

**Material relating to Thomas Alexander, Director-General, Army Medical Services, 1858-1860, collected by Air Vice-Marshal T. McClurkin**

**Publication/Creation**

1858-1860

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/x33497t5>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

# List of Alexander Papers.

Alexander Papers

14

## Correspondence and Manuscripts

- ✓ 1. Letter from Thomas Longmore to Dr. Alexander - 10th Aug, 1856. ✓
- ✓ 2. Letter from T. Alexander to his sister - Jane. 2<sup>nd</sup> Nov, 1841 ✓
- ✓ 3. Letter from T. Alexander to his sister - Jane. Undated from Templemore ✓
- ✓ 4. Letter from General Brown to T. Alexander. 10th Aug, 1856. ✓
5. Letter from Wm. Ferguson to T. Alexander. 8th May, 1833. ✓
- ✓ 6. Letter from Wm. Ferguson to T. Alexander. 11th Nov., 1859. ✓
- ✓ 7. Letter from Wm. Ferguson to T. Alexander. 13th Dec., 1859. ✓
8. Letter from J. Fraser to T. Alexander. 4th April, 1857. ✓
- ✓ 9. Letter from Lord Ripon to T. Alexander. 1st Nov., 1859. ✓
10. Letter from James Byrne to T. Alexander. 23rd August, 1858. ✓
11. Letter from James Byrne to T. Alexander. 16th December, 1858. ✓
12. Letter from James Byrne to T. Alexander. 7th October, 1859. ✓
- ✓ 13. Letter from R. Christison to T. Alexander. 13th May, 1859. ✓
- ✓ 14. Letter from R. Christison to T. Alexander. 21 July, 1859. ✓
- ✓ 15. Letter from R. Christison to T. Alexander. 6th Dec., 1859. ✓
- ✓ 16. Extract from letter from R. Christison to T. Alexander - date missing ✓
- ✓ 17. Extract from letter from R. Christison to (name missing) 6th Dec., 1859. ✓
18. Letter from James Bird to T. Alexander. Undated. ✓
- ✓ 19. Letter from <sup>W. H. Russell</sup> ~~H. H. Russell~~ to T. Alexander. 10th Aug, 1856. ✓
- ✓ 20. Letter from <sup>W. H. Russell</sup> ~~H. H. Russell~~ to T. Alexander. 10th Nov. 1857. ✓
- ✓ 21. Letter from J. G. Simpson to T. Alexander. 23rd Nov, 1858. ✓
- ✓ 22. 3 notes on diet schemes F. Nightingale ✓
- ✓ 23. Extract from Minute of meeting of the Inveresk Combination Poor-House Board on 6th March, 1865 on death of Mr. Alexander, one of the members on the 26th February, 1865. ✓
- ✓ 24. List of Medals. ✓
25. Photograph of Statue

With printed  
papers



# List of Alexander Papers

## Series A.

Mainly Correspondence and Manuscripts

1. Letter from T. Longmore to Dr. Alexander.
2. Letter from T. Alexander to his sister - June 26th<sup>1840</sup>
3. Letter from T. Alexander to his sister. June - undated<sup>1841</sup>
4. Letter from General Brown to T. Alexander.
5. } Letters from W. Fergusson to T. Alexander.
6. }
7. }
8. Letter from J. Fraser to T. Alexander
9. Letter from Lord Ripon to T. Alexander.
10. } Letters from James Byrom to T. Alexander.
11. }
12. }
13. }
14. } 3 Letters from R. Christian to T. Alexander.
15. }
16. } Extract from letter from R. Christian
17. } Extract " "
18. Letter from James Bird to T. Alexander.
19. } Letters from W. H. Russell to T. Alexander.
20. }
21. Letter from  
J. Y. Simpson to T. Alexander.
22. 3 Notes on diet schemes F. Nightingale
23. List of medals
24. Photograph of Statue.

# List of Alexander Papers

## Series B.

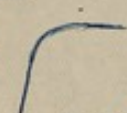
1. Portrait Group (Light Division  
H.Q. Officers)
2. Five Robertson Photographs of Crimea
3. Pencil sketch "The House in which the  
Emperor Napoleon expired after a confinement  
of nearly six years"
4. Newspaper picture of the "Auld Hammer  
House".
5. Two water colours  
(a) Buller's Camp Top of Komann's  
Kloof.  
(b) Turkish lady with Yashmak
6. 5 Journals and Newspapers also  
envelope containing 3 papers -  
(a) Extract from minute on father's death.  
(b) Report of the public meeting.  
(c) Newspaper Cutting - East Lothians  
Worthington.



Alexander Papers.

Portrait of Alexander

Photograph - Group.

Photograph Print 11 1/4" by 9 3/8" rounded  
at top corners thus  Mount 16 1/4" x 14 1/4"  
Print faded slightly and stained a good deal.  
Mount dirty and stained.

On mount at bottom names of those in group are given, thus

Back Row	Capt. Ponsoby Grenadier Guards	Capt. <u>Markham</u>	M <sup>r</sup> Alexander C.B.	→
Front Row		Maj <sup>r</sup> Pearson Grenadier Guards	Col. Gordon C.B. - Genl. Sir G. Brown G.C.B. R <sup>t</sup> . Engineers	

Back Row	→	Col. Macdonnell C.B. Rifle Brigade	→
Front Row		Col. Sullivan C.B.	Lt. Col. Whitmore Deput. Battalion

[Below names]

Genl. Sir George Brown G.C.B. and his staff of the Light Division who served in the Crimea

Taken 29<sup>th</sup> June 1859 London

All the writing below the print is in Alexander's handwriting  
 all except Sir George Brown are wearing side whiskers.  
 The General seems to be clean shaven, looks like a sailor.  
 Fine head, hair thinning on top slightly grey.  
 Alexander - plentiful whiskers, grey white high dark  
 cravat. Compared with others in the group he is both tall  
 and broad. Wearing frock coat.  
 Photograph taken in garden with a shed in background  
 with corrugated roof



Robertson Photographs

5 prints each 12" x 9 3/8"

3 of the prints make up Panorama of Sebastopol

No. 1 Left hand, shows [Written on back].

Muschikoffs English Fleet Pantheon  
Police

Barracks and Government buildings near the docks. L

R  
(front)

Docks

White wall surrounding dockyard (front)

Covered way forming  
one of the approaches to  
the Malakoff.

No. 2 Centre View, shows [Written on back]

North side

R  
(front)

Sunken ship

Ruins of Fort Paul

Harbour

Fort Constantine

Fort Nicholas French part of town Church of St. Vladimir

Creek dividing the English from the French part of the town

L  
(front)

English part of town

Broken gables

No. 3. Right hand. [Written on back]

Battered Forts on North side

R  
(front)

Harbour

Russian Fleet

Aqueduct

L  
(front)

Part of Town behind the Malakoff.



Alexander Papers.  
Robertson photographs

the 4th print is 'View in Sebastopol'

R. (front) Fort Nicholas Church of St. ~~Constantine~~ Vladimir Fort Constantine Menshikov's Palace L. (front)

Wooden Bridge across the creek which divides the French from the English part of Sebastopol

the 5th print is of 'Balaklava' [Plate 29 in Goussier's book]

R. (front) Look out Station Entrance to Harbour Genoise castle in ruins Castle Hospital. Church Village Shipping in Harbour Wharf Railway Road to Camp L. (front)

Soldier's huts.

All the writing on the back of the prints is in Alexander's best hand (Copperplate). Some of the prints are badly stained and there is a good deal of fading.

James Robertson arrived in the Crimea shortly before fall of Sebastopol. Fenton had sailed from Balaklava on 26th June, 1855.



Alexander Papers.

3.4

Letters.

1. [Longmore to Alexander]  
From Thomas Longmore addressed to Inspector  
General Dr. Alexander, C. B. etc. etc. in care of  
Messrs John Kenblund & Co; Army Agents, London. Mourning  
envelope and note paper, postmark Worcester, Aug. 19,  
1856. Letter reads -

Rosehill  
Rosehill,  
near Worcester,  
Aug: 18<sup>th</sup>/56.

My dear Dr. Alexander,

Your letter of 20th July has only just been forwarded  
to me from Aldershot. I am annoyed that such a delay  
has occurred and can't imagine what has caused it, as  
of course my address was known at the regiment. I  
asked Meis by letter some time ago for your address  
but I have not heard from him since - I believe  
he has gone on leave. I am glad that you have got  
the P. M. O. ship of Canada, as I presume, with the  
retention of your rank, it is just what you would  
wish to have, and I sincerely hope you may continue  
to have health to enjoy it. I wish it had been my  
fate to have been going there too to serve under you,  
I don't look forward to the service at Aldershot as at  
all a desirable one. I have been hoping to hear that  
there was a chance ~~for~~ of promotion for Meis - it  
would be of great advantage to him as a married  
man, and if the interest of the service ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> consulted  
I should think he would be the first to get it, for



Alexander Papers

Langmore to Alexander

I doubt if there is in any rank a better physician and medical officer than he is. I almost thought from the Director General publishing his remarks on the Camp Diarrhoea that at least one of the Regt Div<sup>n</sup> Surgeons was to be taken notice of and rewarded. I still hope something may be done for him. My continued ill health, and the aspect of our Departmental affairs, have a good deal altered my views - I now much prefer the independence of a regimental Surgeon's position to office or promotion with dependence. I fear there is not much chance for the better in our administration nor even a likelihood of one. I trust the clause in the milk and water report of the Stafford Cottee recommending the option of retirement at twenty one years' service may be carried out, and without any provision being added, through adverse influence, to counteract its advantages; if this is done it will in my opinion counterbalance a good deal of injustice to which some of us have been subjected. As to the Legion of H. decoration, I am not surprised that no regimental Surgeon has got it. The Colonels of Regts were ordered to confine themselves to F. Os, Captains, and N. C. Officers and Privates, and of course Dr. Hall gave the decorations to be distributed among his subordinates to his ~~own~~ own friendly supporters on the Staff. What exposure had <sup>Liggettwood</sup> Liggettwood been subjected to, or what services had he performed, to warrant his being selected over others for it. I thought it particularly fair on the part of Sir H. Ross naming 2 Asst Surg<sup>s</sup> and 2 Surgeons for the decoration - the latter Ward and Fawson, having at that



time left the Artillery for promotion in the line.

When I reached London, the Medical Board gave me 3 months leave, this will expire towards the close of the present month, when I shall rejoin at Aldershot. I am by no means strong yet, my right knee and ankles continue very weak, but I have no wish to appear ~~again~~ again before a Board. Soon after reaching England I contracted, apparently from driving in an open cab, a severe inflammatory attack in my right eye - this weakened and threw me back greatly from the confinement and treatment to wh I had to submit myself. Subsequently I spent three weeks with some friends at Stonehouse and derived much benefit from the scabathing there. I was called away to London on account of my father's illness and must have left Plymouth just when you arrived there. I am at present staying with an uncle who lives not very far from Malvern, and the air of the place has certainly done me a great deal of good. I shall be in London on the 22<sup>nd</sup> and I shall consider myself fortunate if you have not left for Canada, and I have the opportunity of a chat with you before you leave. My movements are always known at the Junior United Services Club, and letters addressed there are always immediately forwarded. I heard you were staying at the Tavistock hotel and when I was last in London called there to see you, but you had left for the country.

Should you have leisure at any time I should very much like to hear how you get on at Montreal - I have some old friends there



Alexander Papers.

the Troppatts, Andersons, & Co. whom I have no  
doubt you will know. Believe me  
yours very sincerely  
Thomas Longmore.

(one double sheet plus  
one single sheet 7 1/2" x 4 1/2")

Alexander Papers.

Letters

4.4

2/  
From T. Alexander to his Sister - Jane  
(white paper double sheet 12 1/2" x 7 3/4")

You will have seen by the papers  
that the steamers only run during  
the winter once a month, so you must  
not expect them as at present every  
fortnight.

Charlotte Town, P. E. Island  
26<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1841

My Dear Sister,

I received yours of the 29<sup>th</sup> Oct. a few  
days ago, and I was delighted to hear that you were  
all in the enjoyment of excellent health, and spirits, and  
hope you will all long continue to enjoy these blessings  
as I am myself doing at present. I like this place  
much we have a nice little barracks, and make  
ourselves very comfortable. I have now got my rooms  
put to rights and the firearms and match holder are  
now paraded in great style upon the mantelpiece,  
which sets the room off greatly. Tell Helen that  
the curtains and sofa covers fit beautifully and as  
well as I could wish, I have got a very large  
sitting room and a small bedroom, I have  
purchased 30 yds. carpet for the larger one, and  
paid 4/- Sterling per yard rather expensive  
and what with making <sup>up</sup> it will cost me close upon  
£7 Stg. there are two officers here besides myself, a  
Captain, and Subaltern, both unmarried, so we have  
got a very nice little

these

? 'firearms'

? 'Helen'

after making  
'is' ? up  
'so' better

[1st page.]



miss and your humble servant has taken the  
management, so in time I will understand housekeeping,  
we live here very cheap, the necessaries of life are  
very low. There is a nice town beautifully laid  
off and when all built up, will be a pretty large  
place, but when that will take place if ever is  
hard to say. There are some very pleasant families,  
several have lately arrived from England, with  
10 or 12 children each. We have had very  
disagreeable weather of late, a little snow with lots  
of rain, and as there are no stones, the streets are  
just as bad as a ploughed field to walk in,  
no pavement of any sort whatever save here and  
there a few solitary yards of wood. The Governor  
and his family have arrived and he has had a  
love since I last wrote to you, above 80 were  
introduced, but rather a motley assemblage.  
He is a very agreeable pleasant gentleman  
and I should think will give satisfaction,  
but here we have discontented wretches as  
well as at home, that do what you can  
there is no satisfying them. There are some  
very nice farms around the town well cleared,  
& there are several within 2 or 3 miles of  
the town for sale of two or 300 acres in extent.  
One with a <sup>very</sup> nice house and garden <sup>wh.</sup> of more than  
200 acres in extent with about 100 in high  
cultivation is offered for £1500 Sterling. A person  
here having a settled income and buying a small  
farm can live very comfortably, and a great  
many have farms in that way. No person that  
is at all industrious needs want the necessaries

end of  
p. 2.

'wh.' as written  
?'which'



of life. Several meetings have been held to  
try and establish a larger steam vessel,  
the one now plying between this and  
Picton being so small and bad that if it  
blows at all, cannot come across altho not more  
than 5/1 miles if as much but very few shares  
have been taken, money is rather scarce. I  
have not as yet got a horse but I think I  
will hire an horse and sleigh for the winter.  
I have been speaking to a person about it  
and I think we will agree. I have sent  
for three of the best buffalo robes. I am  
happy to hear that my father is so well pleased  
with the land and that he thinks it such a  
bargain. Were I he I should keep an exact  
account of the outlay and really see if it pays  
him. So you have now got the railings up  
and it improves the place much. So Mr.  
Stewart gave my father a favourable account of  
his son. I am delighted to hear that the salt  
trade continues so brisk, and that my father has  
ordered more rock I should certainly keep up  
the stock while it continues low and the  
freights the same, if it only would keep so for  
a few years it would be a good thing.  
I feel greatly obliged to my father for the  
offer of money & equally so to all of you for the  
offer to serve me I am ~~not~~ <sup>well</sup> convinced of it, but  
I have been thinking about the two and it is a serious  
step to take which to choose, the farm I am convinced  
would be the happiest but then, is it not disgraceful  
for a young man to sit down, laying aside

end of p.3/

X X  
X X X X



XX ?  
lulled

ambition when if he had but followed in his path,  
honours wealth &c are almost within his grasp. My  
great ambition has been to be an operator and I  
would sooner be the first operating surgeon in  
Edinburgh than the proprietor of Preston Grange  
Estate. It had been ~~lulled~~ <sup>lulled</sup> greatly ~~(but)~~ <sup>(but)</sup> when I  
saw young Ligon appointed Professor he only a  
few years longer in the profession it returned  
again, however there is no saying what a year  
or so may do with the means at one's disposal.  
I have however made up my mind to one thing  
that as soon as I return home, I remain,  
no more foreign service for me. Had I never  
entered the Service and remained with Knox  
when Ferguson left I might have succeeded  
him and been now lecturing but very likely  
my health would have been gone long ere this, as  
it was nearly gone when I left the rooms. so  
perhaps it was for the best. I have seen the world.  
&c. &c. Give my best love to my father mother  
sisters and Anne and my hopes that this  
will find you all as happy as I wish you and  
of hearing from you soon

XX ?

Miss J. Alexander

I remain, my Dear Sisters  
your loving brother  
J. Alexander



Alexander Papers.

Letters

5.3

3/  
From T. Alexander to his Sister, Jane.  
(White 1 double sheet and 1 Single sheet 7 1/2" x 4 1/4")

Templemore,  
Wednesday Evening.

My dear Sister,

I enclose you what I mentioned,  
it, to me brings it clearly out. I have  
added the ~~Journal~~ <sup>Journal</sup> and the issue, but did  
not know the Christian name. You will observe  
that the relative my father mentioned was a  
cousin of his father's and no doubt Walter  
being the sixth son assumed Alexander on  
<sup>his</sup> the marriage with Mary Alexander ran through  
his property with the exception of what was  
left to your grandfather who lost it by losing  
it out. What think you? What does William  
say to it? Should he not be pleased why  
you need not shew him the enclosed.  
However very little trouble now ~~it~~ will clear  
it up and when I again get home I am  
fully determined to sift it all out since  
William is so close on the subject. You  
will observe that the enclosed talks with  
the Bride of Lammemoor, Ruthford being



the name of the individual from whom Sir  
Walter took his Masters of Ravenswood. What  
does Donald say to it? We have still  
disagreeable weather <sup>raining</sup> + + + some  
part of the day. I have written this evening, as  
I propose going to-morrow to Margborough to  
visit a Lunatic Asylum which is said to be  
well conducted. I go on Saturday over to  
Thurles to visit the Workhouse there it is now  
stated to be a Model one from being one of the  
worst in Ireland. Has my father heard  
X X anything further about the ~~house~~ <sup>House</sup> at Haddington.  
We move from this, as soon as a vessel arrives  
at Cork to embark a Regt. one sailed from  
the Thames, on the 16th so we may shortly expect  
to leave this, should she have a good passage.  
We keep healthy and everything is going on  
well - I had a letter this morning from  
John Ross. one of the Rifle Brigade (Cadell's  
friend) he goes out again to Canada in June  
or July his leave being then up. My late deat.  
Robinson he mentions is now in England.  
The examinations for promotion in the Army  
have taken place here to-day for the first time  
One is being examined for his Company and  
another for his Lieutenantcy which are not at  
all agreeable to the candidates for promotion.  
The Chestnut is quite well again and Tipoy  
is in great form and much admired.  
With best love to my dear Mother, father

and sisters as also Anne, and in hopes of  
shortly hearing from you.

I remain,  
your loving brother,  
J. Alexander

Miss Jane Alexander.



Alexander Papers.  
Letters

62

4

From General Sir George Brown to T. Alexander

Leamington, 10<sup>th</sup> August  
1856

My Dear Doctor.

I did not fail to write to Lord Palmerston the moment I received your letter and you may be sure spoke of you in the terms which you have so well deserved. I at the same time sent your letter to Doctor Smith requesting him to stand your friend but as yet I have had no answer from either.

That however I consider so much the better for until the vacancy actually occurs they will not commit themselves by making promises to any one & they are right!

Some days previously I had a letter from Doctor Muir of the 6<sup>th</sup> July which I also sent to Doctor Smith. I have like yourself the highest opinion of Dr. Muir and spoke of him and his services accordingly to the head of his Department from whom I have just received the accompanying reply. I beg of you to show it to the Doctor and assure him that I shall at all times be glad to lend him ~~my~~ <sup>my</sup> personal assistance when he thinks my services are likely to be useful to him. It would seem that he is not to look for immediate promotion, but I feel assured that his zeal and attention to his medical duties and his



attention to the sick and wounded of his Regiment  
must always attract the attention of his Superior,  
& must ultimately lead to his advancement.

You will be glad to learn that I am getting  
on remarkably well & but for a little loss of  
flesh & some slight prostration of strength in my  
limbs would really be as well as ever I was  
— I am inclined to believe however the men to  
shelue me for not one word do I hear from  
any of them of sending me out again.

Yours very Dear Doctor  
very faithfully  
G. Brown.

(One double sheet  
7" X 4 1/2")

White with mourning borders  
in envelope addressed

Doctor Alexander,  
Dep. Inspector of Hospitals  
Legat Division  
British Army  
Cremona

G. Brown

envelope with mourning  
borders.



Alexander Papers.

7.2

Letters

[Folded and sealed addressed  
Mr. Alexander, Surgeon, Prestonpans  
franked with circular stamping]

5/

From Wm. Fergusson to T. Alexander.

(light blue paper double sheet 9" x 7 1/4")

Edin 8th May 1833

My Dear Alexander

If I remember rightly  
I once got a canary-bird from you and I  
believe you have lots of them in the country  
I am particularly anxious to procure a  
good he one just now for a female  
friend of mine and I shall take it as  
a great <sup>[? or]</sup> favor if you can send me  
one as soon as possible and be sure that  
he is a singer and you need not be  
particular about his age unless you think  
him too old. If you have any just now  
that you can spare send him in by  
one of the carts to my house if possible  
this week - Send in an ~~old~~ old cage and  
the man can get it out again as I  
have one here. - you have been  
very busy in the country I understand  
[end of p. 1.]



with Gentle patients. I have always  
intended coming out to see you  
but ~~have~~ generally been prevented.  
We have hard work at the Dispensary  
just now with the influenza patients &  
our Summer classes are just commencing.

I am in expectation of having a  
stone case soon but it is so dif-  
ficult to get them that I never shall  
feel sure of it till I have the knife  
in the perineum, when I think I could  
make certain - I had not opportunity

to day of asking Gordon how you were  
but I trust your health is good and  
that you will not run the risk of  
such a fever as ~~Smith's~~ <sup>Gentle Smith's</sup> ~~has~~ <sup>had</sup>.

5-th I need not give you any news as Gordon  
will tell them all. - You can drop  
me a note to let me know the  
[end of p. 2]

State of your aviany and believe me

Yours sincerely,

Wm. Ferguson

2 Queen Street.

Mr Alexander  
Surgeon  
P. Paris

2 sheets (double sheet)  
each 9" high x 7 1/2" broad.



Alexander Papers.

8.1

6/ Letters.

6/ From W. Ferguson to T. Alexander.  
(white, double sheet 7" x 4 1/4")

Private

16 George St., Hanover Square  
11th November, 59

My dear Alexander

I hear that the teaching Staff intended for Kebley Hospital is in course of formation and I understand that Mr. Longmore, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the Oriental when I dined there with Mr. Arthur and you is to be Professor of Military Surgery and this will therefore exclude my friend Williamson in that line - I have always taken an interest in his progress and should have liked to have heard that he had been selected for that post but as it has been decided otherwise (and no one can I believe possibly object to the appointment as Longmore is highly spoken of) I should like to know if Williamson has any other chances - If it lies within your proper concern I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give me a hint on which I might encourage him to expect anything, or otherwise

Believe me,  
My dear Alexander  
yours faithfully  
Wm. Ferguson

Thos. Alexander,  
Director General

(Oriental -  
a London Club)

Concise ✓

Alexander Papers.

7/ Letters

9.1

7/ From Wm. Fergusson to T. Alexander

(white, double sheet 7" x 4 1/4")

16 George St Glasgow Regt-

13th December, 59

My dear Alexander,

My friend Mr. Kennedy 41st Regt- has to appear before a Medical Board one of these days and has asked me for a note of introduction to you - He will himself explain what he wants and if you have it in your power to aid him I shall feel personally obliged

Yours faithfully.

Wm Fergusson.

Thos Alexander Esq.



Alexander Papers  
Letters

10.1

8/

8/

From J. Fraser to T. Alexander

In envelope (stamped), with postmark Aldershot Camp,  
Apr 4 1857. Address to

J. Alexander, Esq C.B.  
Inspector General of Hospitals  
Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden  
London.

see above  
(1857)

Camp April 4<sup>th</sup>.

My dear Alexander,

Since coming to camp I have made some inquiry as to the memorandum about the medicine chests at Balaclava, but no copy of it either at the 19<sup>th</sup> or our own - I'll try the 7<sup>th</sup> who are in the North Camp.

The hospital orderly of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regt states that he was on fatigue duty at Balaclava when the medicine chests were landed from the steamer 'Tyne' We can get nothing nearer than this. This is the nearest thing I can ascertain. I remember distinctly riding myself to Balaclava about the time of the memorandum, and getting useful

surging things out of the chests but no medicines  
for then I suppose we wanted comforts more than  
medicines.

On Tuesday I got to Bramshot for a week to the  
14<sup>th</sup> but a line from you would reach me -

Ever yours,

J. Frazer.


---



Alexander Papers.

Letters

9. Lord Ripon to T. Alexander. 11.1

(On War Office note paper embossed Royal arms  
in oval with War Office above - )  
(double sheet 7 1/4" x 4 1/2")

1st November 1859.

My dear Mr. Alexander,

I believe that you are well acquainted with a  
medicine known as Warburg's Fever Tincture.

Would you recommend its supply for the use of  
the China Expedition.

I remain

Yours faithfully,

Ripon

T. Alexander, Esq. C.B.

Esq. Esq. Esq.

[Handwriting bold and very legible]



Alexander Papers.

12.1

10.

From James Syme to T. Alexander.

Double sheet  
7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Edinburgh, 23<sup>rd</sup> August,  
1858

My dear Sir,

I beg to offer my congratulations on your appointment and still more on the universal satisfaction with which it has been received.

On receipt of your letter I mentioned the subject to my class and told them that under your direction the medical service of the Army would be more worthy of their attention. It will afford me great pleasure to send you good recruits and I fully expect to do so.

If you happen to be in this part of the world I trust you will not forget me.

Yours Very Truly,  
James Syme.

T. Alexander, Esq.

From James Syme to T. Alexander.  
(double sheet  $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ )

//

2 Rutland Street,  
Edinburgh

December 16th, 1858.

My dear Sir,

The necessary forms have been complied with - and by the 1<sup>st</sup> of January the College will have the honour of enrolling you on the list of Fellows.

I hope you have not forgot your promise to pay us a visit before Christmas and shall be glad to know when we may expect to see you. - Whenever you find it convenient come to my home [hours] with the same freedom you would to your own - and we shall do our best to make you comfortable

Yours ever,  
James Syme.

T. Alexander, Esq.



Alexander Papers.

14.1

12  
From James Syme to T. Alexander.  
(double sheet 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " )

2 Rutland Street,  
Edinburgh.

7th October, 1859

My dear Sir,

Understanding that the College of Surgeons  
are going to invite you to be present at their  
dinner I beg to express my hopes that in the  
event of your coming you will make my house  
your home.

Yours very truly,  
James Syme.

T. Alexander, Esq.

Alexander Papers.

15.1

13.

Letters.

~~10.~~ From R. Christison to T. Alexander  
(double sheet white 6 1/4" x 3 3/4")

13.

Edinburgh 13 May 1859.

My dear Sir,

When we met in November last, you encouraged me to send you promising candidates for the Army Medical Service. In recommending Dr. H. Young Howison, I keep in remembrance my promise that I should be careful as to those whom I should so favour as to bring them specially under your notice.

I have had scarcely any personal acquaintance with Dr. Howison since he graduated here in 1856. But he was a student of great diligence, of excellent conduct, a graduate who distinguished himself at his examinations among the foremost, and in every sense a gentleman.

In short he was at that time of the class, whom, I doubt not, you would prefer to all your services composed of. And from all I know of him then, I have no doubt that he will be able to prove by examination and otherwise that he is still deserving of your favours.

I was in London for three days last week, on a convocation of Sub-committees concerning the National Pharmacopoeia, - a heavy additional charge on my shoulders. My work occupied me so much, that I had not an opportunity of calling

of Howison

of Howison



on you; which I greatly regret.

I am,  
yours most truly,  
R. Christison

Dr. Alexander, C. B.  
Ac.

Alexander Papers.

161

14 / Letters

From R. Christison to T. Alexander.

(double sheet white 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " )

Edinburgh,

21 July 1859

My dear Sir,

I was asked to-day by Dr. Dalziel, who is at the head of our University Pract. Chemistry department, to introduce him, if I was able, to the Surgeon in charge at Nythe. But as I am not sure that I am acquainted with that gentleman, I cannot do so. You will do me and Dr. Dalziel a kindness if you will mention to the Surgeon, that Dr. D. will call on him, and that he is one whose acquaintance will (on my responsibility) be made with pleasure. Dr. Dalziel starts to-morrow evening for Nythe under the Govt. invitation to officers of Volunteer Rifle Corps, to receive instruction in Rifle practice. He was an officer in the 27th for five or six years, during part of the time on active service in the Cape War, and I believe in command of the light company. Returning home, he converted his sword into a lancet, but speedily devoted himself to Chemistry. He is Captain, by acclamation, of our University Rifle Corps, and an excellent, intelligent, well informed gentleman.

I hope to be at our Medical Parliament on



3<sup>d</sup> August, and to have time to call on you, while  
in London.

I am,  
yours very truly,  
R. Christison

Dr. Alexander &c.

Alexander Papers.

17.1

15

Letters.

From R. Christison to T. Alexander

(double sheet white 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " )

Edinburgh

6<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1859.

My dear Sir,

As I have kept very much aloof from all the doings of our College of Physicians concerning its new Licentiate, I am unable to answer your query about the Licentiate passed before he has attained 21. But I hope to give you our Secretary's reply to my inquiries by to-morrow's post.

I have advised my friend to tell his son, who is now in or near London, to avail himself at once of your very kind offer to have him provisionally examined as to his eligibility at your office.

I am,

yours most truly,  
R. Christison

Dr. Alexander

Director - Gen. of  
the Army Med. Dept.



Alexander Papers.

18.1

16

Letters.

From R. Christison to T. Alexander.

[Extract from a letter, last eight lines, no date]

Will you kindly, and at your leisure, answer  
in one word this long story?

Our University has increased a little this year  
There are 68 additional students in Arts, 18 additional  
in medicine, — in all 493 medical students,  
and 1440 of all Faculties.

I am,

Yours most truly,  
R. Christison.

Dr. Alexander.

Alexander Papers.  
Letters.

19.1

17.

From R. Christian to Unknown

[Upper half of single leaf letter]

[1st page.]

40 Maray Place,  
Tuesday, 6th Dec.  
1859.

My dear Sir,

The Director-General informs me that your son's eligibility "will depend entirely on the extent of the Leprosy", - that the objection to skin diseases arises from "the Service suffering when leave is required for their cure", and that if your son will call on  
[page cut across here]

[overleaf 2nd page]

If you approve of this course, which seems to me very advisable, your son may take advantage of Dr. Alexander's kind offer by presenting this letter as his introduction.

I am

Yours most truly,  
R. Christian



Alexander Papers.

Letters.

20.1

18.

From (James) Bird to T. Alexander.

[ Blue paper headed with United Service  
Institution embossed crest No Date ]  
(8" x 5" double sheet)

Dear Sir,

It has been suggested by the Council of the  
United Service Institution - that on the occasion  
of the delivery of my lecture according to  
the enclosed Programme on Friday next  
3 o'clock - I should ask you to do me  
the favour of taking the Chair. I need not say  
that the Council and myself will feel obliged if  
you can comply with the request - & I am

faithfully yours

? (James) Bird

T. Alexander Esq. C. B.

Director General

Army Hospitals.

Alexander Papers.

21.1

19

Letters

19

~~19~~  
From W. H. Russell to T. Alexander.  
(double sheet 9" x 7 1/4")

18 Sunnes Place,  
Onslow Square,  
Brompton  
August 10th 56.

My dear Alexander

I consider myself so entirely bound by feelings  
of regard (and) gratitude to Mr. Arthur that I shall look  
upon any service rendered to him as a great service  
rendered to myself.

You know him well enough to be aware that he deserves  
any professional reward open to a man of his rank  
& you will therefore the more readily agree with me in  
thinking that it would be not only an injustice to him  
but a detriment to the public service if he were  
compelled just now to abandon the active pursuit  
of his profession & to rusticate and stupefy in  
retirement [now over] Besides there are other reasons  
which make him very anxious to continue on active service.

[rest of page blank except  
for diagonal line]



[p. 3]

We hear there is to be great reduction - of no less than 50 or 57 - second class Staff Surgeons & McArthur is afraid of being included in the list.

Now you have much and well deserved interest - He wants only active employment - a regiment if possible - some colonial or home employment but if you can only say a word for him I'm sure he will get what he desires and deserves - I am going away to-morrow for a month but my wife will be delighted to see you ad interim, & when I return, I trust we will often fight our battles over a glass of good wine, & I'll help to slay you dead over again.

Always command me & always believe me

Yours Very truly & sincerely as of  
old

~~H. H. Russell.~~  
W. H. Russell

If McArthur does not see you will you drop him a line as soon as you receive this ~~and~~ <sup>or write</sup> to my friend,  
J. Williams 24 Kensington Gate,  
Hyde Park.

Alexander Papers

22-1

Letters.

20. W. H. Russell

From ~~A. H. Russell~~ to T. Alexander

(white double sheet 7" x 4 1/2")

18 Sumner Place,  
N. W.

? 57  
written "37"

Nov 10 - 57

My dear director & friend,

Will you have the kindness to cause the enclosed to be sent to my little amicus Fowle Smith as soon as possible. He called this morning when I was out & I wish to see him very much & very speedily and particularly -

I will call on you in a day or two just to see if you are getting any course under the canvas of office than when I last beheld you.

I take it for granted you know Fowle Smith's Club or whereabouts - with my compliments & regards to your wife Believe me

Yours as ever truly,

~~A. H. Russell~~.

W. H. Russell.



Alexander Papers.

Letters.

23.1

21. / J. G. Simpson to T. Alexander.  
(Blue paper double sheet 7 1/2" x 4 1/2")

52 Queen Street,

Edinburgh.

23 Nov. 1858

My Dear Sir,

Will you allow me to introduce to you  
Dr. Rattray who is one of our graduates here, &  
who has discharged with care and faithfulness the  
office of House - Surgeon to the Maternity Hospital,  
& to the Ward for Female Diseases in the Infirmary.  
- If Dr. Rattray is admitted to your service he  
will, I doubt not, make a very steady, very  
zealous, & very trustworthy medical officer.

Yours very faithfully,

J. G. Simpson

To Dr Alexander

22

23

Alexander Papers.

Manuscripts.

24.2

Three notes on Diet Schemes

(on single sheets 7 1/4" x 4 1/2")

(a)

1. To make a Scheme of  
(any) ~~more~~ <sup>nine</sup> Diets, <sup>so as to</sup> include  
Extras, for General &  
Regimental Hospitals

2. To make a scheme  
of <sup>Diets of</sup> ~~Preserved~~ Provisions  
for Field Hospitals

(b.)

Dr. Christison does  
not understand the  
necessity of including,  
for the sake of  
simplicity, the  
Extras in the Scheme  
of Diets. He has  
been talked over by  
an Army Medical  
Officer. Therefore it  
will be much more  
desirable for you  
to draw up the

[overleaf]

Scheme, who do  
understand it,  
& for him to reverse  
& make the  
table of equivalents.



(c)

Mr. Herbert says that  
these new Diet forms  
from the W. O. will  
be "a test for you"  
to make the improved  
Diet scheme upon -

But Perhaps you  
will be thinking  
about it till you  
hear from Mr. Herbert

---

[But Perhaps you]

Alexander Papers

Manuscript

25.1

23/

Extract from Minute of Meeting of the Inveresk  
Combination Poor - House Board, held at Inveresk  
upon the sixth day of March 1865 -

New Francis ~~Scott~~ Cadell Esquire in the Chair.

"The Chairman mentioned that since last  
meeting Mr. Alexander, one of the Members, had  
died - his death having taken place at Prestonpans  
upon the Twenty sixth of February. Mr. Cadell  
thereupon moved, and Mr. Kemp seconded the  
Motion, that there be recorded in the Minutes  
an expression of regret at the loss of an active  
and efficient member of the Board; of one  
who, besides, was possessed of much sterling  
worth and excellence."

"The Motion was unanimously agreed  
to, and a copy of this part of the Minute  
was directed to be transmitted by the Sec-  
-retary to Mrs. Alexander, the Widow of the  
deceased"

Extract from the Minutes  
by  
Thos. Kerr,  
Secretary

Musselburgh

6th March 1865



Alexander Papers.

26.1

24

List of Medals.

[On mourning (black-edged) note paper. 1 sheet]

Inventory of Medals belonging to the late Dr. Alexander

- (1) C. B. Medal (Fac Simile)
  - (2) Legion of Honour Do.
  - (3) Caffre Was Do
  - (4) Crimea Do Do.
  - (5) Turkish Do
-

certainly keep up the stock while it continues low &  
 might be the same if it only would keep so for a  
 few years it would be a good thing. I feel  
 greatly obliged to my father for the offer of money &  
 equally so to all of you for the offer to send me I  
 had all convictions of it, but I have been thinking  
 about the two and it is a serious step to either  
 which to choose. The sum I am convinced would  
 be the sufficient but then, is it not disgraceful for  
 a young man to sit down being such an ambition  
 when if he had but followed in his father's footsteps  
 he would be an almost within his grasp of great ambition  
 has been to be an operator and I would soon be  
 the first operating surgeon in Edinburgh. Then the  
 proprietor of Preston Grange Estate, it had he talked  
 greatly, but when I saw young Ligon's appointment  
 as surgeon he only a few years longer in the possession of  
 a fortune & a fine house than is his rival who is  
 in the way of the means at once disposed. I  
 have however made up my mind to one thing that  
 as soon as I return home. I will see the good friends  
 service for me. had I never entered the service and  
 remained with you, when I was young I might have  
 succeeded, but now I am too old. but my health  
 my health would have been gone long ago if it  
 was really gone when I left the service. so perhaps it  
 was for the best. I have seen the world. I am  
 but to my father's better & am sure I hope  
 that this will find you all as happy as I wish you  
 of being for you too I am in the best of health  
 Mrs. J. Alexander & your loving father  
 J. Alexander



4  
Leamington 10<sup>th</sup> August  
1855

My Dear Doctor

I did not fail to write  
to Lord Passmore the moment  
I received your letter & for  
myself I was glad to offer in  
the terms which you have  
so well described. I at the  
same time sent your letter  
to Doctor Smith requesting  
him to stand for me friend  
but as yet I have had no  
answer from either.

That however I consider

from whom I have just received  
the accompanying reply. They  
you to show it to the Doctor &  
assure him that I shall state  
them be glad to lend him any  
poor assistance when he thinks  
my services are likely to be  
useful to him. It would seem  
that he is not to look for  
immediate promotion, but I  
feel assured that his zeal &  
attention to his Medical duties  
& his attention to the sick &  
wounded of his Regiment



So much the better for merit  
the vacancy actually occurs  
they will not commit them:  
I shew by making promises to  
any one, & they are right!

Some days previously I  
had a letter from Doctor Keiser  
of the b. <sup>ny</sup> July, which I also sent  
to Doctor Smith. Heave, like  
some of the highest opinion of  
Doctor Keiser & Spoke of him  
& his services according to  
the head of his Department

must always attract the attention  
of his Superiors, & must ultimately  
lead to his advancement.

You will be glad to learn that  
I am getting on remarkably well -  
but for a little loss of flesh & some  
Night prostration of Strength in my  
limbs would really be as well as you  
know. - I am inclined to believe  
however they mean to shelve me  
for not one word do I hear from  
any of them of sending me out  
again. Give my Dear Doctor  
my faithful  
Yours



must always attract the attention  
of his Superiors, & must ultimately  
lead to his advancement.

You will be glad to learn that  
I am getting on remarkably well -  
but for a little loss of flesh & some  
Night prostration of Strength in my  
limbs would really be as well as you  
I was. - I am inclined to believe  
however they mean to shelve me  
for not one word do I hear from  
any of them of sending me out  
again. Give my Dear Doctor  
my faithful  
Wm. M. Brown

Edin 5<sup>th</sup> May 1833

My Dear Alexander

I remember rightly  
 I once got a Canary bird from you and  
 believe you have lots of them in the country.  
 I am particularly anxious to procure a  
 good ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> just now for a female  
 friend of mine and I shall take it as  
 a great favor if you can send me  
 one as soon as possible. ~~be sure that~~  
 he is a singer and you need not be  
 particular about his age unless you think  
 him ~~too~~ <sup>old</sup>. If you have any great ones  
 that you can spare send them in by  
 one of the carts to my house if possible  
 the route - send in an old cage and  
 the man can get it out again and  
 keep one here - You have seen  
 any more in the country I much fear



with Gentle patients. How long  
intended coming out to see you  
but then your age has prevailed  
and I am now hard work at the Dispensary  
but now with the ~~highly~~ patients  
and some other things are just coming in  
I am in reputation of being  
from an poor but it is my duty  
to get them the best I can. had  
ful sun of it till then the same  
in the Penneum, which I could  
make certain - had not opportunity  
to day of asking Gordon how he was  
but I trust you health is good and  
that you will not run the risk of  
such a fever as ~~the~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~in~~  
and not give you any news - Gordon  
will tell them all - My respects  
in a note to let me know the

state of your affairs and believe me  
Yours sincerely  
Wm. Ferguson



Private

6

Change of Human species  
11<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1859.

My dear Alexander,

I have that the  
leaching stuff intended for  
Navy Hospital is in  
course of forwarding and  
I understand that Mr  
Langman, when I had a  
pleasure of meeting at  
the annual when I dined  
there with mother and  
you, is to propose  
of visiting Sydney in this

will therefore include my  
friend Withamson in that  
line — I have always  
taken an interest in his  
progress and should have  
liked to have heard that  
he had been selected for  
that post, but as it has  
been decided otherwise (and no  
one can dispute justly ob-  
ject to the appointment as  
Langman is highly spoken of)  
I should like to know if  
Withamson has any other  
chance — If it be



within your proper course &  
shall feel obliged if you  
will kindly give me a  
hint on what I might  
encourage him to write  
any thing, or otherwise

Believe me  
my dear friend  
Yours faithfully  
W. Ferguson

Wm. Ferguson Esq.  
Director, Bank

2. RUTLAND STREET

EDINBURGH

11  
December 16. 1858

My dear Sir,

The necessary forms  
have been completed with-  
out delay this 1<sup>st</sup> of January  
The College will have the  
honour of meeting you in  
the tent of the Fellows -

I hope you have not  
forgot your promise to pay  
me a visit before Christmas -



and that I had to  
know when in every part  
to be you - When you  
find it convenient when  
to my home with the same  
problems you would to you  
can - and so that is all  
but to make you comfort  
with.

J. W. W.

Samuel Green

J. W. W.

Baltimore

6<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1859

My dear Sir

As I have kept very much aloof from all the doings of our College of Physicians concerning its new Licentiate, I am unable to answer your Query about the Licentiate passed before he has attained 21. But I hope to give you our Secretary's reply to my inquiries by to-morrow's post.

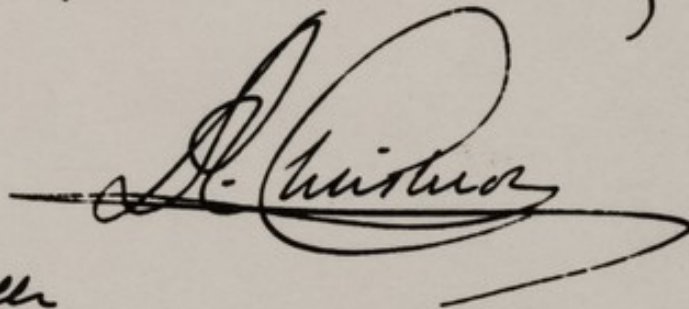
I have advised my friend to tell his son, who is now in or near London, to avail himself at once of your very kind offer to have him provisionally



examined as to his eligibility at  
your office.

I am

Yours most truly

A large, stylized handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "D. C. Alexander". The signature is written in dark ink and features a prominent, sweeping flourish at the end.

D. C. Alexander

Director-General of

the Army Med. Dept.

will be delighted to see you and  
return. When I return, I  
trust we will of the fight our  
battles over a glass of good  
wine, & I'll help you to stay  
your head over again.

Always command me always  
believe me yours very truly

Sincerely as of

If Mr Arthur does  
not see you with you  
drop this a line as soon  
as you receive this  
as a note to my friend  
O Williams

W. H. Russell

24 Kensington Gate  
Hyde Park -



Mr. Herbert says that  
these new diet forms  
from the S. O. will  
be "a test for you"  
& make ~~the~~ improved  
diet scheme upon -  
~~But~~ Perhaps you  
will be thinking  
about it till you  
hear from Mr. Herbert.

Dr. Christerson does not understand the necessity of including, for the sake of simplicity, the details in the Scheme of Diet. He has been talked over by an Army Medical Officer. Therefore it will be much more desirable for you to draw up the



Schemes, who do  
understand it,  
& for him I revise  
& make the  
table of equivalents.

Alexander's Papers. RAMC 1387/2

①

Pencil Sketch  
not completed.

Sketch 9" x 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" on sheet 11" x 9"

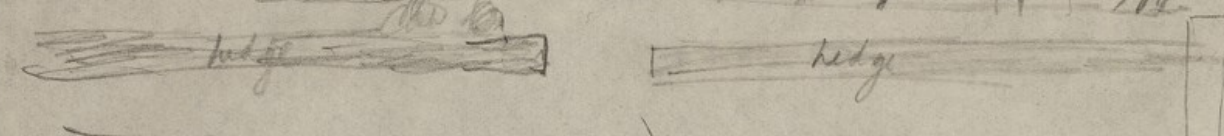
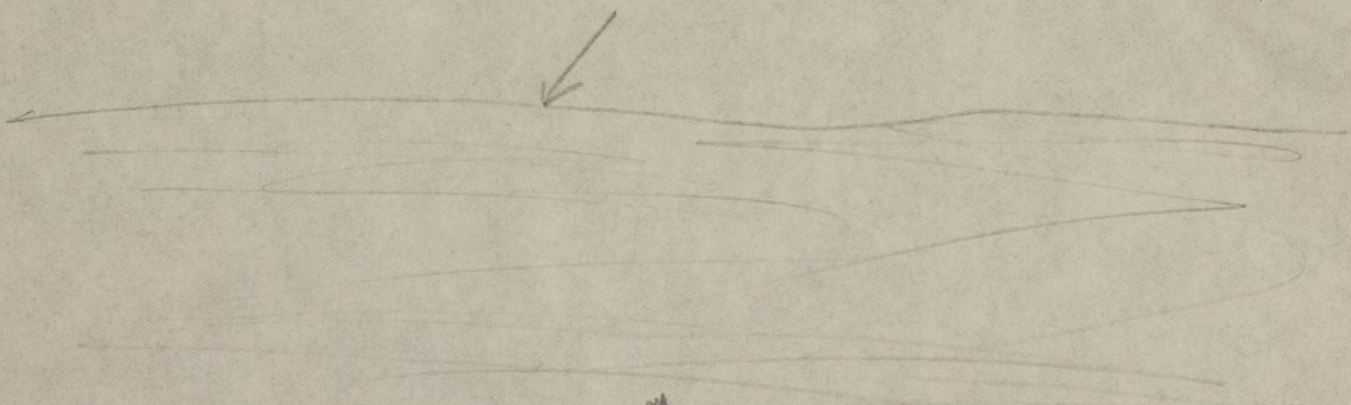
Inscription across below-bottom of sketch reads

The house in which the Emperor Napoleon expired after a confinement of  
nearly six years

Shading of sky not completed. Bottom <sup>right</sup> ~~left~~ hand corner not  
completed.

Inscription is in Alexander's best hand (copperplate) written  
Very finely (with hard, sharp lead-pencil)





2 soldiers  
complete with Shobis  
and rifles

Unfurnished  
house

The house

Alexander Papers (Mrs. Walker)

Two water. colours on thin paper

1.  $9\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $6\frac{1}{4}$ " with inscription <sup>(in ink)</sup> on Back

Buller's Lamp Top of Hermann's Kloof

in June, 52

2.  $8\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $5\frac{1}{2}$ " with pencil inscription on back  
Turkish Lady with Yashmak



RAMC 1387/2  
List of Alexander Papers.

Alexander Papers

(2)

Newspapers and Journals.

1. The Lancet - Issue of June 26, 1858. Vol. 1. 1858  
no ~~XXVI~~ p. 631 leading article on Alexander taking  
over post of D. G., A. M. D. [Copy made]
2. The Times, Friday, July 16, 1858. Leading article on  
the elevation of Dr. Andrew Smith to the honours of  
K. C. B. and on the taking over of the post of D. G.,  
A. M. D. by Mr. Alexander. [p. 9.] [Copy made]
3. The Daily News [London] Saturday, May 9, 1857 on  
p. 5 right hand column, headed 'Naval and Military'  
'Royal Commission on the Medical Department of the  
Army' (From last night's Gazette)  
War Office, May 8.

The Queen has been pleased to issue a commission  
under her Royal sign manual, of which the following is  
a copy, to inquire into the organisation, government,  
and direction of the medical department of the army.  
[The commission follows 'Victoria, (etc. etc.)']

4. The Isles of Prince Edward Island Weekly  
Intelligences and Advertisers  
Vol 18 New Series No. 905 Charlottetown, Friday,  
May 4 1860.

[on p. 3 mark X opposite name 'Hon. T. H. Haviland' in  
list of gentlemen who "have joined No. B. Rifle Company, as  
honorary members." (Quotation from letter signed N. Rankin,  
Capt. Commanding)]

Also mark X opposite heading of leading article on p. 3

thus X Closing of the Legislature

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the usual  
Acclamations, prorogued the Legislature on Wednesday last.  
(etc. etc.)

[Hon. T. H. Haviland does not appear to have been Lieutenant  
Governor at this time]

5. The Daily Postman

Vol. 3 No. 603

Edinburgh, Monday, June 1, 1857

[On p. 1 top right hand corner reads

"The Army Medical Commission sat on Friday."

(7th meeting was held on Friday 29th May)]



NewspapersThe Lancet. ~~Friday~~ June 26, 1858

[From the leading articles section]

New men - new measures, says the proverb; and of course the quality of the measures will depend upon the tone and capabilities of the incipient incumbents of office. It is, therefore, a cause of great congratulation to the profession, and to the <sup>the</sup> army medical officers especially, that the mantle of power has descended upon the shoulders of so able, energetic, and distinguished an officer as Mr. Alexander. His past history affords the most ample pledges of his continued future exertions for the benefit of the soldier and the recognition of the rights of the medical officer. The cry has now set in strongly for "Army Medical Reform," and the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the soldier. The rights of army surgeons and the wants of sick soldiers have both been brought prominently before the public by the late proceedings of Army Sanitary Commission. But long ere these claims were thus recognized, Mr. Alexander had not only boldly, calmly and strongly advocated them, but by his acts throughout his most brilliant career practically proved the necessity for the sanitary improvements for which he called, and the practicability of many



of the suggestions which he made. Twenty-three years  
— of which twenty-one have been spent in foreign  
service throughout all parts of the globe — have made  
him acquainted with all the wants and exigencies of  
the department, and the intimate sympathy which has  
led him constantly to introduce improvements tending  
to the comfort and health of the soldier at every station  
which he has had in charge, has brought to his  
knowledge the nature and kind of improvements  
~~tending~~ which are most necessary. Few men,  
if any, have ever attained so early, and by strides  
so rapid, to the high position of Director-General.  
Rather more than three years ago, Mr. Alexander  
was a regimental surgeon. He had served with  
great distinction in Jamaica, and through the coffee  
was. He had been thanked in general orders; and  
on one occasion — viz., at the Cape, he won this  
honour mainly by the admirable condition in which  
he had maintained the hospitals, and the striking  
improvements which he had introduced into their  
administration. It is told by his colleagues there  
— and the anecdote is most characteristic  
— that on the very last day on which he was at  
Keiskamma Hook, and when on the point of  
leaving, he was found busily engaged with the  
engineers, completing the arrangements for <sup>fully</sup> enclosing  
hospital gardens, which by his personal influence  
had just been conceded to the soldiers. And he  
answered to remonstrances addressed to him as  
to this unnecessary trouble, that if the soldiers of



His own regiment should not reap the whole benefit, yet those who came after would, and at least he could carry away the satisfactory conviction that he had not left the station without bettering its condition. On his return, Mr. Alexander, brought with him such a character that he was specially selected to take medical charge of the height Division. His services began with the commencement of the Crimean war, and did not end until its final termination. He was never once absent from his duty. He never flinched from his post, but was always at hand, to labour, to assist, to cheer, and to direct. At the onset, in Bulgaria, he gave a characteristic earnest of the singular force of his character and clearness of his judgment. Fever abounded amongst the troops; debility strewn them everywhere upon the ground. In this condition there arose a pressing necessity for wine; but none was in store. Appeal was made to Mr. Alexander by his officers; he answered by letting them to buy up whatever they wanted, wherever they could find it. It was absolutely needed, therefore, it must, if possible, be had, and the justification should follow afterwards. He took upon himself not only the moral but also the pecuniary responsibility. Sir George Brown ultimately showed his marked approbation of this proceeding by sending a present of wine for hospital use, through the hands of an aide-de-camp. Subsequently at Gallipoli, in a similar emergency, Mr. Alexander showed equal promptitude and good sense, in seizing upon a few hundred blankets which were in store and about to be shipped off, but of which his troops had absolute need, giving his receipt

Gallipoli



to the officers in charge, and thus showing an example to all the officers of his department, by which they learnt that their highest duty was to provide for the safety and welfare of the troops under their charge, and that this must sometimes supersede the observation of official forms. This incident is noticed in terms of high eulogy by Mr. Russell in his letters from the seat of war. The same spirit pervaded Mr. Alexander's whole course throughout the Crimean Campaign; and when things were at the worst - when the huts were reeking with filth, and other hospitals foul and dangerous nests of infection, Mr. Alexander's hospitals were known for their clean and whitened aspect, and remarkable for their careful ventilation and admirable arrangements. When the Sanitary Commissioners examined these hospitals, they were struck with the condition in which they found them, and Mr. Rawlinson, in his evidence, confessed that he had nothing to learn from him. To administrative capacity he added great surgical skill, and an undaunted courage, which shrank from no difficulty, and always rose superior to the impediments of the moment. Three times he performed amputation at the hip-joint on the field, and the patients survived long enough to justify the belief that in civil hospitals the final results might have been of the happiest kind. In the well-known case of Sir Thomas Troubridge, his skill and promptitude effected the most successful termination to very severe injuries. Both feet of this gallant officer were shot away by a large round-shot. Summoned to act in this emergency, Mr. Alexander called at once into play all the resources of modern surgical skill: he amputated on one side after the manner of Syme, and on the other by the improved oval

Inchman



ratchet method. The details of some of these operations are published in the last edition of Guthrie's work.

One great service which Mr. Alexander rendered to the surgery of the Crimea was his enlightened support of anaesthesia by chloroform, as an important element in surgical success, no less than in humane and merciful alleviation of suffering. By example and precept he overcame the prejudice excited by the well known general order attacking the use of chloroform. Since the Crimea was, after a brief leave of absence of a month, Mr. Alexander has seen service at Montreal, and returned home to play an important part in the reform of the medical department of the army by the admirable evidence which he gave before the Commission for Sanitary Inquiry, of which he was a member. Such facts afford the best assurance of future good from this appointment. Not only is the name of the new Director-General appended to the recommendations of the Commission, but many of them are due directly to his inspiration. It is known to us, and we are rejoiced to make this announcement, that the warrant has been drawn up, and awaits now due confirmation by the Secretary and carrying them into effect. This will give to the department of the army medical service privileges such as have never before been conceded. The recommendations of the Commission we have already placed before our readers. They consist in the adoption of an improved scale of remuneration, sick leave, and invaliding rates; the equitable adjustment of the roster for foreign service; the creation of clinical lectureships at the principal military hospitals; the creation of an independent board of examiners; the permitting of military Surgeons to practise amongst civilians; and many



other notable improvements. All these are features of progress to which Mr. Alexander is pledged to ~~his~~ give his best support; he has himself pleaded for them, and it is very fitting that their accomplishment should be placed in his hands. Much will be expected of him, and he must probably be already aware that he has undertaken no ordinary task in entering his present office at the initiation of a period of reform.

We do not doubt of his ultimate success in the great work which he is about to undertake, so deeply important to the soldier — of whose life and health he may hope to double the span — and so interesting to our profession. One thing only must be afforded — the earnest support and co-operation of those for whom he labours. The Director-General must be able to say to the Ministers of War: "They are not mere ordinary men, no low-class or lazy men, for whom I ask these benefits; but surgeons of skill, of zeal, and intelligence, whose labours and position justify my demand, and who feel it to be their due." Then he may fairly hope to succeed for them; and in this way a new epoch may be commenced full of benefit to the soldier and the surgeon.



Alexander Papers.  
Newspapers.

The Times, Friday, July 16., 1858

[From Leader Columns the last leading article as follows]

We are told that we ought to rejoice - not to mourn - at the elevation of Dr. Andrew Smith to the honours of chivalry, and we are prepared to rejoice accordingly. It would seem that the medical K.C.B. has at length rendered the most eminent service to the department ever which he had so long presided over by making room for a competent successor. This achievement, as it is said, fully entitles him to the distinction just bestowed on him by a grateful Sovereign. It is, in fact, something to have been even a passive instrument in effecting so desirable a change in the Medical Department of the Army. Sir Alexander Smith, K.C.B., retires, and Mr. Alexander signs in his stead. The character of this gentleman gives us every right to entertain the most favourable anticipations of his future administration. He is young, which is a great point. He is indefatigable in the discharge of the duties with which he has hitherto been intrusted, as is proved by his Eastern career. He was present with the army in Bulgaria and in the Crimea, and was never absent from his post for a single day. Finally, he was always in hot water with the Nestors of his department. Can any higher praise be given to a man who was compelled to witness such grievous mismanagement? We must add to these claims to our ~~favourable~~ respect and favourable judgment the fact that Mr. Alexander was a most active and intelligent member



of Mr. Sidney Herbert's Military Medical Commission of last year, and it is generally understood that he in some measure owes his appointment to the great intelligence which he displayed throughout that inquiry. The appointment, then, is creditable to General Peel, far really in these times any Minister or Secretary of State who has the nerve to trample professional prejudices under foot and to make a fair appointment deserves applause. General Peel must have resisted considerable political pressure and the indignation of many "departments" before he could carry through his purpose of giving a proper head to the Medical "Department" of the Army. There was not any other division of the military administration which was more completely the slave of "forty years ago" than the one over which Sir Andrew Smith, K.C.B., so long presided. The Crimean disasters afford the best comment upon the value of the system. Mr. Alexander has before him the task of thoroughly remodelling and regenerating this branch of the Service. It is one of the most important duties which could just now be cast upon an Englishman. If only we obtain a competent man for the work, we shall be quite content to see Sir Andrew Smith invested with the Garter.

---



Alexander Papers

(5)

Newspaper

[Newspaper cutting, source and date unknown,  
headed "East Lothian Worthies" III More  
Notabilities of Prestonpans  
By J. A. Erskine Stuart]

Thomas Alexander, C.B.  
(1812 - 1860)

Thomas Alexander was the son of one of the principal residents in Prestonpans, and long engaged in the Salt trade. Entering the Army Medical Service in 1832, he served in the West Indies, Nova Scotia, and the Cape, and then proceeded to Gallipoli and Crimea, where he remained with the Light Division till the end of the war. During the campaign he received high praise from Lord Raglan for his services to the wounded. In January 1855, he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General. After a short leave he was despatched to Canada as Chief Medical Officer, from which post he was recalled by Lord Panmure, to inquire into the Sanitary State of the Army, and also to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals.

On the retirement of Dr. Andrew Smith, in June 1858, he was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which post he held till the time of his death. He was also Honorary Surgeon to Queen Victoria, and Commander of the Bath. In 1860 he had a sudden attack of gout at the heart, and his life was cut short at 48 years of age.



After his death a meeting of the residents of Prestonpans was held, presided over by Sir George Suttie, Bart., when a considerable sum was raised to erect a monument, the project being supported by Sir William Fergusson and other distinguished men of the Salt Pans. A handsome statue, by William Brodie, R.S.A., was erected 8½ feet high, set on a square stone base 6½ feet high, on a piece of ground immediately north of the Parish Church. On it is recorded that:—

"Throughout a long military career he laboured incessantly to elevate the condition of the soldier, and during the Crimean War, his indefatigable efforts, as Principal Medical Officer of the Light Division, to alleviate the sufferings of the troops, were of inestimable value in stimulating others to follow his example."

[Immediately following above is:—]

Sir William Fergusson, Bart.  
(1808 - 1877)

Surgeon-General to the Queen. Sir William Fergusson, a native of Prestonpans, became noted as the great exponent of conservative surgery. In our article on "Famous Accusations" a lengthy biographical notice was given of him, and it is now unnecessary to recapitulate.

[Then follow notes on 3 Cunninghams, father (W.B.) contemporary with T.A. and 2 sons, Robert Oliver and David Douglas. R.O. held chair of Natural History, A.C.B. 1877-1902]

[Then this on Struthers, contemporary of T.A.]

Rev. John Struthers, L.L.D.  
(1815 - 1888)

On leaving college, John Struthers became tutor in the family of Sir George Suttie at Prestongrange,



and was, on the secession of Rev. William B. Cunningham  
presented by Sir George to the living of Prestonpans in  
1843, where he remained for 45 years. He was noted  
as an expert antiquarian, for which reason St. Andrews  
conferred upon him the L.D. degree. He was a near  
relative of the famous Sir John Struthers, Professor of  
Anatomy at Aberdeen.

[Then follow notes on Jessie M.E. Sanby, Robert  
Keith and Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B.]

[guesses at date of cutting "now Belfast University" ∴  
after 1909. "He died a few years ago" R.O. Cunningham  
- born 1841, retired 1902, ∴ between 1909 and  
beginning or during First World War.]



Report of the Public Meeting

Held at Prestonpans, February 12, 1861, with the Vicar  
of meeting in his native place.

A Monument to the Memory of the late Thomas Alexander, C.B.,  
Director-General of the Medical Department of the British Army

On Tuesday, a public meeting of the friends of the late Thomas Alexander, C.B., Director-General of the Medical Department of the British Army, was held in the Queen's Arms Hotel, Prestonpans, "for the purpose of taking steps to commemorate in his native place the valuable services which he rendered to his country and the British Army, and also expressive of the high estimation entertained of his personal character." There was a numerous attendance, including Sir G. Grant Suttie, Bart. of Prestongrange and Balgonie; H. F. Cadell, Esq. of Cockenzie; the Rev. Messrs J. Struthers (Prestonpans); W. B. Cunningham (Prestonpans); and Archibald Larimer (Cockenzie); R. Niclop, Esq. of Burnnigg; J. F. Niclop, Esq.; James Mellis, Esq.; Dr. Scott, Musselburgh; Mr. R. Niclop, jun.; Dr. Oliver; Messrs J. Drysdale, Wabelin, Taylor, &c. On the motion of Mr. R. Niclop, Sen.

Sir George Suttie was called to the chair, and, in opening, said the object of the meeting was, in his opinion, a most proper and laudable one. He believed many gentlemen present had the honour of being personally known to the late Mr. Alexander, and were more or less acquainted with his history. The high character,



held by Mr. Alexander might, in some sense, be considered public property, as he had certainly conferred great benefits on our suffering soldiers at times when they most needed it. He (the Chairman) felt an anxious interest in the proposal to commemorate the memory of a man who, a native of Prestonpans, had raised himself to the high position which he had ultimately held in the service of his country solely by his own exertions — (applause) — although, no doubt, he was indebted to his father for a liberal education. Mr. Alexander had rendered most important services to his country; and although they must regret that all they could do now was to commemorate his memory and services, it should be borne in mind that by so doing they might assist in encouraging ~~in encouraging~~ others to follow his valuable example. He believed that Mr. Alexander's scientific attainments were of the very highest character; and he had in a peculiar manner devoted those attainments to the amelioration of the condition of the British soldiers in circumstances of the greatest difficulty. Although he held that in many cases appeals were made to the public when private relationships ought alone to have been consulted, the case of Mr. Alexander he looked upon as being quite out of the ordinary class, and calling for some acknowledgment of public services which were admitted on all hands. (Hear, hear.) He was therefore very glad to see so large and respectable a meeting, and he was certain that its object would meet with a warm response from all quarters. (Applause)

Letters apologising for absence, and of sympathy with the object of the meeting, were read from Professor Fergusson (London), Dr. MacLagan (Berwick-upon-Tweed), J. Ferme, Esq., Haddington, &c. Professor Fergusson, in his letter, wrote as follows: —



"I am glad that you have written to me regarding the proposed memorial to Alexander. Had I been within reasonable distance, I would willingly have attended the meeting; as it is, I can only express my entire concurrence in the views expressed by you and those interested who call the meeting. The memory of such men should always be held especially dear, for, besides the respect thus deservedly shown, there can be no better inducement held out to the rising youth of the day that the path to honour, glory and worldly success is open to all who will diligently and dutifully aspire, and that industry and gentlemanly bearing may be crowned by all that our earthly thoughts associate with success. It was the inscrutable will of Providence that he should be taken from us at the beginning of a new sphere of usefulness. We may deplore, but cannot call him back. We certainly would have honoured him had he lived; let us do what we can for his memory."

Mr. J. F. Hislop then proceeded to move the first resolution, which was as follows;—

"That this meeting deeply regrets the loss the country has sustained by the death of Thomas Alexander, C. B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, in which, as well as in previous appointments he rendered invaluable services; and appreciating also the warm interest he evinced for the welfare of the people of his native place, desire to testify their high sense of his merits and character by erecting a suitable monument to his memory."

In supporting the resolution, Mr. Hislop said—In the letter just read from Mr. Ferguson of London,



a contemporary of Mr. Alexander, and whom we are proud also to call a fellow-townsmen, it is well remarked, "We certainly would have honoured him had he lived; let us do what we can for his memory." It was not for such honours as the world commonly bestows after death on those who have become great in war, science, politics or religion, that Mr. Alexander sought to live. Whether at home or abroad - in times of peace or amid the painful scenes of war - his high and consistent effort were effectively, honestly and courageously to do his duty. (Cheers.) Let us for a few minutes look on some of the records of that monument which he thus reared for himself. If aught appears indistinct or faulty, let the blame rest with this imperfect attempt, and the impossibility of exhibiting before you all the details of that noble work. Looking back on the long period of twenty-five years during which Mr. Alexander discharged the executive duties of his profession, we find evident from the first that primary and essential qualification - a constant regard to the well-being and health of the soldier. This characteristic, which was said so peculiarly to belong to the Duke of Wellington, was in the case of Mr. Alexander displayed in the first place by the adoption of all such sanitary measures as were likely to promote that end. While in service during the Kaffir war in 1851-3 we find him introducing gardens for the men, properly ventilated huts, and a regular system of sanitary inspection; for which he was thanked in orders - a distinction which was earned by his conduct in peace as well as war. (Applause.) The following incident, related

Kaffir War



by his contemporaries, shews how earnestly his heart  
was set on this good work. On the very last day  
on which he was at Keiskama Hook, and when on  
the point of leaving, he was found busily engaged with  
the engines completing the arrangements for fully  
inclosing the hospital gardens, which by his personal  
influence had just been conceded to the soldiers;  
and on being remonstrated with as to the unnecessary  
trouble, answered, that if the soldiers of his own  
regiment should not reap the whole benefit, yet  
those who came after ~~them~~ would, and at least  
he should carry away the satisfactory conviction  
that he had not left the station without bettering  
its condition. So generously he sought ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~benefit~~  
the welfare of the soldiers, and so noble were the  
convictions he desired ever to carry with him!  
These prominent features are strongly marked  
throughout his whole career. While his earnest  
efforts were <sup>P. 2.</sup> thus consistently addressed to preserve  
the health of the soldiers, his untiring energy and tender  
kindness, evinced in the ministrations of his skill to  
the sick and wounded, were equally conspicuous,  
and by many a sufferer will never be forgotten.  
No regard to his personal prospects for one moment  
prevented his encountering any difficulty or obstacle  
— come from what quarter it might — that stood in  
the way of securing the recovery or relief of his  
men. When stationed at Quebec with a battalion  
of the Rifle Brigade, many of whom were prostrated  
under fever of a severe character, he risked his  
commission by the assiduity of his efforts for  
their relief. The Inspector-General concurred

Quebec  
N. America



the allowance of wine excessive, threatened inquiry into what he termed "this wasteful and extraordinary expenditure," and announced by an order to the medical officers at all the Stations in Canada that those who treated their patients in that "costly" way either did not know their business or did not attend to it! Surgeon Alexander, although entreated by his Colonel, as he valued his commission, not to pursue the matter, determined at once to ~~do~~ encounter that miserable system by which, under the name of economy, an untold expenditure of life and money was being constantly perpetrated, and accordingly submitted the whole case to headquarters, demanding inquiry into his conduct. He was not cashiered; and for the fearless and faithful discharge of a most responsible duty received the equivocally encouraging reply that

"the interests of the Service would be best consulted by there being no further inquiry on the subject."

Another incident was related by Mr. Jolliffe Tuffnell, professor of military surgery in Dublin University, in an address to the students, showing at a later period of his history how the same manly independence still accompanied him, and with what humane promptitude he undertook the heaviest responsibilities for the purpose of securing relief to his suffering patients. Speaking of moral courage as a qualification for military surgeons, the professor proceeds — "The very men who knew not the fear of death shrank from responsibility when it was their duty to have exercised free and independent action. Fearful and timid, they mistrusted England, and fancied that if they drew a bill upon



Bulgaria

Let she would not honour it. But there were glorious exceptions - men who now stand surrounded with a halo of respect. I will name one - Thomas Alexander. How did he act when in Bulgaria?

Pestilence appeared in his division, and men were sinking, with neither medicine nor proper food at hand. He, as Superintending Surgeon, called the regimental officers around him, and addressed them thus: - 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'you are to purchase on my authority, at any cost, everything necessary for your troops; and if the country will not allow the charge I will pay for it myself.' If the many harassing difficulties with which he had to contend failed to deaden his sympathy or weaken his efforts on behalf of our soldiers, neither could the fire of the enemy, nor the many dangers and hardships of the battlefield, for one moment turn him aside from calm, resolute, yet kindly discharge of his professional duty. An eye-witness of his conduct - the late Sir Harry

Sir Harry  
Smith

Smith, under whom he served in the Kaffir war - communicating to him his appointment to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class in the expeditionary army to the Crimea, thus writes: - '23<sup>rd</sup> February 1854. - I have great satisfaction in expressing my hope and conviction that your future services will be as eminent as your past were in the late Kaffir war, under my conduct. The reputation you obtained as an operator in the field, surrounded by savage enemies, and under their fire, was universally acknowledged,

Kaffir War



Inkermann

and your attention to the sick and wounded was equally so. Accept my warmest wishes for your future prosperity and welfare." Again, the testimony of another eye-witness during the scene of the terrible explosion at Inkermann, Nov. 13, 1855. It is as follows: - "The surgeons displayed the greatest courage and kindness, and every man was at his post in the midst of fire and shell. Surgeons Alexander, Mure [sic], <sup>Nath</sup> Matt, Mowatt, and Longmore, particularly distinguished themselves, and the first mentioned (Mr. Alexander) brought up the ambulances to the spot where shells were hursting in all directions." Indeed, it was remarked of him that "at Inkermann, for hours after hours, day after day, he toiled through scenes which those who have not witnessed a battle field, and the terrors of the hospital tent, can neither imagine nor conceive, upheld by the noblest sense of duty; and many men now alive can bear witness to the heroic calm and skill which saved life and limb for them, and the prodigality and care he bestowed on others, regardless of everything but his sacred duties." Throughout the whole period of the terrible Crimean campaign, Mr. Alexander rendered the most conspicuous services. To go into anything like a detail of these would exceed the assigned limits of this notice. When the regular supplies of medicines and appliances for the sick and wounded were exhausted, he spared no pains to remedy the deficiency. While some stood aloof from the non-official aids supplied by private British benevolence, he welcomed them, all untaped though they were, as a most blessed and timely God-send. One great service rendered by him to the surgery of the Crimean war was his enlightened support of anaesthesia by chloroform, and by his example and precept he overcame the prejudice



Sebastopol.

excited by the well-known general orders attacking its use. The efficiency displayed in every department of his duty is constantly referred to in the celebrated letter from Mr. Russell, the Times' correspondent. Take one example. The energy and care with which the wounded were attended on the successful but fatal 8th September 1855 - the Storming of Sebastopol - are thus noticed: - "It will be seen that as many as 964 men were wounded in the Light Division; and it is most creditable to the medical officers in charge - Mr. Alexander and his surgeons - that all these men were comfortably in bed, had their wounds dressed, and their wants attended to, by eight o'clock the same evening." And, again, hears a competent authority - the Lancet - on the state of his hospitals - "Mr. (Mr. Alexander's) hospitals were known for their clean and whitened aspect, and remarkable for their ventilation and admirable arrangements; so much so, that the Commissioners declared that there was nothing left to desire, and Mr. Rawlinson in his evidence confessed that Mr. Alexander had nothing to learn from him." In closing this very meagre sketch of the executive as more practical positions of what I think I may now justly call the heroic service of that devoted Surgeon and as corroborating previous statements, the following public testimony of one of the professional papers of the day may also be quoted: - "Mr. Alexander was never mentioned by any one in authority, or by any press reporter, except in terms of the highest commendation; and notwithstanding the exposure and fatigue of that terrible campaign, it is recorded to the honour of Mr. Alexander "that he was the only medical officer of high rank who had never been for a single day absent from duty." In the despatches of Lord Raglan and General Codrington, he was



mentioned "most honourably for his able exertions". At the close of the war he was decorated with the Crimean medal and three clasps; he was made Companion of the Bath; and by the Emperor of the French was created Knight of the Legion of Honour. And never were honours more justly bestowed, or more nobly won! His high qualifications abundantly fitted him for that advancement which ultimately raised him to the responsible and high office which he held till the day of his death. The highest office in the department having become vacant, Thomas Alexander was, on 22d June 1858 gazetted Director-General of the Medical Department of the British Army. Without going into the detail of his progress, I shall endeavour to place before you some of the results of his short but most efficient administrative career. The same consideration for the welfare of the soldier which marked the more practical duties of the executive followed him now in the higher functions of his administrative capacity. Thoroughly alive to the vast importance of securing for the soldier the services of thoroughly efficient and skilful surgeons, one of his first acts was to press on the reluctant Treasury the necessity of increasing the pay and improving the condition of the army surgeon. This was speedily accomplished by the new medical warrant for the army issued in October 1858, augmenting the pay and largely improving all the former regulations as to rank, promotion, and pension, of that important branch of the public service. To him also the navy is mainly indebted for similar improvements. The further reforms he introduced are thus referred to by the Lancet, of 1st October 1859:—"Progressive reforms in the medical department of the army, under the able and kindly supervision of Mr. Alexander, the Director-General, tend daily to render that service more efficient in its relation to troops on service and at home, while they promote the interests and advance the cause



of the Surgeons of the Army. The formation of a Sanitary and statistical department has been arranged, and the framework laid down. The hygienic relation of troops, which had been so much neglected, will now receive due attention, and the representations of medical officers in all matters relating to the sites of camps and ventilation will find an authoritative voice and an efficient channel of exposition. The old difficulties as to stores will not again embarrass the Surgeon." One of the best testimonies to the practical success of these measures was the fact that the service was soon largely recruited by intelligent and well-trained practitioners, and that, coincident with the increased advantage offered to the Surgeons of the Army, a system was adopted which will at once secure to the department the services of men of talent, and will afford to those of superior attainments the opportunity of making their powers available on fitting occasions, and of obtaining due reward for extra capacity and exertion." Mr. Alexander's important services on the Royal Commission have received frequent public acknowledgments. With another testimony I must conclude this brief summary of the services of him whose memory we seek to perpetuate. I refer to the following letter, written by the Minister at War, ~~Mr.~~ Mr. Sidney Herbert (now Lord Herbert). It is addressed to Dr. Mapleton, who had communicated the melancholy intelligence of Mr. Alexander's death which took place on the 1st February, 1860: — "I was much shocked at your intelligence yesterday morning. The loss of Mr. Alexander is a very serious one to the public service, and I have been so closely associated with him of late years that I had contracted for him the warmest regard and esteem. He was an able administrator, and one of the honestest men I ever ~~met~~ knew." No tributary honours (continued Mr. Herlop) <sup>can now bring</sup> back to us his manly form, the frank and honest countenance, the friendly greeting, the kindly recollections, and the large-hearted charities of him who has passed away.

Sidney Herbert



We would not willingly let these memories soon be forgotten.  
(Hear, hear.) All his associations with this his native  
place are well-fitted to call forth the most unequivocal  
demonstrations of regard; but it is on higher and stronger  
grounds that this commemoration mainly rests, (Hear, hear.)  
Who is there that is not interested in the welfare of the  
British army? Who is there that knows of the toilsome  
but willing efforts of the late Mr. Alexander on its behalf  
that will not seek to honour one whose memory ought to be  
dear to every lover of humanity? (Hear, hear, and cheers.)  
Surely every one will resolve so to contribute to the  
proposed memorial that it shall in some degree be  
worthy of him whom we seek to commemorate - of those  
services which, in the various stages of his professional  
career, he rendered to his country - and of that  
straightforward and sterling honesty which stamped his  
private as well as his public character with a value  
universally appreciated. (Applause.) As it has pleased  
God, who in mercy gave him, and whose "ways are not  
as our ways", to remove from the midst of us a guiding  
hand and a warning voice, let us hope and pray that his  
counsels now that he is gone, will not be forgotten, and  
that no rising tide of ill-timed routine may ever  
efface the footprints on the sands of time that yet mark  
the paths of safety and honour, which his wisdom and  
experience pointed out, for promoting, in health and in  
sickness, at home and abroad, the real welfare of the  
British soldier! (Mr. Nislop, after reading the resolution,  
resumed his seat amidst loud applause.)

Mr. Cadell of Lockenize seconded the resolution, which  
was then put to the meeting, and enthusiastically  
adopted.

Dr. Scott, Musselburgh, then proposed the following  
resolution: -

"That a committee be appointed to obtain subscriptions



for carrying out the preceding resolution, and to report their success to a future meeting of subscribers. The committee to consist of the following members with power to add to their number viz: - Sir George Grant Buxton, Bart.; Dr. Scott; Messrs Robert Niclop, Joseph Drysdale, James Bellfield, M'Dallen, Wm. Wakelin, John Grieve, Niclop, Stoboschels; Home, Long Newton; Ferme, Haddington; Watson, Haddington; John Fowler Niclop to be conveners.

In proposing the resolution, he said - I must express the great gratification it affords me to be privileged to take part in the proceedings of this meeting. The medical officers of the British army, as well they might, have taken steps to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Alexander, and it is surely right that we should do what we can to hand down to after generations the name and the fame of one who has shed such lustre over his native district. The proposer of the first resolution has very fully and ably sketched the history of the late District-General, and that history seems to me to read an important lesson, though not a new one, that unswerving principle, high talent, and untiring energy may, in this country, lead any man to the highest position to which a subject can aspire. Dr. Alexander entered the army a very young man, but he entered it with a firm resolution to serve his country faithfully, and to court the favours as fear the frown of no man. Immediately after his appointment and now obsolete, treatment of yellow fever, We watch his progress, trying to stem the fearful tide of Cholera in North America; at the Cape of Good Hope successfully ministering to the medical wants of a large military force invading the territory of a brave and savage enemy; and in the Crimea the pen of Russell has portrayed, in befitting and enduring words, how nobly and how



faithfully he discharged his duty to his country. Of his administrative powers in the high position which he afterwards held, I shall only say that he lived long enough to be the means of conferring great and lasting benefits on the whole British army. (Applause.) If Dr. Alexander had a ~~fault~~ failing, it "leaned to Virtue's side." Merit was the only passport to his favours, but merit unattended by influence he could not resist; and the interest of the private soldier was ever dearest to his heart. I will not venture to touch on his domestic life, further than to say, that I appeal to those who knew him in that sacred relation to bear me out when I assert that no one deserved to live, or die more deeply in the hearts of his family and of the poor, than the distinguished man whose memory we are this day met to honour. (Applause.)

Mr. James Mullis seconded the resolution, which was also carried by acclamation.

The Chairman, referring to the public nature of Mr. Alexander's Services, said he was sure that the object they had in view would commend itself to all classes, even beyond his native district; and he hoped that the result of their appeal would be the erection of a memorial in every way worthy of the high character and Services of him whom it was designed to commemorate. (Applause.)

A subscription paper was then laid on the table, and the Chairman headed it by a subscription of £20. About £70 was collected before the meeting separated. On the motion of Mr. Heston, Sen. a vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.



Subscriptions for a Monument to the Memory of  
 the Late Thomas Alexander, C. B.  
 Director-General of the Medical Department  
 of the Army.

Sir G. Grant Pathe, Bart.,	20-0-0
John Fowler & Co.	10-0-0
William Brown, Suttonhall,	10-0-0
John B. Taylor,	3-3-0
James Mellis,	5-5-0
Thomas R. Scott, M. D., Musselburgh,	5-5-0
Professors William Ferguson, Surgeon, London	5-5-0
Patrick Home, Long Newton,	5-5-0
John Heslop, Stobshields,	5-5-0
Rev. William Bruce Cunningham, Prestonpans,	2-0-0
Rev. John Struthers, Prestonpans,	1-1-0
Henry Tod, W. S., Edinburgh,	1-1-0
James Bellfield, Prestonpans,	1-1-0
Rev. Archibald Lorimer, Lathenzie,	2-0-0
H. F. Cadell, Lathenzie,	1-1-0
Joseph Drysdale,	2-2-0
Professor Allen Thomson, Glasgow,	1-1-0
Emily Turner, Prestonpans.	2-2-0
John Fome, Haddington	2-2-0
John Guive, Bank Park,	2-2-0
Mrs. C. Mellis,	1-1-0
John Hogg, Prestonpans,	2-2-0
James Kemp, Musselburgh,	5-0-0
Lieutenant-Colonel Aithrisson, of Drum <sup>m</sup> ore	5-0-0
	100-4-0



Subscriptions will be received by Messrs Coutts & Co.,  
Bankers, London; National Bank, Edinburgh; John  
Forns, Esq., Banker, Haddington; William Watson,  
Esq., Writer, Haddington; or by John Fowler Hielop,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 12, 1861.

---

[4 pages, blue paper, page size 8" x 10", text  
in two columns. 3 pages of text, subscription  
list on 4th page



RAMC 1387/3

Florence Nightingale - Thomas Alexander

Catalog of the Florence Nightingale  
Collection

N.Y. collection

(7)

Department of Nursing Faculty of Medicine,  
Columbia University Presbyterian Hospital,  
School of Nursing New York. 1956

Introduction. [The nucleus of the collection given  
to the school of nursing in May, 1932 by Dr.  
Hugh Auchincloss. The collection has grown  
steadily. Introduction signed

Eleanor Lee,

Chairman Publications Committee,  
Alumni Association of the School of  
Nursing of the  
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

October, 1956

622 West-168th Street.

New York 32, New York.]

[Part I consists of]

p.1 Letters Written by Florence Nightingale  
Chronological Arrangement.

Brackets enclosing words or portions of words indicate  
that the letters enclosed have been supplied.

[1st letter Genoa, Jan. 22, 1838



1. p. 2. [From A portion of his diary - May 1855]

[May] 9th x x Mr. Rawlinson Col. Rutherford  
Came - packed up things to send to the Regimental  
Hospital - rowed across the Harbour with  
Sanitary Commiss'rs and Soyer to Lossack bay to  
the Marine Hosp't. x x x went up to Castle Hospital with  
(this should have gone before - M.C.) Sany Com. and nurses

[May] 7. Arrived in the Balaklava Harbour. Landed  
with Dr. Anderson - General Hospital - with him  
to Castle Hospital - visited Dr. Lawson - gave  
him a nurse. General Hospital again. Back to  
Robert Lowe at 8 1/2 p.m. - found Dr. Rutherford  
- talked with him till 10 o'clock.

2. p. 4.

[London] [1857]

[Date is given M.C.  
Do this not the enclosure to 15 dated Sept. 9  
1858? M.C.]

Letter to [Thomas] [Alexander], discussing at  
length "the probable working of Netley Hospital,  
as originally designed by Dr. Smith" and  
relating of "The Chatham experience." She  
presents the various conditions under various  
circumstances in both places - citing  
advantages and disadvantages - and believes  
the problem narrowing into "How best to  
obtain Hospital accommodations and  
arrangements in one part of Netley, and

T. A.  
M.C.  
①

Do this not the  
enclosure to  
15.



Invalid Depot discipline in another" - making the subject difficult - with "the practical objections to Netley as an Invalid Depot, (altogether apart from its site and structure) are as great as they are against it as a General Hospital."  
No signature, but "Florence Nightingale" is "assumed" through attached list.

p. 5 29 Burlington St., June 14, 1857.

3

T.A.  
M.K.

2

Letter to Sis [T.A.] advising that a copy of his own "instructions" (for France and Belgium) is being sent to him. "Mr. Herbert will probably examine upon these heads" and upon facts - not opinions.

[ ] June 22, 1857

4

T.A.  
M.K.

3

Letter to [Thomas] [Alexander] suggesting that he put to Sis J. Hall the question - "by whom was the ground chosen for the camp of the Light Division at Devna?" States she wrote to Mr. Herbert "in the sense in which" they agreed about the Warrant - also about the Medical School - news of which was very bad. She has sent corrected copies of the "Regulations" to Dr. Farr, Dr. Sutherland, and Mr. Herbert. Otherwise she had kept them "quite quiet."



Copies of the Diet Rolls will be sent as soon as received.

Signed: F[lorence] Nightingale, "Second part" signed F[lorence] Nightingale, "Additional note" signed F.N.

p. 5

5

29 Old Burlington St., July 7, 1857

Letter to Sis [T.A.] asking if he could come in the following morning and if so would he bring any of his valuable notebooks, which would help with dates in Bulgaria and the Crimea.

T.A.  
McK  
④

p. 5: Bury House, September 3, 1857

6

Letter to Sis [ ] stating that, because of illness, she had been unable to leave her room, but that she is so deeply interested in the fate of Netley Hospital, that if he can stay longer, she would be glad to see him regarding the matter, though her opinions are only practical, while his are scientific. A copy of Evidence recently given by her before a Commission is being enclosed, with a paper where it touches the point of Hospital Construction. She would be glad if he would look it over and return it keeping it confidential until the Blue Book appears.

---



p. 5.

● Burlington St., March 11, 1858.

7 Messrs. Harrison: Please to send by this day's post a copy of my Papers (both Volumes) to the Honble. and Revd. S. Goldolphin Osborne, Darweston, Blandford. Please to write the word "Confidential" near the right hand corner.

1.5 30 Old Burlington St., W, April 23, 1858.

8  
T.A.  
5  
(No. M.C.K. copy)  
letter to Thomas Alexander, advising him that they are enclosing his proposed Diet Tables, with Dr. Christian's letter, which they shall be glad to have returned when he has finished with it. They would appreciate ~~them~~ having him reconsider the entire subject, writing in full the scheme of Nine Diets, stating in each case what the patient is to have for breakfast, dinner, tea or supper, and so have the Scheme of Diets preparatory for the Press, also adding such general Instructions as seem necessary for the system of diet in Field Hospitals. If he thinks this impracticable to draw up a scheme of Preserved Provisions, will he look at the Lozer's Diets for the Crimean Hospitals, and consider whether they would be generally applicable for Field Purposes with or without alteration, and if so whether or not he would deem it advisable "to introduce them by way of information or of Regulation." The entire M.S. to be returned as soon as possible.  
signed: Florence Nightingale.

?? Lozers



85. [ ] May 5, 1858.

TA  
MCK  
⑥

9 Letter to Sir [T.A.] asking that he read the enclosed from Dr. Christian to ascertain whether or not he would make any modification. Dr. Bunnell may have made a proposal of some kind. If it could be talked over with Dr. Sutherland the next day, it might be settled at once.

p.5 30 Burlington St., July 6, 1858.

10 Letter to [Dr. Charles J. B. Williams] stating that "we" (meaning the troops and her) have business that night that will prevent her from seeing him, but that between 12 and 2 the next day (Wednesday) she will be free. If this is inconvenient the visit might as well be postponed until Tuesday.

p.5 30 Old Burlington St. W., July 12, 1858

11 Letter to Thomas Alexander stating that she is enclosing (confidentially) proof of a letter which is to precede the "Regulations" - which he will see (not confidentially) in a few days. Also a privately printed paper of "Remarks on the Report of the Kettle Committee" - presented to Gen. Peel but not yet laid before the House until which time it must be private. Mr. Herbert, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Bunnell and Capt. Galton have "fathered" it, enclosing it with a private letter from Mr. Herbert to Gen. Peel - in an endeavour to get a General Hospital and Medical School at Aldershot - so to leave "you" the "option" of sending

TA  
⑦

(No MCK copy)



p. 6

Invalids either to Netley or Aldershot. The result may be that "you" will choose to send 9 tenths of the Invalids from abroad to Aldershot Hospital and the incipient Consumption Cases from home Stations to Netley. This is only for private information  
Signed: Florence Nightingale.

p. 6 [ ] July 26, 1858.

12

? TA

8

(Vol. McK. copy)

Letter to Sir <sup>Henry Labouchere</sup> [T. A. (copy)] stating that she had - "on Saturday" - received from the Printer the "Regulations" and had at once forwarded 2 Copies to Genl Peel along with 2 Copies of the Statistical Report - and a letter from Mr. Herbert asking that the "whole should be considered as a whole and not picked to pieces by minutes - all disputed points to be referred to "you" for explanation until Mr. Herbert returns. Because the misprints in the Copies sent earlier seemed unimportant - except one - they were not corrected but a corrected copy is now going forward. This one important misprint is at p. 26 where a note of Mr. Herbert's printed into the text makes it nonsense. "At p. 126 too form N has been printed for N."

p. 6

13

TA  
McK

9

30 Old Burlington St., August 11, 1858.  
Letter to Thomas Alexander, stating the Shorecliffe Return was received and that further Returns are now requested - on the subject of which a note from Dr. Sutherland is being enclosed. She extends thanks for his sending Dr. Smith's two Vols. in which she finds "he has written his own character (as biography in the Prefatory page. She says "he wanted a precedent... to encounter the Crimean War with" - and she then cites instances that she



P. 6  
feels might have served his purpose - had precedent been  
necessary. Signed: [Florence] Nightingale

p. 6. 30 Old Burlington St., September 9, 1858

14

TA  
MCK  
10

Letter to [Thomas][Alexander] stating she had read  
all enclosures and that regarding the two copies  
no changes could make them better. She suggests  
having Mr. Herbert see them so that he will  
realize how efficiently the spirit of the Royal  
Commission is being carried out and that the  
Department cannot be slighted by the War Department  
- with also every prospect with such a head to  
the Army Medical Department of having the reform  
desirable carried out. The only words she could  
have "wished left out" are in the letter of August  
28 (under no 3) "and be the great invaliding  
Establishment for the Army," - so this though true  
- might put the School at Netley. With regard  
to "your Draft letter" she has thought carefully  
of his conversation the night before with Dr.  
Rutherford - where request is being made for  
arrangements of which "you" do not approve  
- and also a scheme of government for "an  
Invalid Establishment - the Invalids and the  
Sick from among the Invalids never having been  
before under one roof" - an entirely new  
thing. She then gives several items as to  
what she feels necessary for "your" information  
- with an added "note" that until all data  
is at hand it seems impossible to form



my real scheme. However, she believes that under  
"your" administration the greater blessings may  
come to the poor soldiers - and that meanwhile  
consideration should be the rule for the Invalids  
- with the Wounded from foreign wars the  
exception. Signed Florence Nightingale.

p.6. 30 Old Burlington St., September 9, 1858.

15

TA  
MCK  
11

Letter to Sir <sup>(MCK)</sup> [T. A.] stating that she is enclosing  
for his consideration what she has been thinking  
about the organization of Netley, but that since  
there may be errors in it, she will make no  
attempt to found a scheme until hearing from  
him.

p.6. 30 Old Burlington St., September 12, 1858.

16

TA  
MCK  
12

Letter to Sir <sup>(MCK)</sup> [T. A.] stating that his letter says all  
there is to say regarding a construction not  
meeting with his approval. A few unimportant  
suggestions are enclosed - with pencil marks  
at places to which they refer.

p.6. 30 Old Burlington St., October 30, 1858

17

Letter to Messrs Harrison, asking that 6 copies of  
her Precis ("both Vols.") be sent to her today,  
also to send the number of copies of "Diagrams"  
recently sent - but without Invoice



p.6. 30 Old Burlington St. W., November 21, 1858

18  
Letter to Sir [ ] asking - that even though he might not remember her - she be permitted to send him a copy of her Report to the War Office, and that though it may seem an old story - the great patience and heroic simplicity of our men can never be an old story. " If he does not have time to read it, no one else should be permitted to read it as it has not been laid on the table of the House - so is ~~it~~ a strictly "Confidential" matter - sent because she believes it will be of interest to him.

p.6. 30 Old Burlington St. W., November 22, 1858.

19  
Letter to Messrs Harrison asking them to send copies of her Prices (both Vols.) to the following:  
[then follows list of names and addresses etc.]

p.7. [ ] November 27, 1858.

20  
Letter to [Sir] [ ] stating she would like to see [him] at 1 o'clock the following day - if convenient. Salutation "Sir is assumed - and therefore placed in brackets. [ ]

p.7 30 Old Burlington St., London [W], November 30, 1858

21  
Letter to Sir [ ], saying she believes he will be interested in seeing a copy of a certain private Report of hers - to the War Office - "premiering that it is really "confidential" - and that he will - therefore - be kind enough not to let anyone else see it - also that she advises this caution - inasmuch as it has not been presented to the House of Commons \*



\* Original of this letter in the possession of Capt. Frank L. Phadwell, Honolulu.

---

p.7 Great Malvern, January 7, 1859

22.

Letter to Messrs Harrison asking them to send copies of the Sanitary Contribution, etc., to Philip Holland, Esq., Burial Acts' Office, 5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster; Thomas Baker, Esq. - at the same address, and Sir John Richardson, C.B. Inspector General of Hospitals, Lancaster, Grasmere.

---

p.8 30 Old Burlington St., September 1, 1860.

23.

Letter to C. Morhead, Esq., M.S., thanking him for a copy of his valuable work on "Disease in India" highly valued - telling him too how well everyone thinks of it. She asks if he will "favor" her by accepting a copy of the new edition of her "little book on Nursing." With added "word" she tells him that all who were interested in the Army Medical School deeply regretted his refusal to accept the Medical Professorship - deeming it a very great loss to the efficiency of the School. Also asks if he has heard anything more from Dr. Maclean since forwarding the letter to Sir James Clark.

---



p. 8  
24  
Hampstead, N. H., August 15, 1863.

Letter to Lady Montagu, advising that a paper is being sent as printed in the Army Sanitary Report - said paper being one of Florence Nightingale's - and asking Lady Montagu if she would have Lord Montagu order for himself ("from the Clerk of the House of Lords") a copy of the two folio Blue Books of the India Army Sanitary Commission. She mentions that Sir C. Wood - "by mistake" - (so he writes) "presented to the House of Commons - not the complete Report, but only a paltry" 8vo containing nothing but the "Report and a Precis of Evidence." Mention is also made of other shortcomings - likewise "by mistake" - and says they have obtained that 150 of the two folio Blue Books should be sent to the House of Parliament, but they are to be given only to those members who apply for them. Also that orders be given at the State Office of Parliamentary papers to refer anyone wanting a copy to a Mrs. Baker (Burial Acts Office, 4 Old Palace Yard S. W.). As the book is already very rare, it is of great importance that the few copies be in the hands of good men, for future reference. Before the Session was up - Sir C. Wood had attacked their statistics - and the Death rate was under stated. It is hope that Lord Montagu will give his support, pressing upon Government the carrying out of the recommendations of the Royal Commission - also inducing any M. P's or



p. 8. Others to get the complete Report - and thus strengthen the cause - the Sanitary work in India.

p. 9. London, April 26, 1864

25. Note to [Sis] [ ] stating that the pamphlet enclosed shows the practical working of the office of Officers of Health in London and that if Dr. Hathaway would send it to Dr. Walker or Mr. Strachey it might be found to contain useful hints. Salutation "Sis" is assumed and therefore placed in brackets. [ ]

p. 9. [ Abstracts of letters on Indian affairs addressed to

~~to~~ R. Rawlinson, H. S. Ellis, J. Strachey (Several).

p. 10. Several more to J. Strachey (1865-'66)

p. 11. Another to J. Strachey. (1866-'68)

p. 12. Two to J. Strachey (1869-'70)

p. 13. 1870-'71.

p. 14. 1871-'74

p. 15. 1876-'78

p. 16. 1878-'80

p. 17. 1881-'81

p. 18. 1881-'82

p. 19. 1883-'83

p. 20. 1883-'85

p. 21. 1885-'86

p. 22. 1886-'88.

p. 23. 1888-'89

p. 24. 1890-'91.

p. 25. 1891-'92.

p. 26. 1892-'93.

p. 27. 1894-'97

p. 28. 1897-1901.



p. 9. From letter to J. Strachey - 27 Norfolk St., Park Lane,  
W. 31/12/1864

She asks for an appointment with him, so that they can talk over what needs to be done in India - since she feels that what needs to be done should be done at once. "I mean" she adds - "during Sir John Lawrence's time in Sanitary matters. We had a Sidney Herbert at the War Office - With his life all progress passed away. So may it not be with Sir John Lawrence's but I fear it will."

p. 10. From letter to J. Strachey - 32, South Street, Park Lane, W. 1.  
April 26, 1865.

- expressing his regret over the lack of improvement in his health - adding that "it will not do for Sanitarians to die - especially in such places as Calcutta."

p. 19. Three letters to Dr. G. J. H. Ewart (Surgeon Major)  
Jan. 23 1883.

- questions how the M. O's know whether the women are good Nurses or not, if they themselves know nothing about Nursing, and have never been taught as is the case at present.

(third letter) - June 1883 asking "What constitutes a Corps? (referring to the future "Royal Medical Corps") in the sense of the other Army Scientific Corps". If he will answer this question they can get on to the practical applications.

p. 26. 4 letters to Surgeon Colonel J. B. Hamilton  
- includes a good deal about publication of article by Hamilton in XIX Century? January 1894.



p. 31 - p. 64

Letters Written by Florence Nightingale  
Alphabetical Arrangement

p. 65 - p. 67

Letters Written to Florence Nightingale  
Alphabetical Arrangement.

p. 69 - p. 70.

Writings by Florence Nightingale  
Chronological Arrangement.

p. 71. Biographies of Florence Nightingale

p. 73 Miscellaneous Books

p. 77 Pictures (list of)

p. 78

p. 79 Miscellany.

(p. 66 letter from R. Rawlinson to Mrs E.  
Ashworth, <sup>from</sup> Manchester, March 12, 1864.

He states he is enclosing "a note from Florence  
Nightingale" which relates "to a proposed  
commencement of Sanitary works in India under  
that great and good man Sir John Lawrence"  
He adds that it is marked "Private" and suggests  
that it shall not be shown beyond the family,  
since Florence Nightingale feels that any publicity  
might "weaken her power" — and thus hinder  
whatever good might be done. No "note"  
enclosed with this letter. [See letter to Rawlinson  
in the collection above.]



T. Alexander Papers.  
F. N. letters  
Two in the rolls copies.

(8)

My dear Sir,

I have been desired to send you a copy of your own "Instructions" (for France and Belgium) in case you should not have kept a copy by you. Mr. Herbert will probably examine upon these heads to-morrow, and examine upon facts, not opinions, at this sitting

faithfully yours  
 Florence Nightingale

29 Burlington St.

June 14/57.

3 N.Y.

29, Old Burlington Street.  
 July 7, '57.

My dear Sir,

Could you look in upon me at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, Wednesday? and if you could bring with you any of your valuable Note-books, which would help us with dates, in Bulgaria and in the Crimea, so much the better.

yours faithfully,  
 F. Nightingale.

5 N.Y.

Private

My dear Sir,

Why do you not ask in Commission the question of Sir J. Hall to-day  
 by whom was the ground chosen for the camp of the Light Division at Deona.

yours faithfully,  
 F. Nightingale

June 22/57

4 N. Y. contains  
 much more

TA  
 MK  
 2

TA  
 MK  
 4

TA  
 MK  
 3



May 5/58.

My dear Sir,

Would you take the trouble to read the enclosed from Dr. Christison and to see whether you would make any modification in consequence in your own draft, which I enclose?

Perhaps too, Dr. Barrell may have ~~proposed~~ proposed something fresh.

If you could meet Dr. Sutherland here to-morrow morning at 11 you could talk it out with him, and the thing might be settled at once.

Yours sincerely,  
Florence Nightingale

(9 N.Y.)

30 Old Burlington St.  
Sept 9/58.

My dear Sir,

I enclose what I have been thinking about the organization of Netley for your consideration.

But as there may be, and most likely is, errors in it. I shall make ~~no~~ attempt to found any scheme of organization upon it (as it might prove wrong or extravagant) till I hear from you.

Yours sincerely,  
F. Nightingale

(15 N.Y.)

The more I think and inquire into the probable working of Netley Hospital, as originally designed by Dr. Smith, the more difficult does the problem become -  
The present practice at Chatham appears to be as follows:

1. There are two establishments  
Fort Pitt  
St. Mary's Casemates  
in each of which a different discipline has of course to be carried out

2. When a ship arrives with Invalids the bed ridden are carried to Fort Pitt and the convalescents are marched to St. Mary's Casemates. Both detachments according to the rules of the Service, are considered to be "in Hospital"

TA  
MLK  
⑥

TA  
MLK  
⑪

5ll  
2 N.Y.

TA  
MLK  
①



[The invalids at St. Mary's are passed through Fort Pitt, for the sake of registering their cases]  
Fort Pitt, therefore, contains a certain proportion of bed-ridden sick and a certain proportion of Convalescents, not bed-ridden, the bulk of the Convalescents being at St. Mary's.

The Sick and Convalescents at Fort Pitt are under Hospital discipline, which is not a disadvantage, seeing that the bed-ridden must always be a large proportion.

The Convalescents at St. Mary's, on the contrary are not under Hospital discipline but are under a kind of Regimental discipline under the Adjutant. And any defaulters at daily drill are liable to be sent by the Medical Officers to Fort Pitt.

According to Dr. Smith's idea embodied in Netley, this simple and rational plan appears set aside. And, as all Invalids and Sick are to be placed in the same building he must have intended one of two things: Either all the Sick and Invalids were to be subjected to Hospital discipline with its Medical Officers, Orderlies & Nurses in due proportion (33 Medical Officers, 100 Orderlies - other servants - plus Divisional same wards with Convalescents and men in health, a principle contrary to all humanity as well as to all discipline, he would have committed an atrocity and an extravagance he never could have contemplated. Or he must have separated the Sick from the Convalescent and Healthy and treated them by themselves in separate wards.

The Chatham experience has fully shown that there are two distinct classes of ~~hospital~~ cases requiring two distinct kinds of discipline and management, and as both of these classes are to be placed under the same roof at Netley it will be necessary for the sake of economy to place them under different discipline. The Sick with the Orderlies, Medical Officers and nurses

See 2 NY.



would, I think, be most economically and humanely administered in a part of the building specially provided for them.

And the Convalescents, not requiring constant Medical attendance, might be put under a different scheme in another part of the building.

If this is not done, there would in all probability be a great outcry at the enormous and unnecessary cost of carrying out Hospital arrangements for (say) 1,000 sick, of whom only 150 are sick in bed.

The disadvantage of such a division of sick from Convalescents would be at the same time enormous. Because you would have, in fact, a Barrack and a Hospital under the same roof. If the thing had to be done again, the most economical as well as the most rational way, as it appears, would be to have a building separately organized as a Hospital for Sick and the great Netley Establishment to be confined to Convalescents and men able to walk about, placed under special but not Hospital disciplines.

It is not likely, however, you will ever get a separate Sick Hospital, and the problem therefore narrows itself into this:

How best to obtain Hospital accommodation and arrangements in part of Netley and Invalid Depot disciplines in another.

The end wards might be used for Sick and cut off by doors from the remainder of the building. Or a flat, which holds about 150 beds, might be set apart.

The subject is a very difficult one. And, as far as I can see, the practical objections to Netley as an Invalid Depot (altogether apart from its site and structure) are as great as they are against it as a General Hospital.

The Country has been landed in an irretrievable mistake. And a very expensive mistake for its pocket too.

See 2 N.Y.



30 Old Burlington St,  
Sept. 9/58

My dear Sir,

I have read all the enclosed. I think, with regard to the two copies, there is scarcely a word which could be altered for the better. I think you should let Mr Herbert see them when he comes back. He will see how inefficiently you are carrying out the spirit of your Royal Commission. It will see that your Department cannot now be slighted by the War Department as it once was and that there is every prospect with such a head to the Army Medical Department of carrying all the reforms desirable.

The only words I could have wished left out are in the letter of August 28 (under No 3) "an the great Invaliding Establishment for the Army". It is perfectly true, but it might lead them to put the school at Netley. However this is a hyper-criticism.

With regard to your Draft letter, I have thought over your conversation with Dr. Sutherland last night. It is to be considered that you are asked to make arrangements for a thing whose arrangements you disapprove. Also, to construct a scheme of government for a thing which is entirely new, viz. an Invalid Establishment - the Invalids and the Sick, from among the Invalids never having been before under one roof. To do this will require a great deal of consideration. It seems to me that what you want for your information is

1. Present no. of Invalids at Chatham
2. Present no. of sick in ~~the~~ Fort Pitt from among Invalids.
3. The same for Yarmouth
4. The total average Invalids
4. Total average sick from Invalids

Then etc. etc. etc.

As far as getting Netley abandoned goes, I would send your Draft letter as it is, for I think it will frighten the War Department. But this would hardly be fair

? the  
[see 14 NY.]

TA  
MLK  
10

Where are the  
'etc's' ? Mrs  
Wick's!

This done in Mrs  
Wick's copy



On the whole, I think that under your administration, there may ultimately be the greatest blessings to the poor soldiers that ever were, ~~For you will~~ even thro' the means of Netley. For you will take care that your Medical Officers report to you all the incipient pulmonary cases from everywhere. And these will, if sent down to Netley, derive the greatest benefit.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to consider it as an Invalid Establishment and to consider it as the Invalids being the rule and the Wounded from foreign wars the exception.

Yours very truly,  
F. Nightingale.

(14 N.Y.)

30 Old Burlington St.  
Sept. 12, 1858.

My dear Sir,

I think your letter says all it is possible to say in the matter of a construction which you do not approve.

I enclose a few unimportant suggestions. There are pencil marks in the letter at the places to which they refer.

Yours sincerely,  
F. Nightingale

(16 N.Y.)

30 Old Burlington St.,  
~~Sept 11/58~~ (M.L.)  
August, 11/58

My dear Sir,

The Shorncliffe Return was duly received. And now we are going to ask you to give us further Returns. I enclose a note from Dr. Rutherford on the subject.

Thank you also for sending me Dr. Smith's two fat volumes. He has written his own character

T.A.  
MCK  
(12)

T.A.  
MCK  
(9)



(a biography or epitaph) in the Prefatory page. He says  
he wanted a precedent (Had he no invention?) to encounter  
to Crimean war with. Did he not know that the  
Commissariat precedents of the Peninsula were <sup>worst</sup>  
stumbling-block in the Crimea? and would not per  
J. McYugars Medical Precedents of the Peninsula, had they  
existed have been his worst guide for the Crimea?

If the two years of the Crimean War required a  
correspondence, of which the Praxis (only) occupies two  
thick folio Vols; the best "precedent" it affords to his  
recursion <sup>(?)</sup> (in any war) is to put it in the fire. This,  
at least, I think, is a safe conclusion.

Sincerely yours,

F. Nightingale.

13 N.Y.



ALEXANDER.

RAMC

1387/4

A

(from Johnston's Roll) Biographical

4381. Thomas Alexander: A. S.

Staff, 10 Oct. 1834. S. Staff, 2nd Class,

30 May 1845: Rifle Brigade, 7 Aug.

1846: h.p. 1 Apr. 1850: f.p. 60 F.

21 May 1850: 20 F. 13 Dec. 1853:

Staff, 1st Class, 3 Mar. 1854. D. J. G.

\* 12 Jan. 1855. Held local rank of J. G.

in Turkey, 25 Jan. to 20 July 1856,

and in Canada, 21 July 1856 to

21 June, 1858. Kaffir War 1851-

1853. C (S. M. O. Light Division,

despatches, mentioned "most honourably

for his able exertions".)



Insert \* J. G. and Director General,  
A.M.D., 22 June, 1858. d. in London,  
1 Feb. 1860.



C. B. (mil.) 1856. Knt. of the Legion of  
Honour. Q. H. S., 1859. G. 29 or  
30 Apl. 1812. F. R. C. S., Edin.  
1858. On the constitution of Mr.  
Sidney Herbert's Committee of Inquiry,  
after the Crimean War, he was appointed a  
Commissioner, and afterwards, as D. G.,  
carried out the recommendations of the  
Commission. The Royal Warrant of  
1 Oct. 1858 improved the pay and  
relative rank of Army Medical Officers,  
laid down definite rules for promotion,  
raised the qualifications for entry to  
the service, and enjoined that entry



should be by competitive examination followed by a course of instruction in Military Medicine, Surgery and Hygiene. The foundation of the Army Medical School at Fort Pitt, followed. Military Hospitals were improved and the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley and the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich were built. A permanent roster for foreign service, open to inspection, was established, and the medical, statistical, and sanitary departments at the War



Office placed on a better foundation.  
To perpetuate his memory a  
fund was raised by public  
subscription, the proceeds of which  
were invested, and The Alexander  
Memorial Prize, consisting of £50  
and a gold medal, instituted.  
The prize is awarded every third  
year to the writer of the best  
essay on a subject connected  
with Military Medicine, Surgery, or  
Hygiene.



**CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH**

The duty fee for this certificate is 3s. 9d.  
When a search is necessary to find the entry, a search fee is payable in addition.



Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,  
SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON.

Application Number 196668

REGISTRATION DISTRICT KEN <sup>C</sup> INGTON									
1860 DEATH in the Sub-district of Saint John Paddington in the County of Middlesex									
No.	When and where died.	Name and surname.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of registrar.
343	First February 1860 26 Norfolk Square	Thomas Alexander	Male	47 years	Director General Army Medical Department C.B.	Gout 6 weeks Inflamed Veins 3 weeks Affection of the heart Sudden Certified	Maria Hale Present at the death 26 Norfolk Square Paddington	Third February 1860	John H. Wright Deputy Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 14th day of February 1957.

This certificate is issued in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953 (1 & 2 Eliz. 2, c. 20).  
Section 94 provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the birth or death to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to be given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

**CAUTION.**—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

DA 244940



*Exd  
C-4  
14.2.57*

S.11172 WY.4233303 30.000 12.55 Re-32-55



RMC 1387/4

B

Death  
Certificate

---





ROMC 1387/4  
Thomas Alexander.

Thomas Alexander

C

from

Prestonpans and Vicinity

Historical, Ecclesiastical, and Traditional

By

\* P. McNeill, Tranent,

Author of "Tranent and its Surroundings", "New  
Metrical Version of the Psalms," etc.

Tranent: P. McNeill.

Edinburgh & Glasgow: John Menzies Co.

1902.

\* [McNeill, not as above McNeill.]

6

C

P. 80. Chapter IX.

Distinguished Physicians, Scholars, Etc.

Distinguished Physicians, Scholars, etc - Dr. Alexander -  
Sir William Ferguson - Sir William Hamilton  
- Rev. Dr. Calder Macphail - Sir Walter Scott  
- Alexander Home the Grammarian - [the list  
at the Chapter heading continues in this way and  
then the Chapter opens]

Prestonpans has been the birthplace of at least  
two Physicians highly distinguished in their days.  
Firstly, the late Thomas Alexander, C.B.,



Director General of the Medical Department of the ~~British~~ British Army, to whose memory a handsome monument was erected in 1862, in the main street of the town. It consists of a stone statue 8½ feet high, and is set on a square stone pedestal 6½ feet high, within an enclosure immediately north of the parish church.

The United Service Gazette of July 1860 says: "The account of Dr. Alexander's death was received in his native town of Prestonpans with deep and universal sorrow. The picturesque  
x + x + x an able man and a true Christian was lost to his country and his friends."

[p. 81] The following brief sketch tells the story of a truly active and eventful career. It is from the Illustrated London News of 18th July 1860 [error

18th Feb.]: - "Not only the medical service, but the army and the country at large x + x + x + x few men ever had a larger number of sincere friends among those whom he admitted to his acquaintance than Dr. Alexander." [p. 83]

[p. 83] Shortly after his decease it was resolved by the good folks of Prestonpans to do honour to the memory of this "son" of the village. To this end a public meeting was held on February 12th 1861, with the view of erecting in his native place a monument to the memory of the late Thomas Alexander, C. B., Director-General of the Medical Department of the British Army.



Sir George Grant Suttie, presiding, said the object of the meeting was, in his opinion, a most proper and a laudable one. He believed many gentlemen present had had the honour of being personally known to the late Mr Alexander, and were more or less acquainted with his history. The high character held by Mr. Alexander might, in some sense, be considered public property, as he had certainly conferred great benefits on our suffering soldiers, at times when they most needed it. He felt an anxious interest in the proposal to commemorate the memory of a man who, a native of Preetonpans, had raised himself to the high position which he had ultimately held in the service of his country, solely by his own exertions.

Letters apologising for absence, and sympathy with the object of the meeting, were read from Professors Ferguson, London, Dr. McLagan, Berwick-on-Tweed, and others. Mr. J. F. Hislop moved, "That this meeting deeply regrets the loss the country has sustained by the death of Thomas Alexander, C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, in which, as well as in previous appointments, he rendered invaluable services; and appreciating also the warm interest he evinced for the welfare of the people of his native place, desire to testify their high sense of his merits and character by erecting a suitable monument to his memory." Mr. H. F. Cadell, Lockenize, seconded the resolution. Dr. Scott, Musselburgh, proposed a committee, and Mr. James Mellis, Preetonpans, seconded.

It was altogether a most successful gathering. Towards the close of the meeting a subscription sheet



was tabled, and this was at once headed by the  
chairman, Sir George Grant, Bt., with the sum  
of £20, and in a few minutes afterwards the sheet  
showed to a total of £70. Subscriptions came  
in fast, and the result was the very handsome  
and finely-cut stone statue which stands within  
the enclosure towards the east end of the village,  
directly beneath the walls of the weatherbeaten church.  
The work was executed by R. W. Brodie, R. S. A.,  
Edinburgh, and bears the following inscriptions:—  
On front of the pedestal—

In Memory of  
THOMAS ALEXANDER, C. B.,  
Director General  
Of the Medical Department of the  
British Army.  
Born at Prestonpans, 6th May 1812,  
Died 1st February, 1860.

On the west side—

The improved sanitary condition  
Of the British Army,  
As well as the elevation in rank and consideration  
Of its Medical Officers,  
Are mainly due to his ~~and~~ exertions.  
His high professional attainments,  
And his great administrative powers,  
Were wholly devoted to the service of his country  
And to the cause of humanity.



On the east side —

Throughout a long military career  
He laboured incessantly to elevate the condition  
Of the Soldiers.

And during the Crimean War  
His indefatigable efforts,  
As principal Medical Officer of the Light  
Division,

To alleviate the sufferings of the troops  
Were of inestimable value in stimulating others  
To follow his example.

On the back —

West Indies,  
North America,  
Caffraria.  
Alma.  
Inkerman.  
Sebastapool.

p. 84

p. 84 The other child of the village who made for himself a name  
in the world of Science was the late Sir William Ferguson.

~~of~~ The Dictionary of National Biography says: —

"Sir William Ferguson, Surgeon, son of James Ferguson  
of Lachmaben, ~~of~~ Dumfriesshire, was born at Prestonpans on the  
20th March, 1808, and was educated first at Lachmaben, and  
afterwards at the High School of Edinburgh. [etc., etc.]

[In 1840 accepted Professorship of Surgery at King's College, London  
elected to Council of the College of Surgeons in 1861  
Baronetcy 1866. Died 1877]

See reference to letter of apology for absence at Meeting held



to arrange for memorial to T. Alexander (mentioned above  
Feb. 12, 1861)

---

Illustration - Plate facing page 80.

Note - Photograph of the statue with elderly man standing with  
one hand on a corner of the plinth and supported by  
a stick in the other. The title is

Dr. Alexander. (Father and Son.)

As Alexander's parents were alive at the time of his death  
it is likely that the elderly man is his father.

The statue looks a good piece of work. The head is  
much more 'alive' than that of the bust in the  
R. A. M. College.



Room 1327/4 D  
THOMAS ALEXANDER

Biographical

From Modern English Biography by Frederick Bourne  
Netherton and Wootch, Toronto  
(250 copies only printed)

[Copy in Westminster Ref. Lib.  
Lincets Square]

Alexander, Thomas. b. Preston-pans near  
Edinburgh; entered Army Medical Service 10 Oct. 1834;  
served in the West Indies, Nova Scotia, Canada, Cape of  
Good Hope, Turkey, the Crimea and Canada; had charge  
of the light division throughout the Crimean war;  
inspector general (local rank) 21 July 1856; director  
general of army medical department 22 June 1858  
to death; hon. surgeon to the Queen 16 Aug. 1859  
to death; C.B. 4 Feb. 1854

(m. Mary Alice wd. Kester of T. Heath Haveland,  
lieutenant governor of Prince Edward Island,  
she d. 12 April 1881).

d. 26 Norfolk Square, Hyde Park,  
London 1 Feb. 1860.

Note - A statue of him by Wm. Brodie was  
unveiled at Preston-pans by Lord Elcho  
Sep. 1862



THOMAS ALEXANDER

RAMC 1387/4

E

PORTRAITS

Information from National Portrait Gallery

No portrait of any sort held by the Gallery but the following references.

(a) Posthumous bust, marble by W.C. Marshall.  
exhibited at Royal Academy, 1863. Cat. no. 1065  
Reference in Dictionary of British Sculpture by  
Gunnis

Millbank

(b) Prize Medal Army Medical Department  
exhibited at Royal Academy, 1872. Cat. no. 1481

Millbank

(c) Alexander, J. Esq.  
by G. F. Clarke, exhibited at Royal  
Academy, 1872 Cat. no. 393.

[Is this of T. A. 1812 - 1860? Where is it?]

[Informed Nat. Portrait Gallery of statue at Prestonpans  
Brodie]

[Thy new about Illustrated London News wood engraving.]

(d) Portrait in group of officers H.L. Light Division  
taken on 29th June, 1859 in London.]

(e) Daguerrotype photo

(f) Daguerrotype photo (in uniform)

(g) Another of (d)

(h) Portrait, framed - Mrs. Valentine

} Mrs McKerrill



THOMAS ALEXANDER. R.A.M.C. 1387/4

F

BIOGRAPHY - OUTLINE

Born at Prestonpans 6th May, 1812. ?

Son of

Educated at

10 Oct. 1834 - A.S. Staff

proceeded W. Indies for 5 years six months,

then came home in charge of invalids.

9 months at home ← 1841

proceeded Nova Scotia for

4 yrs. 7 mths. 1846

30 May 1845 - S. Staff 2nd Class

Aug 1846 To Canada Staff Surgeon 2nd Class.

(Regimental Asst. Surgeon

Rifle Brigade 3 yrs. 2 mths 1849

Rifle Brigade 7th Aug. 1846

h.p. 1 April, 1850

f.p. 60 F

21 May 1850

Embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, 1851

13 Dec 1853

Kaffir War 1851 - 1853

20 F.

Principal Medical Officers of the Expedition across the Kei 1851

P.M.O. Kaffraria for some

months. [At the Cape 2 yrs 2 mths]

3 March, 1854 - S. Staff 1st Class To Gallipoli as P.M.O

? Sailed early 1835 + 5-6 mos  
? home mid 1840 + 9 mos.  
Early 1841 to N.S. + 4 yrs 7 mos  
Mid 1846  
↓  
Aug 1846 to Canada + 3 yrs 2 mos  
Late 1849 to early 1850  
Home - 60 F. 21 May 1850  
Embarked with them 1851



D. J. G. 12th January, 1855.

Held local rank of D. G. in  
Turkey, 25 Jan. to 20 July  
1856

Held local rank of D. G. in  
Canada, 21 July, 1856 to  
21 June, 1858 [so says  
Johnston's Roll - what was  
date of return to serve on the  
Sanitary Commission.]

of first troops ~~first troops~~  
of Eastern Army to proceed  
there.

Then in Medical Charge of  
light Division  
1854, 1855, 1856  
until Division left for England.

p. 330. (look) extract from  
Notes made by F. N. of meeting  
with Panmure - Nov. 16, 1856

Commission appointed  
Alexander included.



Times

RAMC 1387/4  
T. ALEXANDER

Obituary Notice of T. Alexander <sup>G</sup>  
in 'The Times' p. 9. 2/2/60

The Late Director-General

Not only the medical service, but the army and the country at large, have sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Alexander, who has been taken from us in the midst of a career which promised the largest results that could be effected by untiring industry, unswerving honesty, a clear intellect, the highest practical knowledge, and the warmest sympathies with the body over which he was so recently called to preside. The feelings of private friendship, however lively, cannot



lead to exaggeration in eulogizing  
the kind, skilful, large-hearted  
physician who, though very young  
comparatively, as regards the  
Station he occupied, had given a  
long life to the service of his  
country with such zeal and  
energy as brought great profit to  
it and ultimate honour to himself.  
The following dry statement of his  
services will best illustrate the  
wants of a life now brought  
prematurely to a close; -

Thomas Alexander served 25  
years and three months on full  
pay, 19 years and six months  
of which were passed on foreign



service thus - in the West Indies,  
5 years 6 months; in Nova Scotia,  
4 years 7 months; in Canada,  
3 years 2 months; at the Cape of  
Good Hope, 2 years 2 months,  
in Turkey and the Crimea, 2  
years 4 months; in Canada,  
6 months. He entered the service  
on the Staff in 1834, and proceed  
to the West Indies, where he did  
duty for the period above stated,  
at the end of which he came home  
in charge of invalids. He  
remained at home only nine months,  
when he embarked for Nova Scotia,  
where he did duty till he was  
removed, in August, 1846, as



Second Class Staff Surgeon, to  
North America, where he served  
with the Rifle Brigade as Regimental  
Assistant-Surgeon, till he  
embarked for the Cape of Good Hope  
in 1851, and served with the 60th  
Rifles for the next two years  
throughout the Caffre war. He was  
principal medical officer of the  
expedition despatched beyond the  
Kei, and he was thanked in  
General Orders for his services  
throughout the war. In 1854 he  
was promoted to the rank of First  
Class Staff Surgeon, and received  
orders to join the Turkish



Expedition. He was in charge  
of the Light Division Under Sir  
George Brown, and landed at  
Gallipoli, with the first detachment  
of the expeditionary force, consisting  
of his old comrades of the Rifle  
Brigade, and a detachment of  
the Royal Engineers, Sappers and  
Miners, on the 6th of March.

With the Light Division he  
remained to the close of the war.  
At the Alma his tenderness, his  
inexhaustible endurance, and  
noble devotion in the most  
terrible trial to which a surgeon  
overwhelmed with calls ~~on~~ his



on his utmost powers, and poorly  
provided with the means of relief,  
could be exposed were especially  
remarkable. 'At Inherman, for  
hours after hours, day after day, he  
toiled through scenes which those  
who have not witnessed a  
battlefield and the horrors of the  
hospital tents can never imagine  
or conceive, upheld by the noblest  
sense of duty; and many men  
now alive can bear witness to the  
heroic calm and skill which  
saved life and limb for them, and  
the prodigality of care he bestowed  
on others, regardless of everything  
but his sacred duties. In



Lord Raglan's despatch he is described "as deserving to be most honourably mentioned." All through the winter he never left his post - nay, more, from the time he joined the Light Division, till the British army quitted the shores of the Crimea he never was absent from his duty a single day. On the 12<sup>th</sup> of January 1855 he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General and he went to Kertch with Sir George Brown as principal medical officer of the expeditionary force. In General Codrington's despatch



of March 18, 1856, in answer to  
an address from the House of Commons,  
Dr. Alexander is also mentioned  
and he was recommended by Dr.  
Andrew Smith for promotion to the  
rank of Local Inspector-General  
for services during the Russian  
war. Dr. Alexander remained  
at home just one month and 21  
days, when he was again ordered  
for service in Canada as principal  
medical officer but, after performing  
that duty for six months, Lord  
Palmere nominated him one of the  
Royal Commissioners to inquire  
into the Sanitary State of the



Army, and he returned to England to discharge the functions of his appointment. He was also selected to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals and, on the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith on the 22d of June, 1858, Dr. Alexander was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which appointment he held up to the day of his death. He was also one of the Honorary Surgeons to Her Majesty and a Companion of the Bath. About three weeks ago he was interrupted



is the usual assiduous discharge  
of his duties by an attack of gout  
complicated with an inflammatory  
condition of the Venous system. A  
few days since the symptoms became  
alarming, but he was better on  
Tuesday evening. In the course of  
the night he was, however, severely  
attacked, and he died at 7  
o'clock yesterday morning, at  
his residence in Norfolk-square.  
The immediate cause of death  
being, it is supposed, determination  
of gout to the heart. He leaves  
a widow to mourn his loss,  
and in her grief she has many



deep sympathizers, far few men  
ever had a larger number of  
sincere friends among those whom  
he admitted to his acquaintance  
than Dr. Alexander. Simple  
in his tastes and frugal in his  
habits, though generous and  
genial in his demeanour and  
conversation, he did not seek  
the society of the great, but,  
retired within the circle of his  
duties and of his private friendships,  
he there gained the approbation  
of his conscience and the love  
of those among whom he lived  
and laboured. [ends]



THOMAS ALEXANDER

Lancet Obituary Notice

H

The Lancet Feb. 4 1860  
p. 126. Vol. 1

Death of T. Alexander, Esq., C. B.,  
Director-General, Army Medical Department

We deeply regret to announce the decease  
of Mr. Alexander, the Director-General of  
the Army Medical Department. He died  
suddenly on Wednesday, at seven o'clock  
in the morning, after illness from gout  
which had lasted about five weeks.  
He was a man of fine physique and  
in the prime of life.



Mr. Alexander had seen much  
service, and never failed honourably to  
distinguish himself. He served with  
the 60th Regt in the Kaffir War of  
1851-53 (medal), and was principal  
medical officer of the expedition across  
the Kei in 1851, and also of Kaffraria  
for some months. Here he displayed  
the peculiar energy and thoughtful  
provision for all those under his care  
which subsequently marked him  
for the highest post in his department.  
He introduced gardens, ventilated



but, and provided a system  
of sanitary inspection. He was  
thanked in orders - a distinction  
which was earned by his conduct  
in peace as well as in war. During  
the Crimean campaign, Mr. Alexander  
was in medical charge of the  
Light Division of the Army of the  
East from the time of its taking the  
field, throughout the campaign of  
1854-55, until the division left  
the Crimea for England. He was  
never absent from duty a single  
day during the whole of this trying  
campaign. Whoever else might-



have been blamable for the sufferings of the troops, at least he was beyond approach. Mr. Alexander was never mentioned by anyone in authority, or by any press reporter, except in terms of the highest commendation. The sanitary condition of the Light Division in the Crimea maintained a high standard, which was mainly due to his indefatigable personal exertions. His professional services in the field demonstrated both skill and courage; he twice performed amputation at the hip-joint. He was mentioned



"most honourably for his able exertions" in the despatches of Lord Raglan and General Codrington. At the close of the war Mr. Alexander was decorated with the Crimean medal and three clasps; he was made Commander of the Bath and Knight of the Legion of Honour.

During all the disasters of the Crimean campaign, Mr. Alexander displayed a clear perception of the wants of the soldiers, and the defects of the medical organization of the army; and, on the



constitution of Mrs. Sidney Herbert's  
Committee of Inquiry, he was appointed  
a Commissioner. He took a leading  
part in the inquiry, and showed  
himself thoroughly alive to the  
necessity of real reforms.

At the close of the Commission,  
Dr. Andrew Smith resigned  
the post of Director-General of  
the Army Medical Department,  
and Mr. Alexander succeeded  
him (June 22nd, 1858). He was  
charged with the execution of the  
recommendations of the Commission.  
He entered on his work



with characteristic fervour, but he carried it through with judicious discretion. It is not too much to say that under his auspices the whole medical organization of the Army has been altered, and incalculably improved. The new Warrant has conferred fresh privileges and higher rewards on the medical officers. Their relative rank has been raised. A permanent roster has been established for foreign service, which is always open to inspection.



An admirable and intelligible  
rule for promotions has been laid  
down. The service has been  
rendered worthy of men of  
intellect and acquirements, and  
means have been taken to provide  
that none other shall be admitted.  
The examinations have been  
elevated to a higher standard;  
the qualifications raised. A school  
of military surgery has been  
established. The hospitals have  
been partially remodeled; the  
dietaries, &c., greatly improved.



The foundations have been laid for  
general statistics and hygienic  
departments, which will have  
charge of the general returns of  
health and disease from the  
home and foreign corps. These  
great changes Mr. Alexander  
had effected in the brief period  
which had elapsed since his  
accession to office. His  
sudden and unexpected decease  
cannot but be lamented as a loss  
to the Army and to the Department



and will be profoundly  
regretted by all who knew his  
personal worth, or could  
appreciate his public services



Rome 1387/4

Thomas Alexander.

Biographical

Obituary Notices in Annual  
Registers, 1860

---



Annual Register, 1860.

Feb. 2 [sic]

In Norfolk-square, Dr. Thos.

Alexander, C. B., Director-General of  
the Army Medical Department. Thos.

Alexander entered the Staff in 1834,

and served twenty-five years and

three months on full pay, nineteen

years and six months of which were

passed on foreign service. After passing

some years in the West Indies, and

North America, he embarked for the Cape

of Good Hope in 1851, and served with

the 60th Rifles throughout the Caffre

War. He was principal medical officer

of the expedition, despatched beyond the



Kei, and thanked in general orders.

In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of  
of First Class Staff Surgeon, having  
been placed in charge of the Light Division  
under Sir George Brown, he landed at  
Gallipoli, with the first detachment of  
the expeditionary force, on the 6th <sup>of</sup> March.  
With the Light Division he remained to  
the close of the war, without being absent  
from his duty for a single day. At the  
Alma, his tenderness, his inexhaustible  
endurance, and noble devotion were  
especially remarkable. At  
Inkermann, for hours after hours,



day after day, he toiled through the terrible scenes of the battlefield and hospital tents, upheld by the noblest sense of duty. In Lord Raglan's despatch he is described "as deserving to be most honourably mentioned." On the 12th January, 1955, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General, and he went to Kertch with Sir George Brown as Principal Medical Officer of the Expeditionary Force. In General Codrington's despatch of March 18, 1956, in answer to an address from the House of Commons, Dr. Alexander is also mentioned, and he was recommended by Dr. And. Smith for promotion to the rank of local



Inspector-General for Service during the Russian war. Dr. Alexander was subsequently nominated by Lord Panmure as one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, and he was also selected to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals.

On the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith in 1858, Dr. Alexander was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.



extract from "The Scotsman," June 24, 1858

10001387/4

I

The Army: War Office, Pall Mall, June 22: - (a long list of appointments, promotions, &c, included the following: -)

Hospital Staff. - Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals Thomas Alexander, C.B., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals. Inspector-General of Hospitals Thomas Alexander, C.B., to be Director-General of the Army Medical Department, VICE



2  
Andrew Smith, M.D., who retires.

==



● extract from "The Scotsman" of Feb. 3, 1860. RAMC 357/4 J

Death of Dr Alexander, Director General of the Army.  
Not only the medical service, but the Army and the  
country at large, have sustained a great loss in the  
death of Dr Alexander, who has been taken from us in  
the midst of a career which promised the largest results  
that could be effected by untiring industry, unswerving  
honesty, a clear intellect, the highest practical knowledge  
and the warmest sympathies with the body over which he  
was so recently called to preside.



2.

Dr Alexander entered the service on the Staff in 1834, and proceeded to the West Indies, where he did duty for the period of five years, at the end of which he came home on charge of invalids. He remained at home only nine months when he embarked for Nova Scotia, where he did duty until he was removed, in August, 1846, as Second Class Staff Surgeon, to North America, where he served with the Rifle Brigade as Regimental Assistant Surgeon, till he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in 1851, and served with the 60<sup>th</sup> Rifles for the next two years throughout the Kaffer War.



In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of First  
 Class Staff Surgeon, and received orders to join the  
 Turkish expedition. He was in charge of the Light  
 Division under Sir George Brown, and landed at  
 Gallipoli with the first detachment of Royal Engineers,  
~~Sappers and Miners, on the 6th March.~~ of the expeditionary  
 force, consisting of his old comrades of the Rifle Brigade,  
 and a detachment of Royal Engineers Sappers and  
 Miners on the 6th March. With the Light Division, he  
 remained to the close of the war.  
 At the Alma his tenderness, his inexhaustible



4

endurance, and his noble devotion in the most terrible  
trials to which a Surgeon, overwhelmed with calls on  
his utmost powers and poorly provided with the means  
of relief, could be exposed, were especially remarkable.  
At Inkerman he has after how day after day he toiled  
through scenes which those who have not witnessed  
a battle-field and the terrors of the hospital tents can  
never imagine or conceive, upheld by the noblest sense  
of duty: and many men now alive can bear witness  
to the heroic calm and skill which saved life and limb  
for them, and the prodigality of care he bestowed on others,  
regardless of everything but his sacred duties.



5

All through the winter he never left his post - nay, more, from the time he joined the Light Division till the British Army quitted the shores of the Crimea he never was absent from his duty a single day.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> January, 1855, he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General, and he went to KERTCH with Sir George Brown as principal medical officer of the expeditionary force. In General CODRINGTON'S despatch of March 18, 1856, in answer to an address from the House of Commons, Dr Alexander is also mentioned, and he was recommended by Dr Andrew Smith for promotion to the rank of Lt. Col.



Inspector, General for service during the Russian war.

Dr Alexander remained at home just one month and 21 days, when he was again ordered for service in Canada as principal medical officer, but, after performing that duty for six months, Lord Panmure nominated him one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army, and he returned to England to discharge the functions of his appointment. He was also selected to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals, and, on the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith, on the 22d June, 1858, Dr Alexander was



17

appointed Director General of the Army Medical Department,  
which appointment he held up to the day of his death.  
He was also one of the Honorary Surgeons to Her  
Majesty, and a Companion of the Bath.

He died on Wednesday morning at his residence in  
Norfolk Square, London. The immediate cause of death  
being, it is supposed, determination of gout to the  
heart.

He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, and in her  
grief she has many deep sympathisers, for few men  
ever had a larger number of sincere friends among those  
whom he admitted to his acquaintance than Dr Alexander. — TIMES.

---



● Extract from "East Lothian Biographies" (by W. Forbes Gray, FRSE, FSA Scot, assisted by James H. Jamieson, FSA Scot) printed by D. & J. Coak, Haddington, for East Lothian Antiquarian & Field Naturalists Society (1941). <sup>RAMC 387/4</sup> <sup>K</sup>

ALEXANDER THOMAS, was a native of Prestonpans, where he was born 6 May, 1812. Appointed Director General of the Medical Department of the British Army in 1858, the improved sanitary condition of the troops, as well as the elevation in rank and consolidation of those serving as medical officers, were mainly due to his exertions. Alexander also laboured incessantly to improve the condition of the rank & file, and during the Crimean War his "indefatigable efforts, as



principal medical officer of the Light Division, to alleviate the sufferings of the troops were of inestimable value". In Lord Raglan's despatch he is described as "deserving to be most honourably mentioned" never having quitted his post for a single day. To this native of Prestonpans also belongs the credit of having founded the Army Medical School at Fort Pitt, the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, and the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich. Alexander, who died on 1 February, 1860, and was buried at Prestonpans, was an honorary surgeon to Queen Victoria and a Companion of the Bath. To Prestonpans, where his parents & other relatives



resided. He was warmly attached. He frequently visited his early home took a special interest in the fishermen, and gave liberally for the support of the poor. Alexander's kindly feeling was fully reciprocated. After his death the townspeople erected a statue of him which stands in the main street. Executed by W. Brodie R.S.A. it is 8 1/2 feet high and is mounted on a square pedestal, on the sides of which are inscriptions testifying to Alexander's character & achievements.

---



Rmc 1387/4 L

Naval and Military Gazette

February 11, 1860

The Army Medical Department

We were among the most earnest advocates of a thorough reorganisation of this Department, and sanguine of the results. While we acknowledge that much good has been effected, we deeply regret that the late Warrant should have, at the same time, produced so much ill-feeling, disgust, and heart-burning among Medical Officers, as almost to neutralise its benefits. That this is the case must be well known to all concerned; and indeed it has been almost officially notified, that the Authorities are so convinced of the erroneous system upon which the powers entrusted to the Director-General have been exercised, that the system has been altogether altered as respects promotion, but too late to repair the mischief effected.

The lamented death of Mr. Alexander affords an opportunity of inaugurating a new regime, which, although incapable of benefiting the old Officers, whose prospects have been ruined, may yet save the morale of the Department generally from the destructive effect of the gambling feeling which has superseded all rational expectations respecting advancement.

Of Mr. Sidney Herbert's earnest desire to promote the best interests of the Medical Officers, considering them identical with those of the soldier and the public, no doubt is entertained, but unfortunately he has fallen into the hands of a clique of dilettanti, who have no practical knowledge to guide them, and who had led him to ignore the Director-General so completely that Mr. Alexander's determination to resign his appointment was no secret. The radical error in framing the late Warrant was the restriction of the rank of Surgeon-Major to Officers of twenty years' service, and making this the only means of attaining it. By such unwise limitation of the Director-General's powers in one respect, the worst feature of the old system was perpetuated, while their undue extension as regards selection for the higher ranks led to a new system still more disgusting, and exposed the Director-General to the temptation of promoting his own young friends who were good Officers over the heads of many far senior, and just as able, who were personally unknown to him. It is deeply to be regretted that he should have fallen into this error, although it would have required a rare superiority of character to keep clear of it; but the promotions alluded to at once deprived him of the confidence of the Department, and he felt it to be the case, never hesitating to express his regret that ever he should have accepted his appointment.

The fact was, he felt strongly that the gentlemen in question, merited reward; and, having nothing less to give them, he was led to bestow on men of sixteen and seventeen years' service the coveted Deputy Inspectorships, to which Officers of thirty years' standing had confidently looked as the recompense of their toilsome labours in every climate. Had it been practicable to make these young gentlemen Surgeon-Majors instead, no one would have grudged them their step of rank, their decorations, or their Cross of the Bath, all the legitimate rewards of field service or distinguished merit, strictly analogous to the Brevent promotion of Military Officers in like cases, and invaluable as giving



the youngest Surgeon something to aspire to, some beacon to cheer him on in hours of difficulty or danger. But to make these Junior Officers the Inspectors, the official guides and counsellors of their experienced Seniors is a complete farce; it has shocked the morale of the whole Department by attempting to reverse all ordinary professional relations.



Ranc 1387/4  
M

THOMAS ALEXANDER

The Illustrated London News

February 4, 1860, Vol. XXVI, p.110

Naval and Military Intelligence

Mr. Thomas Alexander, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, died on Wednesday morning from gout in the stomach.

February 18, 1860, Vol. XXVI, p.157

THE LATE DR. ALEXANDER

Not only the medical service, but the army and the country at large, have sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Alexander, who has been taken from us in the midst of a career which promised the largest results that could be effected by untiring industry, unswerving honesty, a clear intellect, the highest practical knowledge, and the warmest sympathies with the body over which he was so recently called to preside. Thomas Alexander entered the service on the Staff in 1834, and proceeded to the West Indies, where he did duty for five years and six months, at the end of which time he came home in charge of invalids. He remained at home only nine months, when he embarked for Nova Scotia, where he did duty till he was removed, in August, 1846, as Second Class Staff Surgeon, to North America, where he served with the Rifle Brigade as Regimental Assistant Surgeon, till he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in 1851, and served with the 60th Rifles for the next two years throughout the Kaffir war. He was principal medical officer of the expedition despatched beyond the Kei, and he was thanked in general orders for his services throughout the war. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of First Class Staff Surgeon, and received orders to join the Turkish expedition. He was in charge of the Light Division under Sir George Brown, and landed at Gallipoli with the first detachment of the expeditionary force, consisting of his old comrades of the Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of the Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, on the 6th of March. With the Light Division he remained to the close of the war. At the Alma his tenderness, his inexhaustible endurance, and noble devotion in the most terrible trial to which a surgeon, overwhelmed with calls on his utmost powers, and poorly provided with the means of relief, could be exposed, were especially remarkable. At Inkerman, hour after hour, and day after day, he toiled through scenes which those who have not witnessed a battlefield and the terrors of the hospital tent can never imagine or conceive, upheld with the noblest sense of duty; and many men now alive can bear witness to the heroic calm and skill which saved life and limb for them, and the prodigality of care he bestowed on others, regardless of everything but his sacred duties.

In Lord Raglan's despatch he is described "As deserving to be most honourably mentioned". All through the winter he never left his post - nay, more, from the time he joined the Light Division till the British army quitted the shores of the Crimea he never was absent from his duty a single day. On the 12th of January, 1855, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General, and he went to Kertch with Sir George Brown as principal medical officer of the expeditionary force. In General Codrington's despatch of March 18, 1856, in answer to an address from the



House of Commons, Dr. Alexander is also mentioned, and he was recommended by Dr. Andrew Smith for promotion to the rank of Local Inspector-General for service during the Russian war. Dr. Alexander remained at home just one month and twenty-one days, when he was again ordered for service in Canada as principal medical officer, but, after performing that duty for six months, Lord Panmure nominated him one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army, and he returned to England to discharge the functions of his appointment. He was also selected to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals, and, on the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith, on the 22nd of June, 1858, Dr. Alexander was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which appointment he held up to the day of his death. He was also one of the Honorary Surgeons to her Majesty, and a Companion of the Bath. A few weeks ago he was interrupted in the usual assiduous discharge of his duties by an attack of gout, complicated with an inflammatory condition of the venous system, and he died on the morning of the 1st inst., at his residence in Norfolk-square, the immediate cause of death being, it is supposed, determination of gout to the heart. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, and in her grief she has many deep sympathisers, for few men ever had a larger number of sincere friends among those whom he admitted to his acquaintance than Dr. Alexander.

The final paragraph of this notice is a repetition of the notice in The United Service Gazette, February 11, 1860.

---



Naval and Military Gazette

February 4, 1860

We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas Alexander, C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, died at seven a.m. on Wednesday from gout in the stomach. He had been twenty-six years in the Corps. He served with the 60th Rifles in the Kaffir war of 1851-53 (Medal), and was principal Medical Officer of the expedition across the Kei in 1851, as also of Kaffraria for some months - was thanked in Orders. Proceeded with the first troops of the Eastern Army to Gallipoli as principal Medical Officer; was in Medical charge of the Light Division of the Eastern Army from its first taking the field throughout the campaign of 1854-55, until the Division left the Crimea for England, without being absent from duty for a single day, and was present at the affair of Bulganac, battles of Alma and Inkerman, capture of Balaklava, siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie on Oct. 26, assaults of the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8; and was principal Medical Officer of the Kertch expedition; was noticed in Lord Raglan's despatch after Inkerman "for his able exertions as deserving to be most honourably mentioned;" also in General Codrington's despatches after the fall of Sebastopol. On the Royal Commission being appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army, Mr. Alexander was selected as one of the Commissioners. On the resignation of Dr. Andrew Smith as Director-General, in June, 1858, Mr. Alexander was selected by the Secretary of State for War to fill that important post in the Army. In recognition of his services with the Army in the East, he was in 1856 made a Companion of the Bath, and in Aug. last year was made an honorary surgeon to Her Majesty.\* His Commission bore date as follows: - Asst.,-Surg., Oct. 10, 1834; Brev.-Surg., May 30, 1845; Staff-Surg., March 3, 1854; Dep. Insp.-Gen., Jan. 12, 1855; and Director-General and Inspector of Hospitals, June 22, 1858. He has received a Medal and three Clasps, and was a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

---

\* He himself had submitted the name of another surgeon of the Department, who had distinguished himself in India, for this honour; but the Duke of Cambridge was pleased to substitute, unasked, the name of the Director-General himself.

---



The United Service Gazette

February 11, 1860

Funeral of the late Army Medical Director

The accounts of the sudden and unexpected death of Dr. ALEXANDER were received in his native town of Prestonpans with deep and universal sorrow. This picturesque sea-coast village, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where his respected parents and immediate relatives reside, was a never-failing source of interest to him; and during the eventful life which he so earnestly devoted to the service of his country, whenever he was relieved from duty, he, with joyous feelings, returned to the home of his boyhood, and, with childlike simplicity, lived in the midst of his affectionate family, recalling the associations of his early days. As in the discharge of his public duty, Dr. Alexander was always the steady friend and the champion of the soldier, in private, he was ever ready, with a generous heart and a liberal hand, to minister to the necessities of the poor; and many in his native place who were relieved by him when in want and in sickness live to bless his memory. His remains were removed to Prestonpans, and laid in the family burying-ground, on Monday, the 6th inst. The scene was a most solemn one, the places of business were closed, the whole of the inhabitants followed the procession to the grave; and the fishermen - a numerous and respectable class of the community, in whom he took a deep interest - gave up their avocations at sea, to enable them to pay a last mark of respect to one whom they were proud to claim as a townsman. His body was lowered into the tomb amid the deepest manifestations of grief - all present feeling that an able man and a true Christian was lost to his country and his friends.

---



THOMAS ALEXANDER

The United Service Gazette

February 4, 1860

The Late Medical Director General

Society, the medical profession, and the British Army have, all three, sustained a heavy loss in the almost sudden death of the late Director General of the Military Medical Department. In our weekly Obituary, will be found the dates and details of Mr. Alexander's long and brilliant, as well as most useful, services, which at the end of some twenty years, procured for him the tardy recognition of a C.B., and finally the important appointment which he held up to the moment of his death. Mr. Alexander entered upon his functions as Director General of the Medical Department at a moment of tremendous crisis, when the public mind had been stimulated almost to frenzy, by the highly-coloured accounts then in circulation respecting the short-comings of the Medical Staff in the Crimean war. The new Director, with the courage which had already been conspicuously displayed in the battle-field, faced the storm; and with an administrative skill that overcame all obstacles, encountered and removed the defects. The present efficient state of the Department affords the best proof that his efforts have not been made in vain. The British Army has now probably the best Medical Staff in Europe, and to our lamented friend are the public indebted for the sagacity which promoted existing merit, and the careful examinations which filled the junior branches of the Service with the elite of the great medical schools. The charm of the late Director's personal manner and deportment will be remembered with a tear by many a young candidate, whom he either soothed under disappointment, or congratulated in success; and, when we add this social virtue to his substantial eminence and sterling honesty as a public man, we shall hardly be considered to exaggerate in treating his premature death, as not only a professional and departmental, but almost as a national calamity.



The United Service Gazette

February 4, 1860

Military Obituary

Director General of the Army Medical Department -  
THOMAS ALEXANDER Esq., C.B., K.L.H., died on Wednesday,  
aged 46.

Mr. Thomas Alexander served 25 years and three months on full pay, 19 years and six months of which were passed on foreign service thus - in the West Indies, 5 years 6 months; in Nova Scotia, 4 years 7 months; in Canada, 3 years 2 months; at the Cape of Good Hope, 2 years 2 months; in Turkey and the Crimea, 2 years 4 months; in Canada 6 months. He entered the service on the Staff in 1834, and proceeded to the West Indies, where he did duty for the period above stated, at the end of which he came home in charge of invalids. He remained at home only nine months, when he embarked for Nova Scotia where he did duty till he was removed, in August 1846, as Second Class Staff Surgeon, to North America, where he served with the Rifle Brigade as Regimental Assistant Surgeon, till he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in 1851, and served with the 60th Rifles for the next two years throughout the Kaffre war, and was principal Medical Officer of the Expedition across the Kei in 1851, as also of Kaffraria for some months - was thanked in Orders. Proceeded with the first <sup>Sic - first</sup> Troops of the Eastern Army to Gallipoli as principal Medical Officer; was in Medical charge of the Light Division of the Eastern Army from its first taking the field throughout the campaign of 1854-55, until the Division left for England, without being absent from duty for a single day, and was present at the affair of Bulganac, battles of Alma and Inkerman, capture of Balaklava, siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie on 26th Oct., assaults of the Redan on 18th June and 8th September; and was principal Medical Officer of the Kertch Expedition; was noticed in Lord Raglan's despatch after Inkerman "for his able exertions as deserving to be most honourably mentioned"; also in General Godrington's despatches after the fall of Sebastopol (Medal and three Clasps, C.B., and Knight of the Legion of Honour).



RANC 1387/4  
N

THE LANCET  
p.336 SEPT.27, 1862  
VOL.II 1862

---

THE LATE THOMAS ALEXANDER, C.B.,  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

---

A statue of the late Mr. Alexander, erected by subscription in his native place, Prestonpans, was inaugurated at the commencement of the present month, with due ceremonial by Lord Elcho, who pronounced a well-deserved eulogium on his character and exertions. To these exertions it has been truly stated that the improved sanitary condition of the British Army, as well as the elevation in rank and consideration of its medical officers, are in no small measure due. His professional attainments were of the highest order, and he brought to the service of his country rare administrative powers and untiring energy. These qualities were observable throughout all his career, but they shone out conspicuously in the Crimea; and in the alleviation of the sufferings of his division there, in the subsequent reformation of the Department, and in the substantial accomplishment of the new plans, he rendered services which cannot be over-valued. It is pleasant to read of the public recognition of these services, and to know that, short as was his tenure of office, it sufficed to fix his memory indelibly in the minds of those who watched his conduct. Miss Nightingale has afforded a testimony too valuable to be lost; we put it upon record here; it fitly crowns the memorials which we have given and which have been elsewhere raised to the honour and perpetual recollection of this able man and public-spirited benefactor of his order. She writes:

"I can truly say that I have never seen his like for directness of purpose, unflinching moral courage, and honesty. These were the qualities which made his loss a public disaster. His independence, his high disinterestedness, were undoubted. He never sought advancement for his own ambition - never except to carry out the public service; and when he had obtained it, he never used it except to do the highest service he was capable of. Throughout the whole of the Russian War his published correspondence shows that he cared for no man or thing, if either stood in the way of the public interests. He might have gone on smoothly enough in his routine duties, would he but have let ill alone. But that was not his character. Everywhere - at Gallipoli, where he seized the blankets for his sick; in Bulgaria, where he fought such a fight for his men in that opening prologue to the Crimean tragedy; and, again, throughout the Crimean tragedy itself, he showed the same fearless devotion, incurring thereby a serious personal responsibility in order that his men might not perish. Most able in the discharge of his own professional duties, he at the same time knew that the Army medical officers were not dealt with as they ought to have been, and he was looked up to as the representative of all the best of them, and of their wishes and ambitions. Even in the Crimea, his character had pointed him out to all observers for the highest position in his department.

When the Royal Commission on the 'Sanitary State of the Army' was issued, Mr. Alexander's service on it was considered so necessary that he was sent for from Canada. He afterwards served on a no less important, though less well-known Commission, for drawing up the new 'Army Medical Regulations', which gave our Army medical officers sanitary powers and a position of usefulness which no Army medical officers in Europe have but ours. In all these, he showed the same clearness of sight in discerning, the same directness of course in bearing down on his object.

*General Peel*

On the retirement of his chief, Lord Panmure called him to be Director-General; and in the short time he occupied the office, he showed high administrative ability, as well as his old firmness and honesty - his

/great



great characteristics. He had great difficulties, but he manfully breasted them all; doing the work personally of nearly his whole office, lest any failure at so critical a time should ensue. At this time he used to keep medicine beside him in the office to relieve the effects of hard work, which no inducement would make him lay aside, because he was convinced that it was in the way of his duty. As was predicted more than once to him, he fell at his post, as true a sacrifice to duty as if he had fallen in the field. His death caused a regret extending far beyond the limits of his own department; for the public instinctively knew that it had lost one of its best servants".



Crimea T. Alexander

0

The Times, Friday, October 20, 1854  
headed 'The British Expedition'

(From our Special Correspondent)

Heights of the Alma, Sept. 22

[1st Column '1/2 way down)

The sad duty of burying the dead  
was completed to-day. The wounded  
not carried in yesterday were collected  
and sent on board ship in arbas  
and litters, and the surgeons with  
humane barbarity were employed  
night and day in saving life.  
It is impossible to give a notion



of the terrible work these gentlemen had, nor can any words exaggerate the zeal, untiring devotion, and skill which they exhibited through this trying time. The Deputy Inspectors General, Drs. Dumbreck, Linton and Forrest, and Surgeons Alexander, Tice, Macdonell, &c., laboured assiduously in directing and performing operations, in which they were assisted by all the medical staff. Dr. Alexander performed three operations for the removal of shattered limbs from the hip socket - two cases in



our own army and one on  
a Russian - and all are going  
on well. Dr. Tice took charge of  
a vessel full of wounded to  
Scutari. Upwards of 1,000  
cases occurred in the Light  
Division alone. Drs.  
Prendergast, Smith (16th)  
and Brown (94th) accompanied  
the staff during the day.

[paragraph ends]



T. Alexander and R. Fenton R. U. S. J. Library <sup>Princ 1387/4</sup> P

Roger Fenton

FENTON

Photographer of the Crimean War

His Photographs and his Letters from the Crimea

With an Essay on his life and Work by  
Helmut and Alison Gernsheim.

London  
Sicks & Warburg  
1954

Foreword.

[Some years ago the Gernsheims acquired Roger Fenton's own set of Crimean War pictures - 360 in all; as far as they know the only complete set in existence. As Fenton was obliged to return to England before end of siege of Sebastopol the Gernsheim's have included six photographs by James Robertson, taken after the withdrawal of the Russians on 8th September, 1855 in the published selection of Fenton's photographs.

In the book are the twenty-one letters which Fenton wrote to his wife, to his elder brother, and to his publisher, between arriving at Gibraltar on 27th February, 1855, and 25th June off



Constantinople on the way back. These letters were copied by the family into a letter-book now in the possession of the Gernshims. Mistakes were made by the copier and these have been corrected by the G's.]

85 Illustrations listed

pp. 1-32. Roger Fenton's Life and Work.

Followed by the Illustrations

pp. 35-106 Roger Fenton's Letters during his Expedition to the Crimea.

p. 64. [Reference to Hallwell] [p. 63 letters headed <sup>there</sup> April 19th, 1855]  
Leaving Wray I went off to Hallwell's tent as I wished to spend the night with him, and roused his servant, who on hearing my name said, "Oh! Sir, Master has been expecting you for a long time, he said that if you came I was to make you comfortable." Recommending him to obey his master's orders to the letter, which he went off to tell Hallwell (Pl. 44), who was dining close by with General Brown [Lieut.-Genl Sir George Brown, Commander of the Light Division] I managed very well with a bottle of champagne and ditto of whisky and a box of cigars. x x x x x When Hallwell came in with his "I say, how do you do, old boy"



I was in a comfortable state, wishing happiness to everybody in general and the present company in particular. We being like-minded, we had a very pleasant evening talking of absent friends, and Halliwell became enthusiastic about his recollections of my studies, and our tête-à-tête lasted till 1 am.

x            x            x            x            x

p. 65 [same letter]

As it is still raining and foggy and nothing visible of the effects of the fire, I set off home. Halliwell showed me first a panorama of the town and country which he had made for the Queen; it is very good indeed and has been much admired in the camp. Sir John Campbell told me that if he were ever at the head of an army Halliwell should be his Quartermaster-General. I hear his praise in everyone's mouth.

p. 73. [From letter headed "May 5th 1855" p. 72]

On our return before dinner Sir George Brown sent for Halliwell and told him something that made him come home dancing and kicking and emptying a tumbler of Champagne, when he grew able to inform us that an expedition was to start off next day [3 May] by sea somewhere or other, and that he had been chosen to go with it as Deputy Adjutant General.



At dinner Sir George was very silent about the matter, merely telling us that he was to have 4,000 English and 800 Turks under his orders and that he meant to take some of his own staff with him. That night and this morning there has been such a scene of parading and rejoicing among those chosen for the expedition, and sulking and trying to look as if they did not care among those going to stay here, that you would have thought they were all schoolboys. No one knows where they are going: some say Eupatoria to join the grand attack on the Russian rear, others Kertch, and some Odessa. Hallwell is off and is now on board ship, leaving me heir to his tent and servant.

[Note by the G's This was the first Kertch expedition, called off a few days later. See later note.]

p. 76. [Note by the G's headed "The Kertch Expedition"]  
The expedition of which Fenton's friend Major Hallwell departed on May 3rd was a joint expedition to the Kertch peninsula, of some 12,000 men under the supreme command of Sir George Brown. The object was to destroy the forts guarding the entrance to the Sea of Azov and then to ravage the coastal supply ports and shipping there. On telegraphic orders sent personally by Napoleon III, General Canrobert, the French commander-in-chief, was



Forced to recall the French fleet sailing towards Kertch, for the Emperor wanted the vessels to fetch reserve troops from Constantinople for all-out field operations to be led by himself. The whole expedition was abandoned to the wrath of everyone; Canrobert resigned the chief command and resumed that of the 1st Division.

His successor, the resolute General Pélissier (later created Duc de Malakoff), did not give way to the Emperor's whims and the expedition started afresh on the evening of 22nd May and morning of the 23rd.

At noon on the 24th a squadron of eight English and four French steamers and six gunboats, carrying a land force of some 16,000 British, French and Turkish troops under command of Sir George Brown, disembarked at Ambalaki, a few miles south of Kertch. The Russians shortly afterwards blew up their batteries, starting with that on nearby Cape St. Paul, and abandoned their positions. Their commander, Baron Wrangel, having to defend the road linking his forces with the main army, which was also the supply road to Sebastopol, was prepared to abandon the seven coastal batteries. The Russians having withdrawn from Kertch and Yenikale which commanded the straits into the Sea of Azov, the allied army marched through Kertch and occupied Yenikale. Here, and in Kertch, disgraceful scenes of pillaging took place, which were not entirely confined to the Turks and the French.

Roger Fenton accompanied the expedition, which he regarded rather in the nature of a holiday trip, without his photographic apparatus, which, indeed, would probably have been smashed sooner or later.



then follows on p. 77 Fenster's letter headed

May 26th, Yenikale  
Sea of Azov

[Opens]

Just look at the address of this letter and then at your map to find out exactly where Yenikale is, and then set yourself into some easy chair and read the story that I am going to write you about the life of the last few days led by the British, French and Turkish forces under the command of Sir G. Brown, and especially about the adventures of that important portion of it represented by the writer of this letter.

x x x x x  
[The landing at Ambalaki]

The French landed first in beautiful style, then our men, marching away as they landed to get on to the ridge of the high land above the flat beach. This beach seemed only a narrow strip from the ship but it was above a mile wide.

Hallowell and Airey went off as soon as the first lot of troops landed, to superintend the disembarkation of the rest of the horses and transport corps. I stopped on board till dinner time, 4 p.m., thinking it wise to stow as much good victuals as I could before starting. Every man had been ordered to take two days' provisions. Hallowell's servant drew mine, but I took a fair supply intentionally and then accompanied the Captain of our ship in his own boat ashore. What a sight! In the morning, a beautiful beach covered with long rough grass and wild flowers, two or three fishing boats with their nets, a couple of stone cottages with thatched roofs, and a low sandy plain stretching to a ridge of high ground behind, had formed the whole of the picture. Now,



the beach was strewn with baggage of every description, horses were splashing through the water to the shore, men dressed in every kind of garment that was ever worn, were walking about, scrambling, swearing, shouting and laughing - a vast deal of the latter. Servants were keeping guard over their masters' baggage horses. My bag and bed were thrown on the shore; I sat down on them and began to calculate my chances of getting any further. I had brought no horse, being told that we should go right to Ketchik and that a horse would only be in the way, but I saw that all my advisers had brought both horses and servants. The medical profession came to my aid. Dr. Alexander, Deputy Inspector-General, had four horses and told his servant to hitch my baggage on to a pack-saddle with his, offering me at the same time a corner of his tent till we could get somewhere. You may be sure I did not refuse.

After wandering about enjoying the odd scenes that met me on every side, and being scandalized by the burning of some cottages by the French and the wrecking of another, the question was raised, where are we to encamp for the night? The Dr. objected to the present site as feverish-looking in spite of its agreeable aspect, and enquiring for Sir G. Brown's headquarters we were directed by Hallewell to some houses on the ridge about a mile off. As it was getting dusk there was no time to lose, so the baggage was hurried on to the horses' backs and we set off, the Dr. and I riding. The accent was so steep that the loads of two of the pack-horses broke down. Lots of others, French and English, were in the same plight, everybody



treating his neighbor's mules and abusing his own horses and mules, who resented the insults by kicking at the baggage as it lay about.

We got up at last, and I unpacked and prepared for bivouacking. The house we were directed to was close by and we congratulated ourselves on being in a good situation for an early start next morning. I had picked up a lot of barnet-stars to make a fire with. Before pitching the tents, we enquired if the General were at the house indicated, and were told that the English were away along the ridge to the right. Everybody telling the same story we had nothing to do but to load the horses again and set off. This was done for better or worse, but generally worse, for every hundred <sup>yards</sup> ~~yards~~ something or other dropped off and the whole load turned round (it was nothing like as jolly as our landing on the beach had been, all sunshine and fun). We went along very slowly through long tangled grass and thistles, guided by the light of a large haystack burning fiercely, showing, as figures passed between us and the flames that others were going in the same direction. There was a light a long way off towards which we steered, making very slow progress from the constant breakdowns of our baggage. We met people now and then who told us to go towards the light and we should find the English quarters. As we got near, the light became a series of watch fires, and the sounds rising from them told me that they were French. We were then directed on to another light far off in the same line, which as we approached turned out to be another French regiment. It was midnight, we were too tired to speak to one another. As it was evident that we had lost our way, the D<sup>r</sup>, and I took council and resolved to camp where we were.

At half past three, before the sun was fairly up, we were roused by the noise of the French getting ready to march. We got up, with a very ill grace though,



and the men struck the tents lest we should have to go at once.  
The wood I had carried was soon split up and the kettle  
on with the tea in it, half a chicken was produced, and  
as the sun got up and we got fed, we recovered our jollity  
— all but the horses, for we had no water for them,  
having only got by a long walk by one of the men enough  
water to make tea. Meanwhile one of the staff came  
up and told me that we had been quite right at first  
and that Sir G. Brown and they did sleep in the very  
house at which we had first stopped!

May 28th

I hope you will have received my last letter for this is  
only a continuation. I think at the end of it Sir  
G. Brown and I were marching into Kertch.

[Plundering  
near Kertch.]

Our army was marching in columns in beautiful order,  
scarcely a man falling out from the ranks. On each  
side and in front as far as we could see, the country  
was covered with stragglers, Turkish and French, but  
principally the latter, intent on plunder

On the left a lot of French soldiers were driving along a  
herd of milch cows and mares which they had captured.  
I could hear them speculating as to whether those accursed  
English were to share with them in the spoil. If  
any Russian troops had come down upon us, they  
would have punished the French pretty severely, for  
the lust for plunder had destroyed all appearance of  
discipline among them.

Some delay occurred here and while we were all  
lying on the grass, boiling in the intense heat, there  
came up a poor woman with her old mother wringing  
her hands and complaining that the soldiers were  
carrying off her only cow. The General was near  
and he at once ordered Hullewell to go with the



poor people and try to recover their worldly goods for them. In a short time she came back driving the cow, but meantime as the herd was obliged to stop we set to work to milk the cows. While I held Dr. Alexander's horse and procured a cup, he milked the cows, and each time the cup was half filled brought and filled it up with water and we shared it. This was repeated several times to the great disgust of the French soldiers in charge, who swore awfully but not hard enough to stop us. In the last cup we mixed a little brandy on condition of sharing the ~~brandy~~ tipple with the owners of the brandy. This reasonable supply set me up again as I had no provisions. Hallowell's servant, who was some miles in the rear, still having mine in his care.

Just as the milk <sup>was</sup> done the poor woman came up, but when she tried to pass through the line of French soldiers they refused to let the cow pass, threatening the woman with their bayonets. We got savage at this and turned on them, and being very much in earnest made them all that it was safer not to molest the poor creatures. The young ones of the women, terrified and overcome with fatigue and excitement, went into hysterics and fainted, and when the Dr. had brought her round I could not help laughing, in spite of my anger, at seeing them rush at their deliverers and attempt to kiss our feet. The embarrassment of the kisses was very dull. To ensure their not being plundered after we left, Dr. Alexander wrote out a pass for them in French and English and signed it ~~with~~ with a magnificent flourish of "Interpreter General" after his name.

Sic

As we got on, disorders became greater, the stragglers more drunk, x x x x x  
The army halted on some heights on the other side of which was said to be the town of Yenikale, though nothing was to be seen of it from where we were except some Tartar cottages, whose inhabitants had



to look on quietly while the soldiers - French, Turks and English - went in and helped themselves to everything they wanted. x x x x x

p. 84

As the troops were taking up their quarters, I began to think about looking for mine. It was then 4 p.m. and I had had nothing to eat since five in the morning. I was quite faint and would have given anything for the bite of an old crust. Wallwell was off with the General, Colonel Gordon to whom I was attached was nowhere to be found. Dr. Alexander on whom I relied for supplies and whom I had kept in sight during the day, helping him when called to the assistance of anyone threatened with sunstroke, of which several cases occurred during the day, was nowhere to be found as heard of. I resolved to enter the town and look for General Brown's headquarters as the surest way of finding my own.

x x x x x Going out of the fort I came to the town itself, which lies under the cliff and up its sides. There was a terrible scene; French, Turks, and I am sorry to say a few Highlanders, were breaking into houses, smashing the windows, dragging out everything portable and breaking what they could not carry away. The inhabitants had all fled with the exception of the Tartars and a few Russians, amongst whom was the priest; from the treatment of those that were left, it was lucky that they had.

Disgusted with the sight and unable to help it except by pitching into our own men, I hunted for the General's quarters but could not find them. I now went back to the camp in search of Dr. Alexander but could not find him either. He had been sent for to look at two of our men who had been shot by the stray French bullets; one of them was shot dead, and the other was badly wounded in the head. I heard that he had got a room in the town, so after begging a bit of biscuit from some officers of the 42nd and receiving an invite to take my chance with them if I could not find my own supplies, I went down again and found Dr. A's quarters but not himself. They were at a house on the beach, only one storey high, as are most of the houses here. French and Turks were peering by,



thrusting their heads through the windows and trying to get into the courtyard, which was defended by the Dr's three servants. I saw that the Dr. would have quite enough to do to take care of himself, so got my fur blanket and set off with it up the hill again. He went on to join his friends of the 42nd, dined there, except that "It was very comfortable except that we were overrun with ants, and now and then a bullet came whistling past. I know that my slumbers were very sound". Next day Col. Gordon sent for Fenton to say that it had been arranged for him to live in the same room with Col. Gordon, Col. Ainsy and Halliwell. "We four slept in the same room and Colonel Browning in the next".

[Next letter is dated May 30th, 1855 and he says that he left yesterday (the 29th) and by the evening of June 1 he was back at Lord Raglan's headquarters.]

[In a letter dated June 4th, 1855 he says "I have got K. H. Russell's likeness. The sanitary commission have left".]

[From a letter headed "Istania, Porphyro" ~~it~~ "June 25th" it appears that Fenton left on 22nd June for England.]

[p. 77 G. From letter of May 26th. Yinkale, Sea of Azov. "I decided that it would do me good to have a little change, so galloped off to Headquarters, got an order from Lord Raglan to go as an engineer's officer on Colonel Gordon's staff, no civilian being allowed to accompany the expedition".]



## A Short note on Roger Fenton.

Born March 1819

1838 Began his studies at University College, London

Took M. A. degree.

Became an art student. About 1841 or '42 went to Paris to study art under Paul Delaroche. It was Delaroche who on first seeing a daguerrotype in 1839 has declared hysterically "From to-day, painting is dead!" He soon took a more sober view when he discovered the "immense" service rendered by photography to art.

Fenton learnt about Photography from Delaroche very likely.

" gave up art training about 1844. Returned to London to read law and became a barrister but began to practise as a solicitor.

In spite of his law work he did not give up painting and photography. Fenton became acquainted with Talbot's calotype process.

1847 - One of original members of Photographic Club in London.

Feb. 1852 ~~proposed~~ proposed formation of a Photographical Society

Later in 1852 Fenton in Russia taking photographs

Jan. 1853 Photographic Society formed.

1853 Fenton takes photographs of members of the Royal Family.

The principal event in Fenton's career was his expedition to the Crimea. He was not "the first war photographer". Karl Baptist von Sgathmar, an amateur painter and photographer living in Bucharest, on the outbreak of the war in Wallachia, took photographs of Russian generals. Later when the Turks occupied Bucharest he photographed their C-in-C. Omar Pasha and other generals and camp scenes.

In England in January 1854 suggestion was made to photographer should accompany naval and military expeditions when "Helen" sailed with fleet to Baltic on 11/3/54. Gilbert Elliott an amateur photographer event with it.

Small photographic stuff to army appointed after entry into War, March 1854. Captain Hackett, Mr. Nichlin, Gpl. John Penning and L./Gpl. John Hammond sailed on 11th June for Varna. No information about Nichlin's photographs - the three photographs may have been lost in sinking of "Rip Van Winkle" at Balaklava Harbour during hurricane of Nov. 1854. (They were on board)

Hackett asked for replacements and Ensigns Brandon and Dawson were sent out in Spring 1855. His photographs were reported, in May 1869 to be preserved at War Office; now cannot ~~be~~ be traced. As they were said to be in "deplorable condition" in 1869, probably destroyed.



Russell's revelations — Seven eighths of those who died succumbed to cholera or to the hardships of the winter, whilst only one eighth died of wounds.

Fenton's Expedition was under the patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert, and with the assistance of the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for War. It was financed by the Manchester publisher Thomas Agnew & Sons.

[Effort should be made to trace a copy of Simpson's "Seat of War in the East" Fenton said of him "Simpson only makes pencil sketches on the spot and colours them at home (p. 76 Gernsheim)] Being himself a trained artist, Fenton had also taken his sketch-book to the Crimea, and in several letters refers to sketching, particularly on the expedition to Kertch at the end of May, when he left photographic equipment behind. Three water-colour sketches were executed for Lord Raglan. (In letter dated May 28th he says that Col. Gordon asked me "to take some sketches of the place for Lord Raglan". p. 86 Gernsheim.)

Spring of 1856 resumed work for British Museum.  
Oct. 1862, at height of his fame as a photographer decided to retire from photography and resume law work.  
August 1869, at age of 50 died ~~at the age of~~ after a short illness



ALEXANDER

A.V.M.

MED 9x7

OPEN IN DARKROOM ONLY

**ILFORD**

**ORDINARY**

**PLATE** **N.30**

MADE IN ENGLAND BY ILFORD LIMITED LONDON

**BACKED**

ILFORD METER	16°
ILFORD SPEED GROUP	A
WESTON METER	3



**ILFORD**

ORDINARY

**N.30**

**PLATE BACKED**



7633D

5



ALEXANDER

A.V.M.

MED 9x7

OPEN IN DARKROOM ONLY

**ILFORD**

**ORDINARY  
PLATE** **N.30**

MADE IN ENGLAND BY ILFORD LIMITED LONDON

**BACKED**

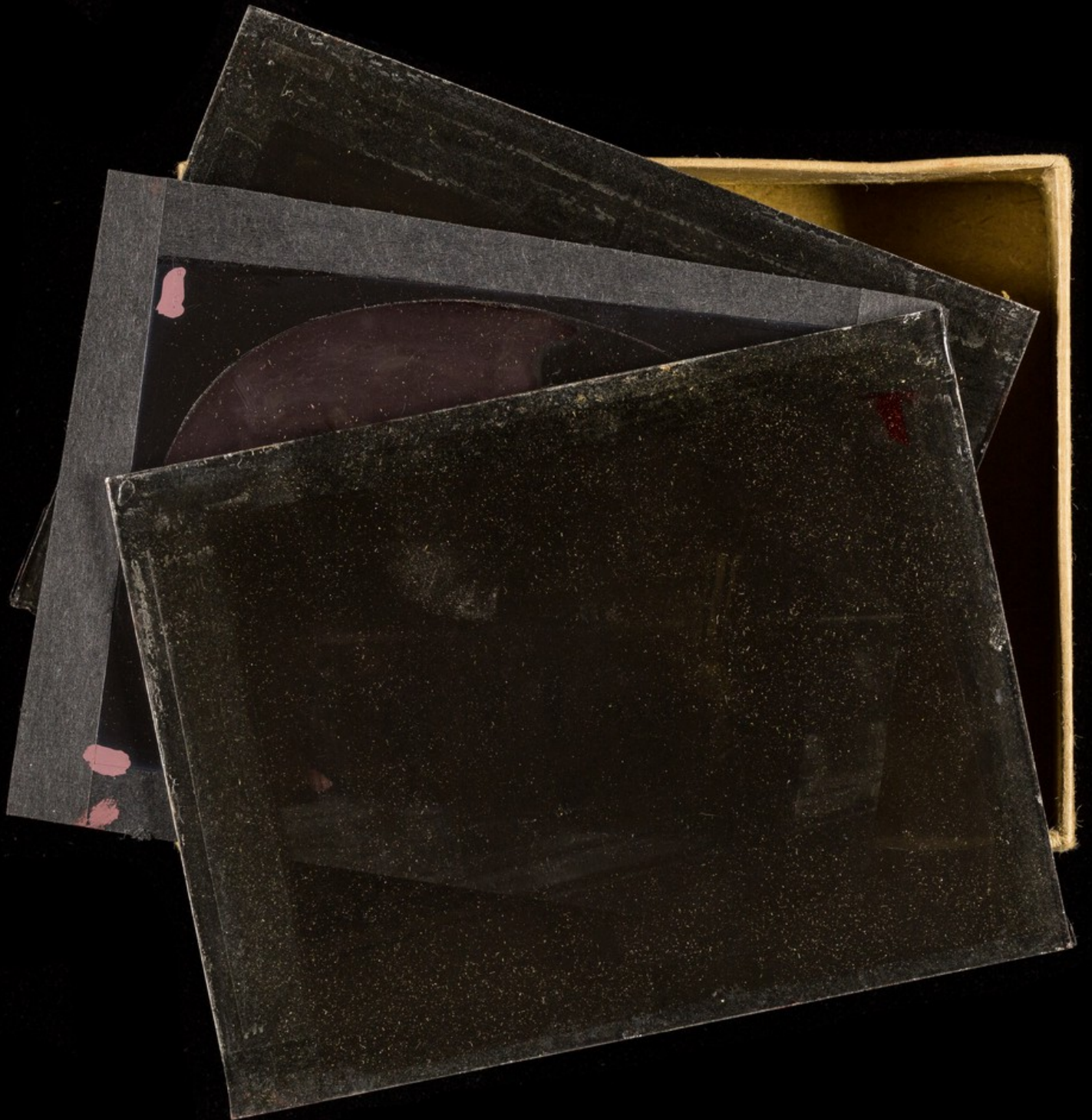
ILFORD METER 16°

ILFORD SPEED GROUP A

WESTON METER 3

**ILFORD** ORDINARY **N-30**  
PLATE BACKED









OLD PRESTONPANS.—The "Auld Hammer House," in the High Street of Prestonpans, which is to be demolished. The house dates from the 17th century.





OLD PRESTONPANS.—The "Auld Hammer House," in the High Street of Prestonpans, which is to be demolished. The house dates from the 17th century.













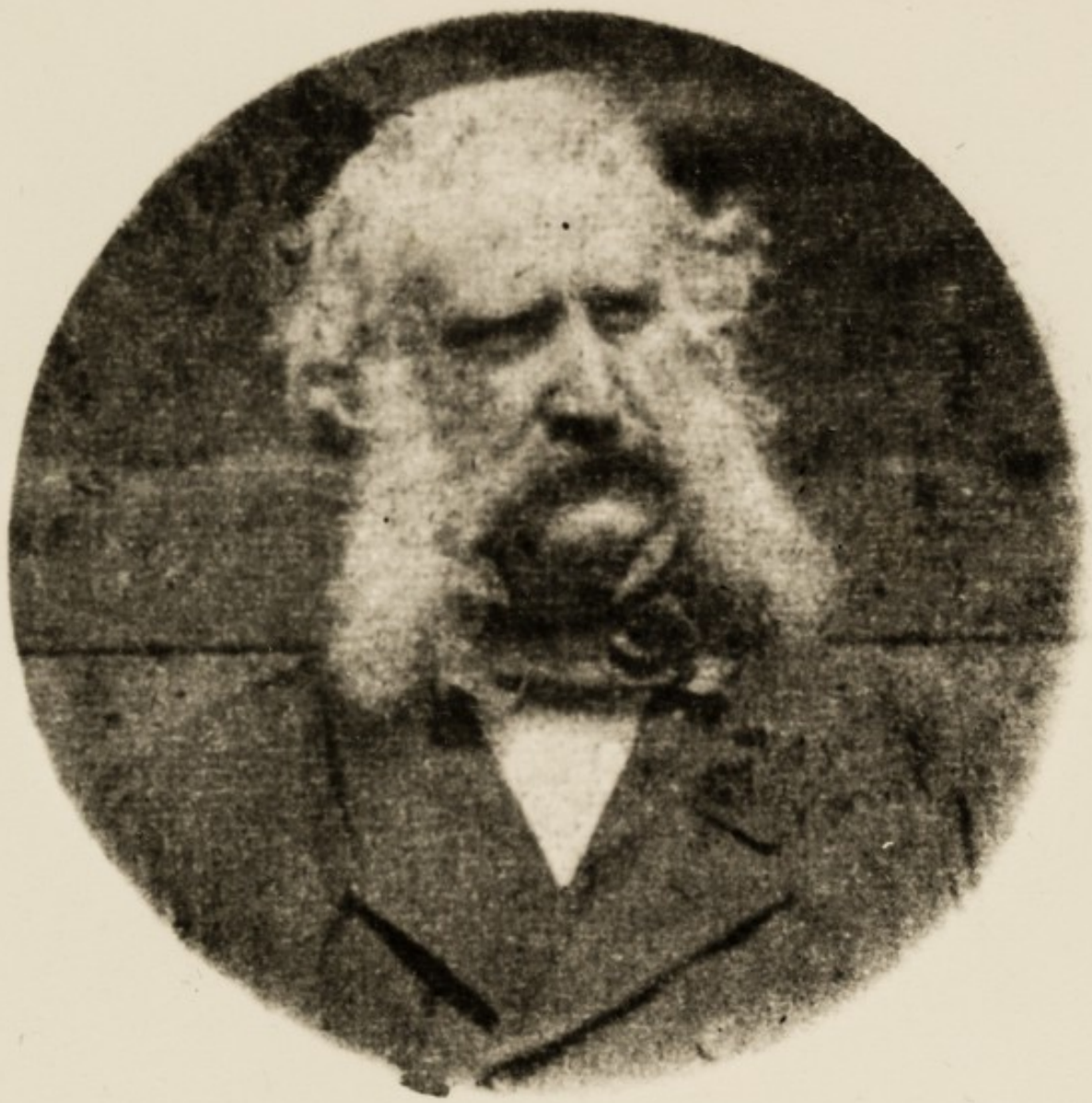
IN MEMORY OF  
**THOMAS ALEXANDER, C.B.**  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE  
BRITISH ARMY  
BORN AT PRESTONPARK, GREAT BRITAIN  
DIED 12 FEBRUARY 1914





IN MEMORY OF  
**THOMAS ALEXANDER, C.B.**  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE  
BRITISH ARMY  
BORN AT PRESTONPARK 1 MAY 1811  
DIED 1 FEBRUARY 1874







RAMC 138715



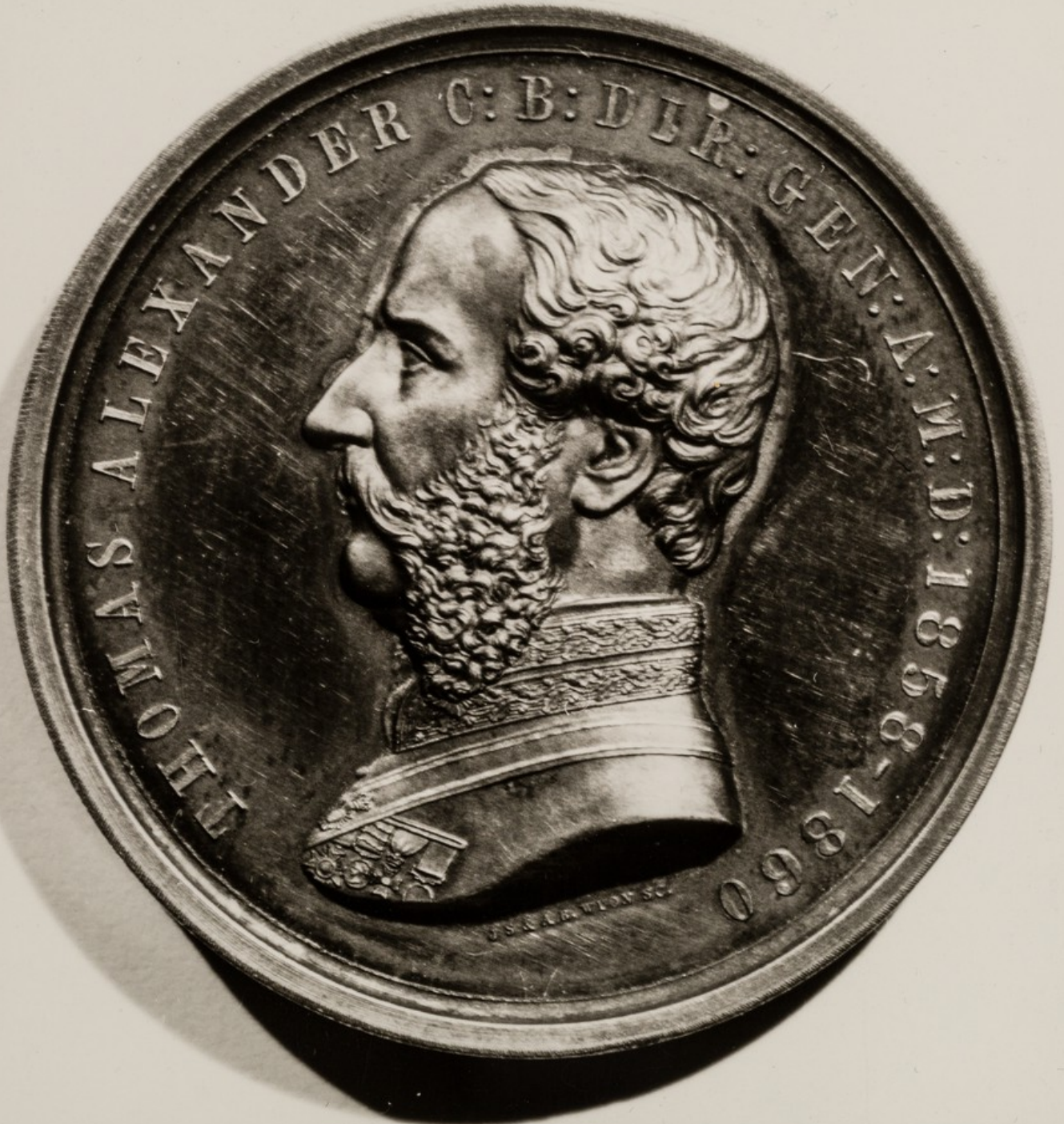


IN MEMORY OF  
**THOMAS ALEXANDER, C.B.**  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE  
BRITISH ARMY  
BORN AT PRESTONPARK, MAY 1844  
DIED FEBRUARY 1913



RAMC 1387/5



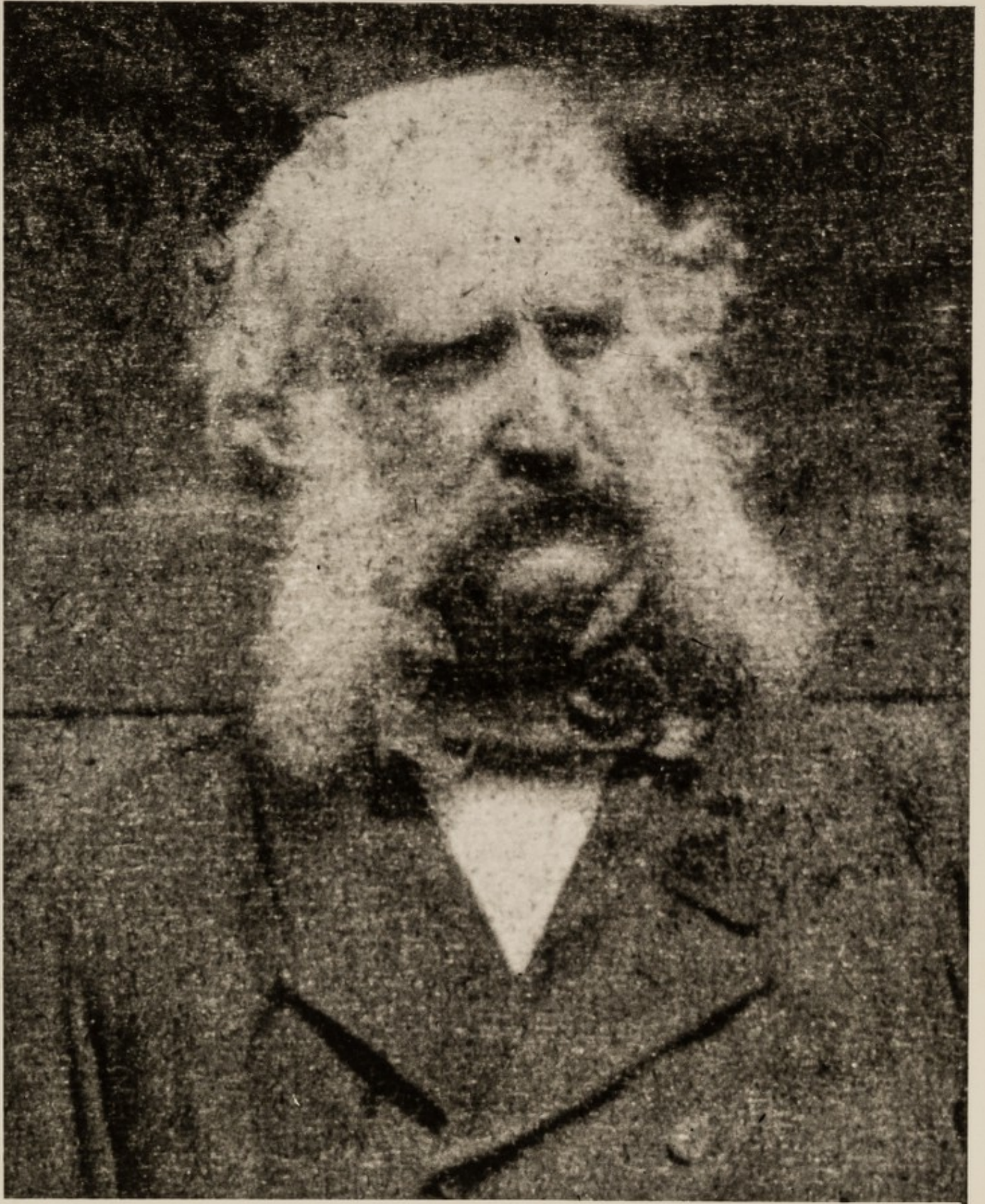




Alexander Ingham's Medal,  
presented annually by the  
Royal Army Medical College  
to the regular Army officer  
who has done most to  
promote the study and  
improvement of Military  
Medicine, Military Surgery,  
Military Hygiene, or Military  
Pathology.

RAMC 1387/5











RAMC 1387/5



Papers returned to Mrs. McKerrett.

- (1) Portrait Group (Light Division H.Q. Offices) 29/6/59
- (2) 5 Robertson Photographs of Crimea.
- (3) Pencil sketch "The House in which the Emperor Napoleon expired after a confinement of nearly six years"
- (4) Newspaper picture of The "Old Hammer House."
- (5) Two water colours
  1. Buller's Camp Top of Hermann's Kloof  
in June 52
  2. Turkish lady with *spâmak*
- (6) 5 Journals and Newspapers (in large envelope)
- (7) 3 papers —
  1. Extract from minute on father's death
  2. Report of the public meeting
  3. Newspaper cutting — East Lothian  
Worthies  
(in small envelope enclosed in  
large envelope (6) above)



PHOTOGRAPHS

A.V.M.









KODAK SAFETY





KODAK SAFETY





Lt. Innesmuir C.B.    Capt. Pomeroy    Lt. Col. Watson    Capt. Houston    Major Ross    Mr. Morrison C.B.    Lt. Sullivan C.B.  
 R. Brigade    General's Staff    2nd Bn. Buffs    R. E.    Garrison    Quarter General   

Genl. Sir George Barnard C.B. and his Staff of the Light Division who served in the Crimea.  
 Taken 29 June 1859. London.

Y337A2 KADON





Lt. Col. Bredonell C.B.    Capt. Proudy    Lt. Col. Whitman    Capt. Franklin    Mrs. Proudy    Mr. Mendenhall    Lt. Sullivan C.B.  
 R. Brigade    Grenadier Guards    3rd Bn. Buffs    2nd Bn. Buffs    2nd Bn. Buffs    2nd Bn. Buffs    2nd Bn. Buffs

Gen. Sir George Brown G. C.B. and his Staff of the Light Division who served in the Crimea.  
 Taken 29 June 1859. London.

V. T. & A. S. KADON



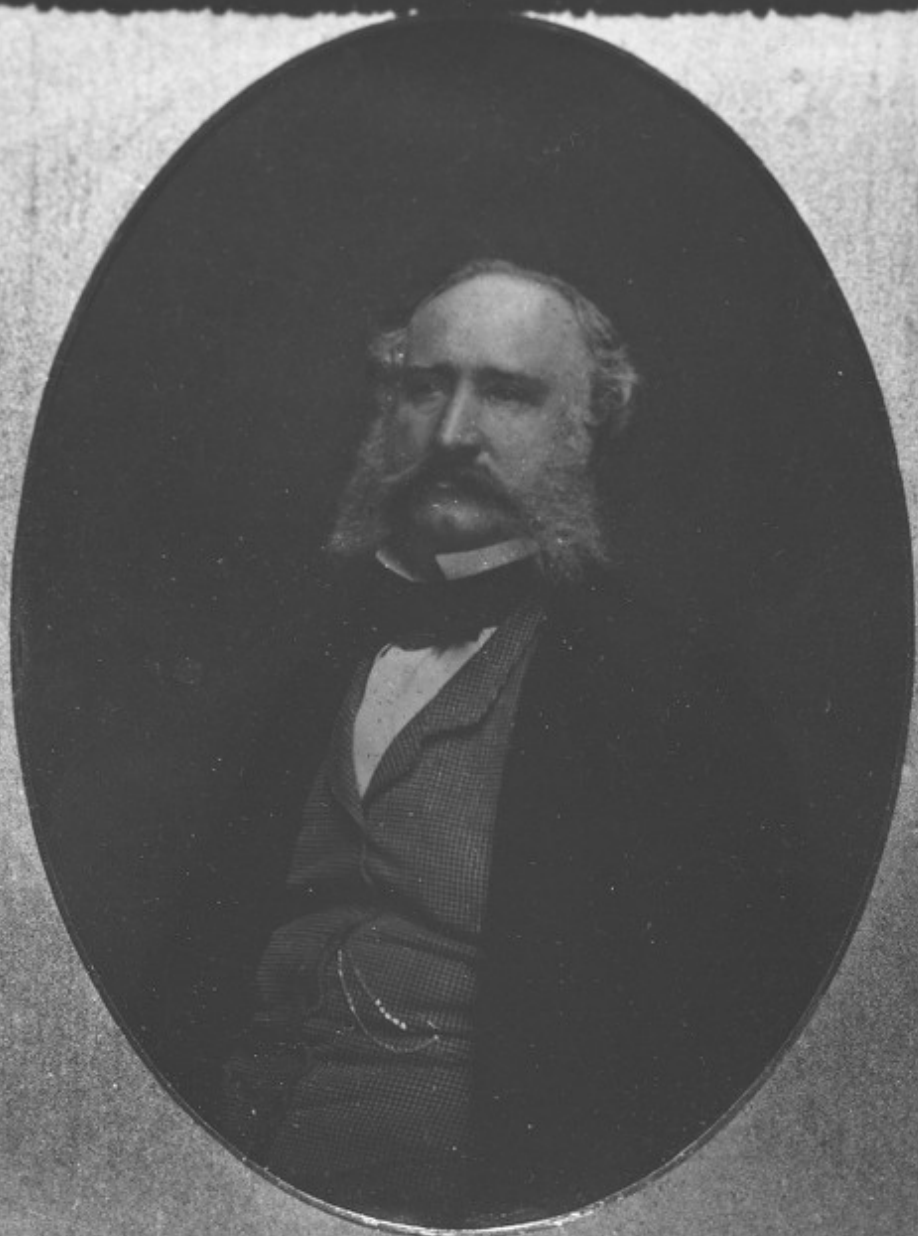
KODAK SAFETY



7



KODAK SAFETY







Lt. Innesdell C.B.      Capt. Ponsoby      Lt. Col. Whitman      Capt. Munkton      Mrs. A. R.      Mr. A. R.      Lt. Sullivan C.B.  
 R. Brigade      Grenadier Guards      4th B.      2nd B.      4th B.      4th B.      4th B.

Genl. Sir George Brown G. C.B. and his Staff of the Light Division who served in the Crimea.  
 Taken 29 June 1859. London.



RAMC 1387 / 5













IN MEMORY OF  
**THOMAS ALEXANDER, C.B.**  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE  
BRITISH ARMY  
BORN AT PRESTON PARK, MAY 1815.  
DIED FEBRUARY 1874.



RAMC 1387/5





OLD PRESTONPANS.—The "Auld Hammer House," in the High Street of Prestonpans, which is to be demolished. The house dates from the 17th century.



RAMC1387 | 5







Roger Fenton.

The Sanitary Commissioners,  
Dr. John Sutherland (1803-1891) and (Sir) Robert  
Rawlinson (1810-1898)

Crimean War 1855

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

THIS PHOTOGRAPH IS COPYRIGHT  
GERNSHEIM COLLECTION, LONDON  
AND MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED OR  
PUBLISHED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT.





IN MEMORY OF  
**THOMAS ALEXANDER, C.B.**  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE  
BRITISH ARMY  
BORN AT PRESTONPARK 1787  
DIED 17 FEBRUARY 1872







is admitted to your service he  
will, I doubt not, make  
a very steady, very zealous, &  
very trust worthy medical  
officer.

Yours very faithfully  
J. Simpson

To Mr Alexander

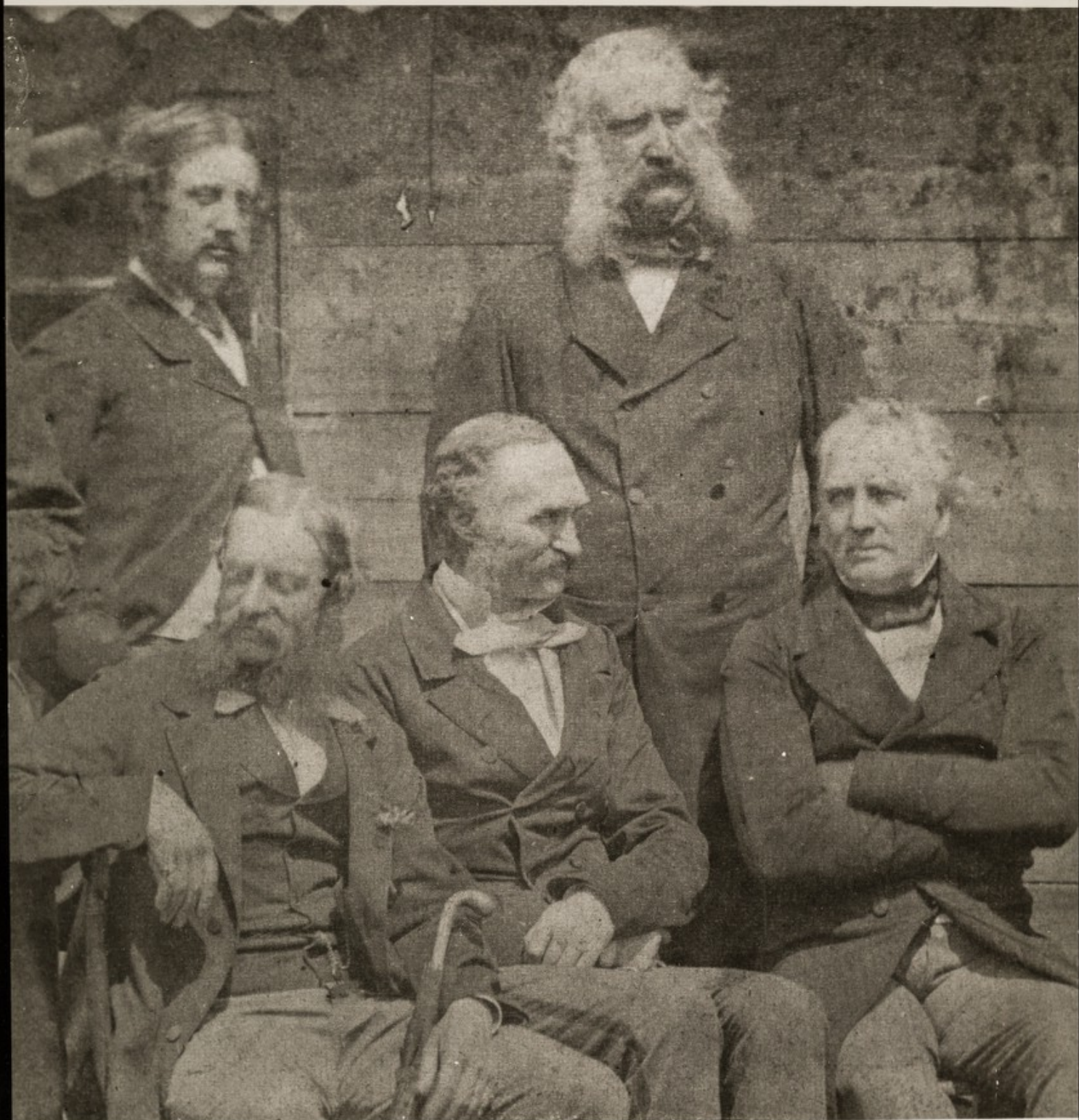






RAMC 1387 / 5







RAMC 1387/5