fuece: 1 Plemet: aut. Lij. 1 1 11 Carl's Julphitis elegnes 1 8 Alam Spiele 1 Islandieus Part: 1 Bottle Fichers 8 Ricini Serbint. 111/806 32 Mer ? 1 " Acia Botto Beratum Saline 4 Junnie Suyoshe 8 Vine Colchin_ Crottonis -5 Til: Supression Supression Supression Superson Mynale. 1 Polop 11 Acia Sching 11 Bat: Romotorly 11 Gummi Trive 12 Time Oper 12 Hei Barrie 2 Hei Barrie 1 Supertrastis -Ventemore: Brimannen C: Brid: C.Com? J Grecue: Com? Julo: ;13

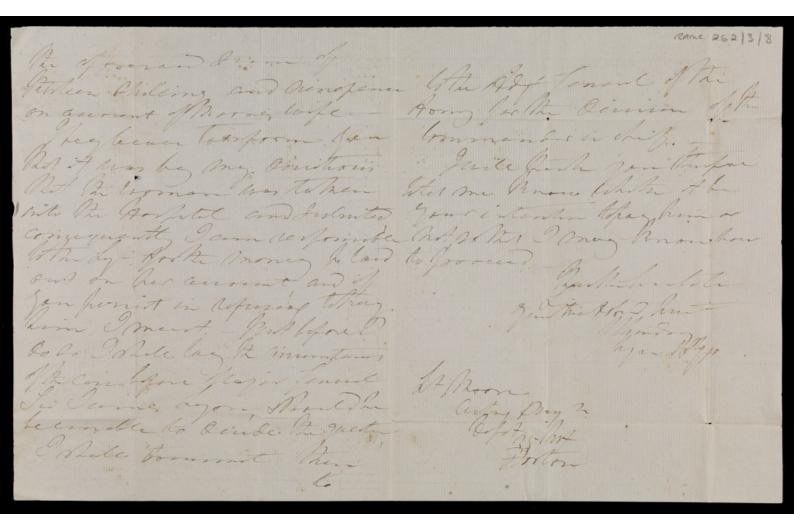
18th R. J. Hogenungt Jepision of the Maple Hapital 17.4.25

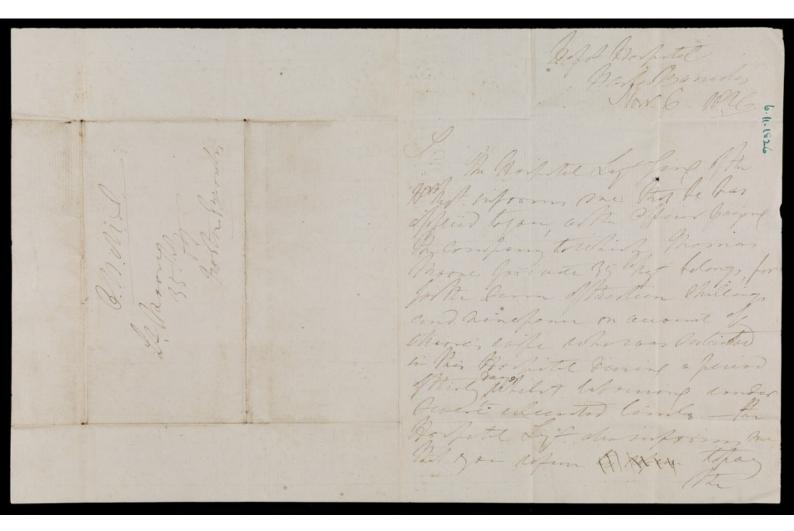


18. Royal Just Legiment Return of Stores in possession of the Keyunentete Hospital of the above Cooper Returnes over to Pargion It Branffeld 32° Regiment Cofu 17, " April 1825 Dumber Pulliafiat _____ 10 Bear Pans 2 10 Baldton Cases Start ao 11 Sheets 200 Chamber Orts 30 Blankels 60 6.3 Moural 2 Cocollels or Tregs 60 Much Hand basons 0 0 Hair ellathaps Ablaced Conngers 107 Hannel Jeund 20 July Ladles - n Arousers Stash forths / 2 100 Ver Trettis . Magnealy Atel Trastler 41 20 I Gafis Abidgy 2 1 Cotton Gound Siging form / 11. Trousers 21 Patting axis -----Lenon Cafes 1 9 8 Aleel yours Maps Complete Long Soundburg Buchy 4 Scaly & Wights / Water Buchels 6 Iledge Manner 1 lour and 1 Bed Backs 120 Clope for Wells 2 29 d' Trustly 2 cond Down 1 13 1 words No Dide Tablis Jeld Beaurgo Odly 2 3 During Jobles 6 Buch Brens Fraskley for de 3 Mum Chours 30 Formed Manders halley Clen And Boyes 3 11 4 Teache hi ghay 3 Marne Tuby Chronston Hustiet 30 Trencher Mallers Jarge Brothing Jubs Mordon Trays 1 4 Carring limite g fort / 2 Turnigating -Inthe Standy 2 9 Sound Panj 1 Slow g. Dufues Fint Dumting Certis 60 16 High Worting Dest Lanterny 3 Corry Sweep & Browsher Langy / Stepper Bath Bound 0 1 Bama gretic Spitting Bayes fursite 32 the 5 Sin bans 39

RAME 262 3 7 Objet 18th (Pryal dusk) Requirents_ 25-10.1826 Return of Alen belonging to the short Depot proposed to be Dishaged on account of the Dates at Portsmarth this 25" day of October 1820 Dece rary and period of terelies privides Treatment with Jeweral of the tracted from further Breatment Rubisal De Vame -Bunard Hughes . Michael Kenny fote & omia: Maching & C. Galado Jacon Marine Hole





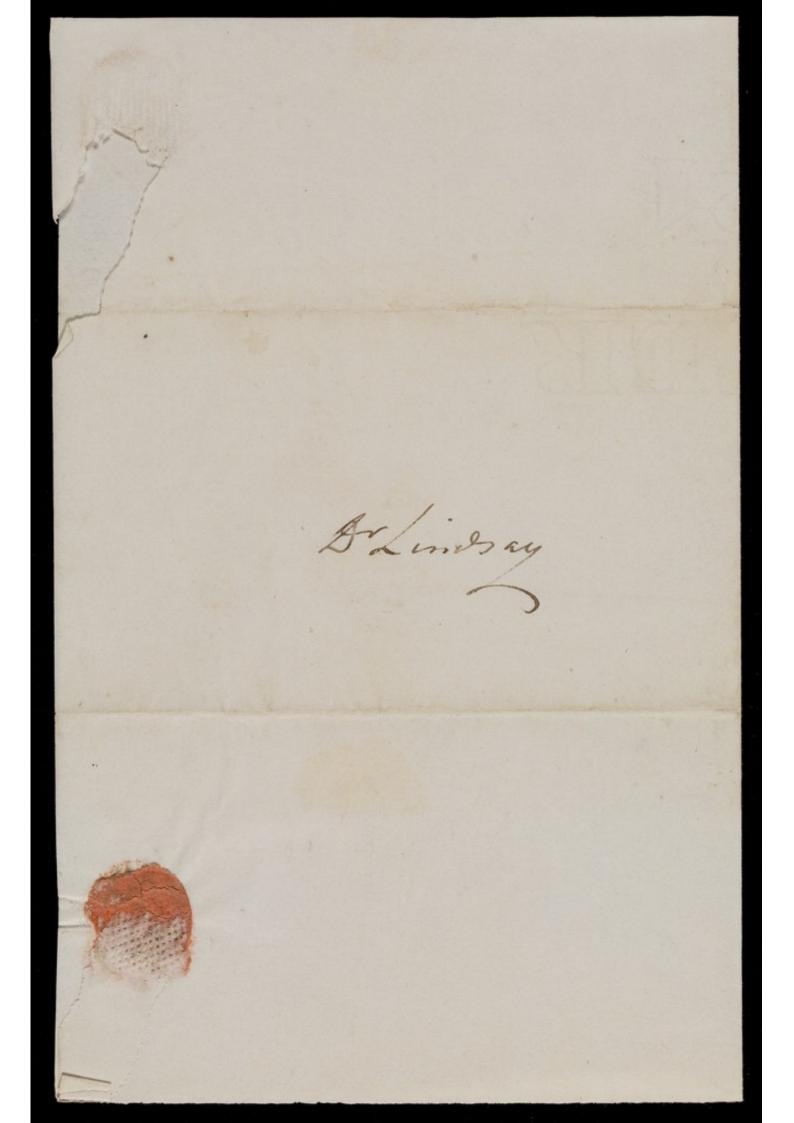


RAMC 262/3/9 10.1.1827 Parts month 10 Jan 7 1027 Bearlin I your health permit you going abreed 2 would estern it a particular favor if you would fing a visit to Mr Williams fort. Ar Lindsay as soon as convenient he has another rive of Bhilthalmia 2 2 fear for his want of energy Surf 10 heg in the treatment of it it will care my mind ty you having seen it. In haste Gours most truty Polevan Dow Auf Sayin Artendray (.

RAMC 262 3/10 16.1.1827 My Dear Sir It was out of my power the pay a visit to Forton yesterday, know only returned from Fal functionand late in the affunction - To day I have had severed things to interaft me so that it will be out of my power to see you or go to Forton hill to. morrow - Lound you the endored to by your opinion whether Lought to carry it into effect or state al once to dis fames Migrigor the inability 2 ins Afrancy of the M. yours in how to Edward Dow Staff Jurgeon



RAME 262 3 11 16 Jun 7 1027 My Dear Vir feel much obliged by your commisction & L will call on you tomorrow after breakfast weather per mitting yourstruly . Edisard bow



RAML 262 3/12 31.1.1827 Partramonth 31 Jany 1027 Dearlir I have not get heard from Me Cafan that have every reason to look for This hourly - the shall be instructed to fro ceed without a moments delay to Forton to late over the charge of the Depote of the 27 235 My - Mr Williams will be attached A the by Regiment till I receive the Denter General's orders to the contrary. I transmit you a Letter from the Pay master of the May al Staff Comps 2 such the documents as I have been atte to find & request you will have the Unionen to asustain whether the private alluded to died at For ton. The will be impossible to attack the hligh to Forton in the mean time as he has received perimptory instructions to (not Thimsell

hold himself in readiness for immediate Imbertiation for Demerara. I have received a Letter from the Board requiring information Concerning the Regiments to which Delachments an the combatted on board the Nayden Transport daily expected - but no explanation of who is he have the Midrical charge. nmain St Sir Monos truly Selwand Dow Mr Linds as Indgeon 15 They?



RAMC 262 13 13 Lordsmouth 37 25th March 182% In I herewith four und zai the accompanying Letter tobe returned. Jam un of Sents Edward Dow 7 Steff Surgen.

GOSPORT. March 31, 182 31.3.1827 A Gra Insay Roberts. (p) (6 Chemist aus Drugaist.) Middle Dureto. 19th Decoct Parsafs form d Marche 31" 10 10 Abril . 2nd 10 D, 10 3" () 6%0 1. G 061 10 10 5 - 0 10 01 6_670 10 67-0 8 1-124 -670 8-070-6%-0 8 6)-0 9-62-0 8 10 62-0 07-0 12/000 - 670 130%- 6%-0 16 00-07-0



RAME 262 3 13 20th Softember 1827 Abstract Peter afal Tever Cases which have accura in the Command Tram 21 June emar Chidreal 14 ageau Hewart 1 1 34 38 1 in 19 1in 19 " The two falal cases of hom 545 Sugeon Mahory A 18 82 108 208 11 . -11 26h Ofer Long Leves Mr. 1 14 62 Do. 18/5.9. 77 80 4 . 4 28% 58% Surgeon Roe 11 30 40 . 1 1 1 in 80 1 in 70 occurs from the Supervaling 8 . 8 1 in 18 1 in 15% Discoral Complaints. -429 Surgean Laccus 19 by 58 144 51 Sante 197 Jurgeon Johnston 88 *2 Confu 15 18 100 133 1 3 1 in 11/1's 1 in 118 3 The fatal Case of Inter. a. 484 afi Su Hutwaithe 87 76 119 90% 31 5 282 6 1 in 117 1 in 39 mithed was accasionedly . Jung Davis 43 50 34 mi d'allaura 28% 147 . 2 1 in 13'2 1 in 52 a Similia result 18.0 . 2 80 of Deng legan 1 29 berigo 30 Alaca. 55 Of Surg Micheuly 1 . 5 6 Total 3399 195 339 611 1145 3 30 2 35 1 in 32 35 1in 29 32 22 000 1827

Chervations. bosfie' 22 Celeber 182%. The Principal Adreal Officer anoisus to give some information to the respective Medical Officers of the diferent Stations relative tothe more than usually numerous Vecer Cases that have occurred in the command during the late periorical Quartaly for is induced to ofer them the above Abiliact. Herhebits a piece of the humbers heated as also these of the Salal Cases. home little notice of the mode of breatment adopte by the respective Medical Officers in charge may be expected from this but it is obvious that on Luch an becasion nothing more than a pure outtin can be given. The practice in the Hospital of the y' Me Jusiles Regin consister chieffy in the extribition of emoties given at the commencement and when no existing sympthey contradicted their use large depletion by general and local blood helling the tatter being resorted to in cases of local determination or congestion mercurial plugations. The warm bath sariausly modefice according to Corcumstances, buschona or Sulphat of Ruinin administered at the proper perced, and in ther: cury in Lecore Cases de as toproduce ils specification. As is almost un: necepary to mention that blood letting was not resorted to in cases ma = nefestly athenic Symplanes. The mode of Treatm? adopted in the Stapital of the Wead Quarters of the 18th Trish was nearly similiar to that practized in the Pusitier Hospital. The Avedical Ofice in charge obunes that, general blood letting when used fudiciacity was the Summum remedium in the feers that fore ails at the commencer of the Leason and although he Condemns its general adoption in the monthe of august & Leptamber he mearthelefs says that when employ ever in these months with discrimination is produces benefician Results. The practice adopted in the 28. Mospilar was mearly similiar to that uses in the above mentioned Hospilal, and

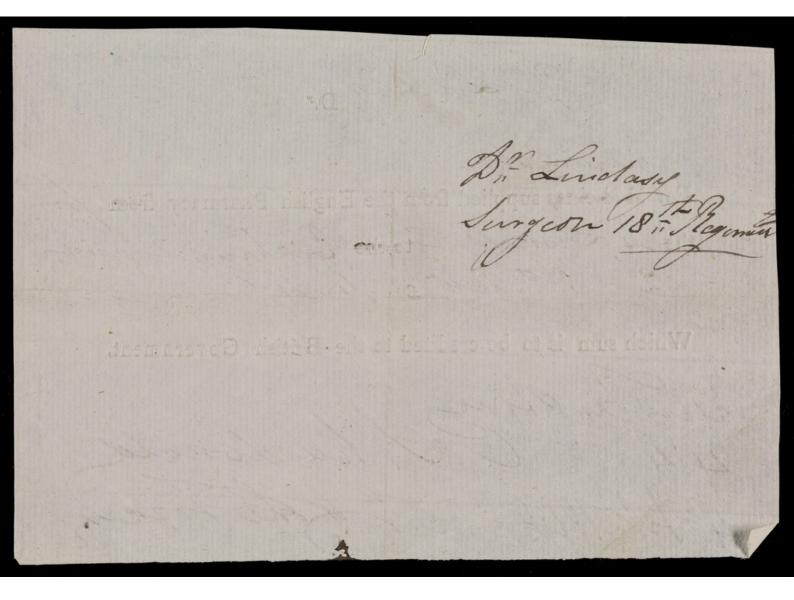
consistes in the exhibition of emotics at the invasion of the Sever when contraudicates their use. Murcurial purgatives local bloodelling by bechy in well marties cares of congestion or lecal determination the frequent use of the warm bath sariausly modifier according to the temprature of the Takend's body. Chinchona or the Sugar of Quinine ochilities at the proper, To and in Mercurial fuctions resorted to at an early period so as to excite its headian action. General blood lotting war not practice in any Que. The heatment in the Gospilal of the 51 Jugins was pearly Similian to the general practice adopted in the other Hospilals. Increated purgalius were given at the commencern of the disease Mircury was also administered so as to produce it specific offect, the rearing bath was occasionally but not office used the Same shrow alease may be made relative to the use of Leecher in Caus of gas here in clabely general blood letting was once resorted to un a Livere and falal Themittent four from the idea of the existence of congestion as evenierd by and and hulphat of according to circumstances and Minulauts were estritude when asthem Lyngherres manips to theuselers. The heating adopted in the Hospital of the 88 thege is somewhat similiar to that prachesed in the Mospilal of the Junley and 18th his hist hege It may be obrours that it has been vory succeptul, an deducting the levo falal Cases accelling from the Leguel of the level the proportion of deaths well be as 1 to 118. Blood tothing both general and local was very actuely employed and the Surgeon observes that whenever it was prac Pises in this both manner but with proper discumination in Cases where exception Carcular excitement existed or where local determe leave were manifest is produces great and immediate benefit and adds that this beneficial result was produced in almost every instance way is followed on any occasion by any alarming debility. He supposes that has the subject of the only fatal case he has had during the late percodecal ereco been too to a Sufficient extent at an earlier period the way laken

Il in the Country , he would in all probability have been saved. go Hegement. The practice in this Hospital during the hereo dical perior has been conducted on the same pereral principal as that Tollows in the greater, www.oction of the other Hospitals in The Medical Aficir in charge ing Command. blood letting from the arm or lewhoral arting way compley in cases of Continues and humittent Peuves accompanies great Sebaile excelements a local determination and he adds that The latter mede was adopted chiefly in cases where the head was impli-Callo Santa Maura 18. 10 Trish Meg. The practice prostered in this Hospital has been with some little modefication nearly similiar to that of the other but the Medica Ofices in charge informer in that he had seloom recourse to benere. how a he considery bleeding by beechy mon safe and certain in di allich. aca. the Imall . - recore in this beland a been very healthy during the Quarterly pureod. that it is al =1 elsomeceptary to make any alleriou to the mode of buatmand follacers there as the fee cases were so very slight that they pielos readily to furgating. berigo. The Same duriations may apply in a certain degree to this Station. A may be have wow observed that the practice haybeen Conducted on general forencepter if we except themenchow which was pot resorte lo in any Can. A is worthy of observation that the practice adopted by the three medical Officing who have had proportionally the free fatal care namely the at Santa Macura the 28 stu 88. Tug haver considerably for the Surgeou of the last mentiones theg. the largely to and locally, while the other generall Two seldom or never Line the above way written the Lever. anto lo benerichea. of the Ployal arhilling has unperme the Prencipal · Dean

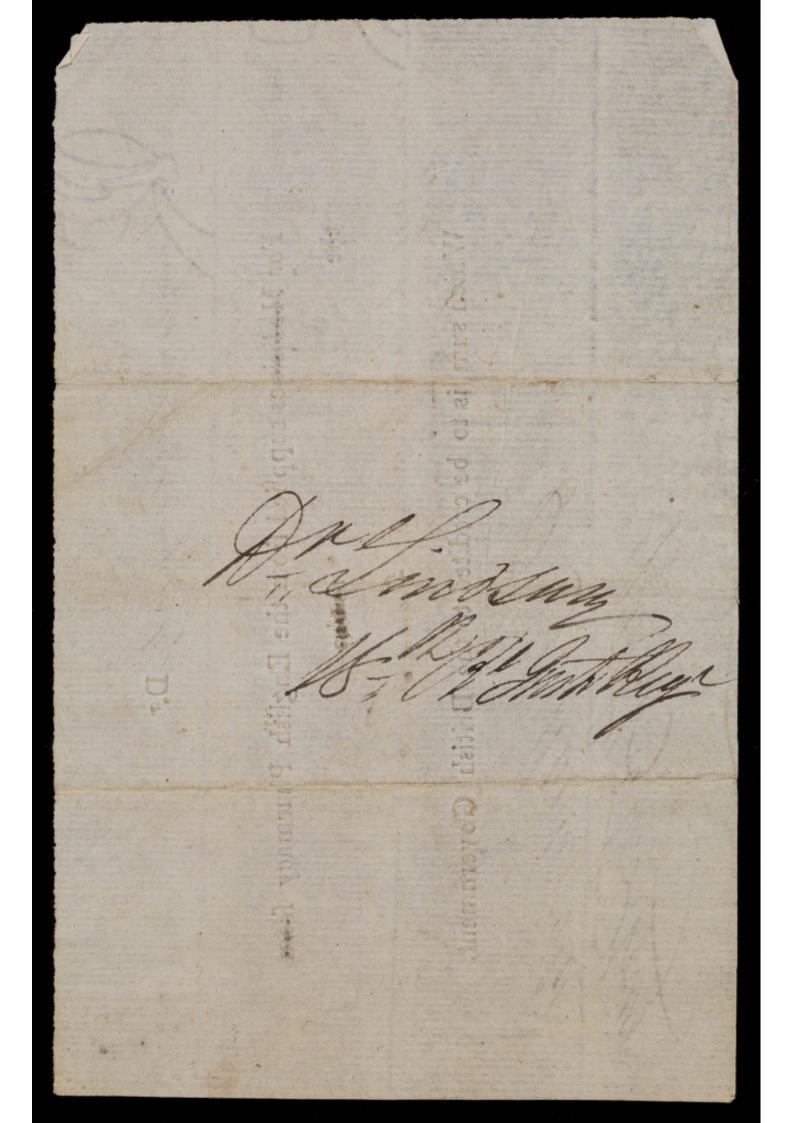
Rome 262 131 Medical Officer that in addition to the other expedicuts generally a To to he has employed blood letting both generally and lo cally to a Considerable extent and the formor frequently more than ohree, in the ardent fevers which prevailes Juring the Summer months -He processer Males that he does not heretale to enchlog venerection in the Perus which presend aspresent provide there beit well marter Symptom of local determination or Congestion or whenever active delorium is pourent . He at the said Time observes that he hay Leborn formed it necessary to resort to it prove than ance in the fever of the Outumnal Months. By referring to the heters it will be seen that he has lost no fan of Peour what ever during the late quarticly Porced



RAME 262 3 16 4.2.1828 of Lindsay D. histaunah For Medicines supplied from the English Pharmacy from the 4 Saucets -- to the Exchanged and 2 - alt Ment Sin Lan 40 Which sum is to be credited to the British Government, Painthe ofour Mardbrala 1/1 AST 2 10/ 1911



RAME 262 3 Jurgeon Lundsay 18 RgcD. Instruments For Medicines supplied from the English Pharmacy from the One case of Lancels in 3 - " eychange 3- " Which sum is to be credited to the British Government.



RAME 262 3/17 3.7.1828 Inspector of Hospital's Office borfu 3. July 1828. Sir On inquiry it has been ascertained that the average market price of Meat of the best quality during the Month just elapsed has been 3. per lo; - that 2/2. per lo has been the price of that of the second best quality, and that the price of the remaining has proportionally descended according to quality. In your Monthly Expenditure Return you have charged 3 p pull. You surely must have purchased meat for Broth, for our Regulations enjoin us to purchase Meat of a good quality and such prices as are best calcu = = lated for making it . A regular customer whose daily consumption is of no ordinary nature, must surely purchase meat, at least as cheap, if not cheaper than others in Defferent circumstances. Therewith remit you your Monthly apenditure Surgeon Lindsay 18th. bik

Spenditure Return and request you will accordingly correct it, for I will not otherwise approve of it. Ifeel it my duty at the same time to call on you for an explanation of this overcharge

Shave the honor to be

Sir Your most Obedient Aumble Servant

John Certy Suspe

2:1 2:4/2 2. 4.0 1/4 his for math, hispoh

RAMC 262 3/19 Geor Linday Those gol a most dotte toon that confounded his boliones head solar that ache should be much solar they ache should be much hours even hondy offer

Inday Goniz Dear Lindsay One of the young students residing in Lond Guilford's House near Du Lindsay the Spilea, has been taken ill . The do . do. do. Death of the poor Las last week , who was the sacrifice of ignorance or inaltention, has much alarmed his Lordship; and though unwilling to quie you additional houble, yet he would consider it a favour, of you would go and see this young

RAMC 262 3 20 man, where marne is bonduquie, and give such directions as you think his case requires , the of Lord fuilford's servants, or myself will accompany you to the house, with the situation of which, you are not, I believe acquainted. yours very sincouly Fieray Evening

NATIONAL Baccine Establishment.

RAMC 262/3

THE BOARD, appointed by his Majesty's Government to regulate the Affairs of this Establishment, is constituted of the PRESIDENT and four CENSORS of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, and the MASTER and two GOVERNORS of the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS.

OFFICERS.

JAMES MOORE, Esq.; Director, Conduit-street. Dr. HERVEY, Registrar, Leicester-square.

STATIONARY VACCINATORS.

J. C. CARPUE, Principal Station, in Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

ADDINGTON, J. No. 5, Raven-row, Spitalfields. AIKIN, CHARLES R. No. 4, Broad-street Buildings, corner of Old Bethlem

FREEMAN, J. No. 20, Spring-Gardens.

GILLHAM, J. A. School-Room, near Surrey Chapel, Blackfriar's Road.

LEESE, EDWARD No. 42, Baker-street, Portman-square. SAWREY, S. No. 11, Chancery-lane.

STERRY, H. Alscot-place, Grange-road, Bermondsey. VINCENT, J. P. No. 16, Clerkenwell-green. WARD, N. B. No. 7, Wellelose-square.

> CHARLES MURRAY, Esq. Secretary, Sun-court, Cornhill.

EXTRAORDINARY VACCINATORS.

AGER, JOSEPH, No. 141, High-street, Whitechapel.
CLARKE, C. R. Arabella-row, Pimlieo.
CUSACK, CHRISTOPHER JOHN, No. 29, Mortimer-street.
DOWERS, GEORGE, Mile-End.
EDWARDS, WILLIAM, Upper Guilford-street.
HARKNESS, JOHN, Broad-street, Ratcliff.
HORNIDGE, JOHN, No. 54, Great Ormond-street.
JOHNSON, GEORGE, No. 6, John-street, America-square.
MORGAN, J. B No. 1, Lambeth-terrace.
PARKINSON, J. W. K. No. 3, Pleasant-row, Kingsland-road.
PEREGRINE, J. P. No. 3, Half-moon-street, Piccadilly:
RUTHERFOORD, SAMUEL, No. 132, Ratcliff-highway.
SUTLEFFE, EDWARD, Bread-street-hill.
TATHAM, M. Poplar.
WILSON, JOHN, No. 8, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate.

ORDERED, by the Board, that the following Description of the Vaccine Vesicle, and Instructions relating to Vaccination, be generally circulated.

Description of the regular Vaccine Vesicle.

When Vaccination succeeds, a small red spot is observable, on the third day after the operation. If this spot be touched, an elevation is felt, and if examined with a magnifying glass, the little tumour appears surrounded by a very slight efflorescence.

The spot gradually enlarges; and between the third and sixth day, a circular Vesicle appears. The edge of the vesicle is elevated, but the centre of it is depressed. Its colour is at first, of a light pink, sometimes of a bluish tint, and changes by degrees to a pearl colour. The centre is somewhat darker than the other parts.

The Vesicle is hard to the touch. In its internal structure, it is cellular, the cells being filled with transparent lymph.

It commonly increases in size till the tenth or eleventh day.

In its early stages, especially on the seventh or eighth day, there is usually round the base, an inflamed ring, which about the ninth day spreads rapidly, and near the tenth, forms an Areola of about an inch and a half in diameter.

This Areola is of a red colour; it is hard, and accompanied with some degree of tumefaction. The redness continues for a day or two, and then begins to fade, sometimes forming two or three concentric circles.

After the Areola is formed, the Vesicle begins to decline; the centre first turns brown, and the whole gradually changes into a hard, smooth crust, of a very dark mahogany colour. This usually falls off about the end of the third Week, leaving a permanent cicatrix.

The first appearance of the Vesicle is seldom earlier, but often later, than has been described. In some few instances, it commences a fortnight or even three weeks after Vaccination; but if the process be then regular, it is equally efficacious.

Description of irregular Appearances consequent on Vaccination.

In the irregular and imperfect Vesicle, there is usually a premature itching, inflammation and suppuration; the progress of the Vesicle is too rapid; its texture is soft, its edge not well defined, its centre elevated, and its contents discoloured or purulent. Instead of a proper Areola, a premature efflorescence, of a dusky purple hue, takes place, and the crust is of a light brown or amber colour. The irregular Vesicle is more liable to be broken than the regular, both from its more pointed form and softer texture, and also from its being usually so irritable as to provoke scratching. When it is broken, ulceration often ensues.

A Vesicle, apparently regular at first, sometimes does not increase to the proper size, but dies away without completing the regular process. This Vesicle usually leaves no cicatrix, or one which is nearly imperceptible.

When these, or any other considerable deviations from the regular course of the disease take place, no dependence can be placed upon the operation. In such cases Vaccination should be repeated.

Probable Causes of the above Appearances.

If in Vaccination the Fluid employed be taken from an irregular Vesicle, or from a regular Vesicle at too late a period; or if the operation be performed with a rusty or unclean lancet, or in a rude manner; or if the Vesicle be injured in its early stage, and thereby too much inflammation be excited, an irregular Vesicle will probably be produced.

It is further proper that the skin should be in a healthy state before Vaccination, because it has been asserted, that when it is affected with disease, a regular. Vesicle is not produced, and Vaccination in consequence is apt to fail.

The Method of taking, and preserving Vaccine Lymph.

Lymph for Vaccination should be taken by means of small superficial punctures, made in a Vaccine Vesicle, with the point of a lancet, time being allowed for the liquid to exude in small pellucid drops.

If necessary, a very slight pressure may be cauti-

4



ously made with the side of the lancet. Great delicacy is requisite in this operation, for if the Vesicle be rudely treated or too much opened, inflammation and ulceration may ensue.

5

Lymph for Vaccination is found to be efficacious when taken from the time of its production to the eighth day inclusive.

When lymph is to be used immediately, or in a few days, it may be received on a lancet, but it cannot be thus preserved for any length of time, as it soon rusts the lancet, and may become inefficacious or even injurious.

Lymph may be preserved on pieces of quill or ivory, properly pointed, and to ensure the success of the operation, they should be charged a second or third time, after the lymph has become dry. The best method of preserving lymph for a long time, is that of enclosing it between two small squares of glass. When the fluid has been received in sufficient quantity, on the centre of one of the squares, it should be covered with the other, and the whole should be wrapt up in paper or gold-beater's skin.

The Mode of Vaccinating.

In the operation of Vaccination, the skin being stretched, the point of a lancet, charged with lymph, should be introduced, slantingly, through the cuticle 'till it touch the cutis, and it should be retained there for a few seconds.

The operation may be performed on the arm, or any other convenient part.

The lymph should, if possible, be taken immediately from the Vesicle, and inserted in its fluid state, as it is more likely to prove efficacious in that form, than when it is dry.

When dry lymph on glass is used, it should be moistened with a little water, applied by the point of a lancet, allowing time for it to dissolve. It should not be much diluted, and it should be inserted in the same manner as if the recent fluid were employed.

When quills, or ivory lancets, charged with dry lymph, are used, the lymph should not be diluted; but a puncture having been first made with a common lancet, the point of the quill or ivory lancet should be inserted, and held in the puncture, half a minute or more, that the lymph may gradually dissolve and remain in the wound. If the part of the instrument which is charged, be afterwards wiped repeatedly, upon the edges of the puncture, it will tend still more to ensure success.

It is desirable that in every case two regular Vesicles, at least, should be formed. In order to secure which, it is recommended, whenever *dried* lymph is employed, to vaccinate by two punctures in each arm.

When only one Vesicle is excited, it is prudent to test this case by a subsequent Vaccination.

One of the Vesicles should always be permitted to go through its course without being punctured.

In case the Vaccination should fail of producing the disease, which sometimes happens, it is recommended that the operation be repeated till the desired effect be accomplished.

Lancets for Vaccination should be kept clean and bright; and they should be dipped in water, and wiped after each operation, even when several successive operations are to be performed.

Symptoms of the Vaccine Infection.

Constitutional Symptoms from Vaccination sometimes occur at a very early period, but more commonly from the seventh to the eleventh day. These are drowsiness, restlessness, a chilliness succeeded by heat, thirst, head-ach, and other marks of febrile affection. Sometimes sickness or vomiting occurs, especially in infants. These symptoms are in general slight and transient. The Vesicle, when formed, should be carefully preserved from pressure or friction, lest inflammation should be increased.

In a great proportion of cases, there is no perceptible indisposition; nevertheless, the person vaccinated is secure from the infection of the Small Pox, provided that the progress of the Vesicle has been regular and complete. Care should be taken that the symptoms of other diseases be not mistaken for those of the Vaccine Disease.

Treatment.

In general, medicine is not required in this mild affection. If, however, the febrile symptoms above mentioned should run higher than usual, the disorder should be treated as inflammatory fever.

No medicines are necessary before vaccination, and cathartics need rarely be given afterward.

Should the local inflammation exceed the usual bounds, which rarely happens unless from pressure or friction, it may soon be checked by the frequent application of compresses of linen dipped in cold water, or in the common saturnine preparations.

In cases of ulceration, poultices, and other means may be applied, as the case seems to require. They must never be applied till they are nearly, or quite cold.

In such obstinate sores as resist the foregoing applications, the Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, mixed with an equal quantity of Unguentum Cetacei, or other similar applications, may sometimes be resorted to with advantage. But generally these sores may be healed by the Ceratum Plumbi Superacetatis, or other mild applications.

The Irregular Vesicle is frequently followed by ulceration at an early period, which is to be treated in the same manner, as if it proceeded from the regular Vesicle.

When the patient has been previously exposed to the infection of Small Pox, this disease will be either superseded or not, according to the time which has elapsed before Vaccination.

Recent Vaccine Lymph being greatly preferable to dried, Surgeons are earnestly requested to use the former, if possible; and, both for their own convenience, and prevent the necessity of constant application to the Establishment, to provide themselves with Lym from their own subjects.

The Board having ascertained that almost all the failures in Vaccination have arisen from inattention to the directions herewith given; request that all Vaccinators, will be particularly attentive to, and abide strictly by these directions.

Medical Gentlemen in all parts of the Empire may be supplied with Vaccine Lymph, without any expense, from the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Applications for lymph, and letters and communications respecting Vaccination, should be addressed

To Dr. HERVEY, Registrar of the N.V.E., Leicester Square;

directed, under cover,

To the Right Honble The Secretary of State

for the Home Department, Whitehall.

National Vaccine Establishment.

N. B. Lymph is dispensed at the Establishment, from Eleven in the Morning until Two in the Afternoon.

FINIS.

T. BAYLEY, Printer, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate.