

Civil hospitals

Publication/Creation

1854-1855

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Civil Hospitals

Report on the Hospital at the Dardanelles
Jalispoli 11th June 1854

The Hospital at the Dardanelles is situated on a low sloping piece of land forming the South East point of the Bay of Nagara, and at the foot of a range of hills which cuts it off from the country behind, and protects it from the sharp cold easterly winds which at times blow in winter. The soil is light and gravelly. The valley is well cultivated, and there are no swamps or stagnant pools in the neighbourhood, from which any noxious effluvia can arise. The inhabitants generally seem healthy, and on enquiry I could not ascertain that there were any fevers peculiar to the country.

At present there is only one fountain of spring water from which a good supply can be obtained, for drinking and culinary purposes, but as it is in contemplation to sink some wells, it has been ascertained that a good and sufficient quantity will hereafter be procured for washing and other purposes; the French Hospital in the immediate neighbourhood being well supplied with this essential requisite; it would however be necessary to enlarge the Tank for the reception of

the spring water, the present tank being too small. The prevailing winds in summer vary from north west to north east, and in winter south to south west, and there is almost always a continued strong current of air flowing one way or the other a perfect calm during twenty four hours being quite unknown.

The Hospital consists of two long ground floor buildings, running parallel with each other, and separated by a court yard twenty five feet wide, the whole being enclosed by a stone wall twelve feet high; which entirely obscures the buildings from the sea view.

This wall is continued down to the sea on both sides, and thus separates a portion of the beach from the surrounding country.

As both buildings will be precisely the same when finished, according to the plan sent in; a description of one will be sufficient. - It is 236 feet and a half in length, and has three doorways opening from the court yard into a corridor six feet in width, and extending the whole length of the building.

From this corridor, doors open into each of the wards, which are 8 in number, and of the following dimensions.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| Ward No | Length | ft | in | Width | ft | in |
| | 57 | | | 28 | 2 | |
| | | | | Height | 10 | 3 |

The next three wards are of exactly similar size, and the remaining four wards average 30 feet in width, and the same height and length as the four previous wards.

The flooring is of oak and in good repair, the ceilings of plaster, the ceilings of the wards are perforated with numerous circular holes for ventilation, which open into the space between the roof and the ceiling. Each ward has three windows in front and two in rear, and one door which opens as above described into the corridor. The structure of the building consists of one inch boards outside, and lath and plaster inside, and is roofed with red tiles. The principal entrances are two large gateways at the North West end, and on each side of the gates outside the wall, but still within the enclosure, is a row of small buildings, intended to be converted into a Surgery, Store Rooms, &c.

The work under Mr Calvert's superintendence is progressing favourably, at present there have been three weeks employed on it - one building which was originally nothing more than a mere shed, has been partitioned off into a corridor and eight wards as described, the whole of which are now lathed and two plastered. The roof has been repaired and made watertight.

Besides this a Watchman built of stone is being erected at the angle of the wall nearest the landing place, and it is contemplated further, to ^{build} the Ablution rooms, dead House,

and privies at the south eastern and northwest extremity of the building, as illustrated in the plan. The dead House will be entirely isolated.

In the other building the Carpenters have already commenced operations, the whole of the Establishment is expected to be finished in six weeks, but one building will probably be finished in three weeks time for the reception of invalids - provided always that the necessary funds are forthcoming, as Mr. Calvert states that he has already paid two weeks wages in advance, and ^{can} get no further supplies of cash from the Commissariat Department. Having now given a general description of the place, I would recommend the following improvements.

1st That as the wall which surrounds the Building is 12 feet high, with an area of only 12 feet 6 inches between it and the buildings, and as this must necessarily interfere with perfect ventilation, I beg to suggest that the wall fronting the sea to the south west be entirely removed, thus allowing not only a free circulation of air; but also affording an excellent promenade for those men who are convalescent; it will nevertheless be still shut off from outward communication, and have the advantage of a cheerful and animated view of the Hellespont and opposite coast; and that the remainder of the wall, with the exception

of that forming the principal entrance - he cut down to 6 feet. 2^d That as the wards are rather low, and the ventilating holes merely open into the space between the ceiling and roof, and that as the hot air has necessarily no escape, I beg leave also to suggest that if apertures are made at certain distances immediately under the eaves (which project about 4 feet) this alteration would tend to keep a constant circulation of pure air in the wards, and is of great importance in a Sanitary point of view.

It is contemplated to erect a Guard House at the land entrance for twenty or thirty men.

There is a large House about three or four hundred yards from the Hospital, and facing the Bay of Nagas, capable of affording accommodation for six or eight Medical Officers, it requires some repair.

There are three Wharfs opposite the principal entrance, and depth of water sufficient to admit of small Steamers approaching them, so that the sick can almost be landed in the Hospital.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Hospital at Tentrari to enter into a report on the comparative merits of it, and the one proposed to be established at the Dardanelles. There cannot be a doubt however, but that the Hospital at Tentrari is incomparably a superior building, but for the easy and convenient transport of the sick, and in a Sanitary point of view, I am inclined to give the preference to the Hospital at the Dardanelles, if the improvements which I have suggested for its ventilation are carried into effect.

J. W. H.
Staff Surgeon 1st Regt

Report on the Hospital at
the Bandanellas
Jalisco 11th June 1854

Capable of accommodating
330 patients.
H.

11 June 1854

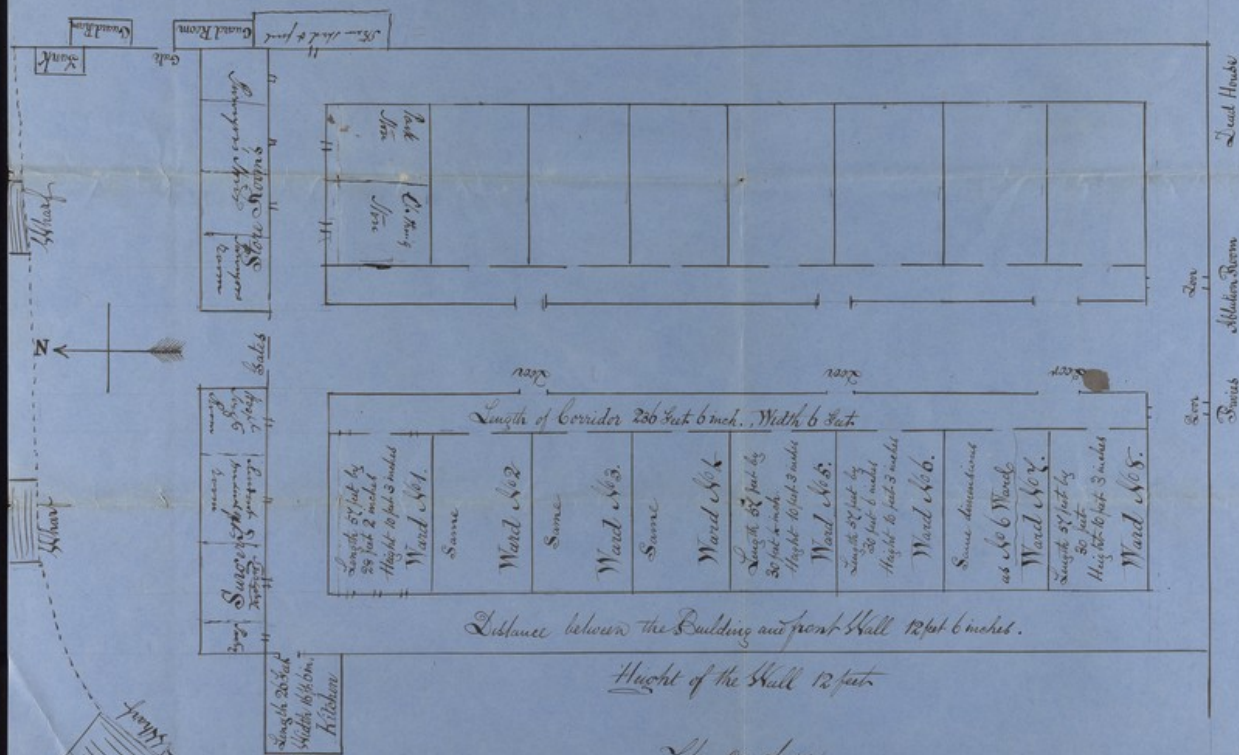
Plan of the Hospital at Abydos
which, when completed will
accommodate 350 patients.

Diser Troop of Ambulance 81
Ambulance Corps 184
265

FR 22/2

Plan of the Building at the Dardanelles.

FRR 2/2



FRR 2/3

¹⁸
Malta 13th June 1854

My dear Sir

With reference to your
letter from Alexandria of
the 31st ult; I have the honor
to inform you that 120
patients in addition to
our usual Garrison list
list can be comfortably put
up in our Hospital at
this station, but should
you think it advisable
to recommend this Island

D. Hall

As

J. S. Armstrong's report of the
Hospital accommodation
at Haeta - available for
the use of the Army in
Turkey - 120 Beds

Recd. 1st Jan'y. 1855 - 19 Jan'y. 1855

FRR 2/4

(2 pp)

Description of Buildings at Singapore,
proposed as a Convalescent & Hospital for
the British Troops.

to the General-Inspector by 25th British Troops

The Monarchs. These consist
of extensive buildings forming
three sides of a square, three stories
in height, built partly of stone and
partly of brick and situated on the
right hand side of the Bay, as
you enter, close to the Town and
a few feet above the water level,
facing the water east and also the
Bay. Length of each wing of the
building 65 yards - Length of
back range 185 yards - There are
36 large rooms, each 57 feet in
length - 17 feet 8 inches in breadth
and 11 feet in height - Twenty five
smaller rooms, each 20 feet 4
inches in length - 17 feet 4 inches
in breadth and 11 feet in height.
The larger rooms according to
my calculations and without
going into the minutiae of counting
inches, with 18 patients in each,
would accommodate 648, allowing
592 cubic feet to each. Then

smaller rooms, with 6 in each,
would accommodate 150 allowing
6.5 cubic feet of air to each.

Total accommodations for 798 men.

In this estimate I have not
included the corridors which
are very extensive. Their length
has been already mentioned in
referring to the size of the building.
- the breadth is 11 feet 3 inches -
- height about 11 feet - allowing
6 feet in breadth to each bed,
the upper and lower range of
Corridors would contain 314 men,
which with the 798 already mentioned
make a total of 1112 patients.

These Barracks are in good repair
- can be ventilated sufficiently
during the winter months and
probably at all seasons by means
of the windows and doors.

The Kitchens &c. are situated
to the rear of the building and
will probably require some
repairs to put them in a proper
style for cooking according
to European ideas. There
are Tanks in the Barrack Square
containing water, which is of
good quality, but the Facha

of Suryma, who is himself a
Medical Man, states that the
supply can be increased to any
amount if being conveyed by means
of Aged Cattle from the neighbouring
hills. He states that Cows seem to
come to mounds & come very
rapidly here and that the children
are not healthy. I understand
that cases of Intermittent Fever
do occasionally occur here,
more especially during the month
of September, which is not surprising
considering the low situation of
the Town and surrounded as it is,
on nearly all sides, by high
mountains. There are marshes
and swamps in the neighbourhood
of Suryma of considerable extent
but these are situated a long distance
from the barracks. I understand
that the inhabitants of the place
have not been visited by Plague
since 1834, now a period of 17 years.

The Lazaretto - This establishment
is situated about a mile from the
Town, on the same side and
on the same level as the
barracks, and consists of a number

of detached buildings, one and
two stories high, and contains
in all 55 rooms. According
to the Calculations of the
Commissary General Edwards
and myself there are 24 rooms
capable of accommodating 6 men
each - Total 144 - Five rooms for
10 each room - total 50 - Two rooms
for 12 each, total 24 - Ten rooms
4 each, total 40 - Two rooms 24
each - total 48 - One room 8 -
One room 65 - Three rooms
3 each, total 9 - Six rooms
16 each, total 96 - One room
for 30 - Grand Total 514 -

These buildings I would
not recommend as a Convalescent
Hospital except in conjunction
with the Barracks which they
might prevent being overcrowded
- they might also answer for
light & Cases of venereal and
Sickens - The rooms are
low in the roof, Ventilation
and Drainage defective -
Water is supplied by means
of deep wells sunk in the ground
and the water is raised by
machinery - Small Kitchens (in

the passages are attached to many of the rooms - The Privies are too close to the quarters to be comfortable in warm weather.

The ground immediately behind the buildings becomes too abruptly elevated to permit a free ingress of air from that quarter. The road leading to the town is bad and the conveyance of supplies by land rather difficult.

By water the means of supply would be comparatively easy.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages which I have here enumerated I have been informed on good authority at Suva, that the locality in question is very healthy and the air of a pure and bracing nature.

Turkish Hospital - This is situated in the suburbs of the Town convenient to the harbor but on higher ground. It is a neat stone building, built in the form of a square, two stories in height, furnished with a heraldic looking tower at the center of the square.

I have been informed that this building can accommodate

150 patients, but in my opinion
it would be useless to the proper
purpose -

There is an English Hospital
in Smyrna but it is on
too small a scale to be adapted
for a Military Establishment.

The private Buildings in
Smyrna are not suited for
an Hospital in point of locality,
size, or arrangement -

The Barracks and Lazarets
are at the disposal of the
Turkish Authorities in
Constantinople as stated in my
letter of the 25th inst. -

Provisions at Smyrna are
very abundant and are much
cheaper than at Constantinople.

I have been informed by
one of the principal Merchants
in the place, that wooden

frames for Beds can be
constructed in a very short
time and due notice being
given - Mattresses (stuffed
with wool) and Hospital
slippers can also be procured.

Medicines to some extent
might be procured at the

we several Pharmacies in
the town - The steamer from
Constantinople to Smyrna requiring
only about 30 hours to complete
the passage I conceive that stores
of every description for the outfit
of an Hospital might be conveyed
and the arrangements carried
out in a comparatively short period.

In conclusion I may remark
that the letter of the Director General
(dated 8th Decr 1854) did not come
to my hands till my return
from Smyrna on the 31st Decr,
otherwise I might have been more
minute on some points - I have
been guided by instructions previously
received. Mr. Chas. W. Whittall
who resides in Pera will
be able to give much valuable
information in regard to the
supplies which Smyrna
can furnish.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.
J. H. Woodhead M.D.
Staff Surgeon 3rd Regt.

Notari
2nd May 1855.

Report on Buildings
in Smyrna proposed
as a Cavalry and Artillery
for the British Troops
by

Lt. Col. J. M. Thompson
2nd Line of Infantry
Dated
2nd January 1855

Copy

156745
168

FRR2/5

Instructions for the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital Smyrna.

1. The Medical charge and care of the Hospital is vested solely in the Superintendent.
2. He is to make all rules and regulations necessary for the proper reception and care of the sick in the Hospital and arrange the Dieting of the Attendants.
3. He is to have the power to suspend officers and in all cases upon the suspension of an Officer he is, without delay, to report the circumstance for the consideration and final decision of the Secretary of State for the War Department.
4. He is to have the power to dismiss any of the Hospital Attendants, being civilians, for misconduct or inefficiency in the discharge of their duties, anything to the contrary in

the

the Printed Purveyor's Instructions notwithstanding.)

5. In case of absence on duty or in case of illness, the Superintendent may appoint a Deputy, reporting the appointment home for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the War Department.

6. The Superintendent is to make Requisitions in writing upon the Purveyor for all such supplies as in his opinion for the efficiency of the Hospital and the welfare of the Patients which the Purveyor in accordance with his instructions annexed is bound to provide.

7. With regard to any alterations of the Buildings, the providing additional accommodation in or out of the Hospital, the Superintendent will give the necessary instructions to the Purveyor in charge who will make the arrangements for the execution of the work. The Superintendent however

(will)

ascertain as nearly as possible the probable cost of the alterations and undertake no works of magnitude without previous sanction or without the concurrence of the Commandant in the event of the required alteration being too urgent to admit of the delay of a reference home.

8. Estimates, monthly, of Salaries and Wages prepared by the Paymaster are to be sent to the Superintendent who if approving them is to sign and transmit them to the Commandant in order that he may grant his warrant for the amount on the Commissariat Chest.

9 He is to make weekly nominal Returns of admissions and deaths, and of Discharges from the Hospital.

10 He is to report, monthly, fully upon the general state of the Hospital in all respects.

11 He is to place himself in communication with the Commandant at Sentari through the

the Commandant, on the spot with regard to the number of patients which the Hospital is capable of receiving from time to time.

12. He will inform the Medical Officers and others employed in the Hospital that all official representations are to pass through the Superintendent, who is to transmit the same without delay to the Secretary of State for the War Department.

13. As the whole medical charge and responsibility of the Hospital in reference to the care and treatment of the Sick Soldiers in the Hospital is vested in the Superintendent, so the general maintenance of order and discipline amongst the Soldiers in accordance with the practice of the Army is vested solely in the Commandant.

But so many questions may possibly arise regarding the duties of the Commandant and the Superintendent, the Secretary of State feels confident that the known judgment and discretion of these officers, and a desire on their part to render the Hospital as conducive as possible to the cure and welfare of the Sick and wounded will prevent any differences arising calculated to impair the interests of the Public Service.

Signed Sammure
War Department
9 March 1855

Copy of this instruction to Civil
Superintendent sent to
Samuel
Johns War Department
9 March 1855
and numbered 756745

Recd 25 May 1855

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FRR2/6a

Enclosing to Lord Panmure

Reukioi Dardanelles.

May 19th 1855.

Sir,

I had the Honour to receive your letter, in answer to mine informing you of the erection of the Civil Hospital. At the time of receiving it, I had completed, with the assistance of Mr Brumton, Civil Engineer, our survey of the Bosphorus, and we had been obliged most reluctantly to give up all idea of placing the Hospital there. We could find no local place of sufficient extent, in an healthy situation, with good landing, easy access, and abundant water.

This failure placed us in an embarrassing position, for the Government foreseeing no difficulty in finding a site, despatched the wooden houses from England, on the 18th to the 24th of April, and I was strictly charged, not only to avoid damage, but to allow nothing to interfere with the speediest possible erection of the Hospital.

Before the receipt of your letter I had made enquiries about Sinope, and when I found that you advised that site

D Hall. Principal Medical Officer

I asked for a Steamer to take me there. This request however could not be complied with, as at the time no steamer whatever was at the disposal of the Admiral. I found therefore that I could not visit Sinope, return to Constantinople, arrange with Lord William Paulet about the site under a period of time so great, as not only to entail great demurrage, but also to delay the erection of the Hospital to a period long after that contemplated by the Government. There were also some other objections to Sinope, as far as our Hospital was concerned, which made me anxious not to decide upon that place without reference home.

I deemed it advisable therefore to visit the Dardanelles, and if I found a very good site there to select it; if on the other hand I could not satisfy myself, I determined to go to Sinope and run the risk of demurrage and delay.

I found here, however, so excellent a place, that I did not deem it desirable to go farther - Its only fault is its distance from the Crimea, but I hope that defect will be compensated by its sanitary results. I enclose you a copy of my letter to Lord Panmure which will inform you of the chief features of the place.

Three vessels (2 steamers and a schooner) with houses and stores, have already arrived here, One steamer

has been completely, the other is now being rapidly unloaded; the schooner will have discharged all her cargo tomorrow night.

We are urging forward the erection of the buildings as rapidly as possible, but I am unable to tell you at present, when we can receive patients. You shall receive intelligence, however, of the very earliest time when it can be done.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obed^t Serv^t!

E. A. Parkes.

Pankrai 17 May 1855
Copy of D. Parker's letter
to Lord Panmure

23 April 1855

Recd. a communication from D. Parker dated Constantinople 19 April 1855 - informing me that he had been sent out to form a civil Hospital Establishment on the shores of the Bosphorus - had not previously heard of the D^r before nor had Lord Raglan before - I should be glad -

Informed him in reply that we were not then prepared for Hospital accommodation, which would give him time to examine the place as his leisure and make his own selection - that I was not sufficiently well acquainted with the shores of the Bosphorus to give an opinion on the subject - that Disputes in the Bosphorus had been mentioned by some one to Lord Raglan, but from some inquiries made by myself at the time I did not consider it a desirable locality. Altho' the Russian Army had occupied it as an Hospital Station in 1828-9 when they were in possession of Adrianople - I informed him that since had been well spoken of, as a healthy and pleasant place - that it was at a convenient distance from the Crimea, and was already occupied by the Government, I said transport, and in my opinion worthy of his consideration -

Copy of letter to Lord Palmerston.
Enclosed in Dr. Parkes's l. of 19 May
Constantinople. May 5th 1855.

FRR 2/66
(2 pp)

My Lord

In my last letter I had the Honour to inform you that we were unable to find a site for the Civil Hospital on the shores of the Bosphorus, and that consequently I intended to visit the Princes Islands and the Dardanelles, and failing to find an eligible spot at either of these places to go to Sinope.

In the Report annexed to this letter, I have briefly sketched the characters of the various places on the banks of the Bosphorus, and have given the reasons why it was impossible to select any of them.

On the 29th April I availed myself of an opportunity afforded me by Admiral Grey, & visited Prinkipo the largest of the Princes Islands. From the information I had already received from Lord William Paulet & others I had no expectation of finding all the required conditions, but I thought it would be more satisfactory to open landship if I made a personal examination. A very eligible spot for an Hospital was easily found, but as anticipated, the supply of water was so limited in amount, as to render it unsafe to put any large body of men there without undertaking engineering works requiring time in search of water, or of organizing a service of transparks to bring water from the opposite coast 3 miles distant. At the same time we do not feel at all certain that water might not be found, and as Prinkipo would be in many respects a very desirable spot for an Hospital, I think it would be ^{advisable} ~~desirable~~ to prosecute this enquiry to a certain extent.

The choice then lay between the Dardanelles and Sinope. The latter place has the great advantage of being much nearer to the seat of war. On the other hand it has serious drawbacks; it is 350 miles from Constantinople. The Secretary of State for the War Department.

and is almost out of the circle of steam communication. An Austrian steamer indeed leaves Constantinople once a week for Heligoland & usually calls at Sinope, but the communication is often uncertain and is also very tardy. A special service of steamers would therefore have been organized were the Hospital placed there, and in the present demand for steam transport, it seemed desirable to avoid this. A large military establishment would also be required as there would be no possibility of rapid intercourse with Scutari. I was unable also to procure any very certain information about the supply of food at Sinope, and finally on the journey there and back would have occupied at least 10 days, and would certainly have led to great destruction of the vessels carrying the wooden houses and to considerable demerage.

On the other hand while the Dardanelles is at a greater distance from the seat of war, it possesses all the advantages in which Sinope is deficient; it is in constant and rapid communication with Scutari and an Hospital there would be near enough to be under the same military rule; it is on the highway from England and can be easily supplied with stores both from home and from Constantinople, and in itself is known to possess considerable resources. Moreover were the site for the Hospital found there the passage of the vessels from England would be shortened and demerage would be avoided.

I determined therefore if an eligible spot could be found on the Dardanelles to recommend it to Lord William Paulet.

On the 30th of April Mr Brunton the Engineer, and Mr Jenner the Purveyor accompanied me to the Dardanelles. Mr Calvert the Consul at the Dardanelles was in Constantinople, and postponing the business which then occupied him, he accompanied us to the Dardanelles, devoted himself to carry out our object, and has been of incalculable service to us; in fact without the assistance of Mr Calvert's perfect knowledge of the country we could never have

investigated the shores of the Dardanelles with anything like the rapidity and completeness we have now been enabled to do.

A talent was of opinion that it was unnecessary to examine the country between Gallipoli and the town of the Dardanelles, as no good sites are to be found there, and this opinion has since been confirmed by a very intelligent Italian physician, who has resided in the Dardanelles for many years. We ^{have examined} ~~detected~~ therefore only the shores below the town of the Dardanelles.

We found there several places combining all the requisites of a good Hospital, & one I appeared to be in particular so well adapted for our purpose that I recommended Lord William Paulet to find the Hospital there and the suggestion has been adopted. I shall now briefly describe this spot, and shall at a subsequent period send your Lordship a description of the other available sites.

The point selected is seated on the Asiatic side, about 6 miles below the town of the Dardanelles & two miles from the village of Renkioi, the ancient Ophrynum. It is a triangular piece of land washed on two sides by the sea, and has a sandy soil which dries immediately after rain. For some distance round the soil is gravelly and sandy, and from its physical characters I concluded that it would be exempt from malarious diseases; this opinion was confirmed by finding that it had the reputation of being an healthy spot and that the soldiers of a quarantine station which is placed near it, had never been known to furnish

a single case of Fever. The nearest marsh is about 6 miles distant.

As this tongue of land projects some way into the sea it is fully exposed to every breath of cool and bracing air passing from the North down the Dardanelles or from the South over the Aegean Sea, while a low range of hills in some measure protects it from the hot-land-wind, resembling the Sirocco which blows sometimes but unfrequently from the East and South-East.

Good anchorage is found close to the land and it will be easy to form a pier both at the North and South sides, so as to permit the disembarkation of the sick in almost, if not in all, weathers.

The height of the plateau on which the Hospital will stand is roughly estimated by Mr. Brunton at from 20 to 25 feet above the level of the sea; the distance between the Hospital and the landing-place will not be above 200 yards. As the ground rises gradually from the Sea to the low range of hills before referred to, the drainage will be managed without the least difficulty. In these hills are several never failing springs of pure water which we can carry down in wooden pipes, and we hope good water can also be obtained from wells. Excellent exercising grounds for the men are close to the Hospital. In the neighborhood of this place is a fertile and cultivated country. Mr. Calvert is of opinion that the supplies of food will be sufficient.

I propose to give it the name of the adjacent village and to call it the Kenkioi Hospital. The prices given for labour and material are less than at Constantinople. The spot is reached in 13 or 14 hours from Constantinople and in 90 minutes or 2 hours from Gallipoli.

In anticipation of Lord William Paulet's approval I commenced before returning here, the necessary works. Mr Brunton is pushing them on with the utmost rapidity. No vessel has yet arrived and I hope therefore we shall not detain any of the ships.

I beg to enclose a copy of a letter to Lord William Paulet on the preliminary engineering expenses.

The Medical officers, Nurses, and Servants should be directed to stop at the Dardanelles and not to proceed to Gallipoli or Constantinople. By Lord William Paulet's permission I have procured some houses so as to provide temporary quarters for them.

I shall keep your Lordship well informed of the progress of our works.

I have not been unmindful of your Lordship's instructions to look out for sites for the other Hospitals. On the Bosphorus of course they cannot be found although your Lordship will see from the annexed report that a small Hospital of 400 or 500 men might be established on Selue Burnu close to Humkier Skelessi. On the Dardanelles good sites can be found for

them, but it would require rather more time to prepare than the site now chosen. Whether supplies can be found for them is a subject on which I cannot speak but I shall make early enquiries. I think your Lordship may desire accurate information about Sinope and as it is at present impossible for me to be absent from the Renkioi Hospital, I have suggested to Lord William Paulet that Dr. Robertson should proceed there to examine into the capabilities of the place.

It seems ^{unn-}necessary to go outside the Dardanelles to Rhodes or Mytilene, since the sites in the Dardanelles are probably equally healthy and invigorating and are far more convenient.

Whether or not other sites may be found on the Island of Thasos or on the shores of the Black Sea, I do not know, I have not been able to learn that there are such sites and it would require a considerable time to visit various places and to make the necessary enquiries.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient
Humble Servant,

(Signed)

E. A. Parkes.

Recd. 13 Aug 1855
ansd. 13 Aug 1855

Dr

(5pp)
FRR 2/7
Kentish Civil Hospital
Dardanelles Aug 4/55

Sir

On the 10th April I reported to you that having been unable to find a suitable site for the Hospital prepared in England, and placed under my superintendence, I had come to the Dardanelles, and had selected a site near the village of Kentish. I also forwarded to you a copy of my letter to Lord Palmerston, in which the principal characters of the site were described.

I have now to inform you that we are ready to receive 500 patients, and that every week we expect to find additional accommodation for 100 until the total number of 1500 beds is completed.

Dr Hall

Inspector General of Hospitals

You will be glad to hear

bear our anticipations of the
 healthiness of this spot, have been
 fully confirmed. We have now
 been here 3 months, and have
 had for the last 10 weeks more
 than 80 Englishmen, many of
 whom have worked $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily,
 and yet we have had no serious
 case of illness. The heat of the
 summer has been so tempered by
 the cool northerly wind which almost
 always blows that we have scarcely
 felt it.

You will now desire to know
 the construction of this Hospital,
 though without a personal investigation
 it would be difficult to comprehend
 it. Each house of a ward is 90 feet
 long ^{exclusive of the room for the closets} 40 feet wide, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet high,
 at the eaves, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet high
 in the centre. It is covered with
 wood, patent felt, and polished tin,
 and will be covered with lathes
 and plaster for the winter. It is
 ventilated by air openings at the
 roof

90

41 — $10\frac{1}{2}$ $24\frac{1}{2}$

by windows and doors, and by
air shafts led under the floors, and
worked by a fan placed outside.
There is also a bath room with
a constant supply of water, and
waterclosets, urinals, and lavatories,
and also good drainage into the
sewer drain outside, as well as all
other drains in the Ward which
are necessary for treating patients.

Each ward will contain 50
patients, and each patient will have
1310 cubic feet of air. These wards
are arranged in two parallel lines,
separated from each other by a
distance of 28 1/2 feet in one line,
and of 56 feet on the other,
where there are only half the
number of houses. Each line is
22 feet from its parallel, this
space is covered in with wood
felt and tin, and is left open
at the sides, so as to form an
open corridor or covered way to
protect from the weather, and to
be

FRR2/7

to an exercising place for the men ^{p. 4.}
during rain.

To each division of 500
a kitchen is attached, and to the
whole Hospital of 1500 there are 2
laundries fitted up with all the
modern appliances for diminishing
labour in the Department.

Our supply of water is
abundant and as limpid as possible,
and with the exception of a little
lime equally pure.

After some little experience
of Hospitals, I may say that I
never saw one so well adapted
for its purpose.

Our exact position is 8 miles
south of the Town of the Dardanelles,
about 2 hours steaming from
Gallipoli, and 14 or 15 hours from
Constantinople.

The Medical staff is now
here, and we have in readiness all
the necessary apparatus of an Hospital.

We understand that
although the winter is cold here
it

p. 5 FRR2/7
it is left to them at Constantinople

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

E. A. Parkes.

Superintendent.

Answers to queries by W^t Lefroy

Establishment of medical Officers necessary
for an Hospital of 1000 men at Hankow

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Surgeon 150 Cases | } One Superior = tendant, or Inspector - |
| 1 Physician do | |
| 10 Asst. Surgeons & Physicians | |
| 3 Dispensers | |
| 1 Purveyor | |
| 3 Purveyors Clerks | |

1. The class of patients sent to Hankow, being Convalescents, and not requiring much medical attendance, showed that one Medical Officer to one hundred patients would be amply sufficient, with one Superior Officer for every five hundred patients, and an Inspector, or Superintendent for the whole - a margin of 6 per cent for Casualties would be necessary -

With recent cases of sick, or gunshot wounds a Medical Officer would be required for every fifty, and a Surgeon for every 150 - and a margin of 25 per cent on service, for Casualties

2. One Inspecting Officer for an Hospital is sufficient

3. The Drugs sent out have been of fair quality

4. Last winter the loss on Opium and some other ^{essence} medicines produced a deficiency of those articles - again in the Spring, from an accident happening to one of the Steamers bringing Medical Stores from Scutari, there was a deficiency in the Medical depot of Quinine from the 1st to the 19 April - altho' there were between 20 & 30 pounds with Regiments, and in the Divisional Stores - Only two Regiments reported that they were without it - and one of them had a bottle of the drug in their own Medical Chest in Store at Balaklava that had never been opened from the time the Chest was fitted in London -

The class of diseases at that time prevailing did not require Quinine for its treatment, and so most of the Officers were compelled to admit -

5- at the beginning of last winter free gifts were distributed to the men - Since then the liberality of government has rendered such interference with the economy, and management of the Army unnecessary - Its policy was at all times questionable - its ability doubtful, and its tendency mischievous in the extreme - It would be a curious thing, if it could be discovered, to know what ~~has~~ become of the vast quantities of articles said to have been distributed to the soldiers - They never seemed to have benefited by them, to the extent ^{to which they were} as they continued, ^{as they were} untouched, to all appearance as before, until held responsible for the things found thrown by government - The very facility of obtaining things encouraged extravagance, and waste - and many of the articles shortly became were exchanged for liquor -

6- The Saddles that have been supplied, tho' of good patterns, have been of inferior workmanship, and material - The Sacking part in particular which has been so flimsy as soon to go to pieces -

7- Infirmary establishments, I think, the checks now in force ought to be sufficient, but when an Army is moving and actively engaged they cannot at all times be avoided -

8- In theory yes - but in practice it depends on the vigilance of individuals

The supply of surgical Instruments for an Hospital situated so far distant from the immediate seat of war as Rensselaer is, appears to me to be immeasurably large -

John Hall
Inspector Genl of Hosp

Head Quarters

Amasa 30 Decr 1855

Returned to Arthur
by General's order
after being sent by Capt. Safford, in
the winter in Decr 1855

John Hall

Rd 1 Jan^y 1855

FRR 2/9

Th

R. A. Acad. Dis.

1 January 1856.

My dear Sir.

The accompanying
papers may interest you
and they relate to matters
which should be no secret
to the Principal Medical
Officer of the Army: however
little he may have to
do

D Hall Esq.

to do with them: Public
Charity is unlike Private
and rarely demands that
the left hand should not
know what the right hand
doeth. I therefore put these
Civil Service papers in your
hands, and shall be glad
fany remarks you may have
time to make, specially
if answers to the same

series of questions as are
answered by ^{Parkes} ~~Dr. Hall~~. The

Surgeon answers were
left at Con. file.

Believe me

Yours very truly

W. H. Leffing

Dr. Hall

P.M.O.

1st Jan^y 1856

W^{ch} Lefroy

Enclosing expenditure
returns of Civil Works
at Smyrna & Renkevi
and the Military Works
at Scutari

FRR 2/10

Expenses of Establishment Smyrna

L 1 2

Superintendent 2000 .. 0 .. 0 per an.

^{Eight} Nine Salaries at £66 .. 10 each = ~~6598~~¹³² .. 0 .. 0

Sixteen salaries at } = 7300 .. 0 .. 0
£456/5

One Purveyor L 1 2
266 .. 12 .. 6

5 Clerks at 12/- 1095 .. 0 .. 0

4 Dispensers 949 .. 0 .. 0

2308 .. 12 .. 6

18,506 .. 12 .. 6

^{add} ~~deduct~~ Messing of 26 }
Persons at 5/- 2 per diem } 1990 .. 1 .. 8

L 16,506 .. 10 .. 10
20496 .. 14 .. 2

FRR2/11

Expenses of Establishment, Akydos

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----|------|
| One Staff Surgeon Husbbs | | | |
| Say 25/- a day | } | 456 | 5 0 |
| One Staff Surgeon I.C. | | 328 | 10 0 |
| Say 18/- a day | | | |
| One S. Assist Surgeon at 13/- | — | 237 | 5 0 |
| One Acting Do at 16/- | | 292 | 0 0 |
| One Purveyor Clerk 12/- | — | 219 | 0 0 |
| One Dispenser and one Dresser | | | |
| at 13/- | { | 476 | 10 0 |

£ 2007 10 0
L.C.

14014

Return of Annual Expense of Medical Staff at the Civil Hospitals and Quarters.

| Rank or Duty | Name | Salary, per annum each | Total | Remarks |
|--|------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Sanyrna Hospital with an average of 105 patients since its Establishment. | | | | |
| One Superintendent | | 2074.0.0 | 2074.0.0 | |
| Two Physicians | | 894.5.0 each | 1788.10.0 | |
| One Do | | 839.10.0 | 839.10.0 | |
| Four Surgeons | | 839.10.0 | 3358.0.0 | Two detached. |
| Ten Asst. Surgeons | | 529.5.0 | 5292.10.0 | 5 detached 1 sick. |
| Six Asst. Physicians | | 529.5.0 | 3175.10.0 | One at home |
| One Apothecary | | 273.0.0 | 273.0.0 | |
| One Chief Clerk | | 273.0.0 | 273.0.0 | |
| Two Dispensers | | 191.12.6 | 383.5.0 | |
| | | | 16957.5.0 | |
| One Purveyor. | | 347.15.0 | 347.15.0 | |
| Two Purveyors Clerks | | 239.15.10 | 479.11.8 | |
| One Interpreter | | 82.2.6 | 82.2.6 | |
| Gate Keeper | | 100.0.0 | 100.0.0 | |
| Carpenter | | 154.17.9 | 154.17.9 | |
| Laundry Man | | 112.2.9 | 112.2.9 | |
| Do Maid | | 75.14.3 | 75.14.3 | |
| Chief Cook. | | 151.14.0 | 151.14.0 | |
| Four Asst. Cooks | | 96.14.0 | 386.16.0 | |
| Cutter. | | 107.2.9 | 107.2.9 | |
| Steward | | 118.7.9 | 118.7.9 | |
| 8 Wardmasters | | 118.7.9 | 947.2.0 | |
| One Submatron | | 88.14.3 | 88.14.3 | |
| Six Nurses | | 65.6.3 | 391.17.6 | |
| Eleven Do | | 70.10.3 | 775.12.9 | |
| One Lady Superintendent | | 54.11.7 | 54.11.7 | |
| 8 Lady Nurses | | 54.11.7 | 436.12.8 | |
| Twenty five Orderlies | | 79.2.9 | 1978.8.9 | |
| | | | 6789.3.11 | |
| One Store keeper | | Grand Total | 23746.8.11 | |
| | | | 118.7.9 | |
| | | | 23864.16.8 | over |

| Hosp! Staff | Salary cash per annum | Total Amount | Remarks |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <i>Penitentiary Hospital</i> | | | |
| One Superintendent | 2000. 0. 0 | 2000. 0. 0 | 2000. 6. 3 |
| Two Inspecting Physicians | 766. 10. 0 | 1533. 0. 0 | 1533. 12. 6 |
| One Dr. Surgeon | 766. 10. 0 | 766. 10. 0 | 825. 16. 3 |
| Two Asst. Physicians | 456. 5. 0 | 913. 0. 0 | 6188. 15. 2 |
| Seven Asst. Surgeons | 456. 5. 0 | 3195. 5. 0 | 3608. 15. 2 |
| One Apothecary | 456. 5. 0 | 456. 5. 0 | 515. 11. 3 |
| One Chemist & Drk | 182. 10. 0 | 182. 10. 0 | 221. 16. 3 |
| Three Dispensers | 136. 17. 6 | 410. 12. 6 | 366. 10. 4 |
| | | 16019. 2. 6 | 15956. 6. 7 |
| One Purveyor | 264. 12. 6 | 264. 12. 6 | 330. 19. 4 |
| One Store Accountant | 30. 0. 0 | 30. 0. 0 | 309. 6. 3 |
| One Secretary Super. | 182. 10. 0 | 182. 10. 0 | 241. 16. 3 |
| One Laundry Clerk | 180. 0. 0 | 180. 0. 0 | 203. 6. 3 |
| Two Purveyors & Drks | 219. 0. 0 | 1095. 0. 0 | 1256. 13. 4 |
| One Hospital Steward | 180. 0. 0 | 180. 0. 0 | 204. 0. 0 |
| One Super Laundry | 127. 15. 0 | 127. 15. 0 | 174. 2. 8 |
| Two Ward Masters | 91. 0. 0 | 182. 0. 0 | 274. 15. 4 |
| Three Assistant Stewards | 78. 0. 0 | 234. 0. 0 | 373. 3. 0 |
| One Storekeeper | 78. 0. 0 | 78. 0. 0 | 124. 7. 8 |
| One Asst. Purveyor & Drk | 78. 0. 0 | 78. 0. 0 | 124. 7. 8 |
| Two Cooks | 75. 0. 0 | 150. 0. 0 | 235. 1. 8 |
| One Baker | 120. 0. 0 | 120. 0. 0 | 159. 10. 10 |
| One Asst. Dr | 78. 0. 0 | 234. 0. 0 | 352. 12. 6 |
| 28 Orderlies | 68. 0. 0 | 1820. 0. 0 | 2927. 3. 4 |
| Doctor - One | 78. 0. 0 | 78. 0. 0 | 104. 10. 10 |
| One Lady Superintendent | 200. 0. 0 | 200. 0. 0 | 240. 6. 0 |
| One Lady Sister | Int | Int | 40. 6. - |
| One Lady Matron | 75. 0. 0 | 75. 0. 0 | 115. 6. 0 |
| One Lady Storekeeper | 54. 12. 0 | 54. 12. 0 | 94. 18. 0 |
| One Upper Nurse | 52. 0. 0 | 52. 0. 0 | 87. 7. 6 |
| Two Dr | 46. 16. 0 | 280. 16. 0 | 493. 1. 0 |
| Ten Senior Nurses | 41. 12. 0 | 416. 0. 0 | 769. 15. 0 |
| One Senior Stewardess | 41. 12. 0 | 41. 12. 0 | 76. 19. 6 |
| One Stewardess | 41. 12. 0 | 41. 12. 0 | 76. 19. 6 |
| One Dr. Surgeon | 41. 12. 0 | 41. 12. 0 | 76. 19. 6 |
| | | 6405. 1. 6 | 9473. 14. 11 |
| Grand Total | 20421. 4. 0 | 24935. 1. 6 | |

| Hosp! Staff | Salary cash per annum | Total Amount | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| <i>Coalition Hospital</i> | | | |
| Two Civil Practitioners | 766. 10. 0 | 1533. 0. 0 | 1533. 12. 6 |
| One Dr. Asst. Surgeon | 693. 10. 0 | 693. 10. 0 | 710. 4. 9 |
| Two 1 (Class Staff Surgeons) | 492. 15. 0 | 984. 10. 0 | 1020. 19. 6 |
| One 2 Dr. Dr | 392. 7. 6 | 392. 7. 6 | 410. 2. 3 |
| Two Staff Asst. Surgeons | 237. 5. 0 | 474. 10. 0 | 509. 19. 6 |
| Two Assting Dr | 282. 17. 6 | 564. 15. 0 | 601. 4. 6 |
| Three Nurses | 219. 0. 0 | 657. 0. 0 | 710. 4. 1 |
| Two Dispensers of Medicine | 237. 5. 0 | 474. 10. 0 | 509. 19. 6 |
| One Purveyor | 282. 17. 6 | 282. 17. 6 | 300. 12. 3 |
| Three Purveyors & Drks | 219. 0. 0 | 657. 0. 0 | 710. 4. 1 |
| 1 Clerk to C. M. O. (Ordinary) | 31. 15. 0 | 31. 15. 0 | 80. 1. 9 |
| One Storeman | 36. 10. 0 | 109. 10. 0 | 241. 16. 3 |
| One Cook Storekeeper | 18. 5. 0 | 18. 5. 0 | 55. 8. - |
| One Storeman | 27. 15. 0 | 27. 15. 0 | 75. 10. 6 |
| One Storeman | 18. 5. 0 | 18. 5. 0 | 80. 6. 4 |
| Two Asst. Linen Store | 9. 2. 6 | 18. 5. 0 | 81. 1. 10 |
| One Dr. Dr | 6. 1. 8 | 6. 1. 8 | 51. 3. 10 |
| One Cook Storeman | 9. 2. 6 | 9. 2. 6 | 42. 1. 4 |
| One Purveyor & Drk | 9. 2. 6 | 9. 2. 6 | 42. 1. 4 |
| One Head Ward Master | 36. 10. 0 | 36. 10. 0 | 84. 13. - |
| Head-Masters Three | 27. 7. 6 | 82. 2. 6 | 220. 9. 10 |
| Dr Dr Dr | 18. 5. 0 | 127. 5. 0 | 422. 6. 4 |
| Bathman | 18. 5. 0 | 18. 5. 0 | 60. 6. 4 |
| Head Cook | 18. 5. 0 | 18. 5. 0 | 57. 3. 10 |
| Three Asst. Cooks | 9. 2. 6 | 27. 7. 6 | 126. 4. 0 |
| John Head Cook | 18. 5. 0 | 18. 5. 0 | 42. 1. 4 |
| Ladies Cook | 9. 2. 6 | 9. 2. 6 | 42. 1. 4 |
| Surgeon, Drk, Nurse | 9. 2. 6 | 27. 7. 6 | 123. 3. 2 |
| Ward Lighter Two | 6. 1. 8 | 12. 3. 4 | 79. 1. 0 |
| 41 Orderlies | 6. 1. 8 | 249. 8. 4 | 1600. 0. 6 |
| 38 Native Suburans | 30. 8. 4 | 1064. 11. 8 | 1864. 2. 8 |
| Two Lady Nurses | | | 171. 12. 0 |
| Three Nurses | | | 897. 0. 0 |
| Grand Total | 7154. 1. 3 | 8637. 1. 3 | 5235. 6. 1 |
| | | | 12988. 6. 5 |

| Hosp! Staff | Salary each per annum | Total Amount | Remarks. |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Barrack Hosp! Staff. | | | Civil P Ration added |
| Seven Civil Practitioners | 766.10.0 | 5365.10.0 | 5489.13.3 |
| One Pathologist - 1 st | 1277.10.10 | 1277.10.10 | 1277-10.10 |
| One do 2 ^d | 766.10.0 | 766.10.0 | 784-4-9 |
| Total. | | 7409.10.10 | £7557.10.10 |
| One Dy. Insp. General | 693.10.0 | 693.10.0 | 711-4.9 |
| One do do | 657.0.0 | 657.0.0 | 672.14.9 |
| Two 1 st Class Staff Surgeons | 492.15.0 | 984.10.0 | 1020.19.6 |
| One do do | 547.10.0 | 547.10.0 | 565.4-9 |
| One do do | 584.0.0 | 584.0.0 | 601-14.9 |
| One do do | 492.15.0 | 492.15.0 | 510-9-9 |
| Two 2 ^d Class Staff Surgeons | 392.7.6 | 784.15.0 | 820.4.6 |
| One do do | 355.17.6 | 355.17.6 | 373-12.3 |
| Five Staff Asst. Surgeons | 237.5.0 | 1186.5.0 | 1274.18.9 |
| Ten Acting Asst. Surgeons | 282.17.6 | 2828.15.0 | 3006.3.6 |
| Four Medical Clerks | 206.17.9 | 827.11.0 | 898.9.0 |
| Seven Dressers | 219.0.0 | 1538.0.0 | 1657.3.3 |
| One Army Med. Storekeeper | 584.0.0 | 584.0.0 | 601-14.9 |
| One Asst. do do | 250.0.0 | 250.0.0 | 267-14.9 |
| One Med. Bookkeeper | 200.0.0 | 200.0.0 | 217-14.9 |
| Two Dispensers | 237.5.0 | 1186.5.0 | |
| Two 2 ^d Class Med. Stores | 237.5.0 | 1423.10.0 | 3058.17.0 |
| One Purveyor in chief | 693.10.0 | 693.10.0 | 711-4.9 |
| One Purveyor - | 337.12.6 | 337.12.6 | 338-7.3 |
| One do | 282.17.6 | 282.17.6 | 300-12-3 |
| 20 Purveyors Clerks | 219.0.0 | 4380.0.0 | 4734.15.0 |
| One Interpreter 1 st Class | 547.10.0 | 547.10.0 | 565.4-9 |
| One do 2 nd Class | 185.2.6 | 185.2.6 | 172-17-3 |
| One Cook | 96.0.0 | 96.0.0 | 96-0-0 |
| One do | 31.0.0 | 31.0.0 | 31-0-0 |
| One do | 48.0.0 | 48.0.0 | 48-0-0 |
| One Steward | 91.5.0 | 91.5.0 | 91-5.0 |
| One Asst. Steward | 73.0.0 | 73.0.0 | 73-0-0 |
| One do do | 54.15.0 | 54.15.0 | 54-15.0 |
| One Butcher | 54.15.0 | 54.15.0 | 54-15.0 |
| Five Hovemen | 48.0.0 | 240.0.0 | 240 0.0 |
| One Hoveman | 91.0.0 | 91.0.0 | 91-0-0 |
| Four Washermen | 65.0.0 | 260.0.0 | 260 0.0 |
| One Man required by Pathologist | 109.10.0 | 109.10.0 | 109-0-10 |
| One do do | 91.5.0 | 91.5.0 | 91-5-0 |
| | | | 1240.0.10 |

£7557.10.10

James Jones

| Hosp. Staff | Salary each per annum | Total Amount | Remains |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Four Soldier Clerks | \$ 27.7.6 | 227 57.6.0 | 1240.0.10 |
| One Do Do | 18.5.0 | 89.10.0 | 319.16.8 |
| One Steward's Asst. | 27.7.6 | 18.5.0 | 69-8-10 |
| One Do Do | 18.5.0 | 27.7.6 | 89-8-10 |
| One Do Do | 18.5.0 | 18.5.0 | 69-8-10 |
| One Do Do | 63.17.6 | 63.17.6 | |
| One Steward | 18.5.0 | 18.5.0 | 57-3.10 |
| One Do | 9.2.6 | 9.2.6 | 42-0.6 |
| One Storekeeper (linen) | 27.7.6 | 27.7.6 | 75-10-6 |
| Two Asst. Do | 18.5.0 | 36.10.0 | 111.10.2 |
| One Wardmaster - | 27.7.6 | 27.7.6 | 75-10-6 |
| Three Asst. Do | 18.5.0 | 54.15.0 | 180.19-0 |
| Two Do Do | 45.12.6 | 91.5.0 | 155-7.8 |
| One Clerk of the Kitchen | 31.18.9 | 31.18.9 | 80-1-9 |
| One Cook | 27.7.6 | 27.7.6 | 66-8-4 |
| One Officer of Do | 18.5.0 | 18.5.0 | 57-3-10 |
| Six Do Do | 6.1.8 | 36.10.0 | 234.3.0 |
| Two Orderlies | 9.2.6 | 18.5.0 | |
| Two Do | 6.1.8 | 60.16.8 | 504.16.0 |
| Six Wardmasters | 27.7.6 | 164.5.0 | 453-3.0 |
| Nineteen Asst. Do | 18.5.0 | 346.15.0 | 1182-6-4 |
| Five Surgery Men | 6.1.8 | 30.8.4 | 195-2-6 |
| One Barber | 6.1.8 | 6.1.8 | 39-0-6 |
| 119 Orderlies | 6.1.8 | 723.18.4 | 4643-19-6 |
| One Native Labourer | 42.11.8 | 42.11.8 | 42-11-8 |
| One Do Do | 36.10.0 | 36.10.0 | 36-10- |
| 80 Labourers | 30.8.4 | 2433.6.8 | 2433.6.8 |
| 23 Washers Do | 39.10.10 | 881.9.6 | 881-9-4 |
| 12 Do Do | 31.19.7 | 383.5.0 | 383-5- |
| 2 Nurses | 20.16.0 | 41.12.0 | 80-12- |
| One Do | 41.12.0 | 41.12.0 | 80-12- |
| Six Do | 46.16.0 | 280.16.0 | 574-16- |
| | | 28864.17.7 | 14357.5.19 |
| Grand Total | | 36274.8.5 | 45000.16.7 |

over Genl. Hosp.

| Hosp. Staff | Salary each per annum | Total Amount | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| <i>The General Hospital Beirut</i> | | | |
| Three Civil Surgeons | 766.10.0 | 2299.10.0 | 2352.14.3 |
| One Pathologist 3 ^d | 547.10.0 | 547.10.0 | 566.4.9 |
| | Total | 2847.0.0 | 2917.19.0 |
| One Dr. Asst. General | 584.0.0 | 584.0.0 | 601.14.9 |
| Two Staff Surgeons 1 st Class | 492.15.0 | 985.10.0 | 1220.19.6 |
| Two Dr. Asst. Surgeons | 237.5.0 | 1186.5.0 | 1275.1.9 |
| One Acting Dr. | 282.7.6 | 282.7.6 | 300.12.3 |
| Two Nurses | 215.0.0 | 430.0.0 | 465.9.6 |
| Three Dispensers | 237.5.0 | 681.5.0 | 765.0.3 |
| One Purveyor | 282.7.6 | 282.7.6 | 300.12.3 |
| Two Purveyors Clerks | 219.0.0 | 1314.0.0 | 1420.8.6 |
| One Steward | 54.15.0 | 109.10.0 | 102.18.0 |
| Three Storemen | 18.5.0 | 54.15.0 | 147.9.10 |
| One Dr. | 12.3.4 | 12.3.4 | 60.6.4 |
| One Storekeeper | 27.7.6 | 27.7.6 | 69.8.10 |
| Two Storemen in Public | 18.5.0 | 36.10.0 | 84.2.8 |
| One Storeman & Apothecary | 9.2.6 | 9.2.6 | 102.18.0 |
| One Tailor | 12.3.4 | 12.3.4 | 42.1.4 |
| One Head Cook | 18.5.0 | 18.5.0 | 57.3.10 |
| Three Asst. Cooks | 9.2.6 | 27.7.6 | 126.4.0 |
| One Officer Cook | 18.5.0 | 18.5.0 | 57.3.10 |
| One Asst. Dr. | 9.2.6 | 9.2.6 | 42.1.4 |
| Two Orderlies Cooks | 6.1.8 | 12.3.4 | 78.1.0 |
| One Scullery Man | 9.2.6 | 9.2.6 | 42.1.4 |
| One Orderlies Messenger | 31.18.9 | 31.18.9 | 64.17.7 |
| One Asst. Dr. | 18.5.0 | 18.5.0 | 57.3.10 |
| One Gate Porter | 18.5.0 | 18.5.0 | 57.3.10 |
| One Asst. Dr. | 9.2.6 | 9.2.6 | 42.1.4 |
| One Dr. House Porter | 18.5.0 | 18.5.0 | 57.3.10 |
| One Asst. Dr. | 9.2.6 | 9.2.6 | 42.1.4 |
| One Gardener | 18.4.2 | 18.4.2 | 48.3.0 |
| Two Orderlies in P.M.O. Office | 18.5.0 | 36.10.0 | 102.17.8 |
| One Surgery Man | 9.2.6 | 9.2.6 | 42.1.4 |
| One Apothecary Storeman | 9.2.6 | 9.2.6 | 42.1.4 |
| One Head Washerman | 60.16.8 | 60.16.8 | 60.16.8 |
| Eight Washermen | 59.0.10 | 462.6.8 | 462.16.8 |
| Three Boyermen | 30.8.9 | 91.5.0 | 91.5.0 |
| | | 692.6.9 | |

| Hospital Staff | Salary each per annum | Total Amount | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| One Carpenter | 45.12.6 | 45.12.6 | 45.12.6 |
| One Cutter | 45.12.6 | 45.12.6 | 45.12.6 |
| One Gardener | 45.12.6 | 45.12.6 | 45.12.6 |
| One Lamp-lighter | 36.10.0 | 36.10.0 | 36.10.0 |
| One Wash-house Man | 36.10.0 | 36.10.0 | 36.10.0 |
| Two Dr. House Men | 18.5.0 | 36.10.0 | 36.10.0 |
| Two Employed in Cookhouse | 30.8.4 | 182.10.0 | 182.10.0 |
| Three in Stores | 30.8.4 | 91.5.0 | 91.5.0 |
| Four Various | 30.8.4 | 121.13.4 | 121.13.4 |
| One Overseer of Sweepers | 36.10.0 | 36.10.0 | 36.10.0 |
| Two Sweepers & Cleaners | 30.8.4 | 608.6.8 | 608.6.8 |
| Wardmaster Two | 31.19.9 | 63.19.6 | 160.5.6 |
| Asst. Dr. Right | 18.5.0 | 146.0.0 | 482.10.8 |
| Eight Orderlies | 6.1.8 | 504.15.4 | 3229.1.8 |
| Two Nurses | 46.16.0 | 234.0.0 | 370.17.6 |
| One Dr. | 41.12.0 | 41.12.0 | 88.19.6 |
| | | 9169.9.1 | 106796.3.3 |
| | Grand Total | 12016.9.1 | 15064.1.0 |
| <i>Acrida Pasha Hospital</i> | | | |
| Two Civil Practitioners | 766.10.0 | | 1568.13.6 |
| One | | 766.10.0 | 2566.13.6 |
| One 1 st Class Staff Surgeon | 492.15.0 | 492.15.0 | 570.11.9 |
| One Regimental Surgeon | 118.12.6 | 118.12.6 | 373.14.3 |
| One Dr. Asst. Dr. | 45.12.6 | 45.12.6 | 200.6.9 |
| One Staff Surgeon 2 ^d | 237.5.0 | 237.5.0 | 253.1.9 |
| Three Acting Asst. Surge | 282.7.6 | 848.12.6 | 902.2.9 |
| One Dispenser | 237.5.0 | 237.5.0 | 253.1.9 |
| One Purveyor Clerk & Asst. | 219.0.0 | 219.0.0 | 236.16.9 |
| Asst. Chaplain | 246.0.0 | 246.0.0 | 263.15.9 |
| Roman Cath. Chaplain | 268.12.6 | 268.12.6 | 286.9.3 |
| One Wardmaster | 27.7.6 | 27.7.6 | 75.11.8 |
| Three Asst. Dr. | 18.5.0 | 54.15.0 | 184.3.4 |
| Two Asst. Dr. | 27.7.6 | 54.15.0 | 154.4.2 |
| One Dr. Sub Officer | 18.5.0 | 18.5.0 | 66.9.2 |
| Three Soldier & Asst. | 18.5.0 | 54.15.0 | 175.0.10 |
| One Superintending Cooks | 18.5.0 | 18.5.0 | 66.7.6 |
| One Head Cook | 9.2.6 | 9.2.6 | 42.2.6 |
| Two Asst. Dr. | 6.1.8 | 12.3.4 | 78.3.4 |
| | | 2426.13.9 | 2854.6.8 |

| <i>Hosp. Staff</i> | <i>Salary each per Annum</i> | <i>Total Amount</i> | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>One Storekeeper</i> | <i>18.5.0.</i> | <i>18.5.0</i> | <i>2925-13-4</i> <i>884 6-8</i> |
| <i>One Pack Do</i> | <i>18.5.0.</i> | <i>18.5.0</i> | <i>57 5 0</i> |
| <i>One Surgery man</i> | <i>9.2.6</i> | <i>9.2.6</i> | <i>57-5-0</i> |
| <i>One Do</i> | <i>6.1.8</i> | <i>6.1.8</i> | <i>42-2-6</i> |
| <i>Two Bathmen</i> | <i>6.1.8</i> | <i>12 3.4</i> | <i>39-1-8</i> |
| <i>Twenty orderlies</i> | <i>6.1.8</i> | <i>121.13.4</i> | <i>78.3.4</i> |
| <i>Four Do for Officers</i> | <i>6.1.8.</i> | <i>24.6.8</i> | <i>881 13.4</i> |
| <i>Librarian</i> | <i>4.11.3</i> | <i>4.11.3</i> | <i>156-6-8</i> |
| <i>In charge of Native Native Carriers</i> | <i>6.1.8</i> | <i>6.1.8</i> | <i>37-11-3</i> |
| <i>Civilian Steward</i> | <i>91.5.0</i> | <i>91.5.0</i> | <i>39-1-8</i> |
| <i>Cook for Officers</i> | <i>84.0.0</i> | <i>84.0.0</i> | <i>112-17-9</i> |
| <i>Asst. Do</i> | <i>42.0.0</i> | <i>42.0.0</i> | <i>105-12.9</i> |
| <i>Two Do</i> | <i>30.0.0</i> | <i>60.0.0</i> | <i>63-12-9</i> |
| <i>Two Native Woodcutters</i> | <i>36.10.0</i> | <i>73.0.0</i> | <i>103-5-6</i> |
| <i>Fifteen Labourers</i> | <i>30.14.12</i> | <i>410.12.6</i> | <i>73-0-0</i> |
| <i>Two Nurses</i> | <i>46.16.0.</i> | <i>93.12.0</i> | <i>410-12.6</i> |
| <i>2nd Lt. Superintendent</i> | | | <i>153-12--</i> |
| <i>In charge of Native Labour Carriers</i> | | | <i>30-0-0</i> |
| <i>Sanitary & Lady Superintendent</i> | | | <i>38-0-0</i> |
| | | | <i>43-5--</i> |
| | | <i>4001.13.3</i> | <i>3389 15.4</i> |
| <i>Annual Cost of military Hospitals at Scutari- Anatolia and of the civil Hospitals at Smyrna - and Rumeli</i> | <i>Grand Total.</i> | <i>4768. 3. 3</i> | <i>7005- 13. 10</i> |
| <i>1855</i> | | | <i>Genl Hosp. 16064 - 1 0</i> |
| | | | <i>Barrack Hosp. 45000 - 16-7</i> |
| | | | <i>Anatolia 12988 - 6-5</i> |
| | | | <i>Rumeli 24930 - 1-6</i> |
| | | | <i>Smyrna 23864 - 16-8</i> |
| | | | <i>122823 16 9</i> |

*Expenses relating to the Hospitals
at Smyrna, Scutari, & Rumeli
and of the*